

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Your Corn Plus Forty Per Cent

Frank A. Meckel

FARMERS who are feeding cattle without the aid of a silo are shoveling 25 per cent of the feeding value of the corn into the manure pile in the form of stalks and leaves. Regardless of the price of corn the farmer is entitled to save all of the crop. If the price is high, he surely should save all of it, and if the price is low, he must save all of it in order to come out even. With the competition that we find in farming as an enterprise, and it should be conducted on a business basis just as any other business, the man who can utilize 100 per cent of what he raises can stand the gaff much better than the man who realizes only 60 per cent of his production.

A silo will pave the way toward bigger profits in the cattle business, and tho there may be silos in your immediate neighborhood which have stood empty for a number of years, that fact does not prove that the silo is not valuable. There are certain economic problems entering into the silo question which have bothered farmers during the last few years, but these questions will not be of such great importance this year. Some farmers, when corn was selling for \$1.75 a bushel, figured that they could more profitably sell it for cash than to put it in a silo, and no doubt they were justified for this reasoning in a great many instances. When farm labor was high, many farmers did not fill their silos because silo filling requires a considerable amount of labor. No doubt their position was also justified to a certain extent. But today, with the present outlook for 40 or 50 cent corn and much cheaper farm labor, the silo should come back into its own even with the livestock market in its present condition. The efficiency of the silo makes it possible.

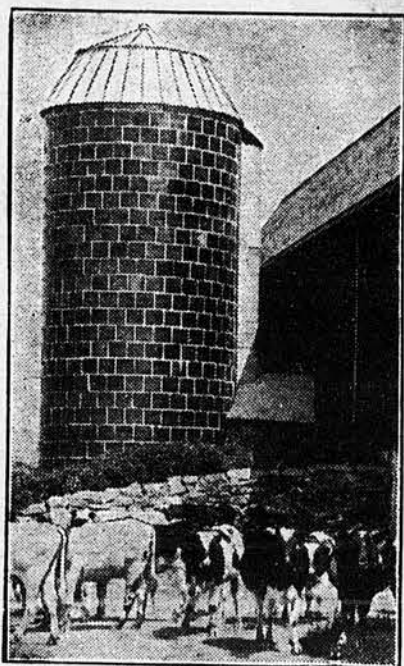
The man who makes a study of farm crops knows that the corn plant is of great value as a feed for cattle. He also knows that while 60 per cent of the feeding value is contained in the ear, the remaining 40 per cent is held in the stalks, leaves and husks. Under common feeding methods, where only the ears are fed, the farmer is getting only 60 per cent of the crop that he raised. Where the stalks are fed along with the ears in the form of corn fodder, the farmer is getting about 75 per cent of the value of his crop. But if the entire crop is cut and put into a silo, the farmer receives 100 per cent of his crop in feeding value. It cost him money to produce the crop. Why not feed all of the crop if that is possible? This is possible and the silo makes it so for the silo will return everything that is placed in it.

Feeding From a Silo Doubles Profit

The process of handling the corn which goes into the silo is such that the entire crop is utilized and is put away in a palatable form for future feeding. There is in reality no more labor required when hours for man and horse are considered. In fact in many instances, there are fewer hours of work required than under the common methods of harvesting and feeding. The difference lies in the fact that the labor is not quite so well distributed thru the year with the silo, altho more time is available during the feeding period than otherwise. At the same time the task of feeding cattle from a silo is much more pleasant than the old way.

Consider for a moment the man who permits his corn to stand in the field until he desires to feed it. He goes thru the snow and mud with his teams and wagon and drags a half frozen shock of fodder over to the wagon and loads it. He returns to the feed lot and distributes it around to the stock. It is a dirty, back-breaking task at best and far from enjoyable.

Perhaps, he may go out to the field in the fall and snap off the ears and load them into a wagon and haul the corn to the granary. It must still be husked,



and there are the stalks to be disposed of. Some permit the stock to run thru the stalk field and eat what they will and then they chop up the remainder with a cutter and plow the rubbish under. The stalks have a little fertilizing value it is true, but not very much. Others rake them up and burn them, thereby losing even that small amount of fertilizing material. Why this waste after a man has spent hard earned money to raise them and they are of a great deal of value as feed?

Take any one of the common methods of feeding the corn crop and compare it with feeding silage, and the difference may be readily seen. The silo is a good investment for the man who can use one, and the man who feeds even a few head of cattle falls into this class. The dairyman could not get along without his silo. It has been shown that the dairy cows require a certain amount of succulent feed in order to produce good quantities of milk. During the summer the grass pasture provides this feed. During the winter the silo provides it, and that is why the dairy cows have been so aptly designated as "mortgage lifters." They keep on paying out on the investment all thru the year. The silo makes it possible for them to do so. Many of our Middle Western farmers could use a few more of these mortgage lifters to good advantage, and many more could use the silo to even better advantage, for silage may be fed to other animals as well as cattle. The Missouri Experiment station has for a number of years fed silage to horses and mules and also to sheep and even to hogs, and it has been demonstrated that to a certain extent, the practice has been a good one. It must be fed carefully in such cases, especially to breeding ewes, but it can be done profitably by any livestock farmer who will study it.

A silo, to be a good silo, should be simply an air-tight container into which the green feed is placed and stored for future use. The silage will keep indefinitely in an air-tight container. There are cases on record where a silo has been opened two years after having been filled and the silage was in excellent condition for feeding.

Material Used in Building Not So Important

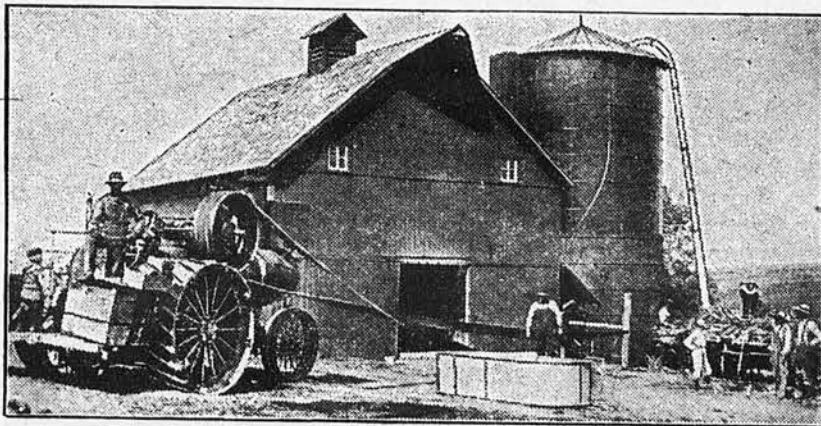
While within the silo, the silage undergoes a certain process of fermentation which imparts to it a characteristic pungent and pleasant odor and taste. Cattle like it and will put on good gains when fed a ration in which silage is included with the hay and concentrates.

Whether a silo is of wood, steel, hollow tile, concrete blocks, solid concrete or brick, or whether it is a pit silo below the surface of the ground makes very little if any difference so far as the value of the silage is concerned. There is, no doubt, an element of permanence of structure which will enter into the choice of the type of silo built on any farm, but so far as the silage goes, so long as the silo is air-tight and the silage well packed, there is no substantial difference which has ever been noted on any state, agricultural or experiment farm.

Most farmers employ men to tramp the silage as it is blown into the silo. There are also some mechanical silage packers operated by small

gasoline engines which have given excellent results in packing silage. One Missouri farmer even went so far as to run half a dozen goats into the silo and made them tramp the silage down at filling time. When the silo was full, the goats were lowered over the side to the ground. He got around the existing labor situation in that way, and the goats tramped the silage in a very satisfactory manner and in a short time.

One silo enthusiast has said that "the silo is the treasure vault wherein the farmer stores his golden grain. With it he is a king among men; without it he remains only a farmer."



Capper Poultry Club

MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

Coffey County Celebrates Winning of Pep Trophy Cup

A snow ball started down hill gets larger as it goes along and at the same time gathers momentum, until it is going at a great rate of speed. Work in the Capper Poultry club isn't all down hill, there are many hills which must be climbed. But given a good start with a full team of peppy girls, a county forges ahead, getting bigger and better and arousing more and more county interest. If it goes fast enough it wins the beautiful silver trophy cup which is offered for pep. That's what Coffey county did last year.

Ever since that day last December when the message "Coffey county wins," was received, these girls, their mothers and all others who had a share in winning the cup, had in mind the big

day when it would be formally presented. Preparations went forward, a program was gotten up, the meeting was well advertised and the park engaged. Then horror of horrors, it had to go and rain and the club manager was stranded in Lebo, while the whole world seemed full of mud and water. Picnic dinners had to be eaten at home, but if everyone enjoyed theirs as I did mine at the Grover home, they didn't mind it so much after all.

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," always has been the motto of the Capper Poultry club, so on the morning of June 18, which proved to be the finest kind of day, the club manager started out again, this time in a car with a little party of folks from the Topeka office, including Tom McNeal, Con Van Natta and Roy Moore. The trip was delightful, even if we did manage to make the wrong turn several times. "I wonder whether we're on the right road," was a frequent expression. If it was a smooth, level road Mr. McNeal always said, "Well, this is a good road, isn't it?" giving the impression that nothing else mattered. We discovered some good looking fishing places hidden in those out of the way

spots, and we're planning to take the wrong road again sometime, this time with some of the dainties fish like and the proper fishing equipment.

How hungry we were when we reached Kelly park at Burlington, where we were greeted by the club girls with some of their choicest county yells. However, almost everyone in the gathering had driven several miles, so that all appetites were very keen, and it wasn't long before the lunch baskets were being unpacked. After participating in a big club picnic dinner, I once heard a woman say, "I now can understand why these folks like to be club managers. In my opinion, nothing could induce them to give up their jobs when they get such good things as these to eat." My, but the fried chicken sandwiches, pickles, salads, pie, cake and other delicacies made a rapid disappearance. Good cooks in Coffey county? If you doubt it, just pay them a visit sometime. I'll wager you'll return for a second helping of the same brand of cooking.

Burlington treated us that day, too, its contribution being some good band music. Several selections were played while the remainder of the dinner was

being cleared away, and the snappy program of songs, recitations and yells was interspersed with music. County Agent McAdams and the president of the Burlington Chamber of Commerce gave short talks, commending the poultry club members on their good work, welcoming friends and guests in attendance at the picnic and offering them Coffey county's hospitality.

Then came the most important feature of the day when Mr. McNeal, editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, so well known and liked by young and old, presented the beautiful trophy cup to Edith Grover, leader of last year's team, and gave a talk which inspired everyone there. I wish that harvesting hadn't prevented so many from hearing this address, but as Mr. McNeal himself said, "Harvesting is even more important than a presentation picnic just now, and every day in the field counts." Mr. McNeal emphasized the fact that the environment of a growing child has almost everything to do with its future life, and said that Capper club work is influencing boys and girls to be honorable, businesslike men and women, which will result in better counties, a better state and a better nation.

The club for crippled children, another of Mr. Capper's projects, was told about very interestingly by Con Van Natta, who has charge of it. The program closed with an address of thanks by Edith Grover, whose winning personality makes her many friends.

"Let's give three cheers for Linn county," suggested a Coffey county member. "We're proud of the pep she shows." The three cheers were given with a vim, for regardless of the fact that harvesting in Linn county was on in full force, these live club folks managed to have a good representation at the picnic. "I worked in the field all day yesterday, so we could come," said one mother. And I heard that another mother rode a binder for two days. At any rate, there were eight Linn county poultry club girls there, three mothers and nine pig club members, including "dads." Elva Howerton had with her the joint pig, poultry and calf club trophy cup that Linn county won last year.

Competition for the pep trophy cup is stronger this year than ever before. Which team will win, and where will I go next year to help celebrate the winning of the cup?

Prices on Inspected Seed

Suggested prices for wheat inspected for seed by the Kansas Crop Improvement association are \$1 less than they were last year. The following schedule has been announced f. o. b. at the station for Kanred, Fulcaster, and Black-hull wheat, as suggested by the board of directors in their last meeting at the Kansas State Agricultural College:

Recleaned, in seamless cotton sacks...	\$2.50
Recleaned, in jute sacks in carload lots...	2.00
Not cleaned on the farm, in less than 50 bushel lots...	1.75
Not cleaned in carload lots...	1.50

The suggested prices for Kansas Fulghum oats are:

Free from smut and objectionable mixtures, not cleaned at the farm...	\$1.25
Recleaned and sacked, f. o. b. at the station, jute sacks included...	1.50

Nearly 17,000 acres of wheat and about 250 acres of oats will be inspected by representatives of the association this year. Most of the wheat is Kanred, and all the oats are of the Kansas Fulghum variety, both varieties of grain which originated at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Kanred wheat yields from 3 to 5 bushels more than other varieties of hard wheat. Kansas Fulghum oats yield from 8 to 10 bushels an acre more than Texas Red oats, the variety commonly grown in Kansas.

Lists of persons having pure seed will be compiled by S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops in the college, and secretary of the crop improvement association.

Veterinary Answers

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

A new silk dress isn't the only way to make a woman happy. Another way is to install a high-backed enameled sink in the kitchen in place of the old black iron one.



*Power and Light
with the Quiet Knight

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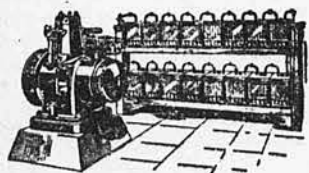
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Precedent has been swept aside in meeting what we consider our obligation to the American farmer—giving him the benefits of our tremendous purchasing power, sound engineering and manufacturing economies in this electric plant highest in quality yet lowest in price.

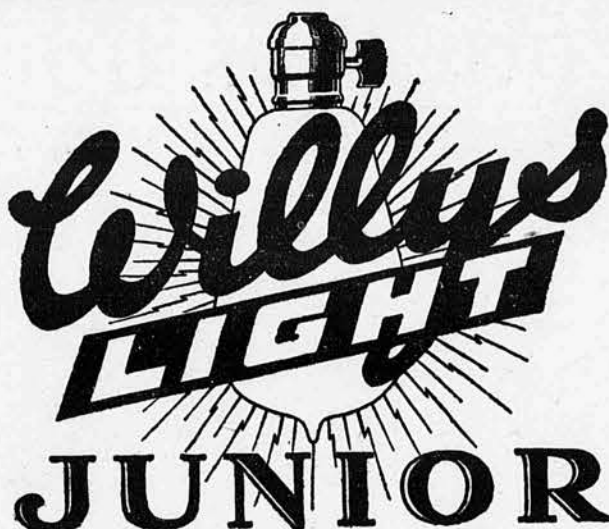
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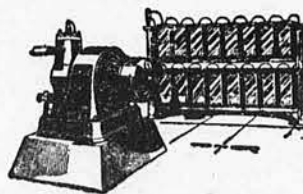
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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

July 9, 1921

Arthur Capen, Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 28

Boosting Jerseys in Jackson

Breeders, Thru Consistent Team Work are Creating Interest in Dairying and are Building Up a Thriving Farming Community

By Ray Yarnell

Team work among breeders, developed during the last year, is writing Jersey history in Jackson county and rapidly building up what already is the largest Jersey community in Kansas. Men who have for many years worked independently in developing herds have associated themselves together with the purpose of making Jackson county one of the great Jersey communities of the country.

Forty years' experience with Jerseys has demonstrated to these men that the success of one is thoroly dependent on the success of all. No breeder can succeed in the biggest way unless his neighbors also are successful. For progress in a big way it is vital that the entire Jersey community go forward. None of these breeders has been in the Jersey game for 40 years, but the breeding of Jersey cows has been going on during that period in this community and herds have been developed that were famous in their day.

The first purebred Jersey was brought to Jackson county by S. K. Linscott in 1878 as a family milk cow. That was the start of the Linscott herd which has written much interesting Jersey history in Kansas.

From that herd many cows went out to farms as family milk cows. It was due to the economy of feeding and the rich milk they produced that Jerseys became popular among farmers. So it was only natural that when certain farmers went into dairying as a business they should choose this breed in preference to Holsteins and Guernseys.

Many notable animals of the breed were brought into this community and many others were produced there. Jerseys from Jackson county have been sold to breeders in more than 38 states. Some have gone to Mexico. Hundreds have been bought by Kansas farmers and breeders.

Co-operation Made Success Possible

In 1917 the Linscott herd was dispersed and this pioneer family retired from the breeding game. But by that time other men had taken up this business and today there are many outstanding herds in the county and it seems probable that in the next decade or two progress in Jersey breeding will be even more notable than in the past.

It was in June, 1920, that Jackson county breeders made a decision that promises greatly to speed up development of this community. The Jackson County Jersey Cattle club was formed and a program worked out that called for real co-operation among breeders for the best interests of all.

For the first time the community was visualized as a unit. It was then realized that individual herds never would bring to the county the prestige that would come when outside breeders came to think of the Jackson county Jersey community as a whole and to realize that instead of one outstanding herd there were available for their inspection many herds.

So it was decided that the community must be built up as a whole; that the interest of the smallest breeder was as important as that of the largest; that the success of the entire community was being measured by the success of the men just getting started in the business.

This action followed closely a re-awakening of interest in the breeding of Jersey cattle. During the last two years the number of herds of purebred Jerseys in Jackson county has doubled. More herds are in the process of formation and outside of the fairly well defined Jersey section new Jersey communities rapidly are springing up.

Successful breeders, anxious to see

beginners make good and to aid those men who already have a good start, working in co-operation with E. H. Leker, county agent, arranged for the first meeting. It was held in Holton.

W. W. Walton was elected president, L. K. Bacon, vice president and E. C. Latta, secretary and treasurer. Within a short time 30 members were enrolled and the club began putting into effect the details of its program.

Fundamentally the success of any dairy community rests on the number of young breeders getting into the game. It is necessary that new herds constantly be started. One breeder can make his contribution only during one generation. Others must be ready to take up the work before he retires if the community is to go forward instead of standing still.

The first act of the Jackson County Jersey Cattle club therefore was to interest boys and girls in Jerseys. A Jersey cow club was formed. Eight members, five girls and three boys, were obtained. The county association supervised the purchase of the cows.

Arrangements were made whereby the banks supplied money needed and took notes of boys and girls who bought cows.

The agreement was that the owners would care for the cows and use 50 per cent of the money received every month from the sale of any products to pay on their indebtedness. The notes ran for one year, were renewable and the money was lent at 8 per cent.

Cows, due to freshen within two or three months, were purchased and the average price paid was \$275. They were bought from the A. D. Ralston herd at Macon, Mo. All were bred to an outstanding bull out of a 750-pound dam. The cows were selected by a committee representing the association and composed of R. A. Gilliland, E. C. Latta and W. W. Walton, and the cows were shipped to Holton and distributed October 1.

Members of the club were fortunate the first year with their calves. The club cows had four heifer calves and four bull calves, all excellent animals. Returns from the sales of milk and

cream were good because prices of dairy products remained uniformly high thruout the fall and winter.

Cow club work is being promoted on a larger scale this year. It is hoped that this fall 20 to 25 boys and girls will purchase cows to become the foundations of future herds. To promote this club work all Jersey breeders in the association have agreed to breed any club cow to any bull they own free of charge.

As a means of keeping breeders in touch with one another both in a business way and socially, the Jackson County Jersey Breeders' club holds two picnics a year, one in June and the other in August. At these picnics breeders and their families from all over the community are present and the idea of co-operation both in business and in having a good time is demonstrated.

The first picnic this year was called off because of rain but another will be held in August. The Jackson county association hopes to have as its guests at that time many members of the state association and it is possible that the state association may attend as a unit. In that event it is probable that arrangements will be made for a tour of inspection to include various herds in the community.

In three other ways the Jackson county Jersey club is working to advance the breed locally and to build up the community. One project just now being seriously considered is the organization of a Jersey Bull club or several bull clubs in various sections of the community. Many breeders financially are not in a position to own a bull of outstanding quality and breeding, yet it is necessary if their herds are to develop properly that they have such bulls.

How the Sales are Promoted

The purpose of the association will be to bring buyers to Jackson county and to get them to buy Jerseys there. It is immaterial to the association which breeder makes the sale but it is interested in seeing that the buyer has an opportunity to see as many herds as he desires and to get the cow, or calf or bull that best suits him.

Many small breeders are not in a position to advertise the one or two animals they may have for sale but they can afford to pay their proportionate part of any advertising campaign conducted by the county association and it is realized that they would receive full benefit from such publicity.

Members of the association are working together to promote sales. If a buyer does not find the animal he desires in one herd that breeder voluntarily takes him to another farm or directs him if he has his own car. The object of the association is to make sales in the community and to develop a market for the surplus that is always available.

There is agitation, sponsored by leaders in the association and successful breeders, in favor of working toward standardization by getting all dairymen to breed along certain lines to produce definite results and types. It is believed that such a program will do as much as anything else to give Jackson county a high standing in the Jersey world. Some progress along this line has been made by several breeders.

In a year the Jackson County Jersey club has accomplished much. Its members are pulling together and it has gotten the interest of boys and girls of the county. During the next year more material results probably will come from this excellent co-operation.

For Silo Letters, \$900.00

DO YOU believe in silos? We have a hunch that you do. The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze does. We believe in silos and silage so thoroly that we are going to give \$900.00 in prizes for letters on this subject. From the response we get on this contest we hope to get material which will be of real value in aiding Kansas farmers to make the most efficient progress along this line.

There are no complicated rules to follow, and the contest is open to all farmers. What we desire is real information, told in 1,200 words or less, on the economic use of silos and silage. This may be based on personal experience or on observation—you do not have to be a silo owner to take part in this contest. Don't worry about the English or grammar—this will be "doctored" if necessary by the copy readers before the letters are printed. Remember that real information on the economic uses of silos and silage which will be of value to Kansas farmers is the whole idea of the contest, and that the letters will be graded with this in mind.

The judge will be J. C. Mohler of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, and the contest will close Saturday, July 23, at 5 p. m. All letters to be entered in the contest must be in the editorial office of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at that time.

In order to make the contest absolutely fair for all ages, there will be two classes. The first one is state-wide and for persons 21 years old or more. In this class there will be three prizes: \$300 will be paid for the best letter, \$150 for the second and \$100 for the third, these prizes to apply in payment on either a silo or silage cutter manufactured by these firms: Gehl Brothers' Manufacturing Company, West Bend, Wis.; Beatrice Creamery Company, Topeka, Kan.; International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill.; King Corn Silo Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Cement Stave Silo Company, Concordia, Kan.; Concrete Products Company, Salina, Kan.; Indiana Silo Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; National Tile Silo Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Farmers' Silo Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Coates Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Paola Brick and Tile Company, Paola, Kan.; the Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Company, Wichita, Kan.; the Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Company, McPherson, Kan.; Fairchild Clay Products Company, Fairchild, Neb.

Cash prizes will be paid in the class for those 20 years old or younger, and every person who enters this class must give his age—if he doesn't his letter will, of course, go into the adult class. In the contest for the younger people—20 years old or younger—the state will be divided into three divisions, Eastern, Central and Western Kansas. Eastern Kansas will consist of Washington, Clay, Dickinson, Marion, Butler and Cowley counties and all those east of the ones named. Western Kansas will consist of Norton, Graham, Trego, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford and Clark counties, and all to the west of those. Central Kansas will consist of the counties not included in the Eastern or Western Kansas divisions.

The cash prizes in each of these divisions for the younger people will be first \$50, second \$25, third \$15 and fourth \$10. An additional \$50 will be paid as a state championship prize for the best letter of the first prize winners in the three divisions. This means \$100 cash for the best letter in the junior division.

Remember that worth while information on the economic use of silos and silage is what is desired. There is a chance for a big prize no matter what age you are or in what part of the state you live.

Address Silo Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THERE should not be and never should have been any Government interest-bearing debt. The Government income and outgo should balance every year.

The Government should pay its current expenses by issuing of Government notes and then provide sufficient revenue to offset those notes. The Government Treasury notes should be legal tender in payment of all dues public and private and as fast as received at the treasury in payment of Government taxes, should be cancelled just as the note of a private individual is cancelled when redeemed.

It is absurd to say that a government with taxable wealth at its command estimated at more than 200 billion dollars cannot pay its bills as they accrue. Were this policy instituted right now it would relieve the country of a tremendous burden of interest and in my judgment would start the wheels of industry to humming all over the Nation. Not only should the Government cease to borrow money to pay its running expenses but it should take up the interest-bearing bonds already issued and pay them with non-interest-bearing notes.

The Burden of Interest

PRESIDENT HARDING is quoted as saying that there is not a menace in the world today like public indebtedness and increasing expenses. Of course what makes debt so harassing is the payment of interest. It is estimated that the indebtedness of this country, public and private, amounts to approximately 100 billion dollars. The interest on this will average more than 6 per cent. In other words the total interest payments amount to more than the total amount of money of all kinds in circulation or held in the bank reserves and in the public treasuries, national, state and municipal.

In other words, if the interest was actually paid in currency there would not be enough coin and paper money in the United States to pay it.

Lifting Municipal Burdens

MUNICIPALITIES have not the sovereign power to emit currency. That power was wisely lodged in the National Government. In my opinion it never should have been delegated by the Government to privately owned institutions for purposes of gain.

I would not give that power either to privately owned banks or to municipalities, but municipalities have the power within certain limits to tax all of the property and all of the individuals within the limits of the municipality. The city of Topeka for example has property owned by private individuals but subject to taxation by the city, aggregating nearly 100 million dollars. The city should have the right to issue its bonds bearing not to exceed 3 per cent interest. These bonds should be deposited in the Treasury of the United States. Two per cent should go to the Government to pay for cost of issuing the bonds and for revenue to the Government.

The other 1 per cent should constitute an amortization fund to liquidate the principal of the bonds. With these bonds as security the Government should issue to the city either currency or credit as desired, up to 90 per cent of the face of the bonds. The 1 per cent amortization fund would pay the principal of the bonds in about 40 years or, perhaps, in less time.

With the credit at its disposal the city could carry on an extensive system of street improvement and also a system of city housing. The unsightly and insanitary conditions of the bottoms could be abolished. The old shacks removed and sightly modern houses built by the city and sold on long time payments to workmen would take their places. The city would be able to sell these, charging no higher rate of interest on deferred payments than it had to pay the Government on its bonds. In short the workmen would be enabled to buy and pay for comfortable, sightly modern homes at a much less rate than the rents now charged them for the use of miserable and unsightly shacks.

Let us assume for example that these city built homes cost an average of \$5,000. The annual payment required from the workman purchaser would be \$150 a year or \$12.50 a month and this would also include the amortization fee of 1 per cent

which would pay the principal of the debt to the city within 40 years.

Naturally the building program which would be carried on in all other well established cities and towns would create a lively demand for labor at good wages. The demand would be so great in fact that there would be no need of labor unions to protect the laboring men. Will this be done? Yes, sometime. Possibly not just exactly as I have outlined it but along that line, but not now. The forces which control the finances of this Nation are too powerful at present to permit any program like that to be carried into effect.

In all probability the change can be brought about only after almost untold financial suffering. The burden of debt will become greater than it is now. The stranglehold of the men and institutions whose business it is to lend back to the people at high rates of interest the credit which the people voluntarily surrender to them will become even stronger than it is now.

The whole business structure of the Nation will be shaken to its very foundation. There will be an increasing crop of failures. The number of suicides will increase and the hospitals for the treatment of the insane will be overcrowded even more than at present. Storms of wild speculation with the natural reaction of panics and paralysis of business will sweep over the land. Moralists will deplore the increase of crime. The war between capital and labor will grow in intensity and destructiveness and futile panaceas will be proposed and cumber the statute books. All this in my opinion will occur before the people will be relieved from the great burden of debt and interest which President Harding says is the greatest menace of the times.

Farm Owners Have Resources

SHOULD it be possible, and it is, to get the farmers to mobilize their resources they could control the country.

They ought to be the most prosperous class of persons in the world. They ought to have at least two-fifths of the entire membership of Congress. They should be able to so change our financial system that interest rates would be lower than the average increase of wealth of the country instead of more than twice as great.

They should be able to organize a co-operative system which would take the great army of non-producers off the backs of the producers of wealth and turn the billions which now go to pay unnecessary expenses of the Government into the development of the natural resources of the country thru the building of great paved highways, the development of the great waterpowers now going to waste, the irrigation of tens of millions of acres of desert lands now lying barren and uninhabited, the reclaiming of the millions of acres of swamp lands, the reforestation of denuded timber lands, the building of schools where every child would have the benefit of a practical education, the destruction of the slums, the abolishment of poverty and the establishment of lasting peace and plenty.

All that is possible. Sometime it will come but it is mighty slow in coming, and it never will come so long as those whose interest it is to have it delayed, rule the country.

Education Not Sufficient

WHAT the world needs," says a reader, "is education." Yes, I grant that, provided it is the right kind of education.

Did it ever occur to you, my educated brother, that the world governments have been managed for generations by educated men? I presume that in every one of the leading governments of Europe before the outbreak of the Great War, there was not one among those who occupied the places of authority and power, who was not an educated man.

The masses who went to war at the command of their rulers were not as a rule educated men. Some of them were educated, it is true, but most of them were either illiterate or at best they had just the rudiments of an education such as is provided by the primary schools of those countries. They, however, had nothing to say about directing the policies of those countries. They were not consulted when the momentous question was to be decided whose decision meant peace or war. All they were expected to do was at the command of

their educated leaders to take up arms, to march to the battle front and there to fight and maybe die.

Education as the term is generally understood, never has saved the world from war. On the contrary the higher the degree of education among those in power, the greater and more terrific the struggle and the greater the loss of life and property.

The world needs educated men, but it needs men morally educated at present much more than it needs men mentally developed.

Of Course it Disappoints

CONGRESS has been in special session for nearly four months. When it was called people were expecting a great deal from it. They hoped that somehow it would restore business prosperity and relieve the people from the burdens of excessive taxation. So far it has done neither one and there is complaint in the land.

The people were expecting the impossible under present conditions. There are two great wastes of Government revenue. One is the tremendous expense of maintaining the army and navy and the other is the vast interest on the public debt. Congress does not dare to lift either one from the backs of the people.

If the Democrats had the majority in both the Senate and the House and a President in the White House it would be no better. It might even be worse. In view of the perfect riot of waste and extravagance permitted during the Democratic Administration the members of that party have little room for criticism of the Republican Congress.

The idea that a nation can only continue to exist by force of arms and if it ceases to prepare for war that it will be overthrown, has still a sufficient hold on the mind of Congressmen and Senators to prevent their doing the sensible thing, but on the other hand not even the most military minded among them dares go to the logical end of his own line of reasoning.

If it is true that nations can only survive by show of military force then our Nation should be continually prepared to combat any force that may be brought against it.

Instead of an army of 150,000 men we should have an army of at least 2 million, always drilled and prepared from the most modern and deadly warfare. Every citizen capable of bearing arms should be drilled and equipped. Instead of a few shore batteries, all along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and along the curving shores of the Gulf of Mexico there should be powerful forts manned with the highest powered guns. Along our Northern border from the northeast coast of Maine to Vancouver there should be heard the tramp of sentinels uniformed and armed, challenging every traveler who wishes to cross the border.

Instead of a few airplanes we should have thousands of scouting and bombing planes ready at an instant's notice to take the air and drop death upon any approaching foe. Instead of a navy as large as any other navy we should have a navy large enough to meet and conquer all the other navies of the world combined.

We have an army and navy entirely too large if we are to have peace and entirely too small if we are to have war. Nothing could be more foolish or fatal than to go among gunmen flourishing a .22 pistol. Such a weapon is large enough to excuse the gunmen for taking a shot at the man who carries it, but is not large enough to afford him protection in case of real danger.

But no militaristic member of Congress would dare to carry out the policy I have outlined. He knows that any Congress which would dare to start such a policy would be immediately swept out of power by an indignant people. So he takes a middle course. He blows neither hot nor cold. He compromises on an army which costs as much to maintain as it cost to run the entire government 20 years ago and votes to build a navy that costs five times as much as our navy cost before we entered the war to end war.

The interest on our public debt is approximately a billion dollars a year which again is as much as the entire cost of government before the Great World War. It never should have been created.

Not a dollar of bonded debt should have resulted on account of war, but as it was contracted the interest-bearing bonds should be replaced by non-interest-bearing treasury notes and these should be retired from circulation as fast as presented at



The Country's "S. O. S." Call

the United States Treasury in payment of federal taxes.

In this way the taxpayers would be relieved from the payment of a billion dollars a year of interest and deflation would be gradual until the volume of currency had reached that required by the needs of normal trade.

The army and navy expenses should be cut down to what they were before the war and by such contraction a billion and a quarter annually would be saved. Two billion and a quarter might be saved by this and cutting out the interest on the public debt, but it will not be done. Congress will talk and whittle but will not tackle the items where a real saving of more than 2 billion dollars a year might be made.

Doing the Right Thing

ONE of my readers writes me that his neighbor plants sorghum cane so close to the partition fence that the writer's cattle can reach over and eat the growing cane. In their anxiety to get it the cattle break down the fence, get into the neighbor's field and as a result of eating the second growth sorghum, I suppose, they died. The owner of the cattle desires to know whether he can collect damages from his neighbor.

He cannot do so but it occurs to me that no man should do that which is likely to result in harm to his neighbor even if he has a legal right to do so. We have a good many legal rights which we ought not to insist upon. A man may be a mighty mean man and still keep entirely within his legal rights. If you are no better than the law compels you to be you are a pretty poor kind of citizen.

The Farmers' Service Corner

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

1. How would one proceed to report a profiteer?
2. How can one collect rent from a city dwelling which has been running several months? Is there no law concerning tenants keeping up the rents unless the landlord be the loser? B. R.

1. Write to the Attorney General, Topeka, Kan.
2. If the dwelling has been rented for a definite period with a rent lease, you can oust the tenant without notice at the expiration of the term. If the tenant is renting from month to month, it will be necessary to give him notice to vacate within 30 days. So far as collecting the rent is concerned, that must be collected just as any other debt is collected. If the tenant refuses to pay, you can sue and collect if he has any property that is subject to execution. If not, I fear you will have to lose it.

Is there any place I can write to find out whether there are vacancies on the rural mail routes and when examinations are held to fill these vacancies? C. E. R.

You should be able to get this information from your local postmaster. If he cannot answer, write to the Department of Rural Carriers, United States Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

How much does one have to inherit before paying an inheritance tax? What is the rate of taxation? A. R.

Whether you will have to pay any inheritance tax depends on your relation to the deceased. Our statute divides possible heirs into three classes.

Class A consists of the surviving husband or wife, the lineal ancestors, lineal descendants, adopted child or children, the wife of a son, or the husband of a daughter of the deceased.

Class B consists of brothers and sisters of the deceased.

Class C consists of the relatives in all degrees of consanguinity, except those included in Classes A and B.

If you belong to Class A, your inheritance is exempted from inheritance tax. If you belong to Class B you are exempted to the amount of \$5,000. If the amount of the inheritance is less than \$200 it is exempted in any event. If you belong to Class C, then your inheritance will be taxed in the following way: On the first \$25,000 or fraction thereof, 3 per cent; on the next \$25,000, 7½ per cent; on the next \$50,000 or fraction thereof, 10 per cent; on the next \$100,000 or fraction thereof, 12½ per cent; on all over \$500,000, 15 per cent.

If you belong to Class B the rate of taxation is a little less. First there is the exemption, as I have said, of \$5,000. If the estate amounts to more than that, for the first \$25,000 or fraction thereof the tax would be 3 per cent; on the second \$25,000 or fraction thereof, 5 per cent; on the next \$50,000 or fraction thereof, 7½ per cent; on the next \$100,000 or fraction thereof, 10 per cent; on all over \$500,000, 12½ per cent.

A did work for B, and after completing the job went home. In three or four days, B came and gave him a check in payment for the work. A presented the check at the bank on which the check was drawn and the bank turned it down saying that B had no funds in the bank. An attorney told A that if B had given him the check before he, A, left the field that B could have been prosecuted for issuing the check, but as B gave the check three or four days after the work was done, A could not prosecute. Would the simple fact that B waited three or four days before he gave A the check exempt him from prosecution? Who would have to pay the costs if A was prosecuted? S. S.

The time of giving this check would have nothing to do with the criminal liability of B. If B

gave the check knowing that he had no funds in the bank to meet it, he is liable under our criminal law and can be prosecuted. The prosecution is not conducted by A but by the state. A would simply be the complaining witness. The costs of the prosecution would be part of the penalty imposed upon B.

1. I am a school boy in the ninth grade and would like to ask you a question. Is there any difference in the value of the gold dollar and silver dollar? Our teacher says that the silver dollar is 2 per cent higher than the gold dollar.
2. Is it true that the Government is charging the war millionaires 67 per cent income tax? DONALD F. RIBEAU.

1. The value of the silver in a silver dollar is slightly greater just at present than its coin value. When the price of silver bullion goes above \$1.29 an ounce, the bullion in a dollar becomes greater than its coin value. Within the past few weeks the bullion value of silver has reached as high as \$1.32 an ounce so that the teacher is correct in saying that the bullion value of the silver dollar is greater than the bullion value of the gold dollar. However, that does not alter the purchasing value of the silver dollar. That is, you cannot buy any more with a silver dollar than you can with the gold dollar.

2. The income tax rate varies according to the income. There are few cases in which the rate of tax does amount to 67 per cent, but only in cases where the income is 1 million dollars or more. The next highest rate is a little under 60 per cent and that applies to incomes of from \$400,000 to 1 million dollars.

1. A sells a farm to B for \$68,000 which cost him \$50,000 in 1912. It is sold on contract. B pays \$6,000 down and is to reduce the principal as rapidly as he can. At the end of five years A is to give B warranty deed for same and take a mortgage on the place for the balance. As he has only been given \$6,000 cash for the farm, the rest to be paid later, would he have to pay income tax on the \$18,000 gain, and how much would the income tax amount to? How is the tax computed?

2. A forecloses mortgage on store building occupied and owned by B. Does B have the right to occupy said store building for 18 months after foreclosure which he is allowed for redemption after foreclosure without paying any rent? M. K. R.

1. A would not be required to pay income tax on something he has not yet received. He would only be required to pay tax on the \$6,000 actually paid by B.

2. The mortgagor has an absolute right to redeem within 18 months, but if he does not redeem I think the court would hold that he would in that event have to pay the holder of the sheriff's deed a reasonable rental for the time he occupied the premises after foreclosure.

1. A and B are husband and wife. They have one child. A has bought a tract of land and had it deeded to himself. Can he make a will keeping his wife out of her half in case of his death, or would the laws of Kansas give her half?

2. B had property left to her by her father. Can she will this to whomever she wishes, or would the law of Kansas give her husband half, they having only one child? A. E. O.

Neither the husband nor wife can will away all their property from the surviving wife or husband. At the death of the husband, with or without a will, the surviving wife will inherit one-half of his property and the same rule applies to the wife.

1. Where a man's field drains toward the highway and he has a fence along the highway, has he the right to cut drain ditches thru the fence to the ditch along the roadside?

2. Where a road will not drain, has the township the right to cut a drain thru a man's farm and pay no damages?

Where a township is in a levy district and the road is drained into the levy district and there is no place for drainage except by going thru the levy district to the levy drain ditches, have they the right to drain the public highway to these terminals or levy land drains? Where the road gets in bad condition on this account, what is to be done with the water? R. K. F.

1. Where the ditch by the roadside is sufficient to carry off the water, there could be no objection to the landowner draining his field into this ditch.

2. The township would have the right to make the necessary drains thru the adjacent land, but it would have to pay the landowner for whatever damage was occasioned thereby.

3. I do not think that I fully understand your third question. If I do understand it, I am of the opinion the township would have the right to drain the road into the levy ditches.

A signed a note with B a year ago last fall, with no determined length of time. B has not been able to pay the note. A does not wish to sign the note again. None of B's property or stock is mortgaged. Can the bank holding the note take B's horses and cows and apply the proceeds on the note? B is a married man with a family. R. S.

No. B is entitled to exemption of a team of horses and two cows, together with other personal property designated as follows: "All wearing apparel, all beds, bedsteads, and bedding, one cookstove and appendages, and all other cooking utensils and stoves necessary for the use of the debtor and his family, one sewing machine and other household furniture not exceeding in value \$500; two cows, 10 hogs, one yoke oxen, and one horse or mule, or span of horses and mules; 20 sheep and the wool from the same, the necessary food for the support of the stock; also one wagon, cart or dray, two plows, one drag, and other farm utensils not exceeding in value \$300; the grain, meat, vegetables, groceries and other provisions on hand necessary for the support of the debtor and his family for one year; all the necessary tools and implements for any mechanic, miner or other persons used or kept in stock for the purpose of carrying on business."

SUPPOSE one-half the people of the United States were irrevocably to lose their pocket-books containing all of their available funds. Doubtless there would be a grand search for the missing money.

But this would not be all. For if such an extraordinary calamity were actually to occur, the effect on business of the country and on the general welfare would be so serious we should see widespread relief measures undertaken as in the case of any other great disaster or emergency. Efforts also would be made to put these 50 millions of people in the way of earning something soon that they might, as quickly as possible, again become self-supporting as well as sustaining citizens of state and Nation.

Within a comparatively few months, the rural population of the United States, which now represents something less than half the total population, has lost 68 per cent of all its assets except land. That is—according to statistics gathered by the Government—the recent drop in the value of farm products is 68 per cent, or about 33 per cent less than the cost of production, based on planting and reaping and the overhead expenses of farming. The shrinkage in livestock also is enormous, being 2½ billion dollars in value. The monetary loss on farm products is placed at 8½ billions of dollars. I think this is putting that loss conservatively, if 68 per cent is conceded to represent the total loss.

Along with various measures of relief, Congress is to send out a relief expedition—a Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. Five members of the commission are from the House and five from the Senate, including myself. This commission is to make searching inquiry and report within 90 days on what may be done to put American agriculture on its feet permanently.

The real job that the commission has on its hands is to find out how farming can be made as safely profitable as any other American occupation. Unless we can do that it is simply a question of time when our farmers will be forced to abandon what has become too hazardous a means of livelihood. The one vital industry on which the Nation's welfare and prosperity depend, must have its chance to live and prosper if the rest of us expect to do so.

J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declares that 1½ million out of 6 million farmers in the United States, are bankrupt. Many of them are farm tenants who had just money enough to buy an outfit and rent a farm. Others had embarked on the long process of buying a home on the installment plan. The forcing of prices below the cost of production, has wiped them out.

I think the commission should give first and special attention to the emergency needs of agriculture. For instance we are rapidly losing our herds and it will take years to restore them. This means we must set to work immediately to work out a more adequate program of credit facilities that our distressed farmers and stockmen can get back on their feet.

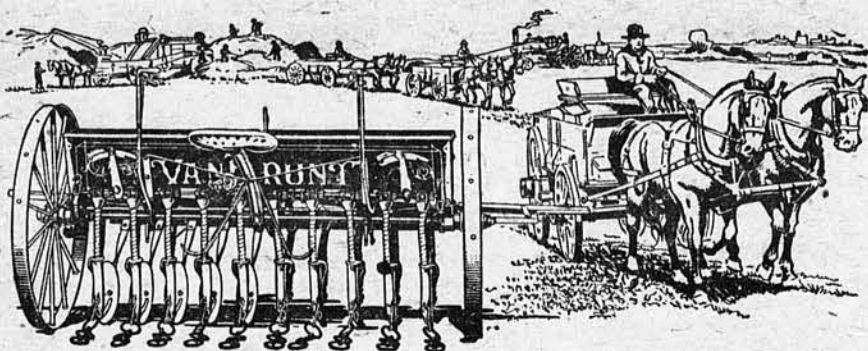
This country is rapidly being drained of its livestock. And within a year the shrinkage of the farm value of livestock has been enormous, being placed at 2½ billion dollars by the Department of Agriculture. One of the great livestock states of the Middle West is Missouri. The herds in that state have been reduced 530,000 head during the last year. Kansas has fewer hogs than in 40 years. The United States-Census reports reveal that the entire country has fewer cattle by one-third than it had 21 years ago when its population was millions less. And the sheepmen who were deflated heavily on both wool and mutton, have either quit the business or have reduced their flocks until the sheep population of the United States is just approximately two-thirds less than it was in 1900. These are disquieting figures for the best fed Nation on earth.

At the same time, it seems to me, two other knotty problems, fully as urgent, which the commission must work out immediately in connection with any emergency program for relieving the farm industry, are transportation and a market for our surplus products. There can be no dodging the plain fact that high freight rates are blocking a return to normal conditions.

To sum up what has happened to the farming industry in the last few years, added to the train of economic evils from which it has long been suffering, now makes it necessary for us to go back to bedrock to obtain genuine equality of values. We shall have to build from the farm up a marketing system which will guarantee the producer his due in an otherwise logically organized world of business and industry, and also give the consumer his money's worth.

It must now become the chief concern of the American people—as their surest guarantee of an enduring national existence—to make their farming industry as reliably profitable as any other occupation requiring the same amount of capital, hard work and ability. Farming as an industry is now further from fulfilling that condition than any other American institution.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.



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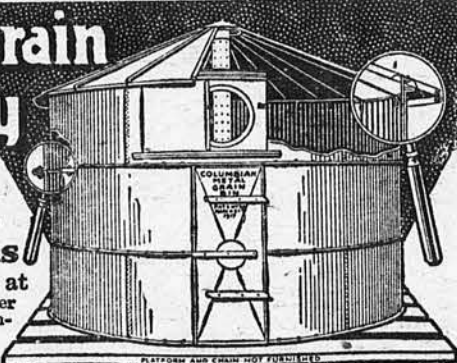
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State Farm Bureau Items

County Agents Make Many Valuable Crop Tests

BY RURAL CONTRIBUTING EDITORS



When a Marketing System That Reaches From the Field to the Consumer is Established, Farmers Will Get a Square Deal and Not Before.

WOMEN will have representation on the governing board of Kansas State Farm Bureau as soon as a majority of Kansas counties have home demonstration work, according to a resolution passed by the executive committee of Kansas State Farm Bureau at a recent meeting.

The question of giving women representation was discussed at the annual meeting held last February. Final action was taken on the matter at the last monthly meeting when it was decided to recommend to delegates at the next annual meeting that a place be given the women as soon as one-half or more of the counties affiliated with the Kansas State Farm Bureau have home demonstration agents.

Hodgeman County Tests the Sorghums

S. A. McLain, of Hanston, and H. H. Colbren, of Spearville, members of Hodgeman county Farm Bureau are co-operating with Theodore F. Yost, county agent, in conducting a variety test of sorghums. The varieties used are, Red Amber cane, Kansas Orange cane, Freed's Sorgo, Dwarf kafir, Pink Sunrise kafir, Dwarf White milo, Dwarf Yellow milo, feterita and Spur feterita. The results of the test, Mr. Yost says, will show the best variety to plant for Hodgeman county and will give the varieties adapted to the two types of soil found in that county.

How to Exterminate Prairie Dogs

Charles Jeffery of Garden Plain, reported recently to E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent, that he found 92 dead prairie dogs after an application of poisoned oats, supplied by the county agent. Mr. Macy estimates that four-fifths of all the dogs killed by poison die below the ground. If this ratio is correct, about 460 dogs must have been killed by the poison. Mr. Macy says this number will eat as much grass as nine mature cows. The "dog-town" where the poisoning was done contained 80 acres.

Linn Farmers Take Dairy Tour

Recently 20 farmers of the Linn community drove to Fairbury, Neb., to look over the Holstein herds in that vicinity. Four men in the group bought two high grade Holstein heifers apiece, thus increasing the Holsteins in Linn community. C. R. Gearhart, dairy specialist from the extension division of the college, and J. V. Hepler, county agent, accompanied the Linn farmers on the trip.

Rice County Farmers Organize

Rice county, which started a farm bureau only a few months ago, published the first issue of the "Farm Bureau News" recently. A summary of the work done by W. B. Adair, county agent, for the month previous to the publication of this paper shows that he held 11 demonstration meetings and six additional meetings with a total attendance of more than 900. He traveled more than 750 miles by motor car. One hundred twenty-four personal calls were made at the office.

Purebred Herds Popular in Atchison

What can be done in starting a purebred herd with a small amount of capital has been shown by John Dawdy near Arrington. H. F. Togge, Atchison county agent, says that in September in 1917 Mr. Dawdy, a tenant, purchased a purebred Shorthorn cow for \$125. Sixty days later he sold the cow for \$200. In January 1918 he purchased another cow at a sale for \$605, paying the \$200 received from the sale

of the other cow and borrowing the balance. In April 1918 this cow gave birth to a bull calf which was sold for \$320. In 1919 the cow gave birth to a heifer calf. In July 1920 another heifer calf was born and the cow is due to calve again sometime this month. The first heifer calf from this cow is due to calve in December. So Mr. Dawdy should have five purebred animals by January 1, 1922, four years after buying the foundation cow.

Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

The Government, which has tried out several other methods, may be expecting the 11 million pounds of T.N.T. it will distribute among farmers to help boost the prices of farm products.

Well, perhaps that plan would be as good as any other so far suggested.

The column wishes to report progress on the part of the officials of the Chicago Board of Trade in their summer house-cleaning. The board actually has named several committees to wield the broom and later to apply the very necessary whitewash.

Which reminds us of the gambler who operated a crooked roulette wheel. The wheel had been winning so steadily that patrons were kicking so the boss held a secret meeting with his croupiers. "Boys," he said, "keep your feet off the buttons for a couple of weeks until this blows over and then put 'em on again."

J. W. G. of Franklin county, makes the column with this one: If the Kansas crop reports contained a little more bunc and a few less facts the farmers would have a better chance of slipping one over on those board of trade fellows at Chicago. The bunc is all put in at Chicago.

To keep from blushing we suggest
A safe and certain cure.
Just wear more clothes, my pretty maid,
'Tis harmless and it's sure.
P. W. Q.

The chicken who goes out joy riding in the evening, in the opinion of the column, is like the hen which always tries to beat an auto across the road. It seems to be a family trait.

Speaking of poultry leads us to inquire as to what has become of the old fashioned man who got a good night's rest while sunk in a feather bed.

"Use this," said Sad Sawyer as he handed a rubber hammer to a professional knocker, "and you will get more reaction."

The column has not yet been called on to put up a part of a pool to back a Kansas farmer golf player for the open amateur championship. We refuse to quit on this proposition. Our money is ready if someone will bring forth the candidate.

We insist on only one condition. The farmer candidate must be a dirt farmer. We refuse to back one of these city farmers. Our money will go on one who knows how to wear a pair of overalls without acting self conscious.

We won't insist on the bib brand. Any pair of overalls will do.

**Many
Insulators!**

**A Few
are Porous!**

**One
is Durable!**

What different kinds of materials make good electrical insulators? Rubber, glass, porcelain, wood and *numberless* others! There are in fact dozens of such insulators found in nature that meet all the *usual* requirements. But—

In a storage battery the insulators must be *porous* to let the battery solution circulate freely. How many materials that are good *insulators* are also sufficiently porous? Of these, how many also are *durable* enough so that the battery will never have to be *re-insulated* during its life? Not one such *natural product* is known. But—

Why not take one of the materials that is a good insulator and is *durable*—and make it *porous*? It has been done! The result is Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation. Willard started with RUBBER and made it *porous*, by piercing it with thousands of threads. The Willard Threaded Rubber Battery does not have to be re-insulated during its lifetime.

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

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Abilene... Meade Bat. & Electrical Co.
Anthony... Kern Brothers
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Atchison... C. C. Gerber
Atwood... D. H. Davis
Augusta... McDermed Batt. Co.
Baldwin City, Denchfield Bros. Battery Service

Belleville... Gregg & Gregg
Beloit... Ward Batt. Co.
Burlington... B. & H. Batt. Co.
Chanute... The K-W Batt. Co.
Chetopa... Chetopa Batt. Sta.
Clay Center... The Miller Co.
Coffeyville... Battery Repair Co.
Coldwater... Auto Elect. Co.
Columbus... Columbus Batt. Sta.
Concordia... Warren Batt. & El. Sta.
Council Grove, Council Grove Batt. Sta.

Dodge City... Dodge City Stor. Batt. Co.
El Dorado... Hudson Batt. Co.
Ellsworth, Ellsworth Batt. & Elec. Co.
Emporia... Emporia Batt. Sta.
Englewood... Roach Batt. Sta.
Eureka... Eureka Batt. & El. Serv.
Fort Scott, Brooks & Ault Elec. Supp. Co.

Frankfort, Hoffman Harper Batt. Sta.
Fredonia... K-W Battery Co.
Garden City... West. Kan. Batt. Co.
Garnett... Auto Elect. Serv. Co.
Hays... Schueler Batt. & Elec. Serv.
Hiawatha... C. W. Dannenberg
Hutchinson... El. Batt. & Rep. Co.
Iola... Krannich Batt. Serv.
Independence... Lee's Batt. Sta.
Jetmore... C. W. Teed & Son
Junction City, H. A. Tucker Batt. Co.
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Larned... Inderwieson Batt. Co.
Lawrence... Carter Tire & Batt. Co.
Leavenworth, Leavenworth Storage Batt. Co.

Liberal... Liberal Batt. Sta.
Lyons... Hartle & Son Batt. Serv.
Mankato... Rosvall Batt. Sta.
Marion... Marion Batt. Sta.
Marysville... Hoffman Batt. Sta.
McPherson... Central Sto. Batt. Co.

Neodesha... Catlett Batt. Sta.
Newton... The Auto Serv. Sta.
Norton... Dean Batt. Sta.
Olathe... McClintock Elect. Co.
Osage City... Burkhardt Batt. Sta.
Osborne... Osborne Batt. & El. Serv.
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Ottawa... Bushong Elect. Wks.
Paola... Auto Elec. Serv. Co.
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Sabetha... Fred Baker Batt. Station
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Stafford... Brown's Battery Serv.
Sterling... Sterling Batt. Co.
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Topeka... Burkhardt Batt. Co.
Troy... Troy Batt. Co.
Valley Falls... Valley Falls Batt. Co.
Washington... Washington Batt. Co.
Wellington... Clark Batt. Co.
Wichita, Bayless & LeKron Sto. Batt. Co.
Winfield... Winfield Serv. Sta.

COLORADO

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

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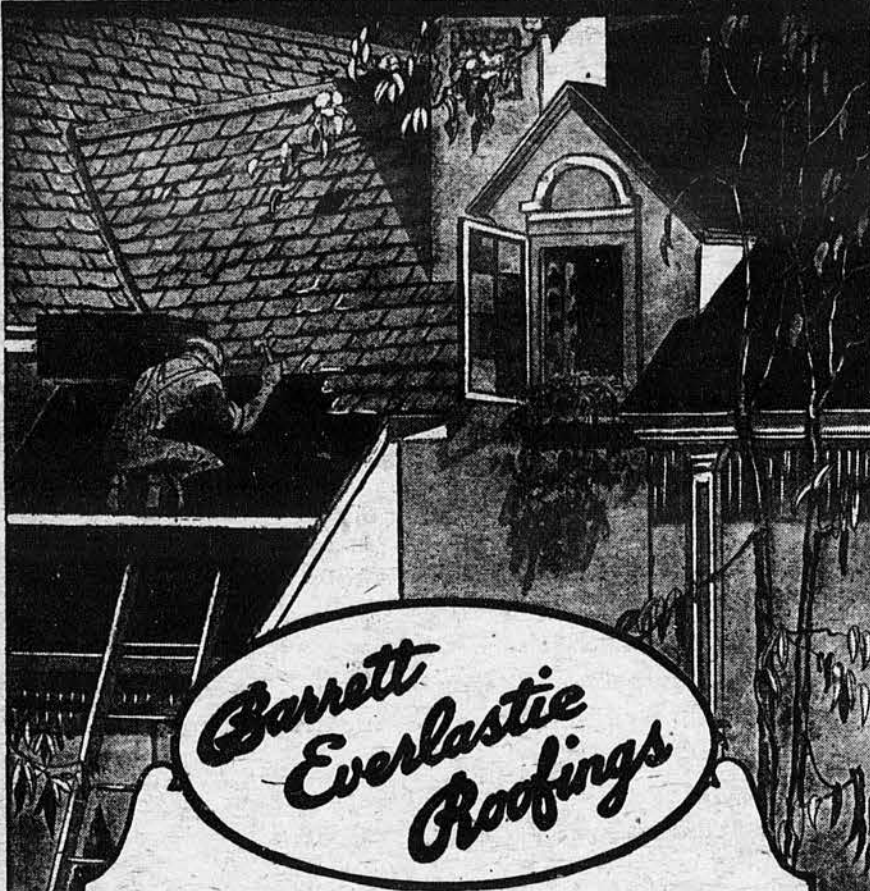
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Rocky Ford... Ridgely Elect. Co.
Salida... Paine & Paine
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On Top of the Old Roof—

Don't think of re-roofing merely as a matter of dollars and cents. Look at it, rather, as an opportunity to improve the appearance of your home.

The cost will be surprisingly small, and the attractiveness of the house will be immeasurably increased if you build the new roof with Barrett Everlastic Shingles.

For these shingles, surfaced with real crushed slate in rich permanent shades of red or green, lend distinctiveness to every building they cover.

You can usually lay them on top of the old roof. But most important of all, they are moderate in cost and give years of service.

Be sure to get Everlastic when you buy.

Your Choice of Four Styles

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. Four shingles in one. Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate, red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles. Fire-resisting. Need no painting.

Everlastic Single Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in single shingles; size 8 x 12 3/4 inches. A finished roof of Everlastic Single Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and costs less per year of service.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll-roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. Thousands upon thousands of buildings all over the country are protected from wind and weather by Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. It's tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

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Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Recent Rains Cause Big Improvement in Grain and Pasture Crops

Continuous rains of two weeks duration stopped long enough for us before harvest to permit the ground and grain to dry out thoroly. Then ensued more than a week of good weather altho showers threatened almost every day. As soon as harvest was over, down came the rain again. To say that we are thankful for that dry harvest week expresses it mildly; not only was the weather dry but the temperature was moderate and neither men nor animals suffered from the heat. As a result, cutting progressed rapidly which proved to be very fortunate.

Quality of Grain is Good

What this sudden ripening of the wheat means to the yield scarcely can be told at this writing. The wheat heads seem of good size and are apparently well filled with plump kernels yet we cannot be sure that the crop is as good as it promises for sudden ripening never brings the best of results. Our wheat crop last year on this farm made 21 bushels to the acre on a much less promising outlook than we have now but the 1920 crop ripened up better and may prove to have been the better crop.

A Red Wheat Year

This was evidently a soft—or, as market reports call it—Red wheat year. The soft wheat in this locality began to ripen earlier than the hard variety and it continued to ripen more gradually, the harvest of both varieties coming at the same time. The soft wheat also had a heavy stand of good size. As one wheat raiser expressed it to me "the soft wheat fellows have us beat this year, but they can't do it more than once in every 10 years." Evidently this is the tenth year, to judge from the appearance of the fields. The price is not so favorable for the soft wheat, as market reports are quoting it from 7 to 10 cents below the hard variety of like grade. Soft wheat seems to be a good crop this season all over the soft wheat belt of Eastern Kansas, as well as in Missouri and Illinois while hard wheat is short. This indicates that hard wheat will sell at a good premium thruout the coming year.

Tractor Speeds Up Harvesting

If ever the small, quick tractor is justified it is in the harvest field pulling a binder. It is recommended that such a tractor be hitched to two binders and I suppose it could pull two but it could not do it so easily and freely as it pulls one, and perfect operation of a gas engine means that it should at all times work easily and freely under the load. Our harvest combination was one of the small, quick tractors mentioned used in connection with an 8-foot binder.

With this combination we cut 165 acres of wheat and oats in just half a day more than one week. Our best run was 15 acres of oats in one afternoon. The length and size of the fields cut had much to do with the amount which could be harvested. Not once during harvest did we have a particle of trouble with either tractor or binder, which speaks well for the good qualities of modern machinery. The average amount of gasoline used was 15 gallons a day. That amount will cut 20 acres for us; the cost is 20 cents a gallon, making \$3 a day for gasoline or 15 cents an acre. Lubricating oil was used to the extent of almost 1 gallon a day, and this cost 90 cents a gallon.

Quality Eggs Bring Best Prices

The fact that Burlington has two wholesale produce houses is responsible for the better prices usually paid for poultry and eggs in that town. A little competition does no harm even in the egg business and because of this we have, of late, been getting 20 cents a dozen for our eggs while many country markets have been paying no more than 12 to 14 cents.

It is true that 20 cents means "first" eggs while markets paying less take them as they come, but it requires no great effort to make the eggs grade "first." To do this, our eggs are gath-

ered closely every day, are kept in a cool, dark place and are marketed at least once a week and there have been no roosters with the flock since early in May. When the eggs are packed each night the odd and ill shaped eggs are kept out to be used at home. They are just as good but are not taken as first grade. This is not much trouble to take for an extra price of 5 cents a dozen, is it?

Corn Prospects are Excellent

The moment the last acre of grain was cut we were in the cornfield laying by the largest of the corn. On June 23 we found much corn 5 feet high, of good color and growing rapidly. Then came heavy rains and the corn has continued to grow but we have not been able to get in the field, so I conclude that part of our corn will do without further cultivation. Owing to a course of small grain with its attendant fall plowing, most of the land is much freer from weeds and grass than it formerly was and the heavy shading the tall corn will give the ground from this time on will prevent them from getting much of a start.

Many Calls for Kansas Bulletins

Something of the interest farmers take in the work of the Agricultural Experiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural college is indicated by the fact that more than 22,500 copies of station publications were sent out in response to specific, written requests during the past winter. These publications were only a small part of the total number distributed during the winter, as many thousands of additional copies were sent to the 12,300 people whose names are on the regular mailing list, and thousands more were distributed by the county agents and farm bureau.

For a period of five months a record was kept of the publications sent to persons asking specifically for copies of bulletins and circulars. During that period almost exactly half of the 22,500 publications were requested by persons living outside the state, according to Dean F. D. Farrell, Director of the Kansas Experiment station. This fact supports the principle that federal funds as well as state funds should be used to finance the work of state experiment stations.

The 22,564 copies of publications asked for during the period included 693 copies of technical bulletins; 7,369 copies of general bulletins of the semi-popular series; and 14,502 copies of station circulars.

During recent months the publications which have been asked for most frequently are the five station circulars reporting results of feeding experiments with beef cattle, sheep, and swine; a circular regarding Kanred wheat; another regarding noxious weeds; and two general bulletins, one on soil fertility and one on growing wheat in Kansas. A bulletin on farm leases in Kansas and one on forage crops in Western Kansas, and a circular on home preparation of pork also have been called for very extensively.

Kansas Fire Losses Increase

"Fire losses thruout the United States for 1920," says L. T. Hussey, state fire marshal, "show a staggering increase over the preceding year, and Kansas, we are sorry to state, did not prove the exception. In fact, the Kansas loss far exceeded that of any year in the history of the department, being \$6,616,117, as against \$4,883,994 in 1917, when the Kansas City stockyards were destroyed, adding nearly a million dollars to the total.

"The big loss in 1920, and the largest individual loss in the history of the state, so far as our records show, was in Anderson county, when the plant of the Prairie Pipe Line Company was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$1,558,709, or nearly 25 per cent of the total for the state.

"The increased loss was 82 per cent over that of the previous year, while the increase in number of fires was only a fraction over 7 per cent. For the eight years the state fire department has been in existence the average number of fires a year is 2,928 while for 1920 it was but 2,810 or 118 less than the average. The average cost a fire for the eight years is \$1,415.45, and the cost a fire in 1920, \$2,354.49, or an increase of nearly 70 per cent over the eight-year average."

(Accent on the pay)

\$175 PAPEC

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A PAPEC for \$175!—because it's best-liked and biggest-selling. Hence big production—low manufacturing cost to us, low buying price to you. Regular R-10; latest model; 10" throat; capacity 2 to 6 tons per hour; 1/2, 3/4, 1 1/2 and 2" cut; operated by 8 to 6 h. p. gas engine; complete on legs with self-feed table, indestructible cutting wheel, 30 feet of blower pipe with malleable collars, curved elbow for top, extra set of knives—only \$175 (\$192.50 on 2-wheel truck, \$207.50 on 4-wheel truck) f. o. b. Kansas City, Mo. Read this remarkable guarantee:

"We guarantee any Papec Cutter to throw and blow ensilage perpendicularly to the height of any pile, with any power, provided the speed of the cutting wheel does not fall below 600 r.p.m. We also guarantee that any Papec Cutter will cut and elevate more ensilage with the same power than any other blower-cutter."

Indiana Silo & Tractor Co., N. Kansas City, Mo., Distributors
 If you need a larger cutter than R-10, write today for catalog, prices and terms. Big reductions on all sizes.
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\$192.50 (2-wheel Truck) **\$207.50 (4-wheel Truck)**

"supreme with men who know"

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO.

Operations for Chronic Appendicitis Cannot be Postponed with Safety

I do not like surgical operations. I never counsel them unless they seem a real necessity. But when a case has been positively diagnosed as chronic appendicitis I am always afraid to counsel delay. There are ailments in which the waiting game is exactly the thing. A man with an ulcer of the stomach often can afford to wait and try dietetic and medicinal treatment; a man with an abscessed tonsil may wait in the hope that it will rupture spontaneously; a man with a cataract is obliged to wait until it reaches the ripe stage in which operation is advisable; but a man with a diseased appendix dare not wait because there is so constantly present the danger that the treacherous appendix will form pus, spread itself thruout the peritoneal cavity and cause general peritonitis and death.

My experience has taught me that a chronic appendicitis very rarely clears up by waiting or by any kind of treatment. Acute appendicitis may disappear and no recurrence come, but once the disease has become chronic it is seldom, indeed, that it clears up without a surgical operation. Meantime the patient is going along in some miserable fashion, never feeling really well, never down so completely that he cannot struggle along and do some kind of a day's work, but scarcely ever working at more than 50 per cent efficiency. Scarcely a day passes that he does not have some unpleasant reminders of his ailment. He talks a great deal about it, which is very natural since he lives in constant dread of an operation.

After getting along in this makeshift existence for months or perhaps, for years, there comes the day or more likely the night when a really bad attack takes him and in his pain and distress he is willing at last to have anything done that seems necessary. If all goes well he is out of the hospital in a couple of weeks, wondering how he came to be such a fool as to let the bogey of an operation deter him so long from the sensible course. Or perhaps he does not have an operation and this happens to be the time when pus develops, and his troubles are all ended.

You may talk of the dangers of operations, but I am able to state from experience, and to prove my statement from records of actual cases, that the great majority of deaths from appendicitis are in the cases in which there is no operation.

High Blood Pressure

Please tell me what I shall take for high blood pressure. I am told by doctors that my blood pressure is around 200 most of the time and I understand it should not be as high as that for a man 47 years old. What shall I do? M. K.

You are quite right in thinking that your blood pressure is too high. It is so much too high that I think you should be under very careful and constant treatment. But I cannot tell you what to take any more than I could tell you what to take for a rapid pulse without any explanation of why it was rapid. High blood pressure is a symptom of disease but it is only a symptom.

I do not have very much patience with doctors who tell their patients that they have high blood pressure but do not find out why it is high. It is the doctor's business to use all of his resources to find why the high pressure occurs and do everything possible to relieve the organ that is at fault. A medicine that might relieve high blood pressure from one ailment would have no effect whatever on another. The doctor must find where the seat of the trouble is and you must be very patient and give him every assistance while he does so.

Good Remedy for Eczema

What causes eczema? Is there any per-tack? Does it indicate weak kidneys? I have an attack of eczema nearly every winter, cold weather seems to bring it on. With it come pains in left hip and back similar to rheumatism. Appetite is good. Might meat or other things I eat be injurious? MRS. L. D.

Eczema has many different causes but some underlying irritation is at the base of every case. If one can find that cause and remove it a permanent cure results. There is no particular

connection with the kidneys, tho the same irritation that produces the eczema may also place a tax upon the kidneys.

In very many cases eczema has been found to be due to some food substance against which the system reacts. One method of treatment is to stop all food for a time, then go on a milk diet and gradually add to that such foods as seem to be easily assimilated. Protein foods are most likely to be among the offenders and that is the reason that eggs and meat are often forbidden to eczema patients.

Your best plan is to find a doctor who will take a real interest in your case and then you should retain his services until he finds and removes the cause of your trouble.

Hair Dye the Only Remedy

Altho I am only 30 years old I have gray hair over a good part of my head. It began with a scabby kind of skin disease. My hair all came out where the scabs were. Now it has come in but it is gray. Can I take a medicine that will restore it to natural color? B. L. L.

There is no medicine that will do the work. The skin disease, whatever it may have been, destroyed the pigment cells. Your only recourse is to make judicious use of some good hair dye.

To Sterilize Nursing Nipples

A friend suggested that I soak the nipples that I use on the baby's bottles in boric acid solution. She says that it makes them safer for use in hot weather. Is it a safe thing for the baby or is there possibility of poisoning? Y. M.

A solution of 5 per cent is strong enough for such purposes and is perfectly safe. A rough method of estimating this is to mix 1 level teaspoon of boric acid in 1 pint of warm water. When you take the nipples from the solution for use it is best to rinse them in clear sterile water because babies sometimes object to the taste of the antiseptic, but it is quite harmless.

Growers to Have Potato Show

At a meeting of those interested in potato production at Lawrence, Kan., recently, it was decided to put on a potato show next fall in Kansas City, Kan. The date has been tentatively suggested for the first week in October but definite dates are to be arranged later. C. A. Patterson, county agent of Wyandotte county, has been elected chairman of the potato show, and arrangements for the event are in his hands. Prof. L. E. Melchers, state plant pathologist, Prof. T. J. Talbert, superintendent of farmers institutes and extension schools, and E. A. Stokdyk, extension plant pathologist, represented the Kansas State Agricultural college. They will have charge of arrangements for a program in connection with the show and will get Northern growers and men in charge of certified seed production to take up with Kansas growers the production of better seed for Kansas.

The proposed show has met with the hearty approval and co-operation of potato growers in the Kaw Valley and all have promised to bring in the best sample. Such a show will be a big advertisement for Kansas grown potatoes, as well as an educational benefit to local growers. "More and Better Spuds" is the slogan of the show. Results of latest experiments on disease control, soil fertility, and variety tests will be on display. Northern grown certified seed will also be on hand, this being one of the features. Latest implements will be on display by commercial concerns, and their representatives will be invited to take up their problems with the growers.

Any person who desires further information about the show can obtain the same from C. A. Patterson, county agent, Chamber of Commerce building, Kansas City, Kan.

Aggie Board Meets at College

The Kansas state board of agriculture will hold a meeting at the Kansas State Agricultural college July 10-11. This is the first time in the history of the board that a meeting has been held outside Topeka.

The purpose of the meeting is to bring the members of the state board in closer contact with the work of the Kansas Experiment station. It will be a policy of the board hereafter to hold meetings at the college annually so that more will be known of its agricultural work and of its relation to the farmers. Two men from every Congressional district compose the board of agriculture.

SAFETY

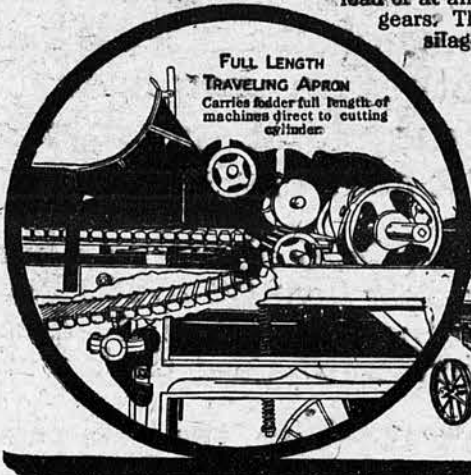
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The Rowell has greater capacity and cuts better ensilage with less labor. The apron travels the entire length of the machine and moves its load up to full contact with the cutting roll—the fodder is not pulled over boards or steel plates. If the bundles overlap, the auxiliary roller traps the fodder into position for the cutting knives.

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The good tobacco taste lasts so long—a small chew of this class of tobacco lasts much longer than a big chew of the old kind. That's why it costs less to use.

Any man who has used both kinds will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

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Weyman Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

Wheat Fertilizer

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

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Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
39 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



If troubled with hay fever, rose fever, or kindred ailments, get quick relief with—**STESIL HAY SPECIAL**

Just pour a few drops on your handkerchief and inhale. The soothing effect on nose, throat and head brings relief. STESIL is harmless, colorless, pure. SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE. Send for trial bottle. Make the test yourself. Send us 25c for a trial bottle. If you're not fully satisfied, we return your money. Write us to-day and mention your druggist's name. Address Dept. E. Stesil Pharmaceutical Co., New Rochelle, N.Y.

Consider Your Clothes

HAVE you ever stopped to think of the part petroleum plays in converting raw material into the fabrics which are used to make your suit of clothes? From the wool on a sheep's back to the clothes on your back is a long journey and petroleum shortens it at every step.

By machinery lubricated with petroleum, a man may shear from 175 to 200 fleeces a day. By the old method, 50 fleeces would be considered a big day's work.

After leaving the sheep, the wool passes through ten major processes before it is ready for the tailor. Each of these require the use of intricate machinery, having bearings which run at speeds varying from 350 to 12,000 revolutions per minute.

From the clipper to the last finishing machine, a diversity of mechanical conditions exist, each of which has been studied and experimented with, and a lubricant found which meets exactly the needs of the machinery.

In solving these lubricating problems, and manufacturing oils and greases which enable these machines to perform their work, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) always has been among the leaders.

Its staff of carefully trained chemists, refiners, and lubricating engineers are constantly at work, devising new and more efficient means of reducing friction.

This Company computes its success not wholly upon its balance sheets, not wholly upon the number of useful products it manufactures, but rather upon the fact that many of the useful products of petroleum are made from material which otherwise would be wasted, and are made by processes which were evolved in the Company's laboratories.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2476

Senator Capper Invites You.

All aboard for the big birthday picnic party. Every boy and girl in Kansas is invited to be the guest of Senator Arthur Capper, Thursday, July 14, when he will celebrate his 56th birthday. Senator Capper would like to have them all come to Topeka and go out to Garfield park where the big party will be held from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening.

Last year more than 10,000 children attended the party. Senator Capper is anxious to have even a bigger crowd. And he promises every boy or girl who comes the best sort of a time.

To start with, there will be free tickets distributed at the park gate which will entitle every guest to rides on the concessions. By the time they have used up their coupons eats will be in order.

Several hundred gallons of ice cream will be available and more than 12,000 cones and every guest will receive an ice cream cone.

In the afternoon an athletic carnival will be held and there will be racing, jumping, freak races and baseball games. The sports will be directed by L. P. Dittmore, director of playgrounds in Topeka. More than 1,000 boys and girls are expected to take part in this entertainment.

George Cobb, who is high mogul of the party, is planning to have a flying exhibition so Senator Capper's guests can see just how an airplane works.

More than 100 Capper employees will be at the park all day to look after the children, see that they have a good time and to manage the distribution of the eats. It will be a gay affair and you're all invited. Come and have a good time.

State Fair Opens September 17

Everything seems to indicate that the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this year will be one of the best ever held in Kansas. The fact that the Salt City is centrally located and has unsurpassed railway facilities and wonderful automobile roads which lead to the Kansas State Fair from virtually every corner of the state has helped greatly in making the Kansas State Fair easily accessible to the people of the entire state. This, coupled with the facts that the Kansas State Fair has continued to grow, to become better and more general in its benefits every year, to serve more and more people of the state as it grows older are a few of the concrete reasons why last year saw the largest and best Fair ever held in Kansas.

There were people in attendance from every one of the 105 counties, and nearly every county was represented by exhibits. The Kansas State Fair of 1921 will surpass that of 1920, because it is the history of all old and well conducted state fairs that patronage increases year by year and their service to the public becomes more valuable and so recognized. The Kansas State Fair this year will be held September 17 to 23.

Friday September 23 will be the big day for automobile race lovers at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Some of the best known and most daring speed automobile drivers in the country will compete at the big races on that day. In addition to the automobile races there will also be thrilling games of auto polo between American and British teams and feature outdoor vaudeville, all in front of the grandstand.

There will be an abundance of free outdoor attractions at the Kansas State Fair. Among the amusements to be provided are feature outdoor vaudeville, auto polo, carnival shows, giant fireworks spectacles and productions, and plenty of music and singing which will be provided by concert bands from various parts of the state.

One of the attractive features will be the new "tent city" and camping grounds that will be opened on the grounds. The new camping city will offer many of the conveniences of the home such as running water and electric lights.

Special excursion rates on all railroads to the Kansas State Fair have been granted and livestock exhibitors have been promised special rebates on freight for all livestock shipped for exhibition purposes. The prize list and catalogs are now ready for distribution and may be had by addressing, A. L. Sponsler, Secretary Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.



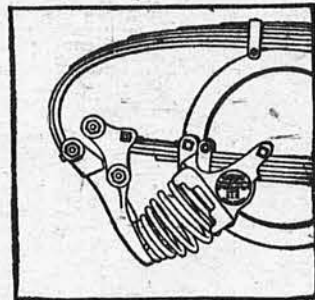
"Pullman" Comfort in Your Ford!

COMFORT that makes every mile of the longest ride a real delight; that makes driving restful when you are tired; that really makes you forget your car is a mechanical thing—this is the comfort you should have—and can have—by equipping your Ford with Hassler Shock Absorbers.

You'll soon be taking longer drives. And you won't worry so much about road conditions. For Hasslers protect your car against shocks and jolts. In fact, this protection for your car is second only to the advantage of comfort. A million sets of Hassler Shock Absorbers in use have proved—are proving—that they save one-third of the tire, up-keep and depreciation costs. The conical spring set at an angle prevents sidesway.

Any Hassler dealer will put them on for you and allow you to use them for 10 days on trial. You are not asked to risk your money until you know Hasslers yourself.

Write us if you don't know your Hassler dealer.



The new Hassler Shock Absorber for Dodge Brothers Car. A set consists of four, one for each spring. Do not require change of any part of car. The luxurious comfort you wish in your Dodge!

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For Our Young Readers

Aileen Gives Herself a Birthday Party

BY UNA MACK

OUT in the swing, drowsy and comfortable—not quite happy but almost—Aileen swung to and fro. Aileen would be 10 years old tomorrow and she sighed as she thought of the party she could not have. I don't know how long she lay there very still, but she was aroused by a little tap on her arm and, looking up, she saw a pretty little fairy!

"Didn't you wish for a party a little while ago?" asked the fairy.

"Oh, yes," cried Aileen, "but Mother cannot give me one, for she is too busy."

"I have come to help you make a party for yourself," said the fairy.

LADIES and gentlemen, how do you do?

I'm sure we think it very kind of you

To leave your homes and fire-sides and slippers,

And come out and listen to a lot of nippers—

Well, my say is ended.

Well, sit down! (said by the teacher).

I'll not sit down; I have a tale to tell—

A pretty little tale, too;

It's not a story you hear every day,

But a sort of conundrum in its way:

One morning a little school boy thought it would be nice

To have a slide upon the ice

So slick and nice;

So shortly after nine

He reached the wished-for place,

Threw up his arms,

Stretched out his legs

And then, ladies and gentlemen,

What did he do?

He had a slide?

Oh, no! You must not frown—

He only did what I must do—

He just sat down!

Elleen Ruble.

Hotchkiss, Colo.

worked hard tying bundles. It seemed that she was giving many presents. But when the sun peeped into her bedroom the next morning he saw never a bundle! Just a happy 10-year-old girl with a lovely plan in her head!

Aileen was a busy little girl on her birthday. Until 2 o'clock in the afternoon she ran here and there opening closets and drawers. And what a litter of wrapping paper, cord, scissors and other materials strewn the table! At exactly 2:30 a basket containing 10 neatly wrapped bundles stood on the hall table. The big square ones on top were labeled "Alfred Rosenberg" and "Grandmother Hinton." They contained, the one, a fine new drawing tablet and a box of colors, the other, a new scrap book and a fat envelope full of autumn leaves.

At exactly 5 o'clock a tired little girl returned home carrying an empty basket; but there were in that village 10 full hearts—hearts filled with sunshine because an unselfish little girl was 10 years old that day.

At exactly 7 o'clock a sleepy little girl kissed her mother good night and whispered in her ear, "Mother, I just found out today what birthdays are for!"

Out of the Rain

There was a great buzz of conversation in that little western school, as the pupils eagerly discussed the task they had assigned themselves. The early spring rains had caused no end of trouble and the pupils of that school had determined upon a plan of action at the meeting of their Junior American Red Cross club. It had been decided by the Juniors that the boys of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades should build a stable and garage as their act of Junior service.

Many of the children rode or drove horses to school and the animals had to stand out in the rain and mud. Also, the teacher had a new motor car and it would be damaged by rain and sunshine, as such a thing as a garage was not known in the village.

The school trustees supplied the materials for the building and soon about 15 boys and their teacher were at work. To save lumber the side of one building already on the ground and the ends of other buildings were used to form part of the new. The school had a well equipped manual training shop and the boys found much practical use for their tools. The enthusiasm of the Juniors never waned until the building was completed.

I have a black and white kitty. I like to play with her. Kitty plays with a string and an empty spool. I have to laugh at her. She drinks lots of milk. She and my little dog play together. When I go for the eggs she follows me.

Glen Elder, Kan. Vernon Wiens.

**BIG AT THE BOTTOM.
LITTLE AT THE TOP
AND A STICK IN THE MIDDLE
GOES FLIPPETY-FLOP.**



If you can answer this puzzle send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls answering correctly.

Will You Have A "Lift"

If you have reason to believe, as many have, that a change from coffee or tea would be wise, try

POSTUM CEREAL

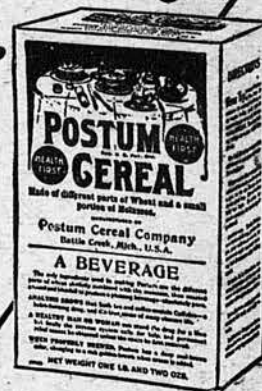
You'll find what thousands of others have found—complete satisfaction to taste, and freedom from harm to nerves or digestion

When coffee or tea disturbs, it's easy to get up where you belong, with Postum

"There's a Reason"

Sold by grocers everywhere

Made by
Postum Cereal Co., Inc.
Battle Creek, Mich.



Is Your Sink 36 Inches High?

Most kitchen sinks are so low that they cause endless discomfort and back strain. "Standard" kitchen sinks have adjustable legs so that they can be set from 32 to 36 inches high, as desired. Measure height of sink from top of rim to floor, as shown in this picture.

Write today for copy of catalogue "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Farm. It is illustrated in colors, shows many styles of sinks, complete bathrooms and fixtures, model kitchen and laundry.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh



In Any Cup—
"As Good As Its Aroma"

TROPICAL COFFEE

Always keep TROPICAL COFFEE on your pantry shelf.
Family and guest will praise your delicious coffee.

Imported, Blended, Roasted and Packed by

C. A. MURDOCK MFG. CO., Kansas City

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All Good
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ARMSTRONG

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WATER WELL 'OIL AND GAS WELL DRILLS

Portable and Tractor
Sizes for all Purposes Including
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75c Loaned on Wheat Ship Now, Sell Later

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

Gateway Milling Co.

203 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Sharing Honors With Son

BY LUCY R. LANON

Never is mother's cookery skill given a more critical test than when she prepares the fish young son has caught. The fish are the attraction of the meal. Everyone listens to how they were caught. They hear of many big ones which fell back in the water while the line was being lifted.

Oven broiled fish usually are enjoyed. After the fish are slit down the back so they will lay open, cleaned thoroughly and scalded, they are brushed with melted lard. Then they are laid in a well oiled pan and baked in a hot oven, allowing 20 minutes for a fish weighing 1 pound. When the fish are cooked, dot with small pieces of butter and let stand in the oven until the butter melts. • Serve with or without lemon, dusting with minced parsley or a fish sauce.

Boiled fish are good for a change. Brush a piece of cheesecloth with lard, tie the cleaned fish in it rather loosely and plunge the whole into a kettle of boiling salted water. Simmer gently until the fish separate from the bones.

lemon juice and egg yolks and cook over water, stirring constantly. Add a second piece of butter as the mixture thickens and repeat until the butter is used. Remove from fire immediately and add the seasonings.

Butter Sauce

½ cup butter ½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons flour ½ teaspoon pepper
1½ cups hot water

Melt one-half of the butter, add flour with seasonings, and pour on hot water. Boil 5 minutes, and add remaining butter in small pieces. Serve with boiled or baked fish.

Tomato Sauce

2 tablespoons butter ½ teaspoon sugar
1 tablespoon chopped ½ teaspoon pepper
onion 1 pint sifted canned
3 tablespoons flour tomatoes
½ teaspoon salt

Melt the butter in a pan, add the onion, and cook gently a few minutes; add the flour and seasonings and gradually stir in the tomato. Bring the mixture to the boiling point, stirring occasionally, let boil a moment or two and serve with fish.

Nurses Training in College

From the Kansas Industrialist.

A course for girls who desire to become hospital superintendents, public health or graduate nurses, hospital dietitians, or instructors in public health nursing, and at the same time desire a college education, will be offered next fall at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The new course will require five years of college and hospital work. In place of the regular junior year required of all home economics students there will be two years devoted almost entirely to actual hospital and nursing experience.

"Graduates of this course, in addition to holding college degrees and graduate nurse diplomas, will be especially trained for hospital superintendents, head nurses, public health nurses with special training in child welfare and care of children, hospital dietitians, and for instructors in these lines," Dean Thompson explained in announcing the course.

Several sophomore girls who are taking special work in nursing and institutional management this year will take up the new course as first year juniors next fall. The child welfare station and clinic which has been maintained jointly by the college and Charlotte Swift hospital will be continued in the new course, with additional facilities and an enlarged scope.

"This course is not intended merely as a training school for graduate nurses," Dean Thompson continued. "The girls will obtain a liberal college education, and take general home economics studies in addition to their hospital work. Also it is planned that the girls will not have the long hours and drudgery that are crowded into many nurses' training schools."

The nutrition center now maintained at the college will be transferred to Charlotte Swift hospital next fall, but will be available for home economics students not taking the combined home economics and nursing course. Dean Thompson is ready to take care of applicants for the new course. The entrance requirements will be the same as college entrance requirements for the regular home economics course.

Records Lead the Singing

New interest in music has become community wide in many sections of the country. The entering wedge for this development usually has been the community sing held in the living room of some home. If a family has a piano, an organ, a talking machine or a player piano, the accompaniment is provided easily.

Some of the talking machine companies have prepared special records of standard community songs arranged in medium keys for group singing, with a band providing the accompaniment. The player piano makers also have certain piano rolls that are suitable for accompanying community singing. A guitar, banjo or ukulele may suffice as accompaniment for a small group.

These parlor sings held in rotation throughout the community with the different families taking turn in acting as host provide pleasant and profitable amusement for everyone, young and old. From such smaller groups the singing idea will soon spread. That will mean shelter for larger crowds, and the opening of the neighborhood church or school for the community center.

Drain and serve garnished with radishes, French fried potatoes or a sauce.

Small fish may be fried in deep fat. Clean the fish, remove the fins, gash the back bones and dust with salt and pepper. Roll them in flour, dip in slightly beaten egg, diluted with water, 4 tablespoons of water to every egg, and roll in dry bread or cracker crumbs. Fry in deep fat, hot enough to brown a piece of bread in 2 minutes. When brown, remove fish, drain and serve with one of the sauces.

Here are some sauces which can be served with fish:

Cream Sauce

2 tablespoons flour ½ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk ½ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon butter

Melt the butter in a pan, stir in the flour and seasonings and gradually add the milk, a little at a time. Bring to the boiling point and boil 3 minutes.

Egg Sauce No. 1

After the cream sauce is prepared, add 2 finely chopped hard-cooked eggs and 1 tablespoon of minced parsley.

Egg Sauce No. 2

1 cup cream sauce
1 tablespoon green pepper, ground
½ tablespoon minced parsley
1 hard-cooked egg, sliced
½ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon paprika.

Combine the ingredients in the order listed, reheat and use with fish.

Cucumber Sauce

Grate two cucumbers, drain, season with salt, pepper and vinegar. Serve with broiled or fried fish.

French Sauce

½ cup butter Few grains cayenne
1 tablespoon lemon Yolk 2 eggs
juice ¼ teaspoon salt

Wash butter, divide in three pieces. Melt one piece in a saucepan then add

This Big Lovely Doll for You

FREE

Write Aunt Mary right away and tell her that you want a nice beautiful Doll like this one. A big Doll over 15 inches tall with real curly hair and pretty blue eyes—with jointed hips and shoulders—wearing a beautiful dress neatly trimmed with lace collar and cuffs, a little cap and knitted socks and buckle slippers.

Dolly Dimple is not one of those cloth dolls you have to stuff, but a real doll that any little girl would love to have and play with. One you would enjoy making pretty dresses for—one you will enjoy taking care of.

Balloon Given Free

Aunt Mary will give every little girl who fills out the coupon below a Large Rubber Balloon. Write and tell her your name and address and ask her to send you her big Free Doll Offer. Hurry and be the first in your neighborhood to get a balloon and the Free Doll Offer. Use this coupon.

AUNT MARY, % T. A. McNeal, 606 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Aunt Mary:—I want a nice big doll like the one shown above. Tell me all about your Free Doll Offer and send me a Balloon.

My Name.....

Postoffice..... State..... R. F. D.....



Women's Service Corner

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

Removing Superfluous Hair

Please tell me how to remove superfluous hair from my face.—A. R.

There are no applications that will remove superfluous hair permanently with one treatment. Several remedies that are now being sold will remove it temporarily but it comes back heavier than before. A light growth can be removed by using peroxide and ammonia. Use two-thirds peroxide and one-third ammonia. Apply to the hair at night and allow it to dry. If you do this every night for awhile you can succeed in removing the hair.

Cold Pack Method of Canning

Will you please tell me where I can obtain information and instructions on the cold-pack method of canning?—Mrs W. M. W.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 839 will give you definite information regarding this method of canning. It can be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Formula for Rose Water

Please give me the directions for making rose water.—H. P.

Dissolve 1 dram of attar of rose, or a proportionate quantity of other essential oils, in 1 pint of rectified spirits; while hot place in a 2-gallon jug and add 1½ gallons of pure, distilled water, heated, but not quite to the boiling point—say 190 degrees. Cork the jug and shake, cautiously at first but thoroly afterward, until cold. This rose water will be found satisfactory.

Wedding Anniversaries

What are the 15th and 40th wedding anniversaries?—L. D. H.

The 15th wedding anniversary is crystal, and the 40th is ruby.

Mucilage from Crepe de Chine

Will you please tell me how to take mucilage out of crepe de Chine?—V. S.

Use one of the following agents in removing the mucilage: Either soak the spot in warm water, or if the spot is small, sponge it with water. If this is not successful sponge the spot with vinegar or soak it in vinegar.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

"What you get in the back of the book doesn't help you in farming," said a neighbor's son in explaining his intention of stopping at the close of his seventh year in a country school. There are many persons who share that opinion. In my own experience, I can think of no use to which \$1,500 could have been put that would have yielded as much as in the four years I spent in college. I am not referring to the money that college training has enabled me to make. That in many ways seems to be the least important result.

Near by, on opposite sides of the road are two farmers. Each has two sons and a daughter. One father believes a high school education is enough for any boy or girl. The other by great sacrifice, has sent his three children to the state university. None of these children has finished but each chose to teach last year to pay for the remainder of his work. The wages of the three high school students—all at work—did not equal the salary of the neighbor's son who had had two years of college work.

My share of the farm business is not large but I am confident it yields greater returns than it would have yielded had I quit school when I knew nothing about "the back of the books."

In my opinion, a woman's farm work has homemaking as an end, and house-keeping is a means to that end. Planning economizes time. Thinking enables one to sort the essential from the nonessential. Years of study have helped most in adding to the joy of living. "To him that hath shall be given," applies most to one who has an understanding of many subjects. I never read a newspaper but the columns contain more for me than they would had I been satisfied with the "front of the book."

A lecture, sermon or talk calls for associated ideas in every reference

made. The untrained mind may get the main ideas—the skeleton as it were. Reading may enable one to fill out parts. Study that has been well directed gives one the ability to round out the skeleton into a well developed, living whole.

Balance, poise and self control are desirable qualities that college work tends to develop.

In our college, honorary degrees were given to the best students who had helped in general student activities. Unsociable, selfish individuals could not secure such honors no matter what their standing in their

Dining Room Manners

ON WHICH side of the plate shall I put the knife and the spoons? Where shall I put the water glass? What kind of a centerpiece is the most appropriate? May I put the napkin at the left of the fork? How shall I serve the plates? Are there any foods that I may eat from my fingers?

These and many other questions concerning "dining room manners" are answered in our newest pamphlet. There is helpful information in it for every member of the family. If you wish to receive this information send 15 cents in stamps or silver to the Dining Room Etiquette Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

studies. The outcome of such training as to standards of life is the feeling that we owe service to the community in which we live.

The country school is a big field for work. Training one's children for good citizenship, serving in modest ways in all community efforts toward improvement, making friends rather than money are ideals that have come as the result of college work. These may not "help us in farming," but they surely help us in living.

Sonny's "Sunday" Suit

9930—Boys' Suit. A new version of the Oliver Twist suit is shown here. The straight trousers may be of the same or of contrasting material. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

9920—Women's and Misses' Kimono. A loose kimono like the one shown will be found comfortable as well as easy to make. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9924—Women's and Misses' Girdles. Two different styles for girdles are included in this pattern. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.



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

Lady Sealpax

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DAINTY ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR



Always in a Sealpax Envelope

AT LAST! A sensible underwear for women as cool and comfortable as the athletic underwear men enjoy. Athletic-cut, with form-fitting style, full seat and wide legs, like brother's underwear, but dainty and feminine nevertheless, in a great variety of caressingly soft fabrics to choose from. Once you try Lady Sealpax, you will understand why women everywhere are adopting it.

Lady Sealpax comes in individual sanitary containers, fresh and clean, untouched by all hands but yours. Price \$1.00 and up.

Ask your dealer to show you Lady Sealpax. He also carries Sealpax for men, a better athletic underwear sold in a cleaner way. And ask him to show you "Little Brother and Little Sister" Sealpax, the new underwear joy for children.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us direct. Send for "The Sealpax Family" booklet, describing the Sealpax line. Address Department O-5.

THE SEALPAX CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

also



Sealpax for Children



Sealpax for Men



Book On DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 118 W. 31st St., New York

Oil Prospector's Guide

The Origin of Oil, Where It Originates, How It Travels To Where It Is Found and WHERE TO FIND IT. By V. A. Smith, Geologist, Locator of Healdton, Oklahoma and Allen and Warren County, Kentucky Oil Fields. Price \$1.00. Address Publishers, GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSN. Room 433 Louisville National Bank Bldg. Louisville, Kentucky.

Have you noticed how many of your neighbors are now reading Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?

Smile At Heat

Keep yourself cool and comfortable by working in roomy, well-built

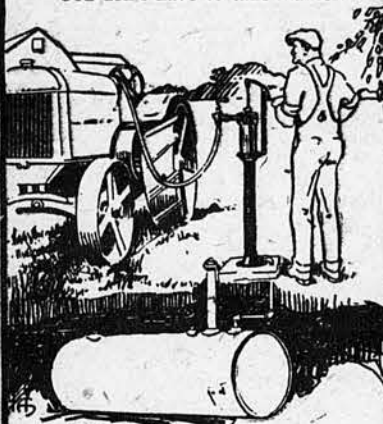
FITZ OVERALLS

Easy to buy; easy to pay for; easy to wash. 66 sizes. Every pair fully guaranteed. Dealers can supply you from stock or by special order (in 24 hours) from

BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Missouri.

Why Court Disaster?

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



Store your gasoline in the safest place—in an underground tank—and stop worrying about the fire hazard. State Legislatures are beginning to pass laws compelling the storage of this inflammable liquid underground. You can comply with such laws and protect your own property with fire-proof Gilbert and Barker underground storage tanks.

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

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

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THE BOYT HARNESS

The Standard Work Harness of America

Was \$110.

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FARM SANITATION

Kreso Dip No. 1

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Parasiticide and Disinfectant

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SEND FOR FREE BOOKLETS:

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Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages is sold at all drug stores.

Animal Industry Department of

Parke, Davis & Company
DETROIT, MICH.

Late Rains Benefit Crops

Farm Products Buy Less Now Than in 1913

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WHOLESALE prices of farm products on the average throughout the United States are about 17 per cent higher than they were at this time of the year in 1913 and there are many who think that farmers ought to be satisfied in view of this fact but a close analysis of the prices of articles that the farmers have to buy shows that he is getting much the worst of the deal in the present price adjustments. A close study of the situation reveals the following facts: Food is 33 per cent higher; metals and metal products, 38 per cent higher; cloths and clothing, 81 per cent higher; fuel and artificial light, 94 per cent higher; building materials 100 per cent higher; chemicals and drugs, 60 per cent higher; house furnishing goods, 162 per cent higher. Taking all commodities of 327 kinds on which the United States Department of Labor reports wholesale prices are 51 per cent higher than in 1913 or three times more than the increase in price for farm products.

Farmer's Dollar Doesn't Go Far

This means that the farmer's dollar now will not buy nearly so much as it would buy in 1913. This is manifestly unfair to the farmer and a more equitable adjustment must be reached soon if he is to be saved from bankruptcy. Congress has acted wisely in passing the Young Emergency Tariff act which is now a law, but other remedial legislation also is badly needed. The new tariff law imposes the following duties on foreign products: Wheat, 25 cents a bushel; wheat flour, 20 per cent ad valorem; corn, 15 cents a bushel; beans, \$1.20 a bushel; potatoes, 25 cents a bushel; onions, 40 cents a bushel; cattle, 30 per cent ad valorem; sheep more than 2 years old, \$2 a head; sheep less than 1 year old, \$1 a head; fresh or frozen beef, mutton, lamb, or pork, 2 cents a pound; other meats, 25 per cent ad valorem; unwashed wool, 15 cents a pound; washed wool, 30 cents a pound; scoured wool, 45 cents a pound; cheese, 23 per cent ad valorem; butter and butter substitutes, 6 cents a pound; fresh milk, 2 cents a gallon; cream, 5 cents a gallon; condensed milk, 2 cents a pound.

Better Marketing Methods Essential

Better marketing methods and the new tariff duties will do much to improve farm conditions. Better marketing methods can only be worked out satisfactorily under a national marketing plan. Such a plan would, perhaps, involve the following steps:

National standards for farm products; Government inspection of farm products; development of complete and authentic market reporting service; development of foreign markets for surplus products; conservation of farm products during marketing; co-operative marketing of farm products; development of information concerning cost of marketing; development of a proper financial policy; development of proper transportation policies; and lastly, the regulation of potential monopolies. Farmers everywhere are pleased with the action of Congress in appointing a Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry consisting of five members of the House and five members of the Senate to investigate agricultural conditions. This commission will make a searching inquiry throughout the Nation and will make a report within 90 days stating what can be done to build up American agriculture and put it on a solid and permanent basis. Senator Capper of Kansas is a member of this commission. Farmers of the entire country will be greatly interested in this report.

Wheat Yields Larger Than Expected

Crop conditions in general throughout Kansas are satisfactory. Harvesting of wheat and oats altho interrupted frequently by rains in various parts of the state is progressing satisfactorily. The acreages and yields of wheat have been large and much help had to be brought here from other states. It is said that probably 30,000 harvest hands from other states found employment here during the last two weeks. Many yields of 23 to 27 bushels an acre are reported in Central Kansas where yields of only 18 to 20 bushels

were expected. The warm weather of the last few days has ripened the late wheat rapidly and by the end of the week most of the grain will be in the shock. The next anxiety of the farmer will be getting threshers and cars. Judge Clyde M. Reed of the public utilities commission who has been looking after the car situation closely says that this year when the farmers yell for cars that they will be ready. The situation now is much better than it was last year and no heavy congestion of shipping is feared.

Recent rains have been of great benefit to corn, kafir, milo, cane, alfalfa and pasture crops. Corn is making an excellent growth in every part of the state. In Eastern Kansas this crop has more than made up for its late start. A big yield is assured if the season continues favorable. Local conditions of farm crops, livestock and farm work are shown in the following reports from county correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Barber—Abundance of rain has caused all spring crops to make a record growth. Wheat harvest is mostly completed, but farmers have been hindered much by the wet weather. The wheat is standing up well and little will be lost on account of rain. Many farmers are preparing the wheat stubble for the fall crop. New wheat is worth \$1.06 per bushel.—Homer Hastings, June 30.

Bourbon—We have had another good rain and everything is growing satisfactorily. Oats and wheat are nearly all cut and threshing will begin next week. Pastures are excellent and stock is in good condition. Farm help is plentiful. Corn sells for 45c; milk \$1.60 a hundred, cream, 21c; flour, \$2.20 and eggs are 16c; hens, 15c; fry, 22c.—Oscar Cowan, June 25.

Brown—Wheat is nearly all cut and the average yield for the county will be slightly above that of last year but the yield of oats will be less. Pastures are excellent and cows are in satisfactory condition. Harvest help costs from 30c to 35c an hour. Wheat is worth \$1.12; corn, 46c; cream, 24c and hens are 22c; springs, 33c; eggs, 18c; hogs, 7c.—A. C. Dannenberg, June 25.

Coffey—We had a big rain on June 24 that stopped field work for a few days. Wheat and alfalfa are nearly all cut and some fields of oats were harvested. The hot weather ripened wheat too quickly and it is light. The second crop of alfalfa is starting. Corn is making a good growth. Threshing will begin in a few days.—A. T. Stewart, June 25.

Cloud—We have had ideal harvest weather and cutting is almost completed, but very little threshing has been done yet. The yield so far is about 18 bushels to the acre of standard test. Yields of oats are rather light. Harvest work has kept farmers from cultivating corn which is needing work very much. Hay is ready to cut. We have had a little rain but it is sultry and hot. There seem to be plenty of help and wages are normal. Horses are cheap and public sales are being postponed for lack of patronage. Potatoes and gardens are in a thrifty condition.—W. H. Plumly, July 1.

Cowley—We have just had a 3-inch rain which is the first heavy one we have had for two months. Wheat is all cut and will make from 8 to 10 bushels an acre. Corn is excellent and some is beginning to tassle. Wheat is worth \$1.10; butterfat, 23c; butter, 30c and eggs are 15c; hens, 17c; fries, 30c.—L. Thurber, June 25.

Clay—If wet weather had delayed its coming two more days farmers would have completed harvesting wheat and oats. A few farmers began threshing and the yield was 25 per cent less than last year. Alfalfa is in bloom and should be cut. All growing crops are excellent. Many thousands of bushels of new wheat have been contracted for June delivery at \$1.25 a bushel. Old wheat is worth \$1.10; cream, 25c and eggs are 19c.—P. R. Forslund, June 25.

Douglas—Wheat is nearly all cut and threshing machines are ready to begin, and a few are threshing when weather permits. Wheat is very ripe and is a very light crop. Fifteen bushels will be the average yield. Oats also will be light. Corn is a good color. Potatoes are not very good. Second cutting of alfalfa is ready. We are having cool harvest weather accompanied by a few rains. Pastures are excellent and livestock is in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 60c; butter, 25c and eggs are 20c; oats, 37c; hens, 15c.—Mrs. O. L. Cox, June 24.

Edwards—Harvest is in full swing. Help is very scarce this year. Wheat is being threshed and is making 15 bushels an acre and the test is from 60 to 62 pounds a bushel. We had an excellent rain June 20 and row crops are doing well. Harvest wages are \$5 a day. New wheat is bringing \$1.10.—Nickie Schmidt, June 24.

Elk—The past week has been very damp and has retarded the harvest to the danger limit. Wheat harvest is more than 80 per cent completed and 50 per cent of the oats are harvested. Oats will make 40 per cent and wheat 60 per cent of a normal crop. The weather was too hot and damp to mature oats properly and wheat was short headed and not stooled properly. Dealers are offering about a dollar for new wheat.—D. W. Lockhart, June 24.

Ellis—Wheat harvesting has begun here and it will be general by the last of next week. Farmers are paying from \$4 to \$8 a day for help. Wheat will average around 10 bushels an acre. Corn is the best crop we will have here and a large crop is expected. Barley is also going to make a good crop. Wheat took a big drop last week and is worth from \$1.05 to \$1.15 and much of it is going to market at that price. Eggs are worth 18c and butterfat is 20c.—C. F. Erbert, June 25.

Greenwood—We have been having extremely hot weather and an unusually large amount of rain. Harvesting is completed. Some fields of oats were down so badly that they were not cut. The grain also was of

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poor quality. Wheat will not be very good as there was too much rain at ripening time. No cattle are being shipped yet. Prairie hay will be good. Eggs are worth 20c and corn is 50c; wheat, \$1.05.—A. H. Brothers, June 30.

Elk—We had rainy weather last week. Some threshing has been done and the yield was from 12 to 18 bushels. Corn is in satisfactory condition. The recent rains have been excellent for grasses and pastures. Eggs are worth 15c.—Charles Grant, June 25.

Greenwood—We have had nearly 2 inches of rain and it is still cloudy and showery. This weather is good for corn, kafir and pasture but it is not so good for oats and wheat. Some of the wheat is good but some is not worth cutting. Wheat is all harvested and nearly half of the oats have been cut. Kafir is worth 50c; corn from 40c to 50c; butterfat, 20c and eggs are 17c.—John H. Fox, June 25.

Harvey—Heavy rains have stopped the harvest and threshing cannot proceed until the ground dries up. Wheat is worth 90c, bread 12c; crackers 18c. Dry goods and shoes are selling at war prices.—H. W. Prouty, July 1.

Kearny—We are having excellent weather and crops are doing well as there is plenty of moisture. Wheat and barley are being cut. Farmers are having trouble getting milo and kafir to come up where these crops were listed. Butterfat is worth 23c; butter, 35c.—Cecil Long, June 25.

Leavenworth—Wheat is in the shock and will make only a half crop. We had a splendid rain and the corn is in good condition. Threshing will begin next week if the rains stop. Harvest wages are from \$3 to \$4 a day and threshing probably will be 10c. Butterfat is worth 35c; skim milk 30c a cwt.—George Marshall, June 25.

Lyon—We had heavy rains June 22 and June 24 which were excellent for the corn, alfalfa and pastures. Wheat is all cut and shocked, and in general is very good. Farmers are threshing. One farmer living near Emporia sold his new wheat at \$1.10 a bushel. His 40 acres would make nearly 30 bushels an acre. Corn, cane and kafir are very good. Stock is on pasture and is doing well. Old wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 50c; butter, 25c and eggs are 19c; hens, 17c.—E. R. Griffith, June 24.

Pawnee—Harvest is nearly half completed. Help is plentiful at \$5 a day. Farmers will not break even at \$1 a bushel for their wheat. Most of the farmers are very much discouraged.—E. H. Gore, June 25.

Phillips—Our two weeks' rain left the ground with nearly a 4-inch crust. We need a rain for the late oats and wheat as we have had very hot and windy weather. A considerable amount of wheat is being cut. Many farmers desire to get it threshed and sold as soon as they can. Files are very numerous and are bothering cattle and horses considerably. Wheat is worth \$1.10; cream, 23c and eggs are 19c; hens, 15c; young chicks, 30c.—J. M. Jensen, June 25.

Rawlins—Harvest has started. Corn is growing satisfactorily and pastures are excellent. Hessian flies are working on some fields and smut is very bad in the wheat, especially in late seeding.—J. S. Skolout, June 23.

Republic—Wheat is nearly all in the shock and a few farmers are cutting oats. The wheat yield will average from 10 to 15 bushels an acre. We have not had a good rain for over two months. Corn is still growing satisfactorily and is clean. Threshing began about June 27. Old wheat brings \$1; new wheat, 85c.—E. L. Shepard, June 25.

Riley—Wheat harvest is completed and oats and barley will be ready soon. No wheat has been threshed yet but it probably will yield 15 bushels an acre. The bundles are light and hard to shock. Several small threshing outfits are coming in so threshing will be rushed in about a week or so from now. Corn is growing satisfactorily and is being laid by. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Eggs are worth 20c and butter is 15c; wheat, \$1.15.—P. O. Hawkins, June 24.

Rooks—We are having excellent harvest weather. Wheat is well filled but is thin on the ground. Barley and oats are good. Cattle are in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1; corn 45c; butterfat, 20c; and oats 25c; eggs, 15c.—C. O. Thomas, June 25.

Rush—We are having very hot, sultry weather. Harvest is in full progress but help is scarce. Wheat will average about 13 bushels. Threshing will begin soon. Potatoes and alfalfa are growing satisfactorily and a good crop is assured. No wheat is being marketed as the market is very dull at present. Wheat is worth \$1.25; butterfat, 16c and eggs are 17c.—A. E. Grunwald, June 28.

Salline—Continued rains have delayed harvesting. Nearly all of the wheat has been cut and a few farmers are threshing. The quality of wheat is good. Corn is doing well but is unusually small this year. Barley is filled well but the straw is very short. Old wheat is worth \$1.05; new wheat, \$1; corn, 50c; barley, 45c; butterfat, 23c; butter, 25c; oats, 45c; hogs, \$5.50 to \$7.50; eggs, 18c and 19c.—J. P. Nelson, June 25.

Stafford—We are having a considerable amount of rain which has delayed harvest to some extent. Farmers are cutting wheat with both headers and combines. Pastures are excellent and stock is in good condition. Very few losses reported. The first new wheat sold at \$1.20; corn is worth 46c; cream, 23c and eggs are 16c.—H. A. Kachelman, June 25.

Wabauense—Wheat is all in the shock and in good condition. Yield will average around 15 bushels an acre. Potatoes and pastures are excellent. Prospects are good for the second cutting of alfalfa. Corn is clean and growing satisfactorily. Nearly all the wheat will be threshed from the shock. Butterfat is worth 25c; corn, 51c; wheat from \$1 to \$1.10 and eggs are 19c.—F. E. Marsh, June 25.

Washington—The hardest local rains of the season fell June 23 followed by light showers. Corn is growing satisfactorily. Harvesting is nearly completed. Wheat is the best on poor land. A few farmers are threshing and report a fair yield. Forage crops are excellent and the rain will bring pastures out again. Eggs are worth 20c and butterfat is 23c; new wheat, \$1.10.—Ralph E. Cole, June 24.

Wilson—From June 13 to June 18 we had ideal weather for farm work. Many tractors were operated until late in the night. A few farmers are threshing and the yield is from 18 bushels to 25 bushels an acre. We have had several inches of rain recently. This delayed harvesting. Ninety per cent of the wheat is in shock and 70 per cent of the oats. Pastures are excellent. Help is plentiful.—S. Canty, June 25.

Woodson—We had an excellent rain of 1½ inches which stopped harvesting for a few days. Nearly all of the wheat is in shocks, but the oats harvest is not completed.

Threshing will begin soon. Crops are growing satisfactorily but are rather backward. Stock is in good condition but flies are unusually numerous this year. Eggs are worth 18c; hens, 15c; butterfat, 25c; wheat, 95c; corn, 45c.—E. F. Opperman, June 25.

Bankers Finance Farm Silos

BY A. L. HAECKER

Any industrious farmer with a few good dairy cows and a silo is the best kind of credit. Most country bankers who have carefully watched the credit of their clients know that the man who milks cows and feeds them economically is pretty sure to pay his bills and meet all obligations. This fact has been a stimulus to the great dairy industry; and now is the time when bankers can be of real service to their communities by giving the dairy farmers a little assistance. Many bankers in Minnesota and Wisconsin are lending money for the building of silos and the purchasing of cutters, while turning down the purchase of other commodities and supplies.

There is a good solid substantial reason why a banker can afford to finance a farmer for a silo. For the past 40 years the silo has proved to be an institution of economy and saving. It is a wonderful conservator of forage and feed; it makes possible the keeping of more cows on the farm, and saves a large amount of money on the feed bill. It saves all the corn or sorghum crop, while the old method of harvesting wastes about 40 per cent. The man who is using a silo has an advantage over the fellow who does not have one, and is much better able to pay his bills.

It is just as important to equip a stock farm with a silo as it is to get good blood for breeding. Why should not a banker be willing to finance one of his patrons, enabling him to save \$200 or \$300 a year, which is just what the silo will do. If a man is heavily in debt but has a good farm and a good bunch of cows, about the only way he can get out of debt is to feed economically and wisely, and this the silo will enable him to do. It has been found by various tests and experiments that the silo will save about 10 cents a pound on the cost of producing a pound of butter and 40 cents on producing 100 pounds of milk. It will save about 30 per cent on the feed bill of young stock, bulls and dry cows, as well as colts and horses. It will save from \$1 to \$1.50 on the cost of producing 100 pounds of beef or mutton; it will keep the cows in a vigorous healthful condition, and they will produce in winter as they do in summer when properly supplied with succulent silage and a balanced ration.

The silo will save labor as well as money in the feeding operation. It often will save a crop that might be a loss from damage by frost, drouth or hail. Any forage can be put in the silo which is green and succulent. In the north and on the high dry plains where corn is a questionable crop, sunflowers have been successfully siloed; in fact a farmer with a silo and a herd of cows not only can save his forage and put it to the best use, but he will also have a steady and sure income. Why is not such a man a good credit?

These are trying times for the farmer. It is the time when he needs the banker's assistance, and a banker would be wise to lend any farmer money to build a silo; for he would be assisting this farmer to make more money out of his farm and save a loss which might occur to his crop. More than that, he will be adding the means whereby the farmer can compete with present day price conditions.

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AGENTS—SELL MILBURN PUNCTURE-proof tubes. Demonstrate by driving nails in tire. Every owner wants them. Ford, \$3.20. Milburn Punctureproof Tube Co., 5209 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

AGENTS FOR TODAY'S BEST SELLING accessory. Nifty leaf spring oilers, oils your springs, stops squeaks and breaks; makes Fords ride easy. 100% profit. Sample Ford set of four for \$1.50 and agent's proposition. Springcup Co., Schmid Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly, which calls on 500,000 families every week. Sample copy free for asking. Only 15c a word each week, 15c per word on four consecutive time orders. This rate does not apply on real estate advertising. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,250,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 70 cents per word, which will give you one insertion in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KAN-sas City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto-elect. 5 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog. Enroll any time.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

WHOLESALE PRICES LUMBER AND materials. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

HOME PLANS FREE—THIRTY UP-TO-the-minute designs planned by experts. Blue prints also free. Guaranteed, wholesale, delivered price on all material. Get our money-saving prices on any building plan or repair job. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send name for home plan book and illustrated bulletin picturing bargains in all kinds of building material. King Lumber Company, 1752 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS AND STEAM apple butter cooker and engine. Selling account of my age. Write to D. Peterheim, Haven, Kansas.

MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

EVERY TEN-BOTTOM PLOW, \$200. J. R. Shidler, Lake City, Kan.

FOR SALE—NILSON SENIOR TRACTOR. LaCrosse 4-bottom and 6-disc plows. J. F. Poos, Easton, Kan.

15-30 TITAN 4-BOTTOM PLOW, GOOD AS new. Trade, car or truck. Jacob J. Hebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE RUMELY steam threshing outfit, ready to run. J. J. Schmitt, Kinsley, Kan.

EIGHTEEN PEELESS STEAMER. IN-ternational silage cutter. Both good. Robt. Campbell, Attica, Kan.

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

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

COMPLETE AVERY THRESHING OUTFIT. 22 horse steam engine, 36x60 separator. Cheap. C. W. Borchardt, 427 W. 8th St., Junction City, Kan.

THRESHING OUTFIT COMPLETE; 75 H. Case steam engine; 36-56 Aultman Taylor separator; new 30-ft. feeder, in good shape. H. C. Vavroch, Oberlin, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUSSELL 15-30 TRACTOR with three plows, used one season only. Plowed 130 acres; first class shape. Leonard G. Page, 205 S. 3rd Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE TEN FOUR-teen-inch bottom mould board engine gang plow, hand lift, three hundred dollars cash. Extra set shares. Jerry Dunkelberger, Newton, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE I WILL OFFER DI-rect to farmer's Oliver three-bottom tractor, mouldboard plow, complete, \$135 each. A. B. Wichita. B. C. True, 3046 East Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

BIG BARGAIN—ONE 30-60 OIL-PULL run four seasons, one 32-52 Nichols & Shepard separator, run 69 days. Outfit in good shape. Will sell for \$2,500. Also have other bargains in second hand tractors. John Taige & Sons, White City, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn blinder. Sold in every state. Only \$38 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog free showing picture of harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

15-30 4-CYLINDER TITAN TRACTOR, good condition, used very little in two seasons. Ready to go. Price \$1250.00. 8-bottom Oliver Plow, practically new. Just what you want for your tractor. Price \$350.00. Gray Tractor, 20-35. In good condition with little repair. Bargain at \$550.00. Heider, 12-28. Has done good work and will give bargain in same. Call wire, or write Canton Hdwe. Company, Canton, Kansas.

TOBACCO

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

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

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

PERSONAL

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

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR FIRST ROLL DEVELOPED AND six beautiful velvet prints, 40 cents. Careful workmanship. Permanency guaranteed. Chas. S. Wells, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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

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

PET STOCK

TRAINED FERRETS, RAT CATCHERS for sale by J. J. Shine, Wichita, Kan.

FERRETS GAME HUNTERS, GOOD RAT-ters, bred females. K. Breman Co., Danville, Ill.

DOGS AND PONIES

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPS FOR SALE. W. A. Critchlow, Perry, Kan.

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

COLLIES—CLOSING OUT BARGAINS. Puppies, a grown dog, females bred and open. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD, SCOTCH COLLIES, and Rat Terriers, natural heelers, shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, AIREDALES, COL-lies and Old English Shepherd dogs. Brood matrons, puppies. Farm helpers. 10c for instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 506, Oakland, Iowa.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

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

WANTED TO BUY—ENGLISH BLUE GRASS seed, also striped Kentucky blue grass seed. Write Mitchellhill Seed Co.

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

STRAYED

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

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

LEGHORNS

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels. Write Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS, STOCK AND EGGS. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED

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

A Day for Action

BY HENRY C. WALLACE

This Nation cannot hope to maintain its agriculture on a sound economic basis unless our farmers give attention to the business end of farming. As large producers they have been the best in the world. As salesmen they have been very, very poor. When prices have been good they have been happy and have taken little thought of the morrow. When prices have been unreasonably low they have complained bitterly and have struck out blindly, vainly seeking relief in ways that were utterly hopeless. Constructive action in a large way has been entirely lacking.

We have come to a time in our National life when our agriculture must be put on a sound economic basis. This is imperative if production is to be maintained and our people are to be fed at reasonable costs. It is a matter of pressing concern to both producer and consumer. It is, therefore, a time for the farmer to abandon the negative and take the affirmative. It is a time to discontinue criticism and take up constructive effort. It is a time to call in men who are qualified to study this problem in its larger aspects and map out a program which can be followed with benefit to all the people, and which will enable us to maintain this as a self-sustaining Nation, agriculturally, industrially and politically, thru the ages yet to come.

Beware of Unauthorized Solicitors

Action has been taken by the Executive Committee of the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, which will prevent unauthorized representatives from soliciting memberships and subscriptions to subsidiary corporations of the new co-operative company. All representatives of the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, will have in their possession an identification card with the photograph and signature of the bearer and the signatures of the president and secretary impressed with the official seal of the company so as to cover the corner of the signatures and the photograph.

These precautions for the protection of the grain farmers are deemed necessary because it is known that large numbers of solicitors and salesmen are now out of employment. No small number of these men already have acquainted themselves with details of

the company's plans and many have requested permission to solicit memberships. Some have traveled long distances to the Chicago office to present their case and demonstrate their ability in salesmanship. The organization department has adopted a hard and fast rule that no ex-promoters of blue sky stock companies will be employed by the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated. The identification card adopted for all field men will protect farmers against imposters.

If an authorized representative should lose his identification card, the finder could not substitute his photograph for the impression of the seal would be broken. Furthermore, authorized representatives who have lost their identification cards will be required to obtain another from the central office before he can continue to work in the field.

If grain farmers will take note of this information, there will be no opportunity for imposters to represent themselves as authorized field men of the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated. Field men of the company, moreover, will not be irresponsible stock salesmen drawing fabulous commissions. The expenditures will be closely guarded, for the executive committee and board of directors are themselves farmers and are trying to be scrupulously careful that farmers' money is not wasted. Furthermore, every field man will be bonded. Beware of the shyster solicitor. Ask for his identification card.

A Big Sale of Wool

The biggest sale since the inception of the wool pool was closed by the co-operative wool marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation recently when a large Eastern mill bought 1,100,000 pounds in one deal. The price ranged from 20 to 27 cents. C. J. Fawcett, director of the American Farm Bureau wool pool, reports that 1 1/2 million pounds were sold during the first week in May. "This marked high tide for a single week's business," says Mr. Fawcett, "and augurs well for the success of the wool pool during the approaching season. A return to normal business conditions will leave no doubt in the minds of farmers that their wool clip is especially adapted to co-operative selling under the pooling plan."

To Increase Federal Farm Loans

Congressman Horace M. Yowner of Iowa, chairman on the Committee of Insular Affairs, introduced a bill (H. R. 4131) recently which is designed to increase the amount that the Federal Farm Loan banks may lend to individuals from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The American Farm Bureau Federation has been in favor of this change for some time and expressed itself again regarding it at the recent Washington meeting of the Executive Committee and state delegates.

New Aggie Catalogs Are Ready

The new catalogs of the Kansas State Agricultural college are now ready for distribution. Aside from the information concerning the various courses and subjects, the catalog contains considerable miscellaneous data, including a list of all students enrolled in the college during the past year, and a list of faculty members. Information is given concerning admission, registration, advanced credit, and graduate study.

Under the head of general information, duties and privileges of the college student, expenses, boarding and rooming houses, self support, loan funds, scholarships, grades, honor societies, and many other subjects of interest to students and prospective students are treated. Copies of this catalog may be obtained by addressing the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Simple meals during the hot weather are better for the family's health; and think how much warm work will be saved the one who has to do the cooking!

Heavy Drop in Grain Futures

Kansas Wheat Crop is Worth 125 Million Dollars

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

HARVESTING last week and this week was frequently interrupted by local rains in various sections of the state, but in Eastern Kansas fortunately most of the wheat had been cut and was in the shock before the rains became troublesome. In Western Kansas probably about two-thirds of the crop has been harvested. Some of the grain that was harvested early has been threshed, and it has been found to be far better in weight and quality than had been expected. Yields in many localities and especially in Western Kansas have been larger than the original estimates made a few days ago. It is now thought that the total yield of the state will be 113 million bushels or more. Some of the new wheat has been marketed at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.31 a bushel. This golden stream of grain will put from 120 to 130 million dollars into the hands of Kansas farmers that soon will be spreading thru the country banks and the channels of trade.

More Money for Trade

This will help farmers to meet some of their most pressing demands and will ease up the financial situation thruout the state. When the movement of wheat becomes general merchants expect business to pick up and improve along all lines. Early next month this improvement it is thought will be quite noticeable. Many farmers already are in the market for improved farm machinery.

Most of the farmers this year seem to be in a hurry to get their threshing done and this is tending to boost the cost of threshing. Charges so far have ranged from 8 to 10 cents a bushel, which seem a little too high in view of the present low prices offered for wheat at the mills. Wheat undoubtedly is selling too low this year if world conditions are taken into consideration. Chicago received its first wheat this year on July 1 and it sold at \$1.23 1/4. Last year Chicago received its first wheat on July 14 for which it paid \$2.87 a bushel. The visible supply of grain in the United States shows decreases of 1,220,000 bushels of wheat; 277,000 bushels of rye; and increases of 1,870,000 bushels of corn; 1,930,000 bushels of oats; and 256,000 bushels of barley. For the same week last year there were decreases of 4,524,000 bushels of wheat; 1,425,000 bushels of oats; and 720,000 bushels of rye; and increases of 513,000 bushels of corn; and 52,000 bushels of barley. The exportable surplus of the new wheat crop of the United States probably will be less than 150 million bushels. The exports for the past 12 months amounted to more than 350 million bushels. In view of this fact it seems to me that wheat is selling lower than existing conditions justify.

July Quotations Show Declines

Farmers are watching carefully the movements of grain men and the U. S. Grain Growers. The marketing plans as announced by the Committee of Seventeen if carried out no doubt would insure farmers fair prices for their wheat. Grain dealers and middlemen have organized for the purpose of fighting the U. S. Grain Growers and have raised a fund of more than \$200,000 to carry on the fight. Every effort possible is being put forth by the middlemen to discredit the U. S. Grain Growers' market plans among the wheat growers.

The tendency of futures has been downward. July wheat at the close of the market was 8 to 10 cents lower than a week ago and oats futures closed with losses of 1 1/2 to 4 cents. Corn lost from 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents a bushel. Kansas City July wheat was quoted at \$1.22 1/4 and September wheat at \$1.18 1/4. July corn was quoted at 55 1/2 cents and September corn at 58 1/4 cents. July oats futures were listed at 36 1/2 cents and September oats at 38 1/2 cents.

Cash sales of wheat at Kansas City were fairly steady. Hard wheat was quoted steady to 3 cents higher. Dark hard wheat was steady to 6 cents higher. Red wheat was from 1 cent to 2 cents higher.

The following sales were reported

at Kansas City: No. 1 old dark hard wheat, \$1.40 to \$1.53; No. 1 new dark hard wheat, \$1.31; No. 2 old dark hard wheat, \$1.40 to \$1.52; No. 3 dark hard wheat, \$1.44 to \$1.50; No. 1 old hard wheat, \$1.21 to \$1.40; No. 1 new hard wheat, \$1.18 to \$1.21; No. 2 hard, \$1.19 to \$1.45; No. 3 hard, \$1.17 to \$1.35; No. 1 old Red wheat, \$1.25; No. 2 old Red wheat, \$1.23; No. 2 new Red wheat, \$1.23; No. 3 Red, \$1.21; No. 1 old mixed wheat, \$1.21 to \$1.30; No. 1 new mixed wheat, \$1.19 to \$1.21; No. 2 mixed, \$1.18 to \$1.19; No. 3 old mixed wheat, \$1.35; No. 3 new mixed wheat, \$1.16.

No great change is reported in the corn situation. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: No. 1 White corn, 60c; No. 2 White, 60 to 60 1/2c; No. 3 White, 59c; No. 1 Yellow, 58c; No. 2 Yellow, 52 1/2c; No. 3 Yellow, 52c; No. 1 mixed corn, 52c; No. 2 mixed, 51c; No. 3 mixed, 49c; No. 4 mixed, 47c.

Other grains showed little change in prices, but prices for oats were about 1/4 cent lower. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: No. 2 White oats, 34c to 35c; No. 3 White, 33 1/2c; No. 2 mixed oats, 33c; No. 2 Red oats, 33c; No. 3 Red, 32c; No. 3 White kafir, \$1.03 to \$1.05; No. 3 White, \$1.10 to \$1.02; No. 2 milo, \$1.25; No. 3 milo, \$1.25; No. 2 rye, \$1.03; No. 2 barley, 48c; No. 3 barley, 45 1/2c; No. 4, 43c to 45c.

Slow Demand for Millfeed

Demand for millfeed is small and prices are the lowest reported for 15 years. Bran at Kansas City is quoted at \$12 to \$13 a ton; brown shorts are \$15 to \$16 a ton; gray shorts \$16 to \$18 a ton; linseed meal on Chicago basis, \$31 to \$31.50; cottonseed meal, \$37 to \$39 a ton.

Hay Market Unchanged

No material change was noted in the market for hay at Kansas City. The following quotations were announced: Choice alfalfa hay, \$19 to \$20 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$18.50; standard alfalfa, \$14 to \$16; No. 2 alfalfa, \$10 to \$13; No. 3 alfalfa, \$6.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$13.50 to \$14.50; No. 2 prairie, \$9.50 to \$13; No. 3 prairie, \$5.50 to \$9; No. 1 timothy hay, \$18.50 to \$20; standard timothy, \$17 to \$18; No. 2 timothy, \$14 to \$16.50; No. 3 timothy, \$11 to \$13.50; No. 1 clover hay, \$13 to \$14.50; No. 2 clover, \$8 to \$12.50.

Now is the time to build that silo.

MICHIGAN

FARMS—Fruit, grain, dairy. For booklet list, write Hanson Agency, Hart, Mich.
49 ACRES, lake front, 1/2 cleared, cabin, stable, timber, 4 miles county seat, \$1,250, \$100 cash, \$20 per month.
Evans-Timney Co., Fremont, Michigan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WE HAVE Missouri farms to trade for Kansas land. Parish's Exchange, Adrian, Mo.

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

FARM to exchange in Delaware fruit for Kansas wheat. L. Benson, Delmar, Delaware.

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

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

SALE or exchange for small place, 80 acres, well improved, \$1800.00, 2 miles Piedmont. Box 325, Piedmont, Mo.

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

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

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

EXCELLENT 80 ACRES near Topeka; clear; lays well and nearly all under cultivation; good improvements; to exchange for larger farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

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

480 ACRES, 4 miles south and 2 miles west of Raymond, Kansas. Good 5-room house, barn and cattle shed, 100 acres in cultivation, balance in hay meadow and pasture, priced at \$25.00 per acre. Would take some trade.
R. A. Ward Owner, Alden, Kansas

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Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance 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

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

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

320 ACRES imp. level wheat land, \$50 A. Sphier Realty & Abstract Co., Gove, Kan.

MANHATTAN, KAN., imp. 155 a. farm and 12 1/2 a. suburban home. Near Agricultural college. Part western land. Box 386.

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

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

FOR SALE—320 a. alfalfa and corn land. Four roomed house. Price \$11,500. Frank A. Moore, Tribune, Kansas.

I OFFER my 700 acre farm for sale for \$16,000, all valley land, 2 miles out. Will make terms. A. J. Schimpff, Beris, Kan.

600 A., improved. All level, Wichita, Co., Kan. 380 acres sod ready for wheat. Big bargain at \$25 acre. C. M. Kelley, Beaver City, Neb.

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

1,440 ACRES Gove Co., 7-room house, barn, good water, 500 a. cult., 150 alfalfa land. Possession Aug. 1st. \$20.00 acre. H. L. Baker, LeCrosse, Kansas.

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

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

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

LET ME SELL YOU A FARM in the Oak ley country. Wheat and barley making \$50 to \$75 acre. Corn and all feed crops fine. Good tractor land, \$30 to \$50. For list write. A. H. Wilson, Oakley, Kansas.

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

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

2 FRANKLIN COUNTY, KAN., BARGAINS 30, 3 miles of Ottawa, good improvements; sacrifice at \$130. Carry 1/2 6%. 120, 5 miles Ottawa, fine improvements; natural gas, worth \$175, take \$135. Terms. Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

BARGAINS in Rooks Co. farms. Deal with owners. 240 acre adjoining town, \$85 per A. 160, 6 miles, \$60 per A. 480, 6 miles, \$50 per A. 220, 2 miles, \$40 per A. 160, 6 miles, \$100 per A. Possession this fall. James Parker, Spickton, Kansas.

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

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

BARGAIN 200 acres creek and river bottom land. Good improvements. 50 A. prairie grass, 25 A. now in alfalfa, 100 will grow it. Would give possession of wheat ground if sold soon. Price only \$150 per acre, \$900 mtg. at 5%. above price only, good till August 1st. Many other bargains. R. E. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

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

COLORADO

320 A. COLO., \$15 a. 12% down, 12% prin. yrly., 6% int. H. Knudson, Chivington, Colo.

FOR SALE—7-acre tract, 2 1/2 acres in alfalfa, new five-room house, 1/4 mile from an accredited High School and consolidated grade schools. E. P. Darnell, Wiley, Colo.

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

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

ARKANSAS

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS T. E. Chane, Gravette, Arkansas.

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA

300,000,000 ACRES

free government land in U. S. Send for free descriptive circular of our 100-page book "The Homeseeker," which tells you how to acquire this land, or send \$2 for book direct. THE HOMESEAKER, Department 164, Los Angeles, Calif.

MISSOURI

IMP. 120, smooth, rich, worth \$50 at \$20. Terms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Mo.

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

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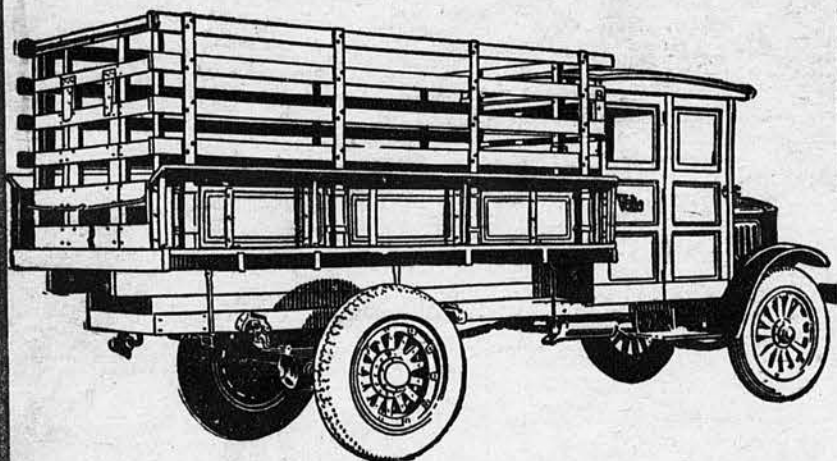
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