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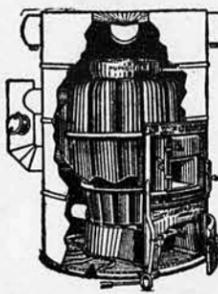
Number 37



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The Farmers' Open Forum

County Agents Lead in Many Farm Activities

BY RURAL CONTRIBUTING EDITORS



A Team of Jefferson County Boys Judging a Pair of 2-Year-Old Belgian Stallions Under the Leadership of J. M. Goodwin, the County Agent.

EIGHT Kansas county agents have been recommended as competent livestock judges and most of them will serve in that capacity at the different county- and community fairs this fall. The men recommended are Kyle D. Thompson, Rooks county; Joe M. Goodwin, Jefferson county; J. A. Milham, Allen county; J. Joe Robbins, Franklin county; Roy Gwin, Cherokee county; Sam J. Smith, Reno county; Frank O. Blecha, Shawnee county and Paul B. Gwin, Morris county. All of the home demonstration agents have been recommended as judges of women's exhibits at county and local fairs. Most of the other county agents will act as judges of grain and forage crops at fairs held in their section of the state.

Kansas Cows Top the List

According to C. R. Gearhart, extension specialist in dairy husbandry at Kansas State Agricultural college, eight cow testing associations in Kansas, on which figures are available, show an average of 6,068 pounds of milk and 227.4 pounds of butterfat a cow for the year just completed. The average for all the associations in the United States, including 40,000 cows, is 5,980 pounds of milk and 246 pounds of butterfat. According to these figures Kansas cows averaged 88 pounds higher in milk and 19 pounds less in butterfat, than those of all cows in cow testing associations. It is estimated that the yearly average of all cows of the United States was 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat.

Kansans as National Stock Judges

W. T. Crandall, extension specialist in dairy husbandry, was judge of dairy cattle at the Illinois State Fair held recently. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department at Kansas State Agricultural college acted as judge at the Iowa State Fair and will be an associate judge at the National Dairy Show to be held in October. H. W. Cave of the dairy department will be one of the judges at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of Kansas State Agricultural college was one of the recent judges of horses at the Minnesota State Fair. Later in the season, Dr. McCampbell will judge Herefords at the Oklahoma State Fair to be held at Muskogee.

Plan to Stamp Out Smut

A "Smite the smut" campaign is being put on by the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural college, co-operating with county farm bureaus of the state. A survey of the state showed that some fields of wheat had as high as 50 per cent of stinking smut. In some cases farmers received a dockage as much as 40 cents a bushel on their wheat. Others were docked smaller amounts. Some counties report smut to average 8 to 10 per cent.

It is estimated that the damage done by smut last year exceeded 3 million dollars. District conferences with county agents have been held to plan for these smut campaigns, the following county agents and counties are co-operating: Ward R. Miles, Barton county; R. W. McCall, Clark county; H. S. Wise, Butler county; J. A. Milham, Allen county; J. H. McAdams, Coffey county; H. C. Baird, Ford county; J. F. Eggerman, Wichita-Greeley counties; F. J. Peters, Greenwood county; A. B. Kimball, Harvey county; W. W. Hough-

ton, Jewell county; H. L. Hildwein, Kingman county; C. L. McFadden, Lyon county; V. M. Emmert, McPherson county; Arthur L. Myers, Marion county; W. H. Brooks, Miami county; R. P. Schnacke, Pawnee county; V. S. Crippen, Pratt county; W. B. Adair, Rice county; Sam J. Smith, Reno county; Kyle D. Thompson, Rooks county; F. O. Blecha, Shawnee county and C. V. Maloney, Meade county.

County Agent Buys a Farm

W. W. Houghton, Jewell county agent, can't keep out of the farming game himself, so he lives on a farm 1/2 mile south of Mankato and raises hogs, chickens and ducks. He started last spring into the purebred Poland China business, buying a bred sow from one of the best herds in the country. The sow has raised a litter of five pigs. He expects to keep increasing the herd. He also has a good bunch of chickens and owns one of the best flocks of ducks in the county. He thinks there is as much profit in raising ducks for the market as in raising chickens. The ducks reach maturity much earlier than chickens, he says.

To Eliminate Middlemen

Kansas and Idaho farmers are cutting out the middleman in the apple business. During the past week Kansas State Farm Bureau has ordered 12 carloads of Idaho apples for its members in this state. The apples were bought direct from a co-operative fruit marketing association in Idaho.

Thus far seven Kansas counties have confirmed carload orders. Other counties are expected to confirm orders within the next few days. The county farm bureaus are taking orders in the different counties. Owing to a scarcity of commercial apples in Kansas this year it is necessary to order the fruit from outside the state.

Wireless Market Reports Now

Kansas farmers already are getting livestock and crop reports by wireless telegraph. The Shawnee County Farm Bureau has arranged with those in charge of the wireless station at Washburn college to get reports being sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture. Reports are telephoned to the farm bureau office as soon as they are received at the college. Arrangements have also been made by the Douglas County Farm Bureau to receive the reports and service will be established there within a short time. Lyon and Cherokee counties are also making preparation to establish the service.

Forty-six Counties Keep Farm Records

New financial record books are being installed in practically all the county farm bureau offices in the state, according to G. W. Salisbury, assistant county agent leader. Mr. Salisbury says the new books being put in will provide a complete record of farm bureau accounts at any time and will give members an opportunity to get a check on the financial situation of the bureau at any time they care to have it. Already 46 counties have installed the new books. Others will install them later, Mr. Salisbury says.

The time is at hand—the time is here—when the farmers of this land must practice co-operation in fact. The doctrines of the Golden Rule and the principles of co-operation are akin and alike.



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Advertisement for Bargains in Fall Bulbs featuring an illustration of tulips and text: 'BARGAINS in Fall Bulbs Send No Money Choice assorted bulb collections at special bargain prices! Plant now for early spring bloom. You will be delighted with the beautiful flowers from these finest Barteldes bulbs, famous over 84 years. Do not miss this offer. Write for one or both collections today. \$4 money in advance. Pay postman on arrival. Collection No. 1—For indoors or outdoors. 12 Hyacinths, assorted colors..... \$2.50 12 Tulips, mixed colors..... \$2.50 24 Crocus, mixed colors..... \$2.50 Collection No. 2—For indoor culture. 12 Narcissus, Paper White..... \$2.50 12 Roman Hyacinths..... \$2.50 12 Freesia, White..... \$2.50 FREE! Fall Planting Guide Beautiful Booklet—illustrate in color, shows full directions for fall planting, flowers and vegetables. Included with each order or sent for separately.

Barteldes Seed Co., 19 Barteldes Bldg., Lawrence, Kan.

Big Money Made Selling Fire Wood

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

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



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

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

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

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

As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
SEP 28 1921

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Sure, We'll Go Right Ahead

Chase County Cattlemen Are Taking Losses on Steers This Year But They'll Stick to the Game—Prospects for 1922 are More Favorable

By Ray Yarnell

UPWARDS of \$400,000 will weigh down the pockets of Chase county grass land owners when the last of the Texas longhorns leave the lush pastures this summer and begin their journey to Kansas City. This has been a good year for the man who rented his pasture to others who had cattle to feed. He has averaged \$10 a head for the season and he has had to take little risk. His income does not depend on whether the steers return a profit. He gets his money even if the owners of the cattle take a loss.

According to information obtained from railroad officials more than 40,000 head of steers were shipped into Chase county this season to graze on the grass land. At Bazaar, said to be the largest cattle shipping point in Kansas, the receipts totalled 675 cars this season, 25 or 30 cars less than last year. It is estimated that 20,250 steers went thru the Bazaar yards. Cattlemen say that Bazaar handles one-half the cattle shipped into the county so it is estimated that around 40,500 steers came in this season to summer on the grass land.

Thousands of head of steers and cows are owned in the county. Many feeders bought steers last fall to winter thru and finish on grass. Others have cow herds as a foundation for their feeding enterprises and as a means of lessening the risk. Without a careful ranch to ranch check it is impossible to estimate the total number of cattle in the county this year but it probably is less than in 1920.

Livestock Industry Hard Hit

The cattle industry has been hard hit. It is probable that not one feeder will be able to figure a cent of profit this year and more likely, cattlemen say, that he will have to take a loss. Steers were bought on a high market last fall and spring and today they are being sold for 2 to 4 cents a pound less than they cost. The gains made will little more than offset this slump in price and the general opinion is that the feeder will be out at least the feed the cattle consumed, perhaps, in some cases a little more than this.

Many feeders paid as high as 10 to 11 cents a pound for feeders. The same steers, in good condition from a season on excellent pastures, are selling in Kansas City around 7.4 cents. One feeder the last week in July got 7.9 cents a pound and cattlemen were congratulating him. The cattle he shipped showed a shrinkage of 100 pounds on the way to market.

I talked with a dozen or more cattlemen in Cottonwood Falls or at their homes and the consensus of opinion was that no feeder would break even this year. They declared that the market was such as to prohibit profit and that all the feeder could do was to try to keep his loss as small as possible.

But despite this fact cattlemen were not overly pessimistic. Without exception they declared they could get money to continue their feeding ventures if they so desired. They said local banks were in a position to lend all the money required and that they had met with no difficulty in borrowing what they needed.

"Every year isn't a bad year," said Henry Rogler, a big cattleman in the Matfield Green district. "We have lost money this season, all of us, but I look for the market to be on a paying basis within a year. By market time in 1922 I believe prices will be such that steers bought this fall will show a good margin in addition to gain from feeding."

"Most feeders in this county will weather the present storm and will



To Every Acre of Cultivated Land in Chase County There are 9 Acres in Grass on Which Thousands of Steers Graze Every Year.

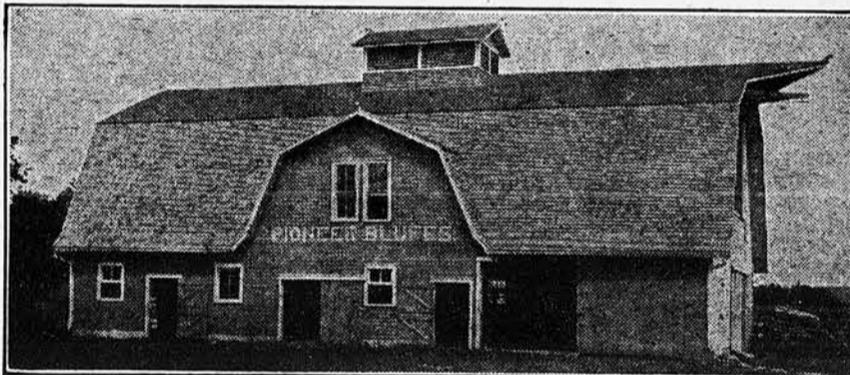
come back. I'm taking a loss this season but I am optimistic. The cattle business has its ups and downs just like any other. We take chances. This year we lost; another year we will gain. The law of averages will level things out and in the long run we will be ahead."

After all the cattleman is a philosopher or he would not be in the business. He knows he takes a chance when he buys a bunch of steers to feed out because he has no control over the market or the season. If the season is

would ensue but under existing abnormal conditions the favorable factors have resulted only in limiting losses.

Cattle dominate in Chase county. To every acre under cultivation there are 9 acres in pasture. In the Matfield Green district a person can travel along upland roads for miles without seeing a house. For 5 miles either east or west from the Henry Rogler ranch there are no houses—just fenced grass land.

There is a growing tendency in Chase county to play the cattle game safe



This Modern Barn is Located on the Pioneer Bluffs Ranch of 12,000 Acres in the Matfield Green District, Owned by Henry Rogler.

unfavorable and his grass shrivels up from heat he will lose just the same, as if the bottom dropped out of the market. But if the season is good and the market is favorable the cattleman knows that his business is speculative enough to give him a big profit. That is why he plays the game.

Cattle are making better gains in Chase county this year than last. Pastures have been excellent and the season has lasted longer than usual. Steers going out are in prime condition. In the average year good profits

according to J. A. Hendricks, county agent. For five years the number of cow herds has been increasing. Young stuff, practically all of it well bred, is being produced and the marketing of baby beef is increasing.

Production of yearlings for market has been profitable for two reasons. The initial investment, relatively speaking, is small. The gains on pasture are as rapid, often more so than on older steers and the baby beeves usually bring as much or more on the market. So while many ranchmen continue to

buy steers to feed thru the winter or to pasture, they are also building up cow herds and getting a one year turnover out of the calves.

"The time of the big steer is about past," said S. H. Baker who owns a large ranch south of Cottonwood Falls. "The coming thing for men like me is to produce yearlings, run them on pasture and feed cake from August until they are sold in November. I believe more cattlemen will build up cow herds. Cows will replace many steers in Chase county. My opinion is that many cattlemen will dodge steers this fall even if feed is cheap. I can't afford to winter cattle here because I can buy them cheaper in Kansas City in the spring than I can carry them thru any ordinary winter."

Here are some figures Baker dug out of his memorandum book relating to yearlings and aged steers:

In 1918 he had 11 head of young stuff which went on pasture in April weighing 480 pounds. In October they weighed 797, showing a gain of 317 pounds. They brought 11½ cents. The yearlings got some cake from August 1 until October. Aged steers, shipped July 20, averaged 230 pounds gain for the season and sold for 13 cents.

In 1919 Baker had 25 head of yearlings which weighed 550 when they went to grass. In October they averaged 878, showing a gain of 328 pounds each. They sold for 11 cents. Big steers which made an average gain of 225 pounds on grass, sold for \$8.90 to \$12.50. In 1920 15 head of yearlings went onto the grass weighing 440 pounds and made an average gain of 380 pounds. These would have sold for \$11 in October but Baker held them until the holidays and took \$8. Aged steers gained 240 pounds on grass. They were sold from July to September and brought from \$10 to \$13.40.

Better Prices Expected Soon

Baker's ranch consists of 1,201 acres. He has 160 cows and is pasturing 100 steers. He paid 9.6 cents for the steers and says he will lose money on them.

"Next year I look for cattle to bring 10 to 12 cents," said Henry Rogler. "I think most cattlemen will keep on feeding. They must have cattle on grass to make any money."

"I believe there is a good chance for profit in yearlings and that they will make as good gains on grass and feed as aged steers and will be ready for market sooner. A man can get a quicker turnover on them. However yearlings eat lots of feed, almost as much as aged steers. I am inclined to favor old steers altho I am growing some baby beeves."

"Cow herds have increased in the last five years here. The smaller cattlemen have them. Cow herds make the cattle business safer but the opportunities for big profits are not so great."

Mr. Rogler has 99 cows in his herd and is feeding 153 steers this year. His ranch contains more than 1,200 acres, most of which is in grass. Rogler is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college and the second man to go there from Chase county.

His ranch is one of the best improved in the county. The house is lighted with electricity and is modern in every way. A big frame barn houses stock and affords storage for hay. Machinery is kept in a large shed. A bunk house is provided for the men. The bottom land produces good crops of corn, alfalfa and sorghums.

Purebred beef cattle have been gaining steadily among Chase county cattlemen and every year the number of good bulls is increasing and the quality of the cattle is ever improving.



Twenty Thousand Steers Were Shipped into Chase County This Year Thru Bazaar, Said to be the Largest Cattle Shipping Point in Kansas.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THERE are millions out of employment in the United States. The employers put the blame for this condition on the wage workers and the wage workers blame the employers.

Both sides are organized and organizing to wage industrial war on the other side. In the state of West Virginia this contest has developed into civil war.

Industrial war, like any other war, is destructive. It means less food and higher cost of living. It means hatred and bitterness and the arraying of class against class. It means decreased production and fewer jobs. As a matter of fact there is no sense in it. The whole industrial theory subscribed to by both employers and employes for the most part is utterly wrong.

It is founded on the supposition that the employer and employe are necessarily antagonistic and bound to fight one another. On the contrary each should be the complement of the other.

Here and there there are employers and employes who have learned this important truth and they are getting together. There, for example, is the great Mergenthaler Linotype Company of Brooklyn. In the conduct of this plant the employers and employes have equal representation. Every employe in the plant has a right to a vote in selecting the person who will represent him in the council of management. The representatives of the management, the owners, and the representatives of the employes sit together at the council table and discuss the needs of the establishment. The employes thru their representatives know just as much about the financial condition of the Mergenthaler company as the directors of the company.

Both the employes and the managers pronounce the new plan a success. The employes no longer feel that they are merely hired men and hired women; they are interested in the success of the plant because they are helping to manage it. A great many of them no doubt own stock in the company, and it is a mighty good stock to own.

The Knox Hat Company is another big concern which has adopted the same policy. An employe writes enthusiastically about the result. He says that he would not have believed it humanly possible for employer and employes to get along with such mutual respect. They have found out what ought to have been evident long ago, and that is that most men are disposed to be fair and when their passions and prejudices are not aroused they are nearly always reasonable.

The employer who cries: "Down with Labor Unions!" is wrong and the Union labor leader who tries to stir up enmity among the laborers toward the employers is just as bad. The time will come when there will be neither employers' unions nor labor unions. Each establishment will work out its own labor problems by the employers and employes getting together face to face and calmly discussing every phase of the situation. A perfect understanding between employers and employes would inevitably work to the advantage of both.

It would increase production and decrease the cost. It would stop bitterness and strife. It would result necessarily in a more equitable distribution of the things that men and women and children need. Under such a system conditions such as we see now in West Virginia would be impossible. The industrial world is trying to apply medieval methods to modern conditions and naturally they don't work well.

Unprofitable Business

LAST week G. D. Sutton, a farmer living in Anderson county, showed me his returns from a shipment of sheep and lambs which he shipped from Greeley to Kansas City. There were 47 ewes and six lambs in the shipment. The total weight was 3,970 pounds and after paying freight and commission charges Mr. Sutton received a check for \$13.04, not quite 26 cents a head.

Naturally, Mr. Sutton is somewhat disgusted with the sheep business, especially in view of the fact that the persons who eat mutton have not observed any corresponding decline in the prices they have to pay. Notwithstanding this discouraging showing I am still of the opinion that every farmer should keep a few sheep. They are the best farm cleaners I know of except goats and there is no more money just now in goats than there is in sheep.

Of course a farmer cannot afford to raise sheep

and ship them to market at the price received by Mr. Sutton, but a fat lamb or sheep will provide just as much meat when the price is low as when the price is high. There is no reason why the farmer should not butcher his sheep for his meat or if he has the time he can sell the mutton in town at a rate that will make him a little money instead of selling at a loss.

It is also possible to send his wool to a mill and have it manufactured into yarn and cloth at a very reasonable rate and he can have the yarn knit into socks and sweaters, and the cloth made into garments that will be better than any garments he can buy at the stores.

The farmer can be pretty independent if he makes up his mind to be. In fact there is no man who can be as independent as the farmer. He does not have to sell sheep at 26 cents a head.

Of course the present prices for lambs and sheep are not going to continue. If a farmer has no sheep now is the best time to buy a few that we have had for many years. I do not advise anyone to go into the sheep business on a big scale. Buy just a few. A small flock of sheep is easily cared for. They will forage for themselves if they have half a chance and in the long run they will make the farmer some money.

The Peace Conference

I DO not know how the delegates to the Disarmament Conference which meets at Washington on November 11 are to be made up, but I hope that Senator William Borah will be one of them. Borah has shown an intelligent grasp of the disarmament problem and has the ability to present his views, equaled by few. He has made the most powerful speeches made so far in the Senate in favor of disarmament. I hope he will be a member of that conference.

Henry Ford's Proposition

I HAVE a letter from Gifford Pinchot in regard to the offer of Henry Ford to take over the Government dam and nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals. Gifford tells me that in his opinion Henry's proposition is a very good one, for Henry, but a very punk proposition so far as the Government is concerned.

As you may have forgotten just what offer Henry made the Government, if you ever heard what it was, I will briefly recapitulate:

He proposes to lease two dams for 100 years provided the Government will complete them and install machinery to produce 850,000 horsepower. He estimates that it will require an expenditure of 28 million dollars to do this and on this he offers to pay an annual interest of 6 per cent, or he will pay an annual interest of 3 3/4 per cent on 48 million dollars, the amount he estimates the Government has invested in dams, locks and power houses.

In addition to the payment of interest he proposes to give the Government 300-horsepower to operate the locks. Mr. Pinchot calls attention to the fact that Henry under this arrangement pays nothing for waterpower and also that the property is free from taxation. It is like offering the owner of a factory 3 3/4 per cent interest on the cost of the plant in the way of rent and then asking him to throw in a coal mine to supply fuel for the engines for nothing. As Mr. Pinchot interprets the offer there is no allowance for depreciation and the Government would be put to the expense of repairing injury to the dams from floods or other causes.

Of course, if Mr. Pinchot is right in his interpretation this would be a foolish bargain for the Government, but I do not believe this is the intent of Henry Ford. I think on the contrary that he would expect to maintain the locks and dams himself.

The second part of the Henry Ford offer is to buy the nitrate plants which have cost the Government in round numbers, 85 million dollars, for the sum of 5 million dollars. Mr. Pinchot estimates, and no doubt correctly, that the steam machinery already installed by the Government is worth far more than Mr. Ford's entire offer.

The Ford proposition, says Mr. Pinchot, is contrary to the Roosevelt waterpower policy which after a 15 year struggle was finally adopted. Under the Roosevelt policy all waterpower leases are limited to 50 years; Ford asks for a lease for 100 years.

The Roosevelt policy provides for the return of the plant to the Government at the end of 50 years,

while the Ford proposition provides for indefinite private possession.

The Roosevelt policy provides that public waterpower taken for profit shall make a return to the public. The Ford offer asks for many hundred thousand horsepower for nothing.

Mr. Pinchot estimates that the amount of power Henry could develop under his offer is greater by half than all that is now being developed at Niagara Falls. If Mr. Ford were to pay for it at the rates charged by the Government to other companies that build their own works, as Mr. Ford would not, it would cost him about \$150,000 a year. Now Mr. Pinchot has nothing against Henry Ford and is not in favor of summarily rejecting his proposition; he simply wishes to modify it so that it will conform with the Roosevelt policy and make Henry pay for the property of the people something approaching what the property is really worth.

Don't Get Foolish, Mr. President

I REGRET to see that my old time neighbor, now President of the United States, is developing a foolish streak. One thing about Roosevelt that always irritated me was his enthusiasm over large families. But we let that pass as a Roosevelt peculiarity. At best President Harding can only be an imitator when it comes to gushing over families of abnormal size. He never can show the originality displayed by Roosevelt and ought not to try to do so.

The other day he sent a letter of congratulation to a woman who is the mother of 19 children and whose husband, a foreigner, receives a wage of \$21 a week.

Now I wish to say that a man who can only earn \$21 a week has no business with 19 children or with nine children. Instead of congratulating him and his wife he deserves a calling down. As it would do no good to call him down, the children having already been born, I would not suggest that, but President Harding ought to have more sense than to send that letter of congratulation. A lot of foolish people will read that letter and decide that they too will be entitled to great credit if they can only bring large litters of children into the world, regardless of whether they are able to care for them after they are born.

In view of what happens to the traveler thru this world from the cradle to the grave, it is a serious question whether the parents do not owe an apology to any child they bring into the world, but in any event they have no business to bring more children into this life than they are reasonably able to care for after they are born.

Instead of there being too few children born, there are entirely too many, and the quality is not up to what it ought to be.

Right now President Harding is worrying over the problem of unemployment. The Department of Labor reports that there are more than 5 million men and women out of employment in the United States, and yet the President takes his pen in hand to write a letter of congratulation to a man and his wife whose most remarkable achievement is bringing into the world 19 children.

Bunc, utter bunc! I am going to write Warren G. and ask him whether his mind has been affected by the heat.

Truthful James

THERE are a lot of mighty peculiar things in this old world," remarked Truthful James. "Now for example, there is a locality out in Wyoming where nearly everything that is put into the ground, petrifies. It wasn't generally known till they started to move the bodies from a graveyard and found that every one of the bodies was perfectly petrified.

"The bodies of those having friends and relatives were reburied in the new cemetery, but there were a lot of men who had come to that country and changed their names. They probably had kin-folks somewhere but they were careful never to tell who they were or where they lived.

"The town authorities not feeling under any obligations to these stone stiff made a deal with a ranchman by the name of Stubblefield, who hauled the petrified corpses away and used them for fence posts in his barbed wire fence. I'm not scary or sensitive about such things but it used to give me a sort of creepy feeling to ride by Stubblefield's pasture on a moonlight night and see

those petrified corpses standin' along in a row with barbed wire strung on their persons. Some of them looked as natural as life. There was 'Hair Lip Ike' and 'Slew Foot Bill' and 'Cross-eyed Pete' and several more I recognized who were acting in death as barbed wire supporters. Of course they were doing more real service and amounting to more than they ever had while they were alive, but I couldn't help thinking how they would have roared and pulled their guns if somebody had tried to hang barbed wire on them when they were on earth. I saw a lousy Texas pony come up and scratch himself on 'Cross-eyed Pete's' elbow and I half expected Pete to draw his gun and shoot the critter.

"Well, sir, them deceased fence posts excited quite a good deal of comment and tourists came out of their way to see them. One day one of these female up-lifters came along and went out to see Stubblefield's fence. She had a nose like a gimlet and her eyes were set, cater-wampus. She was a woman who had a grudge against the world. At first she talked of having Stubblefield arrested on some charge or other, but decided before she began criminal proceedings to go out to see the fence. Well, she hadn't gotten to more than the third or fourth post till she let out a screech that could be heard all over the farm.

She recognized in the deceased wire supporter her former husband who had lit out and left her to support herself and a couple of kids and she never had been able to get track of him. "That's that no account husband of mine," she said. "Death hain't changed him hardly any at all, but in view of the fact that this is the first time he ever did anything worth while I am just goin' to let him stay and hold up this wire fence, but I intend to make that man Stubblefield pay me reasonable rent for the use of the corpse. He wasn't no account but I am his widder and entitled to make him help support me and the children." Stubblefield considered the matter and decided that the woman maybe was right and agreed to give her \$5 a year for the use of her petrified husband as a fence post.

"One of the remarkable cases among those petrified corpses was that of the town drunkard Elijah Blivins. Lige was never sober or at least hadn't been so within the recollection of any of the inhabitants. He was lit up like a torch when he hit the town and staid in that condition practically all the time till he died. He was always drunk and happy. At his funeral everybody noticed the maudlin grin on his face and remarked how natural he looked.

"Well, when they dug him up there was still that drunken smile on his face and his nose turned to stone looked like an autumn sunset. Some of the women had organized a chapter of the W. C. T. U. and they asked to have Lige's corpse to set at their headquarters to use as a horrible example, but after a couple of weeks they asked the town to bury him, saying that his grin made him look so much happier dead than most sober men looked alive that he was providing an argument in favor of booze.

"There was a bunch of loafers who used to sit out in front of Parker's general supply store and swap lies when they weren't asleep. After awhile Abe Sleeper, who used to go barefooted quite a good deal, began to complain that his feet felt sort of dead and heavy and one day when Doc Jones stopped at the store Abe asked him to take a look at his feet and tell him what might be the matter. Doc made the examination and then said: 'Abe this is the queerest case I ever heard of. You have been sittin' here barefooted till your feet and legs are beginning to petrify.' At first Abe was nearly scared to death but after a time he got sort of used to it and picked up quite a good deal of pocket money from visitors and tourists by showing them his petrified feet at the rate of a quarter a look.

"One day Abe was hoofin' it toward home when a dog ran out of a yard and bit him on the petrified leg. It didn't hurt Abe any but the dog broke four of his teeth. In speakin' of it afterward Abe said he never saw a dog have such a surprised and pained look on his face as that dog did when he set his jaws on that stone leg.

"I see," said Truthful, "that some of you gentlemen are disposed to doubt this story. I want to say that I stand ready to prove the statements heretofore made. If any of you will pay the expense of shipment I will show you the petrified carcass of the dog with four of his teeth missing."

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. What birds may be shot in Kansas? May a man shoot red-headed woodpeckers on his own premises? If neighbors are shooting protected birds, what should be done?
2. Have automobile drivers a right to run over chickens, dogs, guinea-pigs, calves, cows, and colts on a public road? What good does it do to pay taxes on a dog and have it killed by an automobile?
3. How can I find out who owns car No. 2107 Kansas?

1. Our law provides that no person within the state of Kansas shall kill or catch, or have in his possession living or dead, any wild bird or birds,

or purchase, offer or expose for sale, transport or ship, within or without the state, any such wild birds except as permitted by this act. The law then proceeds to make certain exceptions to this general rule. For instance, it is lawful to shoot wild geese, wild brant and wild ducks from September 1 to April 1; plover from August 1 to April 30; snipe from September 1 to April 30.

The last legislature amended the law so as to make it lawful to kill partridge, quail, prairie chickens, English, Mongolian, or Hungarian pheasants between December 1 and December 10 of every year. The law further provides that the owners of orchards and farms may kill blue jays, crows and blackbirds and great horned owls, goshawks, Cooper's hawks, and sharp-shinned hawks, but provided that no insect or rodent eating hawk shall be killed. This, as will be noted, does not permit the killing of red-headed woodpeckers. I might say here, that the Federal law protecting migratory birds, such as geese and ducks, conflicts to some extent with the Kansas law and this law has just been upheld by a decision of the supreme court.

The violators of the game law are guilty of a misdemeanor and may be prosecuted on complaint by anyone. The proper way to proceed would be to lay your complaint before the deputy game warden of your county.

2. Automobiles have the same rights on the public highway that other vehicles have, except that their speed limit is defined by law. The automobile driver is required to use ordinary care and if he doesn't and kills and injures chickens or animals in the road, he would be held responsible for the value of the chickens or animals so killed.

3. The advantage of paying taxes on a dog is this: If you do not pay taxes on a dog and he is killed, you cannot recover any damages. If you do pay taxes on a dog and the dog is killed thru the negligence or fault of another, you can recover damages to the extent of the value placed on the dog for taxation purposes.

4. By writing the secretary of the state, you can ascertain the owner of the automobile which carries the number 2107.

When a person sells a mortgaged farm, does he have to pay income tax on the money he has borrowed on the farm or just on his equity, that he has after the mortgage is paid? If a farm is sold for \$16,000 and the mortgage on it is \$5,800, and the interest on the mortgage is 5 per cent what income tax would have to be paid on that farm?
M. A. W.

Not knowing what this farm was worth in 1913, I am unable to say whether he would have to pay any income tax. The amount on which he would have to pay income tax, according to my understanding of the law, would be computed in this way: What was the farm worth in 1913 and what net profit did he make out of it? Let us assume by way of illustration that the farm in 1913 was worth \$12,000 and it was sold in 1916 for \$16,000; the net profit would be \$4,000 less the cost of any improvements that he put upon the land, and less the amount he had to pay in the way of interest on his debt.

What Congress Did For the Farmer

SELDOM does the country find much to praise in a session of Congress. The one now taking a recess preparatory to getting a fresh grip on the sycamore knots remaining in the legislative woodpile, is, I believe, an exception. Its outstanding achievement in constructive legislation has been its great work for agriculture. It has laid a new and firm foundation for national prosperity.

Credit generally is given to the Agricultural Bloc. It got about everything it demanded. Before the session ends, because of its wise team work, I believe Congress will have evolved and put into effect a complete, workable program for the economic readjustment of our most vital industry by which it will be permanently and profitably reconstructed on modern lines, a result the whole country might well rejoice over and wish soon achieved. President Harding's sympathetic attitude toward the farmer and stockman has been of great help, and undoubtedly will be of great assistance in putting thru this program.

When the new President and the new Congress took up the reins in Washington last March, the farming industry was on the verge of collapse. While the crisis has not as yet been passed, the emergency could scarcely have been more promptly met by legislation.

In this respect, at least, if ever an American Congress has had its feet solidly on the ground, this one has. As a result we have these new laws for the rehabilitation of the farming industry, several of them epochal and others yet to come. They are—

The billion-dollar farm export credit measure. The Capper-Tincher Future Trading bill for the regulation of the 13 great grain exchanges by a board comprising the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General. The act placing the control of the packing industry and stockyards under supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Agricultural Emergency

Tariff bill, which undoubtedly is helping farmers at this moment.

The Kenyon bill, increasing the interest rate on bonds of the Farm Loan Banks from 5 to 5½ per cent, with no increase in the loan rate to farmers. Making it possible to sell these bonds in competition with other securities. The Curtis bill, authorizing the appropriation of 25 million dollars as a revolving fund for the Federal Farm Land Loan Banks.

Every one of these measures will be of great help to American farmers, especially the billion-dollar Agricultural Credit bill, which provides a loan of 1 billion dollars thru the War Finance Corporation for financing the export of surplus farm products. This bill extends credit to farm loan organizations, and to banks and trust companies making loans to farmers. Also by the terms of this bill as finally passed, wherever the War Finance Corporation shall find conditions arising from the war have caused a disruption of foreign trade, resulting in an abnormal surplus of any staple American agricultural product; or when it finds that thru lack of a market, or because of inadequate banking facilities the producer or dealer in these products cannot carry them until sold or exported in the customary way, the War Finance Corporation has power to make advances for not exceeding one year to these persons or associations.

These advances will bear interest at not to exceed 1½ per cent in excess of the rate of discount for 90-day commercial paper prevailing at the Federal Reserve Bank.

Still another provision of this act is that whenever public necessity may demand it, the War Finance Corporation may advance credit to any co-operative association, bank, or trust company, which has advanced funds for agricultural purposes. Advances also may be made for the breeding, raising, fattening, or marketing of livestock.

Still another provision of the act authorizes the War Finance Corporation to assist persons outside of the United States to purchase American farm products, but these funds must be spent within the United States. In a recent instance when 30 million dollars was lent to Belgium that country bought wheat with it in South America. Advances to foreign buyers must be secured by satisfactory guarantees or by acceptable collateral.

The Secretary of Agriculture is wisely made a member of this tremendous emergency credit organization designed to meet the more difficult phases of the present crisis and certain to prove of great help.

The packer control legislation will prove far more effective and complete than was credited in early estimates. Great power is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the control of prices by the packers, the dividing up of territory or the allotment of purchases. Free play is given to competition. The packers' books are open to the inspection of the Secretary of Agriculture and must be kept as he directs, in a way to show all transactions. The Secretary of Agriculture may summon the packers to a hearing at any time and the only appeal from his decisions will be thru the courts. There also is as stringent supervision over stockyards and commission firms to prevent unfair charges. Every packer doing an interstate business and all stockyards having an area of more than 20,000 square feet, and commission men doing business therein, come under the provisions of the law.

In much the same way the Capper-Tincher bill regulating the grain exchanges, gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to investigate any suspected manipulation of the market, to check up the books of all market operators and to prescribe rules for boards of trade that will prevent effectually illegal trading or speculation. The new law will put a stop to the notorious gambling in "puts" and "calls", yet will not interfere with any of the legitimate operations of the market. All traders are for the first time required to keep records of their transactions. The circulation of fake crop reports is forbidden. The exchanges are obligated to admit farmer co-operative associations to membership. Severe penalties are provided for infractions of the law.

But it is not to be supposed that this new regulatory legislation will magically and at once correct all the evils at which it is aimed. The grain market law, for instance, does not go into effect until December, as the exchanges must have several months to prepare for and work out the new system. But both these acts are long steps toward obtaining fair, free and dependable markets—the life of trade and of our commercial well-being.

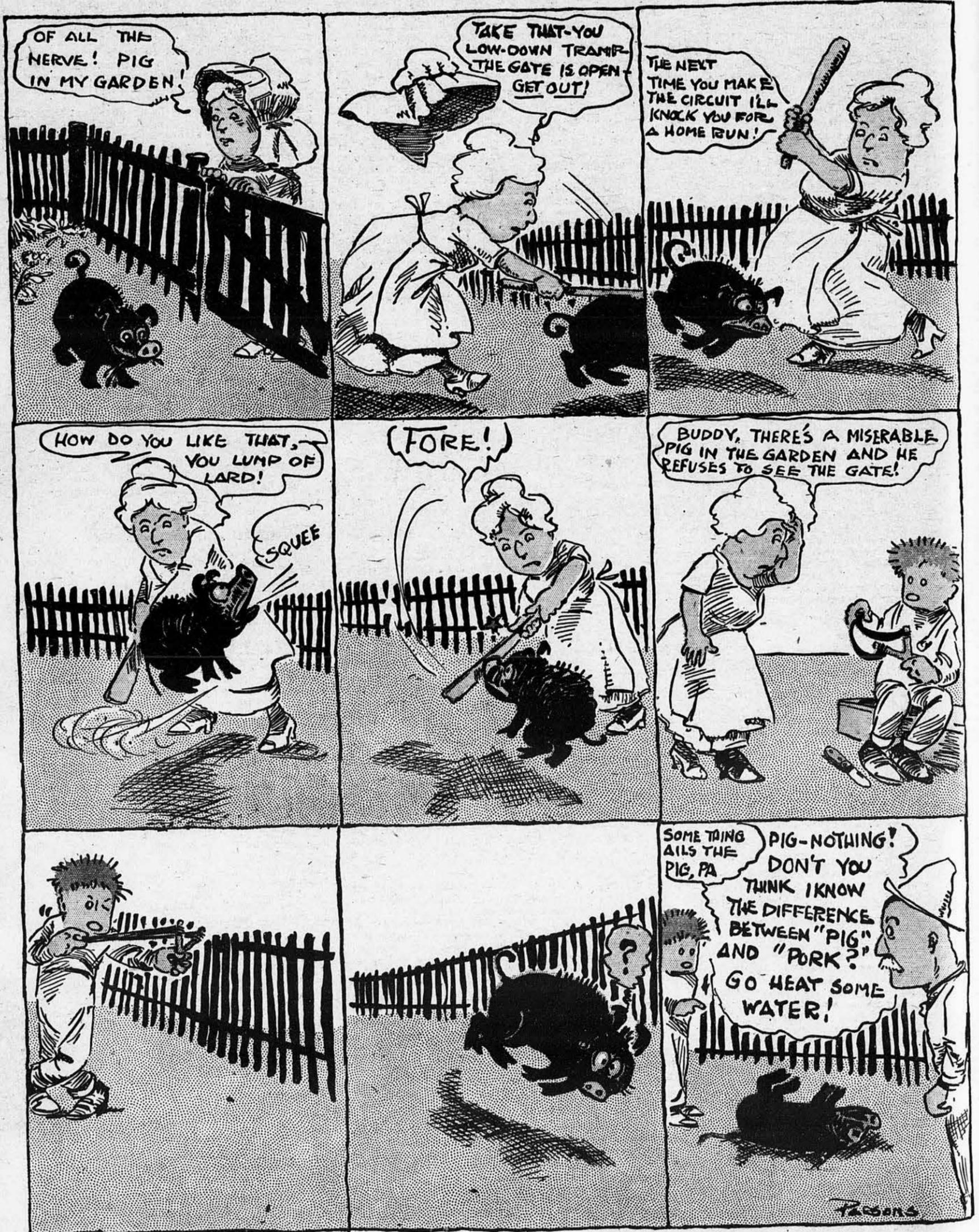
The American people are realizing that the American farmer must be able to market his products at an approximately assured fair profit or he must abandon his hazardous calling. All he is asking is for fair markets and an equal chance to transact business on a basis of equality with others.

We never again can become a truly contented, normal and prosperous people except thru bettering the condition of American agriculture—and it never has reached so low an ebb as at this hour. Today there is no legislation which will do as much for the Nation, as that to which the Agricultural Bloc in Congress has pledged its support and that which it already has been instrumental in enacting. I believe that most of our citizens have come to see this and that this is the true source of the Farm Bloc's strength in

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Yea! Every Pig Like Every Human Has a Weak Spot If You Only Just Happen to Find the Vulnerable Place



Farm Engineering

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

Farmers Use Gasoline Propelled Vehicles for Pleasure and Business

Recent Government investigations show some very interesting figures on the way that the American farmer is taking to gasoline propelled vehicles for pleasure and business.

The number of farms which had automobiles on January 1, 1920, according to the United States Fourteenth Census was 1,979,564 or 30.7 per cent of all farms in the United States. These farms reported a total of 2,146,512 automobiles on that date.

The figures show that there are automobiles on more than half the farms in Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, Illinois and California.

The farm owned motor cars in Iowa number 177,558; in Illinois, 139,090; Ohio, 128,384; Kansas, 11,055; Minnesota, 107,824; Texas, 105,292; Nebraska, 104,453; Indiana, 102,122.

Many Trucks on Farms

Farmers are taking very well toward the motor truck also, according to the Government figures which show that there was on January 1, 1920, a total of 139,140 farm owned trucks in the country. Some of the Eastern states lead in the truck field, but the Middle West shows ownership of 43.1 per cent of all farm owned trucks in the United States.

Kansas Ranks Third on Tractors

There were 246,138 tractors owned by farmers in this country with the leading states ranking as follows: Illinois, 23,102; Iowa, 20,270; Kansas, 17,177; Minnesota, 15,503; California, 13,852; North Dakota, 13,006; South Dakota, 12,939; Nebraska, 11,106.

There were some other farm improvements noted in the report recently given out by the Government which denote progress on the part of farmers all over the country.

Nearly 3 Million Rural Phones

Telephones were reported on 2,508,002 of the farms in this country, or on 38.9 per cent of all the farms in the United States. More than one-half of the farms in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Oregon have telephones.

Waterworks in Country Homes

Farms reporting water piped into the house in 1920 numbered 644,088 or about one farm in every 10. The percentage of farms reporting water piped into the house was highest in the New England states and in California. The states leading in this respect were California, 65,928; Pennsylvania, 46,402; New York, 45,487; Ohio, 41,531; and Texas, 38,580.

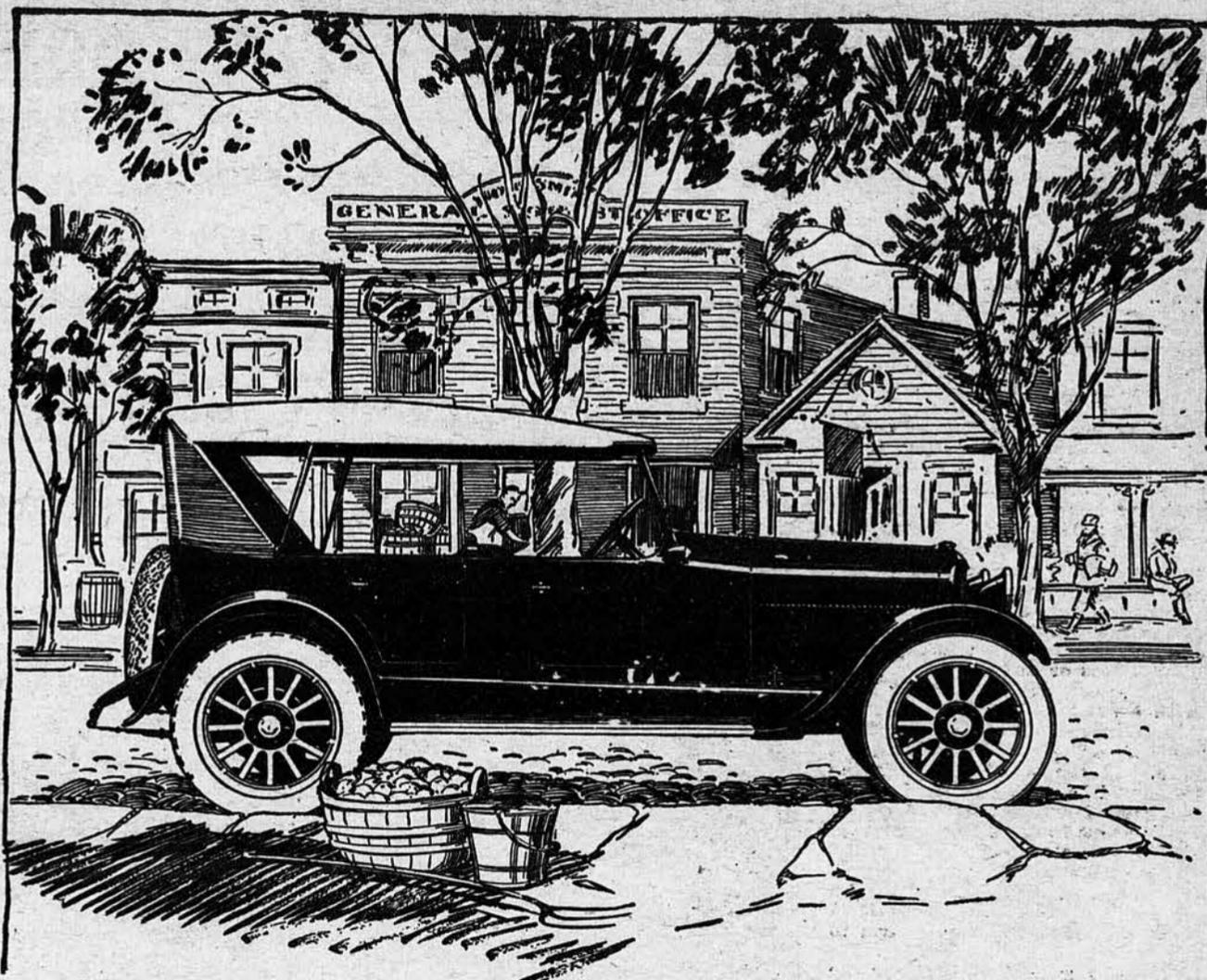
More Gas and Electric Lights

Gas or electric light was reported on 452,809 farms or 7 per cent of all farms in the country. In seven states more than 20,000 farms were reported as having gas or electric lights, as follows: Ohio, 37,745; Iowa, 32,552; Pennsylvania, 30,669; California, 30,519; New York, 24,882; Illinois, 23,273; and Indiana, 20,584.

Good Showing for Middle West

These figures show that farmers are coming to the home improvements as well as to the field improvements on their farms. There is still plenty of room however for the improvements in the home, for this seems to be the place which receives the least attention according to the figures. When one stops to consider that 31 per cent of the farms have automobiles and 39 per cent have telephones, it does seem as if more than 10 per cent should have running water in the home and that more than 7 per cent should have better lights. However, the figures show what the country is doing, and the Middle West seems to stand up pretty well along with the rest of the states in the Union.

"Co-operation" is today the most important word in the social and financial development of both the agricultural and industrial affairs of community, state and Nation.



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

At the New Price Where Can You Match Glenbrook Quality?

Just a short while back the Paige five-passenger touring car, Glenbrook 6-44 model, sold for \$1925.

Today, because the price is based on the prevailing costs of the readjusted materials market and the low manufacturing overhead, due to our immense facilities, the list price of the Glenbrook is only \$1635.

Surely if a genuine buying opportunity ever knocked at any man's door, the Paige Glenbrook is that very opportunity waiting on your threshold.

Not only is the initial cost absurdly low for such a remarkably fine car, but the Glenbrook is a true economist. Its sturdiness is the despair of the repair man. In the hands of thousands of owners it has shown amazingly satisfactory tire and gasoline mileage.

There is a wonderful range of power in the Glenbrook to meet your every need. As for a quick pick-up, do you know of any other light six that will mount from five to twenty-five miles an hour in nine seconds?

A pure quality product, the Glenbrook has demonstrated its supreme fitness the country over. New from stem to stern there can be no sudden or unwarranted depreciation. Unquestionably it is the best and safest investment in the light six market today.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit—War Tax Extra

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Manufacturers Also of the Most Serviceable Truck in America

Harvesting the Grain Sorghums

These Crops Can be Marketed With the Largest Profit Thru Livestock Prepare in Good Seasons for the Lean Years

By T. M. Kingsbury

HARVESTING the grain sorghum crop in such a way as to prevent loss requires skill. A good yield may be lost if the grower becomes too ambitious and cuts or stores the crop before it is mature. It should not be cut before maturity, for even then the heads usually contain too much moisture to be threshed or put immediately into large bulk without danger of heating. Rules laid down by sorghum specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture for harvesting and caring for the crop are: Harvest the crop as soon as it is ripe; have the crop dry before threshing; adjust the cylinder of the threshing machine so it will not crack the kernels; use a fanning mill to screen and blow out all chaff and dirt; and store the clean grain in dry, well-ventilated bins or in bags.

When the crop is harvested by hand or with a grain header the stalks are left in the field where they are used for pasture or turned under for green manure. If the weather is dry the heads should be spread in a thin layer on the ground and left to cure, which will take about 10 days. They may then be threshed or stored in stacks. In the latter case the stacks should be covered with some material that will turn water and so protect the heads from heavy rains which will cause them to spoil.

A far safer method of handling the heads, and one which requires but little added expense, is to store them in well-ventilated bins or cribs at the time they are harvested. This saves one handling and prevents rain injury. The cribs should not be more than 6 feet wide

nor 8 or 10 feet high. If 2 by 4-inch boards are placed cross-wise to the bin at intervals of about 6 feet and about 2 feet above the floor, and others about 3 feet below the top, they will not only support the bin but will hold the heads of sorghum in such a way as to permit free circulation of air and thus aid ventilation. The sides of the bin should be left as open as practicable. Woven wire fencing makes satisfactory siding for this purpose.

When the crop is harvested with a binder the bundles should be set in shocks in the field where they may

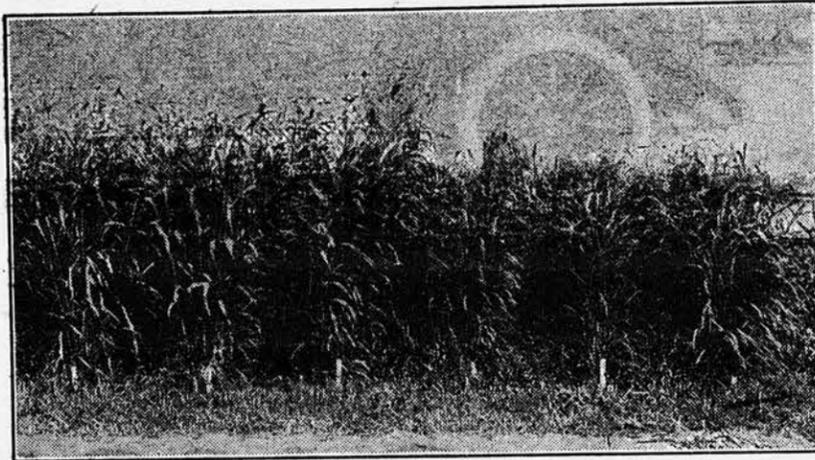
stand until dry. Usually not more than 12 to 18 bundles can be put in one shock, but if the sorghum is well matured larger shocks can be made without danger of damage from heating or molding.

Grain sorghums can be threshed with the same machine that is used in threshing small grains, but it is necessary to remove about half of the concave teeth and reduce the speed of the cylinder about two-thirds of that required for threshing wheat. A large part of the seeds will be cracked if these adjustments are not made, as the kernels

of some sorghums are larger and all are softer than those of wheat. If the stalks are short and small the entire bundles may be put thru the threshing machine, but otherwise only the heads should be run thru the thresher or the bundles held against the cylinder until the heads are threshed.

In warm weather grain will heat in a short time if it contains a high percentage of moisture. Care, therefore, should be exercised in storing it in bags or bins. Even when it is thought to be dry, it should be examined occasionally; and, if heating starts, the grain should be stirred so the air can pass thru and cool it. In order to reduce the danger of losses in stored grain, it is advisable to place long frames covered with wire screen on the floor of the bin 3 or 4 feet apart, extending from one end of the bin to the other and opening to the outer air. The screen wire should cover the ends of the frames in order to keep out rats and mice. Cold air circulating thru these ventilators passes up thru the grain and cools it, thus preventing heating and mold. In deep bins a row of these ventilators placed upright thru the center may be desirable.

Grain sorghums are to the Great Plains area what corn is to the corn belt. Those who fully appreciate the feeding value of sorghum grain will not hesitate to convert it into beef, pork, mutton, milk, or poultry. By marketing the crops in this way both the grain and the roughage are utilized; the manure is returned to enrich the soil; marketing is facilitated; and the farmer's chances for favorable financial outcome are thereby greatly enhanced.



The Sorghums Have Done Much for the Welfare of Farming in the Western Sections Where the Rainfall is Somewhat Limited.

Chickens and Epsom Salts

County Agent Hendricks Sells Farm Bureau to Chase County Farmers by Diagnosing Poultry Ills and Prescribing Proper Remedies

By Ray Yarnell

CHICKENS have put the Chase County Farm Bureau across in a big way. In three years their cackling proclivities have been greatly improved and egg receipts at the stores have increased accordingly. Hundreds of sick chickens have been cured and other hundreds of poor producers have ceased grafting a living off of farmers and ended their careers in the killing pens of the packers.

It happened that in Chase county chickens offered the greatest opportunity for rendering service to farmers and J. A. Hendricks, county agent, whose hobby is poultry, took the fullest advantage of that opportunity.

Not long ago I was in the Chase County Farm Bureau office in Cottonwood Falls. County Agent Hendricks answered the telephone. Pretty soon he replaced the receiver and turned to me.

"Would you like to go with me on a trip?" he asked. "I'm going to look at some sick chickens."

Asks Farm Bureau's Advice

On the way out he told me that the farmer to whose place he was going was not a member of the Chase County Farm Bureau and never had been interested in it. This was the first time he had called the county agent. For several days a number of his chickens had been sick. Now they had begun to die and he didn't know what to do to save them. He had heard that Hendricks worked with chickens and had cured some so he asked him to come out and prescribe for his flock.

Around the farm yard more than a dozen hens were sitting with their heads drooping. In an old wagon bed a half dozen more, most of them dying, had been placed. They were unable to stand up and most of them were nearly blind.

Hendricks examined them. "Do you mind if I kill this one so I can make an examination?" he asked. "Go ahead," said the farmer. "It will die anyway."

Hendricks killed the chicken by breaking its neck without severing the

skin so it would bleed internally. He explained that he did so to prevent the blood, which might be infected, from being eaten by other chickens.

Examination of the hen showed that she was suffering from constipation. Parts of the intestines were nearly solid. Hendricks cut them open and showed the farmer how the trouble was caused. He went into detail, talking as he used the knife.

"Food in a healthy hen's gizzard is never discolored," said Hendricks as he slashed with his knife and opened the organ. The food in it was greenish in color. "See that?" he continued. "The hen has been poisoned. Her body hasn't been throwing off the poisons which accumulate. That is what was killing her."

"I can cure your chickens," he continued turning to the farmer and his wife who had been interested spectators. "It will take four days. Some of these hens will die because they are too far gone now. But after four days you shouldn't lose another one."

"Have you got any Epsom salts? That's all you need. Take a pound for 100 hens for a feeding. Give the same dose every morning for four days."

Hendricks told them how to mix the salts with shorts, bran and skim milk with the addition of a small amount of cooking soda. And then he warned them to bury all the dead chickens so the others could not eat them. "If you don't," he said, "your chickens will get limberneck and more will die."

Hendricks turned to go.

"How much do I owe you?" asked the farmer.

Hendricks stopped. "Didn't you know that my business is to serve you in any way I can? That's what a county agent is for. I'm hired by the county and the Government to do just this sort of work and I don't charge for it. I'm glad to go out any time I can be of service to any farmer in the county."

The farmer's wife stepped up. "I've heard you also cull flocks," she said. "I've been thinking about having my flock culled. Would you be willing to do that?"

"I sure will any time you ask me to come out. Let me show you something about your chickens right now. See that yellow hen over there. She's no good. That white one isn't much better. See that ragged looking white hen with the faded out legs. She's a dandy. There's another good one."

"Notice that first yellow hen again. See how smooth her feathers are. The food she's been eating has all gone to keep her plumage so nice. She hasn't been laying many eggs. But that ragged looking hen, with the broken off feathers, has been so busy laying eggs that her feathers have become brittle from lack of oil and have been broken off. When the skin on a hen's leg is faded out until it is nearly white you can be sure she is a good producer. Well, just call up the office when you are ready to cull and I'll come out. Let me know how your chickens get along."

On the way back to town we passed a farmer.

"How're your chickens?" Hendricks shouted to make himself heard above the clatter of the flivver. "Fine!" yelled the farmer, "I haven't lost one since I gave them the last dose of salts."

Two or three times a week Hendricks has been getting calls to go out and prescribe for sick chickens. So far this year he has prescribed for 75 flocks and in 65 cases the chickens were cured within four days. The other cases were not failures but the results were not so quick or so certain.

So far this year Hendricks has culled 30 flocks. Two thirds of these flocks belonged to persons who last year refused to cull. In 1920, Hendricks said he culled 231 flocks totaling 35,000 chickens. This was nearly twice as many chickens as were culled by any

other county agent in Kansas, he said. Hendricks uses some very sensational methods to stimulate interest in his poultry work. For instance he will examine a hen and tell her owner whether she will lay an egg the next day and if so at about what hour. He also will tell an owner about how many eggs a hen has laid in a certain period.

"And I can do it," said Hendricks. "It is not difficult but you must know your business. I can tell so certainly the hour a hen will lay an egg that it would be safe to bet on it. There is no particular advantage in doing this but it does make farmers talk about the work and advertises the farm bureau, thereby giving me additional opportunity to render service to the farmers. Chase is one of the best poultry counties in the state today, considering its size."

Community Work in Culling

Culling is handled by communities. When the farmers living in one district agree to have their flocks culled, Hendricks sets a certain date and makes the rounds. All the farmers concerned accompany him and watch his work. In this way he is able to give them instruction which will help them keep their flocks in good condition. At these demonstrations he seeks to show his audience exactly how he works and gives them concrete reasons for every decision he makes.

Results accomplished by County Agent Hendricks are outstanding in many lines. There are only 600 farmers in the county and 420 are members of the farm bureau. That in itself is an accomplishment of no mean importance. The membership has been growing steadily and other farmers voluntarily are expressing their interest because they have heard of service rendered to members or actually seen evidence of it that would be convincing to any fair-minded person. County Agent Hendricks thru his efficient work has won the confidence of every farmer.

A Paradise for Silo Owners

Conditions are Especially Favorable for the Profitable Use of Silage on the Farms of Western Kansas

WESTERN Kansas is an ideal country in which to use silos, and especially the pit silo. It can be constructed for a fifth of the price of a Ford car. It is long lived and its ensilage is the best in the world.

On my father's farm in Gove county we have a 150-ton American tile silo, made of vitrified tile. It was constructed in 1916 for the total price of \$500. The silo has been used ever since, and it is in perfect condition. It could not be built at this time for less than \$1,000. The cost of the various articles were as follows:

Cost of tile blocks, \$250, cost of steel roof, \$100, cost of man to construct silo, \$50, cost of two helpers, \$50, incidentals, lumber and bolts, \$50. This makes a total of \$500.

We have filled our silo with both corn and cane but since Western Kansas is not a corn country we depend more upon cane, usually Red Amber, to fill the silo. We have found that when cane is bound and shocked the cattle and horses eat only approximately 50 per cent, leaving the stalks and eating only the leaves. When this same cane is placed in a silo every bit is consumed by the cattle and horses with relish.

We have found that when filling our silo with corn we have not only saved the stalks but have saved time and labor for we have saved the time spent in binding, shocking and husking the fodder.

We feed our ensilage in large troughs or bunks, constructed of 2 by 6 frames with 1-inch boards in the bottom. These bunks are 16 feet long, 3 feet wide and about 2½ feet high and are made very substantial but can be moved around easily.

In the winter of 1918 when the snow was so deep at times as to render hauling of hay impossible our silo provided an easy and dependable means of feeding our cattle and other stock. Many times after a severe snow storm or blizzard we would haul out ensilage as soon as possible to the stock which were literally crazy for it.

The bunks would be jammed tight with cattle and many times our pigs would jump up on the bunk and feed in the middle of the trough while cattle were eating all around them.

Not only is ensilage eaten by our cattle, horses and pigs but we have also found that our poultry like this kind of feed. It provides green and succulent material for them in winter and our egg crop has increased amazingly since we have been feeding it. Our geese which live mostly on green grass find ensilage an excellent substitute in winter, and small winter pigs keep in fine condition when given access to it.

Our young cattle instead of losing fat, as in former years, now gain weight thru the winter at the rate of nearly a pound a day. One year when the country was very dry and our crops almost a failure we filled our silo with some corn mixed with Russian thistles and sunflowers. The corn was nothing but stalks, the grasshoppers having

The prize winning letters in the silo contest from Western Kansas are printed this week. The winners, in order, are George T. Abell, Orion; Joe Whinery, Dodge City; Francis Sawyer Drath, Herndon; and John Rhoades, Wakeoney.

eaten the leaves. This ensilage was fed to our cattle and was eaten by them with relish.

The problem of filling our silo never has bothered us. We own a Climax cutter having a capacity of 20 tons an hour. We hire a tractor for a small sum a day and exchange work with our neighbors to have plenty of help to fill the silo in two days. We keep two men in the silo to tramp and add water if the fodder is dry. Our silage always has kept perfectly and our cattle, pigs, horses and poultry have eaten it with the best of results.

Our silo is the only silo constructed above ground in this part of the country and many persons have come

to see it, and to inquire about the cost and benefits.

We have been asked many times if it has paid for itself and if we were satisfied with it. One farmer asked seriously if it did not make the cows' teeth fall out. We thought this quite a joke. We tell them that we would not be without a silo. That it is more necessary today than ever before, that its value has increased about twice since the war and that it is a permanent asset and beautiful improvement to the place and its life is guaranteed forever. George T. Abell. Orion, Kan.

Saving Feed in Ford

One acre of ground under favorable conditions of soil and weather will produce 4 tons of fodder. One acre under the same conditions will produce, at least, 12 tons of ensilage and putting the hay in the barn will cost twice as much as putting the corn in the silo.

Results of cattle feeding at the Kansas Experiment station show that 1 acre of corn in the silo is worth 2½ acres of corn in the shock.

At the Nebraska Experiment station one man went up into the silo, threw down the silage, put it in feed carriers

and fed 40 cows in 35 minutes. Think of the time saved. In a report of the cow testing association at Minnesota covering records of 5,500 cows it is shown that the cows receiving silage produced 1,275 pounds more milk a cow and 51 pounds more butterfat than those not fed ensilage.

A silo increases the land value by increasing the income, any way you figure it, economy of labor, time, space, increasing value of feed, better livestock, building up soil fertility and greater profits. The silo is a wonderful asset to any farm. Joe Whinery. Dodge City, Kan.

A Silo as Drouth Insurance

We find the pit silo and the silos made of concrete or hollow tile to be the best adapted to this section of the state. The wooden silos dry and warp apart in our dry climate and are readily demolished by the high winds.

To the cattle raisers, the silo has proved a never failing support and a safe trail thru the dangers of drouth. Drouth that dries up pasture and crops alike.

The sunflower crop, in this section of the state is never a failure, no matter what the condition of the wheat or corn. Of late years we find the sunflowers, cut at the proper time and properly prepared, make a rough but very palatable food when stored in a silo, and prove a wonderful substitute for the straw and water that cattlemen formerly fed their cattle. The silo hence makes possible a never failing and fat

(Continued on Page 24.)

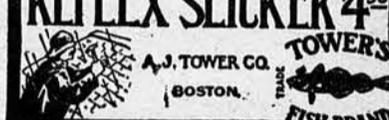
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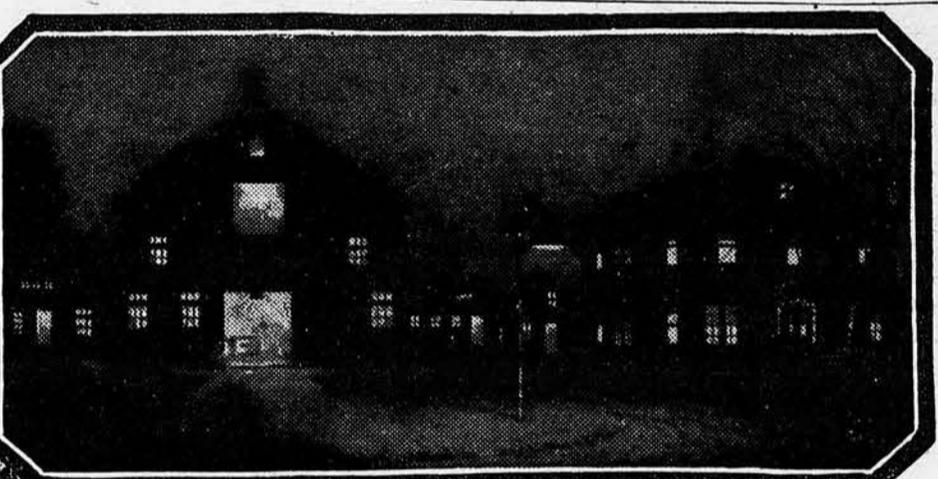
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Time has given the proof. Every farm can now have all the advantages of electric light and power, because every farm can now afford Willys Light.

Take the word of men who know—who live right in your own state—who speak from experience.

Every Willys Light user in your state is satisfied—and more—with his investment. These men know. They have found profit as well as comfort and convenience. They will tell you they would not think of doing without Willys Light. Ask them. We will send you their names.

They will tell you there is no longer a question as to the practical utility of electric light and power—that Willys Light is the most needed addition to the American farm today—that it will give more actual returns and raise the standard of your home higher than any other assistance you can employ.

Willys Light is not a novelty—not an imitation of city luxury—not an untried, unproved invention. It is built for constant, reliable, lifetime, practical electric service on your farm at the convenient touch of your finger—with no more personal attention for care and operation than you give to any other good farm machinery.

Economical—Practical—Reliable

Willys Light pumps the water for house, barn and garden—runs the cream separator, corn sheller, grindstone, fanning mill, churn and washing machine—at less cost than the very cheapest labor. And there is light in the sheds, the barn, granary and garage for work or chores. And in the house there is the cheery, steady, wholesome illumination that makes the home happy—also the conveniences for wife and mother that make life worth living on the farm.

No matter where or what the size of your place, you should get complete Willys Light information and free estimate at once. There is a size to fit your farm—as many or as few lamps as you wish—as much or as little power as you need—at a price to meet your requirements to your profit.

Telephone or call on the Willys Light dealer in your locality, or write to us for free catalog and illustrated information circulars today. Address Dept. 178.

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Mechanically Willys Light is built with the precision of a watch and the sturdiness of a tractor. The engine generator unit is simple, compact, reliable, efficient and economical. It is made up of a Willys-Knight, sleeve-valve, air-cooled engine, a direct connected generator and a simplified control. All moving parts are enclosed.

The Willys Light battery is of large capacity (240 ampere hours) assuring long life and abundance of power and light. It consists of sixteen cells of the sealed glass jar type and is ready for use when you receive it.

The air-cooled Willys-Knight engine burns kerosene, gasoline, gas, distillate or alcohol. There are no belts, no chains, no magneto, no radiator, no geared fan, no water pipes, no switchboard, no exposed terminals, no carburetor, no grease cups, no springs, no valves. The Willys Light is semi-automatic—is self-cranking and self-stopping. Has only one place to oil and can be operated by a woman or child.

In all, the Willys Light can be depended upon to furnish constant, ever-ready, efficient power and light service for your farm—any hour or all of the twenty-four in a day.

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UP TO \$595

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BY J. H. FRANDSEN



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This Trade-mark identifies genuine Boss Work Gloves. Be sure it is on every pair you buy.

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In the course of a day's work, every farmer will find many uses for Boss Work Gloves. They are needed on dozens of jobs to protect the hands from dirt, grease and minor injuries.

It is convenient to hang one pair in the barn to clean out the stalls. Another pair in the machine-shop for all repair work. Keep a pair in the tool box of your car for changing tires and tinkering around the engine.

The strength and toughness of Boss Work Gloves insures long wear on rugged work. Yet they are so flexible that you get the free feel of finer jobs. Ask for Boss Work Gloves by name. They come in sizes for men and women, boys and girls, and in ribbed, band, and gauntlet wrists.

- THE BOSS MEEDY**—best quality, medium weight canton flannel.
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- THE BOSS TIKMIT**—roomy mittens made of ticking that wears like iron.
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Address

EVERY day may be ice cream day, but more especially on hot, sultry days, when the mercury stays near the top of the thermometer and every turn you take in the field or out of it makes the perspiration flow in little streamlets down your brow. What could be nicer, cooler, or more refreshing than a "heaping big" dish of ice cream made from fresh sweet cream and milk with a little sugar, flavored just to suit your taste, and homemade if you like? Not only is it cool and refreshing, making you forget some of the discomforts of a hot afternoon, but it also is a nourishing food as well. It is good for every member of the family, and it helps to make cheeks rosy, eyes bright, and health in general better. Made in the plainer patterns it is as good for the little folks as for you older ones. Ice cream, as well as milk and butter, abounds in vitamins and energy-producing food.

It is true that there are some soda fountain proprietors who evidently have not yet heard that the war is over, for they are still charging war prices for an ice cream soda or a dish of ice cream. Possibly they should be rebuked for their greed, but ice cream is too good and desirable a food to be left off our bill of fare very long, just because we do not wish to pay their high prices.

Easy to Prepare

Ice cream is not difficult to make at home and there should be very little reason for not making it often. Was there ever a growing boy or girl who wasn't more than willing to turn the freezer just for the sheer joy of the taste that comes after the freezing is done? And in every farm home can be found the necessary ingredients, milk, cream, sugar, fruit juices and eggs, if you like, from which to make this delicious dish. Only the ice may be lacking, and even that can be found on many farms. If you haven't yet provided that ice house and your summer's supply of ice, bring home a chunk two or three times a week when you take cream to town, and get the ice cream habit. You will find it an inexpensive pleasure for both young and old.

Here are a few formulas and simple directions which will help if you never have before made ice cream.

Caramel Ice Cream

- 1 quart cream
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 pint fresh milk
- 1 tablespoon gelatin if desired
- 1 tablespoon vanilla

Scald the milk in a double boiler. Caramelize one-half cup of the sugar by placing in an ordinary frying pan, stirring it until it melts and turns brown, and even begins to smoke. Turn this caramelized sugar into the hot milk, mix well and add the soaked gelatin, if gelatin is used. When cool add other ingredients and freeze.

Chocolate Ice Cream

- 4 ounces chocolate
- 2 quarts thin cream
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 tablespoon gelatin
- 1 tablespoon vanilla

Scald cream; melt chocolate; add sugar and pour over it the hot cream and add the soaked gelatin. Allow it to cool, but not to "set" the gelatin. Add vanilla and freeze.

Strawberry Ice Cream

- 3 pints ripe berries
- 1 quart thin cream
- 2 cups granulated sugar
- Few grains of salt

Wash and hull berries, crush with sugar and let it stand 2 hours. Add salt. Then rub berries thru a strainer which will hold back the seeds. To the strained mixture add the cream and freeze at once, in order that the acid of the berries may not curdle the cream. This makes about 3 quarts of very delicious fruit cream. For variation, use red raspberries or peaches or apricots in place of strawberries.

In formulas which contain fruit juices, it is safer to partly freeze the cream, then add the fruit, in order that the acid may not curdle the cream.

Cranberry Sherbet

- 1 quart cranberries
- 2 pounds sugar
- 2 lemons (juice only)
- 2 egg whites
- 1 level tablespoon gelatin

Stew cranberries in one-half of the water until they burst from their skins; strain and add sugar and

melted gelatin; add the other quart of water and lemon juice; then freeze. When partially frozen, add the stiffly beaten egg whites and finish freezing.

Lemon Ice

- 4 cups water
- 2 cups sugar
- 1/2 cup lemon juice

Mix sugar and water and bring to boiling point. This makes the finished product smoother in texture. Cool; add lemon juice and freeze.

Grape Lacto

- 1/2 gallon thick sour milk or buttermilk
- 1 1/2 pounds sugar
- 1/4 cup lemon juice
- 1/4 cup grape juice

Dissolve sugar in the sour milk. Beat yolks and whites of eggs separately and add to the milk. Stir well and strain mixture thru fine wire sieve. Then add fruit juices. Freeze until quite stiff.

The Freezing Process

In the freezing process the things of importance are the proportion of ice and salt to use and the speed of the dasher. Salt, having an affinity for water, breaks up the ice to secure water. It requires heat to melt the ice. This is absorbed largely from the ice cream mixture and from the air thru the walls of the freezer. If the freezer is made of good wood, which is a poor conductor of heat, most of the heat required to melt the ice is taken from the cream mixture. A fine salt dissolves much more rapidly than does a coarse salt and as a result cold is produced more quickly. Its use, however, is not common, principally because it is much higher in price than coarse stock salt or the crushed rock salt. The coarser salt does not tend so easily to form crusts which prevent the ice and salt from settling.

The ice should be broken into small pieces so as to expose as much surface as possible to the action of the salt. This makes freezing more rapid. Coarse lumps of ice frequently cause trouble by cramping against the freezing can. Under farm conditions the best way to crush the ice is to put it into a gunny sack and pound it with a mallet or the flat side of an ax. If it is not possible to crush the ice into very small pieces freezing may be hastened by pouring a small amount of water on the ice and salt to start the melting process, since it is only as the ice melts that the cream will freeze. It also prevents the grinding and pinching frequently experienced with the hand freezer.

Proportion of Salt and Ice

Where the ice has been properly crushed, a smaller proportion of salt is needed than where the ice is used in larger pieces. Different authorities give quite different proportions of salt to ice, varying all the way from 1 to 3 to 1 to 15. However, for all ordinary purposes in home ice cream making, one part of salt to six or seven parts of ice should be quite sufficient. A larger proportion of salt will freeze a little quicker, but will waste a large part of the salt. Some of the salt should be placed about two-thirds of the way up from the bottom and the rest very nearly at the top of the ice in the freezer. When the salt and ice are lumpy and dry, a large part of the outer surface of the ice cream can is exposed to the air. As air is a poor conductor of heat, it is desirable to exclude it from contact with the can or freezing mixture. A small amount of water will cause all the air pockets to be filled and also hasten the freezing process.

Ice cream used to be thought of largely as a dish for the Fourth of July and, perhaps, for those birthdays that come during the summer months, but now since we have learned that it is one of our very desirable foods, it should be made part of the menu on frequent occasions during all the seasons of the year.

Veterinary Answers

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

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

The Radium Treatment of Disease is a Job for Experts.

The use of radium in the treatment of disease is still rather experimental, but it is so important a matter that I feel that you should be told something of the degree of success that may reasonably be expected from it. As is well known the chief field of experiment has been in the treatment of cancer. In late years many very able surgeons have been using it in the treatment of that terrible affliction, cancer of the uterus. At first they used it only with cases that seemed too far advanced for favorable operation. Now, many are advocating it for all cases of uterine cancer. Not stopping at that, some doctors are also removing fibroid uterine tumors—the commonest form of tumor—by its use.

Cancer of the uterus has the terrible death toll from the women of this country, every year, in all about 12,000. It is well known that the number could be reduced 80 per cent if women would go for treatment in the early stages of the disease, but the dread of surgical operation keeps them from it in many cases, even when they realize their condition and its gravity. Now that it may safely be said that diseases of this character may be treated by radium without surgical intervention women will be more ready to go for treatment. We shall no longer have to listen to the cry "I'll die before I'll have an operation."

One other very valuable outcome of the work that has been done with radium has been to demonstrate that even in cases rather far advanced in which a cure is indeed impossible, the treatment gives prompt relief from pain and from the foul, distressing odors that are such a repulsive feature of an advanced case of uterine cancer.

Let me warn you that radium in the hands of a novice is a very dangerous agent. It should be used only by a doctor who has had good training and experience. Fortunately its great cost keeps it out of the hands of many incompetents who would otherwise be inclined to experiment with it.

Treatment for Tetter

Please tell me what causes tetter in the hands and what will kill it. I have had it for 14 years and never have found anything that will cure it. N. R.

Eczema of the hands is often very stubborn. There is no one remedy that will cure every case. It all depends on the cause. Your best plan is to put yourself in the hands of a good doctor and give him plenty of opportunity to find the cause of your trouble. The cure will then be easy.

To Remove Blackheads

Will you please tell me how to remove blackheads or pimples on the face? Is it a disease of the blood or skin? G. E. F.

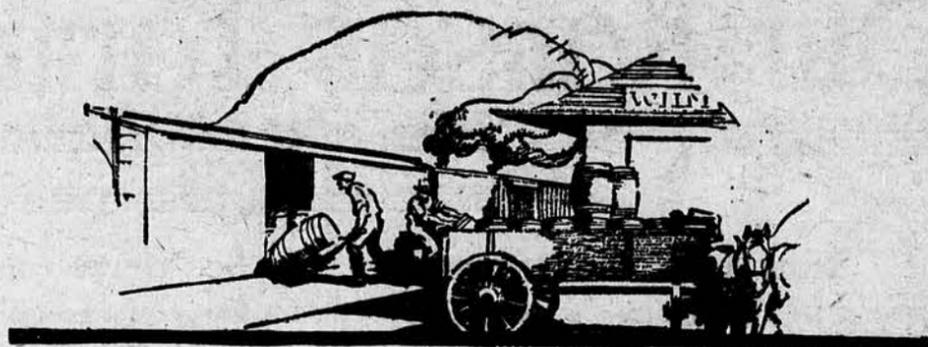
Blackheads and pimples are usually associated with the disease known as acne. It is a skin disease and is not a sign of evil habits as is so often supposed. It is very common in young persons from 16 to 25 years old and usually goes away of itself in time.

Diet plays a part in the treatment. Fats and sweets should be avoided. Food should be eaten slowly and thoroughly masticated. The bowels should move once daily without aid of cathartics. Exercise in the open air should be regular. A daily cool or cold bath followed by a brisk rubbing with a towel is very helpful. Medical treatment is valuable. Some good results are obtained by the electric galvanic current. An autogenous vaccine that the doctor prepares from the excretion of one of the patient's own skin lesions often cures after other measures have failed.

Defective Hearing

I would like to have your advice as to ear trouble. As a rule I have to ask people to repeat what they have said to me. I went to a specialist to have my throat examined and he also examined my ears. He told me to have my tonsils removed and my ears treated. Do you think my hearing would get better without the treatment if my tonsils are removed? S. B.

Defective hearing is very often dependent upon disease of the tonsils. In such a case they should be removed at once. It is quite likely that you will need no other treatment. As a matter of fact there is no treatment of the ears themselves that gives much relief in deafness.



Why Are Your Railway Rates Higher?

Existing railway rates are high.

Not because railroad capital is seeking or getting a larger return, but because railroad labor has thus far succeeded in keeping wages and rules of work fixed under war-time conditions, and because coal and other things railways must buy are still high.

In 1916 the railroads earned a net return of 6 per cent. This return which they earned five years ago is all the Interstate Commerce Commission meant to assure them when it fixed the present rates.

Every increase in rates which has taken place since 1916 has been for the purpose of meeting increased operating expenses, of which labor is the big item.

The compensation paid to the owners of the railroads on capital invested in them has declined, while wages have greatly increased.

Below are the amounts paid by the Class 1 railways in wages to their employees and in dividends to their owners in the years 1912, 1916, 1919 and 1920:

	WAGES PAID TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES	DIVIDENDS PAID TO RAILWAY OWNERS
1912.....	\$1,209,716,686	\$339,964,855
1916.....	1,468,576,394	306,176,937
1919.....	2,843,128,432	278,516,908
1920.....	3,698,216,351	271,429,999

Increase in wages in eight years, \$2,488,499,665, or over 200 per cent.

Decrease in dividends in eight years, \$68,000,000 or 20 per cent.

Railways Are Trying to Reduce Expenses

The railway managements for many months have been exerting every effort to bring operating costs down so that rates can be reduced. Railroad employees will not accept reductions in wages without controversy. Any such controversy must go before the United States Railroad Labor Board. The railways cannot under the Transportation Act make any reductions in wages that are not either agreed to by their employees or authorized by the Railroad Labor Board.

Since 1916 wages have been increased over two billion two hundred million dollars. They were decreased last July by \$400,000,000 a year, leaving five-sixths of the increase since 1916 still in effect.

"National Agreements" Are Still in Effect

The railroads are still operating under the costly and wasteful rules and working conditions established by the "national agreements" under government control. They are still compelled to pay millions and millions of dollars for time not actually worked and to employ 3 or 4 or 5 kinds of high grade labor on work that one or two kinds performed before the war.

The railroads are making every effort to get the "national agreements" set aside and establish reasonable rules. The "national-agreements" are still kept in effect by the demands of organized labor and the orders of the Railroad Labor Board.

The railroad managements are making every possible saving by increasing the average number of tons carried in each car, the average number of miles each car is moved per day, by reducing the number of their operating divisions, by economies in the use of coal and by refraining as much as possible from buying materials and supplies at present prices.

But all of these economies will not make practical a substantial reduction in rates unless the cost of railroad labor is further reduced.

No "Guarantee" to the Railroads Now

The idea that railroad managements have guaranteed to them a 6 per cent return and have therefore no incentive to economy is absolutely untrue.

Since September 1, 1920, no railroad could receive what it did not earn. Since that time the railroads have failed to earn a 6 per cent return by \$518,000,000 and have lost that sum forever.

In this period of readjustment the railroads are taking their loss just like everybody else—only they have no war-time surplus to take it out of. Unlike many other industries, they accumulated no large surpluses because they were restricted under government control to the same net return they earned in the three years before the United States entered the war.

A decrease in operating expenses sufficient to make possible a general reduction in rates can be secured only by further substantial reductions in railroad operating expenses—including the abolition of war-time rules and working conditions so that the amount of work per day of each railroad employee will be something near what it was before the war.

Association of Railway Executives

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

764 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

MUNSEY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Those desiring further information on the railroad situation are requested to address the offices of the Association or the presidents of any of the individual railroads.

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

How the Home Dressmaker May See Herself as Others See Her

THE possibilities of home dressmaking are unlimited for the woman who has a dress form that is the exact duplicate of her figure. She can adapt, or even design, her own patterns, fit her own seams and darts and she can observe and criticize her clothes as keenly as her best friend.



Figure No. 1.

A sponge, yard stick, sharp knife, scissors or razor-blade complete the list. (Fig. 1.)

The model, whose form is to be duplicated, draws on a tight-fitting under-vest over her corset, close-fitting brassiere and smoothly clinging under skirt. Buttons and facing are cut off the vest, and the front sewed together smoothly with an over-hand stitch. One sleeve-wrist is used as a collar, basting it down to the vest, and sewing it up in the back to make it fit tightly.

Strips of the gummed paper are cut off in lengths of 1½ and 2 feet. After the vest is pulled down smoothly over the hips the first strip is pasted around the waist, lapping the ends well. Beginning 1 inch above the base line of the collar, paste five strips from the collar to below the waistline. (Fig. 2.) Place one strip on the center front and two on each side of the front. The paper strips should follow the curve of the figure in order to fit smoothly.

The back is made in the same way. Additional strips extending from the collar and shoulder to the waistline are glued on next. Each strip should lap ¼ inch over the preceding one. The under-



Figure No. 2.

arm spaces are filled in with short pieces placed at an angle to the front strips. (Fig. 3.)

Below the waistline straight strips are laid on from the waistline to the largest part of the hips, and the triangular spaces filled in with short vertical strips. (Fig. 4.)

A second layer is put on by pasting strips slant-wise from both shoulders to the center front, until the waistline is reached. The strips should lap well over the center, and follow the curve of the bust. The process is repeated in the back. Finishing strips are pasted around the neck to cover the ends of the vertical strips, and around the waist to cover the rough ends left there. All unfilled spaces should be covered closely with gummed paper.

Draw a line down the center front and center back, and cut down these two central lines, holding the paper away from the model with the left hand. The form can then be removed in two sections.

Trim the base at the hip line, and paste 2½-inch strips 1 inch apart along the center front and center back of the outside and inside of one of the sections. By pasting these short strips to the opposite half, the form is joined. The joining seam is reinforced by placing three long strips down the center front and back, both inside and out. These should be lapped ¼ inch, and it is wise to paste an extra layer of paper over the seam on the inside to make the form stronger. All edges are now trimmed off, and the neck and arm-holes bound with slashed strips, the cut edges of which are left inside.

After the form is dry it should be given a coat of shellac inside and out. (Fig. 5.)

Ruth D. Jenkins.



Figure No. 3.

quicker with scissors than it can with a knife. Oranges or grape fruit can be prepared for serving in halves almost twice as rapidly by the scissor method. Paper for cake pans can be cut quickly if the scissors are near at hand. A hundred times a day the housewife will find use for the kitchen scissors and if they are hanging in a convenient place many steps and minutes may be saved in the day's work.

Another kitchen convenience which has passed from mother to daughter in many homes is the "rag drawer." Into this drawer of the built-in cupboard or cabinet goes rags cut in convenient sizes from old clothing which has no further wearing value. A splendid method is to keep the rags in three separate piles in the drawer. On one pile may be placed medium sized rags cut about 8 by 15 inches, which is a handy size for dish cloths and cleaning rags. The second pile may contain large, soft pieces of cloth that will readily absorb oil and thus can be used for dust cloths.

On the third pile place large pieces appropriate for use as mop rags. Still a fourth pile may be added composed of soft white pieces of old linen to be used as bandages for the kiddies cut toes and fingers.

In the rag drawer may also be placed a box in which rubber bands of various sizes are kept. These bands can be put to numerous uses. For instance, many housekeepers keep fresh paper or cloth over bottles or jars of cream, milk, or jam, holding the coverings in place with a rubber band. When wrapping small packages the bands may be used in the place of string.

Grandmother found valuable use for the newspaper. If crusts of bread were browning too rapidly, she spread several thicknesses of newspaper over them when they were the proper shade. The finished loaves came out of the oven perfectly baked with crusts the same shade they were when covered. There is no danger of burning bread if newspapers are used. Clementine Paddelford.



Figure No. 4.



Figure No. 5.

Found in Grandma's Kitchen

WHO COULD forget the big pair of scissors that hung from one side of grandmother's work table? Those scissors were used almost as many times a day as the bread and pring knife, for scissors can snip their way around corners where knives are dangerous and awkward to use. For example the rind can be cut from bacon much

Lunch Pail Cookery Made Easy

A WOMAN who was visiting a relative was curious to know why on four or five days of the week certain kinds of food were prepared and an entirely different form of cookery was followed the remaining days. For instance, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the meat was always boiled or roasted while on the other days it was likely to be fried or prepared in soup or perhaps smothered.

The mistress of the house explained that it saved time and labor to cook with special reference to the lunch pails that she was obliged to fill daily. She said that she believed it was necessary to have well defined plans for the cooking and baking because the health of the children needed to be considered. One cold meal each school day is likely to be harmful to the child if a great deal of thought and consideration are not given to the kind of food he is forced to eat.

New ideas concerning the preparation of lunch pail dinners were carried home by the visitor. She discovered that roast beef for the evening meal was both appetizing and healthful and at the same time it furnished good sandwich material for the next day's lunch box. Pork roasted rather than fried, ham boiled or baked, chicken roasted and even leftovers made into neat little loaves rather than stews all worked up nicely into tempting sandwich fillings. They were nourishing, too. The woman who had been accustomed to frying meat for the evening meal and then more meat the next morning for the lunch box resolved to change her mode of cooking.

Meats were not the only foods served for the evening meal that could be used for packing the box. There were the desserts. Cup custards, cup cakes, gelatin, rice pudding, baked apples, tapioca with fruit, apple sauce, stewed prunes, plain and stuffed, baked pears, sago with raisins and many other tempting dishes were made in such quantities as to admit setting away a jelly glassful for each pupil. Next morning it was an easy matter to

put a small bottle of milk in each pail to accompany the dessert. With plenty of well prepared sandwiches, a nutritious dessert and a glass of milk little more was needed.

Vegetables prepared for supper were frequently planned so they might take a place in the school lunch. Baked beans, dried corn, tomatoes, potato salad made from potatoes cooked the night before, devilled eggs, and escalloped oysters impaired variety.

Such well planned lunches carefully packed need not grow tiresome to the child. With the box neatly lined with paper napkins, and with every sandwich wrapped in wax paper there is no danger of the foods becoming dry and dust cannot reach them. The appetite of the child can be tempted by the placing of a surprise in the box occasionally. It may be a chocolate bar, a few dates or figs or perhaps a luscious orange or pear.

There is quite a difference of opinion as to what kind of a receptacle in which the lunch should be carried. Many persons prefer the tin pail because of the ease with which it can be scalded and kept clean. The objection that is most commonly raised to this container is that of the food sweating and becoming soggy and unpalatable. This can be avoided by making two holes on each side of the pail just below the handle. Air can thus circulate thru the box and the food will not dry. Baskets are favored by some because of their attractive appearance, the ease with which they can be packed and the fact that the foods do not sweat. Everything placed in a basket needs to be well wrapped with wax paper.

There are various types of boxes on the market that have their good points. But what ever container is used attractive and nourishing lunches can be packed if the planning of the evening's meal is done thoughtfully.

Another idea was that of tucking a word of encouragement in the lunch box. Frequently the chil-

dren would discover a note in their mother's handwriting hidden in their napkin. Sometimes it would be a clipping of an amusing saying or one of their favorite cartoons. Hilda Richmond.

"The House, My Best Building"

YES, I'm proud of my barns," said M. K. Wilbur, as he showed me around his farm, "but just wait until you see my house. It's the best building on my farm."

Mr. Wilbur's home is the best building on his farm. It is as completely equipped as his barn. The living room and dining room joined, by a wide opening, give an effect of hospitality.

Opening off the kitchen is the pantry and the back porch. The door to the inside cellar stairs is close at hand. The washroom is located just out of the kitchen where it can be entered from the back porch or rear hall.

In the kitchen the range and oil stove, pressure cooker, sink and table placed under wide windows, all do their share in simplifying work. In the pantry built in cupboards with drawers and protected shelves extend to the ceiling. The house is lighted by a farm electric plant installed in the basement.

Hot water heat keeps the rooms at an even temperature in cold weather. A heat regulator takes the place of draft cords in the hall, it has a clock attachment which is set for the time when the damper should open or close and it operates automatically. Mrs. Wilbur has a vacuum cleaner, electric washer, ironing machine and iron, as well as an electric sewing machine.

These conveniences have paid for themselves in the time and labor they have saved. There is no doubt, too, but that the sanitation and comfort which the house and its equipment affords is largely responsible for the splendid health of the Wilbur family. Margaret A. Hurst.

Women's Service Corner

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

Weevil in Beans

What can one do to prevent weevil in beans?—Mrs. C. J. M.

To prevent weevil in beans, scald the bin in which they are to be kept, then set out-doors in the sun for several hours. Saturate rags in carbon bisulphide, hang in the bin and allow to remain for several days. Take the rags out, and replace the beans. Carbon bisulphide is very explosive, so must be handled carefully. This treatment will destroy the weevil, but not the eggs.

When a Girl is of Age

Is a girl of age when she is 18, excepting for voting and inheriting property? Is face powder harmful if cold cream is not used first? What are some good face powders?—D. R.

A girl is not of age until she is 21, but she may marry without the consent of her parents when she is 18. Most face powders are harmless, and any of the standard makes are good. Try several kinds until you find the kind that is best-suited to your complexion. If there is a beauty specialist near you, she will be able to prescribe a powder for your skin.

Where to Match Suit Material

I have a woolen suit jacket, and would like to find some material to match it. The stores here do not have it. Could you suggest some firms to which I might send for it? Will you please print a recipe for making a lotion to bleach the skin? What is the best way to clean a baby's white lambakin shoes?—H. E. M.

If you will send a sample of the material of your suit jacket to Crosby Brothers Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan., they might be able to match it for you. If they do not have it, you might try the Warren M. Crosby Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.

Here is the recipe for a lotion to bleach the skin: Mix 1/4 ounce of lactic acid, 1/4 ounce of peroxide and 3 ounces of witch hazel.

A baby's white lambakin shoes may be cleaned with gasoline. Dust the shoes with talcum powder afterward to make them soft.

Study for Self Improvement

How can a busy woman with little spare time best improve her English and general education?—A Subscriber.

I suggest that you study good magazines and read good books. That is one way. Another is by taking a correspondence course with the home study department of the agricultural college. Address for information, Director Home Study Course, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

Where Cousins May Marry

What states permit the marriage of cousins?—C. G. M.

Cousins may marry in the following states and territories: Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington.

Pimples and Blackheads

I am 16 years old and had an operation for appendicitis about six weeks ago. Since that time I have been troubled with pimples and blackheads. Will you please tell me what causes them and what to do for them?—A. R. B.

Blackheads and pimples are frequently caused by improper eating and lack of exercise. Frequent bathing, plenty of exercise and outdoor life, and substantial food are remedies. Fatty foods, pastries and candies should be eaten only in small quantities as they will cause pimples and blackheads if eaten excessively or between meals.

Recipe for Head Cheese

Would you please print the recipe for head cheese?—B. E. B.

Cut a hog's head into four pieces. Remove the brains, ears, skin, snout and eyes. Cut off the fattest parts for lard. Put the lean and bony parts to soak over night in cold water in order to extract the blood and dirt. When the head is cleaned put it over the fire to boil, using water to cover. Boil until the meat separates readily from the bones. Then remove from the fire and pick out all the bones. Drain off the liquor, saving a part of it for future use. Chop the meat fine with a

chopping knife. Return it to the kettle and pour on enough of the liquid to cover the meat. Let it boil slowly 15 or 30 minutes. Season to taste with salt and pepper just before removing from the fire. Bay leaves, a little ground cloves, and allspice may be added and boiled for awhile in the soup. If not condensed enough to form jelly, a little gelatin may be dissolved in cold water and mixed with the cheese. Pack while hot in cans to within 1/2 inch of top. Adjust the lid and process 50 minutes in a hot water bath.

Concerning Widows' Pensions

I am a widow with three small children. I have no home and must work for a living. Is there a widow's pension law in Kansas, and how can I obtain the pension if there is such a law?—Mrs. C. L. T.

There is a mothers' pension law in Kansas. To obtain the pension, apply to your county commissioner. He will be able to tell you the provisions of the law.

Ammonia Whitens Piano Keys

Please tell me how to whiten my piano keys.—S. F.

To whiten piano keys, rub them with chamois or a flannel cloth that has been dipped in alcohol. Ammonia water is also a whitener.

Dark Fruit Cake

Will you please print a good recipe for dark fruit cake?—Mrs. H. Y.

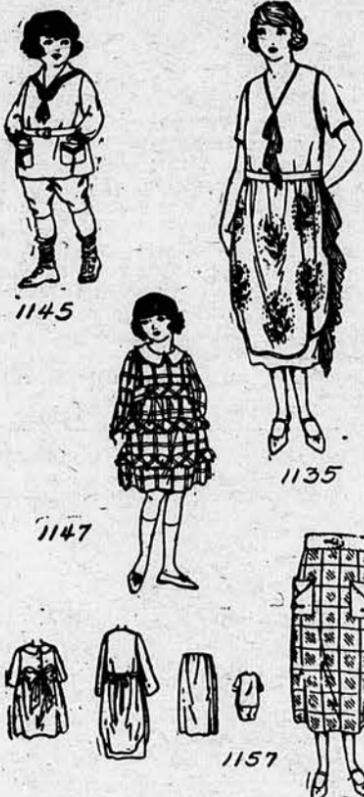
The following is a reliable dark fruit cake recipe: Use 1/2 cup of butter, 3/4 cup of brown sugar, 3/4 cup of raisins, seeded and cut in pieces, 3/4 cup of currants, 1/2 cup of citron, thinly sliced and cut in strips, 1/2 cup of molasses, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup of milk, 2 cups of flour, 1/2 teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon of allspice, 1/2 teaspoon of mace, 1/4 teaspoon of cloves and 1/2 teaspoon of lemon extract. Follow the directions for mixing butter cake mixtures. Bake in deep cake pans 1 1/2 hours.

Styles That are New

1135—Women's and Misses' Dress. This advance fall model has gathered apron panels and graceful cascade drapery of plaited georgette. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1147—Girls' Dress. Ruffles that are cut on the bias and finished with narrow rick-rack braid trim this frock of plaid gingham. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1145—Boys' Suit. A new type of



trouser is featured in this sailor suit of white duck. Khaki cloth may also be used for this pattern and would be pretty with a red tie. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

1157—Women's Skirt. Patch pockets lend style to this new two-piece separate skirt which would make up nicely in plaid material. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

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

The Folly of Cheating Nature

Many people get the idea that they can keep their nerves on edge and their digestion upset year after year, and "get away with it." They sleep only half as much as they should—and never get properly and thoroughly rested.

If you tire out easily, if you are getting pale and anemic, if your food doesn't digest as it should, would it not be well to stop and consider whether coffee or tea is having its effect on you?

The caffeine and their found in coffee and tea are drugs, as any doctor can tell you. Is it any wonder that the steady use of these drugs sometimes causes serious damage?

If you really want to be fair with yourself, and

give yourself the opportunity you deserve in order to do your best work, make up your mind to quit coffee and tea for awhile—and drink delicious, appetizing Postum instead.

Postum permits sound, refreshing sleep which builds strength, energy and endurance.

Order Postum from your Grocer today. Drink this hot, refreshing beverage in place of tea or coffee for 10 days and see what a wonderful difference it will make in the way you feel.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum for Health

"There's a Reason"

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Students Earn Board while Learning
A practical school with railroad wires.
Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Earn from \$125 to \$200 per month. Write for catalogue.
Santa Fe Telegraph School
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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.
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Think You Can Spell?

Well, Try This!

\$15.00 Cash Prize

Capper's Farmer will give a prize of \$15.00 in cash to the person sending in the largest list of correctly spelled words made out of the word "DEMOCRAT," providing the list is accompanied by 25c to cover a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words accompanied by a one-year subscription and 25c, whether they win \$15.00 or not will receive a prize. See how many words you can make out of "DEMOCRAT." See if you can be the fortunate person to win the \$15.00 cash prize.

RULES

Any man, woman, boy or girl in the U. S. residing outside of Topeka may take part in this prize Spelling Club. Write as plainly as you can. Make as many words as you can out of "Democrat." A few of the words you can make: Rate, Mat, Cat, etc. Do not use more letters in any word than there are in "Democrat." For example, don't use the word meet, because that takes two E's and there is only one E in "Democrat." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike, but with different meanings will only be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this Spelling Club unless you send in a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 25c, or a three-year subscription accompanied by a remittance of 50c, or a six-year subscription accompanied by \$1.00. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes November 19, 1921, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced just as soon after the closing date of the club as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has the largest list of correctly spelled words. The judges' decision will be final, and Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.



Get \$100.00 Cash Instead of \$15.00

For the largest list of correctly spelled words that accompany a one-year subscription and 25c, the winner gets \$15.00 cash.

For the largest list of correctly spelled words, if accompanied by 50c and a three-year subscription, the winner gets \$65.00 cash.

For the largest list of correctly spelled words, if accompanied by \$1.00 and one six-year subscription the winner gets \$100.00 cash.

Take advantage of the \$100.00 cash prize offer, and when you send in your list of words accompany it with a six-year subscription and \$1.00. Don't overlook this big offer.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 702, Topeka, Kansas

On a separate sheet of paper I am sending you the words I have formed from the word "Democrat." I am also enclosing \$..... for which you are to send Capper's Farmer year to

NAME.....

TOWN..... STATE..... R. F. D.....

MY NAME.....

TOWN..... STATE..... R. F. D.....

ILL' BET THEY ARE GOING TO THE BIG FREE FAIR!

SEPT-12-17
FAIR WEEK AT TOPEKA

EVERY ROAD LEADS TO TOPEKA NEXT WEEK

THE BIG FREE FAIR AT TOPEKA ALL NEXT WEEK. KANSAS DERBY AND MART CAMPBELL DAREDEVIL OF THE AIR ON MONDAY, OPENING DAY. \$1,000,000 LIVE-STOCK SHOW, MAMMOTH CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME, HORSE RACES, \$1,000 STAKES EACH DAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY; AUTO RACES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. GREAT ALAMO SHOWS. A SOLID WEEK OF THE BEST OF ENTERTAINMENT AND MOST VALUABLE EDUCATION.

KANSAS FREE FAIR
TOPEKA SEPT. 12 to 17

A. M. PATTEN, President PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary

Fare and a Half for Round Trip on All Railroads

A Big Beautiful Doll Given Free

Write Aunt Mary and tell her that you want a nice beautiful doll like this one. A doll with real hair, ruby lips, rosy cheeks, that is beautifully dressed in attractive colors with a fancy trimmed waist with collar and cuffs and pearl button ornaments. This doll has jointed hips and shoulders so that it will sit down, and the hands can be placed in any position desired. It is not a doll that will have to be stuffed, but a doll that is stuffed with Spanish cork, one you will enjoy making pretty dresses for and take care of.

15 Inches Tall

Aunt Mary has a doll for every little girl so be sure and write today. Fill out the coupon below, and Aunt Mary will tell you all about the 15-inch doll which she is giving away FREE. You can be the first one in your neighborhood to get one of these dolls if you will fill and mail in the coupon today.

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.

My Name.....

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

"Common-Sense" Husker
Postpaid 50c.
R. N. Thomas, Shenandoah, Iowa

Summer Bargain
Offer Good 15 Days Only

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze	1 yr. \$1.00
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Household Magazine	1 yr. .50
Total value	\$2.50
Our Special Price	\$1.75

Address
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Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

Stationary, Portable, Saw, Etc., Kerosene, Gasoline. Most sizes to choose from.

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For Our Young Readers

A Boy's Adventure in the Far North

BY MARY SARGENT

WHEN our government advertised for volunteers to go to the polar regions to look for a party of explorers who had been lost, Arthur Jones was among the first to volunteer. He was accepted and, with 120 men, started for the Arctic ocean, arriving there in early summer. After many days of searching, trace of the lost party was found but it grew

frozen fish with her long knife and threw them into the trough. This food was snatched up as fast as it fell. Arthur and his friend had to seize their portions or starve to death.

They lived in this manner from October until May, when it became warm enough to go out, and the ocean began to thaw. The first thing Arthur and his friend did when they could get out was to jump into the ocean and bathe. Then they sought their party. They soon found that all the men of the rescue party had fared about the same as they, yet all had managed to live thru the winter. They continued their search, finding two survivors of the explorer's party. The rest of that party had been frozen to death, having lost their way searching for an Indian village. Some of their bodies were found, as was also the diary kept by a Mr. DeLong who was the head of the party, telling of their suffering and of how they were without food and had lived on a teaspoon of glycerine apiece for several days.

Arthur Jones and his friends were rescued by a fishing boat and brought

Here is a true story about a boy who almost lost his life in the far North. It was told the writer by the young man himself after he had become a well-known physician in St. Louis.

late in the season and the search could not be continued because of the extreme cold. The ocean froze all about the searchers' ship and they were compelled to stay inside. They had plenty of provision and fuel enough, until, one evening, one of the men carelessly threw a lighted cigar among some papers. Before it could be realized the whole ship was burning and was soon destroyed to the water's edge and all its occupants left without shelter. Very little of the provision and none of the clothing or bedding was saved.

Arthur and his friends begged shelter and food of the Eskimos who lived in little huts of ice, Arthur and another younger man finding shelter in the hut of an Eskimo who had two wives and several children. The young men had to accept what they found there or freeze to death outside. The hut was so low that neither Arthur nor his friend could stand upright, altho it was high enough for the Eskimo and his family. It was lined inside with the skins of reindeer. These skins had not been dried properly and their odor was almost unbearable at first.

But the lack of drinking water was the most difficult problem. One of the Eskimo women brought in a vessel of water about once a week, but she permitted them a taste of it only three times a day. She flourished a long knife whenever anyone came near her vessel of water.

The food of this household consisted of a small amount of frozen fish, which tasted like chips, some whale oil, and a vegetable which tasted like a sweet potato. The vegetable supply soon gave out, however. The hut was just large enough for all to lie down on the floor together at night. At meal times all lay down and a trough about 4 feet long was placed in front of them. When fish soup was served everybody drank out of the trough as horses would drink. Soup was made only once a week, and the rest of the time the women cook whittled pieces from the

A Letter

I'm only a poor little, brown little dog
With a cold little, black little nose;
But I'm writing to you the best that I can
With my five little, brown little toes.

I want to remind you that hot days are here.
And won't you remember to think, All you who have brown little dogs of your own,
To give them fresh water to drink!

And won't you remember to speak a kind word
Just once in a while or so,
To the small trusty dog who runs at your heels
Wherever you chance to go?

For all of the brown little dogs that I know
And all of the big dogs, too,
Whatever their color or name or kind,
Are loyal and true to you.

They grieve for you sadly, if ever you're ill,
And long all your troubles to mend;
I'm only a poor little, brown little dog,
But I'm some little boy's best friend.
—Irene S. Woodcock in Our Dumb Animals

back to the United States. They had lost but one man. This man had gotten into an Eskimo sled which was drawn by dogs. He had gone too near the edge of the ocean and the piece of ice on which his sled was standing broke away and was carried into mid-ocean so rapidly that it was impossible for him to get back to land, and he floated to his death. Arthur was very thankful to get home again and to remain there, too.

WHAT DO WE OFTEN CATCH AND YET NEVER SEE?



To the first six boys and girls who tell us what it is that we often catch and yet never see we will give pack-

ages of postcards. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

We call our cat Kitty. She is white with a few gray spots on her sides. She is quite tame and likes to be played with. When baby pulls her hair she doesn't seem to care. She knows a few tricks. We hang a string from the ceiling to the floor. It has a spool on the end of it which kitty plays with. One time while I was crocheting my ball of thread rolled to the floor and kitty played with it.

Plains, Kan. Mildred Powell.

Can you imagine how you would feel if you had been driven out of your country and had returned only to find your home a mass of ruins and the fields, in which your father once worked, filled with shell holes? If so, then you can appreciate the gratitude that the children of Belgium feel toward the boys and girls of the Junior American Red Cross who did so much for them in the trying days after the war and whose work is now proving that the children of America still have their interests at heart.

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Plowing for Wheat Now Finished. Many Fields Have Been Disked.

Virtually all plowing for wheat has been done here. Much of it was completed after the August rains and this late plowing will require a good rain before it can be fitted and packed for sowing. Many of the early plowed fields have been disked and some have been harrowed. It is a good plan to disk the ground some time before sowing but we do not like to harrow it down too fine weeks before sowing time. Heavy rains are likely to pack such harrowed ground and then all of the work has to be done over again. We should judge that almost as much wheat will be sown here as was sown in the fall of 1920; last spring most farmers with whom we talked intended to cut down their wheat acreage this fall but with the continued drop in corn prices wheat is by far the most profitable grain crop that can be raised to sell.

Wheat More Profitable Than Corn

In former years farmers used to say that wheat and corn were on a parity so far as price was concerned, when wheat sold for just twice what corn did. It used to be figured that the greater cost of raising and the smaller yield made wheat cost twice as much a bushel to raise as did corn and that when corn was 30 cents a bushel the wheat grower should have 60 cents a bushel. Corn has now reached 30 cents a bushel in most parts of the corn belt but wheat is bringing close to \$1 in most markets. Under such conditions wheat is by far our best paying crop, especially when we consider that it made almost as great a yield as will corn, especially in the western part of Coffey county.

Chores Done by the Tractor

The tractor has done a very hard year's work since it was overhauled. It has plowed 190 acres, double disked the same amount, harvested 170 acres of wheat and oats, pulled a threshing machine for two weeks this summer besides doing a large amount of other belt work such as grinding feed, sawing wood and shelling corn. So when most of the farm force left for Colorado we thought it would be a good time to have it overhauled and spoke to the garage men who sell the tractor about doing the work. They said they would be glad to do it for \$25 but that it was now the idea of the manufacturer to encourage all tractor owners to do their own work and cut down running expenses. They said we could do the work as well as they and told us what we were likely to need in doing it. So we now have that job on hand and figure that we can complete it in two days.

Winning with Pigs and Corn

We bought last evening, over the telephone, 21 head of pigs said to weigh from 50 to 60 pounds apiece, paying \$9 a hundred for them. We now have on hand and growing in the field enough corn to finish 250 such pigs and could we find that number it would pay us better by far to buy them at \$9 and feed them out than to sell the corn at present market prices. There is every probability of a drop in hog prices before such pigs can be made ready for the market but even should live hogs drop \$2 a hundred we could still make something by feeding the corn. We would not care to pay \$9 a hundred for pigs weighing close to 100 pounds for the loss in that case would equal the profit made in feeding 87 hogs on 40-cent corn. But where a pig weighs less than 60 pounds and is thrifty one can afford to pay considerable more than what the market price is likely to be.

Our Colorado Vacationists Return

The travelers from this farm who went to Colorado arrived home shortly after I wrote my last notes. The trip in the 1-ton truck covered some 1,500 miles and the total amount of gasoline used was 108 gallons. There was no machine or tire trouble during the trip and the total paid out on the truck during the entire 1,500 miles was 75 cents which went to pay for soldering a gasoline pipe. The returned tourists

are loud in their praise of the "Golden Belt" as a road to Denver and Colorado Springs. They also reported that the best crops seen on the entire journey were in the Neosho Valley, especially between Council Grove and Emporia. Here was found not only the best wheat but the best corn and the alfalfa fields also looked the best. But while this had been a very dry season west of Emporia the tourists said that Western and Central Kansas looked much better than they had expected to find it and that, taking the country as a whole, it was a far better and more prosperous country than they had expected to see. The country towns, especially, were cleaner, neater and better kept than were towns of similar size in Eastern Kansas.

Fall Garden Proves Profitable

The garden and truck patches on this farm are now producing a very large part of the living. We are now having fine sweet corn, string beans, melons, sweet potatoes and other vegetables and there will be a large surplus of corn and beans to can and in addition much sweet corn will be dried. Almost 50 quarts of small cucumber pickles were canned early and the vines were then permitted to ripen their crop. This crop is now being made into sweet pickles which are about the best substitute for fruit we have. In addition there is a fine crop of late beans planted the first week in August which should produce well later as we have plenty of water to irrigate them, provided the wind blows, which it is likely to do in a Kansas September. The late sweet

corn was planted about the middle of June and while it cannot be irrigated the August rains came just in time to make some fine corn. We just "took a shot" at this late sweet corn and happened to hit it right as the rains came just as it was in tassel.

The Use of Commercial Fertilizers

We are thinking strongly of using some commercial fertilizer on part of our wheat ground this fall. We never have used it before and we do not think we approve of its use as a regular thing but to use it on wheat once in four or five years in connection with manure we do not think can work any harm. What we especially like about the use of phosphate fertilizer on wheat on this soil is the strong and thrifty start it gives the plant in the fall. In order to do this we will have to buy a fertilizer drill as our old drill cannot be used to apply it. The use of fertilizer, either bone meal or acid phosphate, paid large profits here during the last two years, the average increase in yields being, from 5 to 8 bushels an acre. Bone meal carries more phosphate and costs more but a less amount is used an acre. Most farmers use about 100 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre and 70 pounds of bone meal.

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The Big Kansas Free Fair

New and Attractive Features Offered This Year

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

STOCKMEN and farmers are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the Kansas Free Fair which will be held in Topeka September 12 to September 17. The officers of the Kansas Free Fair association, consisting of President A. M. Patten, Vice President F. A. Anton, Treasurer S. E. Cobb and Secretary Phil Eastman have worked hard for the last 12 months in working up a program and a collection of exhibits of livestock and farm products that will be the best ever seen in Topeka. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, supervisor of the livestock departments expects the livestock show to be of unusual excellence and he says there will be many new exhibitors at Topeka this year and that despite the additional space afforded by the two new swine barns, the new cattle pavilion, and other new buildings, there scarcely will be room enough for all of the exhibits. Prof. B. M. Anderson of Manhattan will act as superintendent of the horse department and Prof. A. M. Paterson will be in charge of the cattle and sheep departments. George Wreath of Manhattan will serve as superintendent of the swine department succeeding W. J. Cody who recently resigned. However, Mr. Cody has promised to be present during a part of the time at the fair and will do all he can to help Mr. Wreath to have everything arranged to the entire satisfaction of the swine exhibitors, and the general public.

instructive features he has provided for this year.

Monday, September 12, will be Topeka day and American Legion day. Exhibits in all departments will be open to the public at 9 o'clock in the morning. A special feature will be the Kansas Derby. Horse races will start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There also will be thrilling airplane acrobatics, and Marshall's band will provide music for the occasion. In the evening there will be the Big Free Fair circus and hippodrome in front of the grandstand at 8 o'clock. This will be preceded by the Million Dollar Livestock parade which will start at 7:30 p. m. The meeting of the American Legion will be held in the People's pavilion at 7:30 p. m.

Children's Program

Children's day will be Tuesday, September 13. On this day there will be special features, programs and entertainments for the children during the day and also at night. Other interesting features will be the Kansas Mother and Daughter Canning Club demonstration in the People's pavilion at 10 a. m.; State Spelling match in the People's pavilion at 1:30 p. m., and the State Music contest in the People's pavilion at 7:30 p. m. There also will be a special livestock parade. Of special interest to mothers on that day will be the Baby clinic conducted by the Topeka Public Health Nursing association and the Children's clinic conducted by the Red Cross. Other features for this day will be the Kansas Horseshoe tournament, Girls' Milking contest, and the racing events. Special music by Al Sweet's Singing Band will be a part of the evening program. Another interesting feature will be a fine display of fireworks.

Farm Bureau Meet

Wednesday will be Farm Bureau day and there will be a special meeting of farmers and stockmen at the People's pavilion at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 7:30 p. m. Other features will be the horse races at 2 p. m., the livestock parade at 7:30 p. m., Kansas Mother and Daughter Canning club demonstration at 10 a. m., and the Kansas Mother and Daughter Canning contest also at 10 a. m.

Old Settlers' and Native Sons

Thursday, September 15, will be Old Settlers' day and also Native Sons and Daughters' day. Old settlers from every part of Kansas have promised to be present and take part in the exercises of the day. A special meeting of the old settlers and native sons and daughters will be held in the People's pavilion at 2 p. m., Thursday, September 15. Horse races are scheduled for 2 o'clock in the afternoon and an Old Fiddlers' contest in the People's pavilion at 7:30 p. m. A special program will follow this contest.

Health and Hygiene

Friday, September 16, will be Women's day and also Health and Hygiene day. For this occasion there will be a special program by the Women's clubs in the People's pavilion at 2 p. m. and again at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter will deliver a special address on the evening program at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. E. M. Farris of the Topeka State hospital will give an address and demonstration at 1:30 p. m. that will be of interest to every one. Another attractive feature of the day's program will be the automobile races at 2 p. m. This event will be full of thrills and excitement. It will include six events in which many world famous dirt track speed kings will participate.

Automobile Special

Saturday, September 17, will be Automobile Race day. The special automobile races will begin at 2 p. m. and some unusually interesting speed contests may be expected. At night there will be a carnival, special music, and other attractive features.

The best trees for planting on the home farm usually are those that grow naturally on similar soils in the region or those that have been tried out by the neighbors and have been proved a success.

Many County Exhibits

The farm crops division will be under the supervision of F. O. Blecha, county agent of the Shawnee County Farm Bureau who believes that there will be a larger and better line of exhibits from Kansas farms shown this year than has ever been seen in Topeka before. Many counties are planning to have a large display of farm products at the big fair in Topeka.

H. H. Pugh, superintendent of the Machinery department, and H. S. Putney, superintendent of the good roads department, are expecting an interesting display of machinery that will excel anything of the kind ever shown in Topeka. Farmers who intend to buy new equipment of any kind for their farms should make it a point to see the machinery exhibit.

A. L. Brooks, superintendent of the horticultural department; George Pratt, superintendent of the apary department; Thomas Owen, superintendent of the poultry department; and R. W. Morrish, superintendent of the boys' and girls' club department, also report a large number of entries and the promise of many excellent exhibits in their respective departments.

Mr. Morrish reports that the club exhibits at the different state fairs this year will be better than ever before due to the fact that a larger number of boys and girls have now entered. This is due, he says, to the fact that county agents this year are pushing boys' and girls' club work more than ever before. He says that there will be more clothing exhibits, more pig clubs, more judging teams and more demonstration teams this year than ever have been at the fairs before. A baby beef contest will be put on this year for the first time. Fifteen or 16 counties will be represented by girls' demonstration teams at each of the two fairs. Counties in the eastern end of the state will go to the Topeka fair and those in the western part of the state will go to the Hutchinson fair. The six highest scoring teams at each fair will compete at the International Wheat Show at Wichita.

The Kansas Horseshoe Pitchers' tournament which will be held at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, September 13, will be a novel event. The prizes offered will be as follows: Singles, \$12.50 and medal, \$7.50 and medal, \$5 and medal and for doubles, \$25 and medal, \$15 and medal, and \$10 and medal. No fees are charged and entries must be made on or before September 10. This will be a contest that we believe should be of interest to every one.

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Be a Crack-Shot

Capper Poultry Club

MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

A Jolly Crowd, Good Eats and a Shady Grove—That's a Picnic

Do you believe in hoodoos? I never did until this summer, but now I have almost come to the conclusion that the club managers are hoodooed, for practically every time they plan to attend a club meeting or picnic it rains. Why, it's becoming a joke in the office. Every time we leave, the office folks say, "Well, some county is due for a rain." And sure enough, it does rain. "This way to the Capper Poultry Club Picnic," read signs tacked to telephone posts all along the road to the Jones place in Leavenworth county, where the picnic was to be held. I "felt it in my bones," that the picnic would be a huge success, but Louise Holmes and Orpha Jones, who met me, kept worrying for fear it would rain, altho the sun was shining brightly. "It won't rain. We won't let it," I said. But someone who wanted a

Arthur Capper Will Be Here

Guess who's going to be with us at the banquet this year. Mr. McNeal? Yes, he'll be there, but the one I had in mind hasn't attended a Capper Pig and Poultry club banquet for three years, altho his heart always was with us. Senator Arthur Capper, the true friend of every girl and boy, will not have to send a message to be read at the banquet this pep meeting because he'll be with us in person. The banquet Wednesday evening will be free for every club member and his or her folks. Come and meet the founder of our clubs and get acquainted with members all over Kansas.

shower must have bribed the weather man, for our hearts fell when we awakened the next morning to the tune of thunder and rain.

Preparations went ahead just the same, tho, and the Holmes kitchen was a busy place with Louise and her mother filling pies and frying chicken. Um! um! it made me hungry just to watch them.

But the Clouds Sailed Away

"Mamma, what do you think it's going to do? Don't you think it will clear off after while?" anxious voices asked as their owners peered at the sky. And the jing-a-ling-ling of the telephone every few minutes announced that others were equally worried. I made a wager with Mr. Holmes that it would quit raining by 10 o'clock and sure enough at that time the rain had ceased and there was the sun peeping out. Things looked brighter and faces cleared up with the sky.

I wish I had space to tell you about the trip Louise, her mother, John, and I made to Jefferson county after Marie Rausch. Still I don't believe mere words could tell about those muddy, slippery roads and the time we had getting there. It wasn't so bad coming back, tho, and we got to the picnic grove in time to see them setting out the good things to eat. A lively crowd it was with colors, banners and pep much in evidence.

Perhaps it was the ride that gave us such ravenous appetites, but anyway we scarcely could wait for the order to "fall in line." We all ate until we could hold no more fried chicken and dressing, salads, pickles, baked beans, sandwiches, pie, cake, sweet, juicy watermelons and other delicacies, and our only regret was that we didn't have room for more, there was so much left.

It takes a picnic to bring folks together, it is so jolly and informal. We had a fine time visiting and getting better acquainted, and the girls got in some good practice for the big pep meeting by giving their yells. While the grown-ups visited and cleared up the dinner things, the young folks played croquet and other games.

"You're only as old as you feel," is an old saying, but its truth is proved every day. Not only were dads and mothers of club girls at the picnic, the grandparents of both Beth Beckey and

Orpha Jones were there, and having as good a time as the rest. We enjoyed hearing Beth's grandmother tell about the year when she and Beth were the only Capper Poultry club members in the Leavenworth county club and what an uphill pull it was to the large club they have now.

Interesting recitations and readings were given by the club girls and the program ended with short talks by the poultry club manager and Mr. Mather. Mr. Mather is to be the vocational teacher at Linwood's new rural high school, and he has promised the girls to meet with them and help them in every way he can.

Kodaks then put in their appearance, and after several single and group pictures were taken, plans were made for attending the big pep meeting in Topeka the first three days of next week. It was time for the club manager to catch the train. "Goodbye, we've surely had a good time," and "I'll see you at the pep meeting," a waving of handkerchiefs and the picnic was over, a success despite the rain in the morning which threatened to spoil everything.

Capper club work has been a good thing for Leavenworth county, just as it has for other counties, and I hope that these monthly get-together meetings and picnics will continue indefinitely, getting bigger and better every year.

Here's Another Pep Standing

A point for this and a point for that, jotted down in a note book to be totaled at the end of the month, aren't you surprised sometimes at the large figure it makes? A number of teams changed places this time, but with the August and September meetings to be taken into consideration, the mileage and attendance of club members who attend the meeting in Topeka, monthly reports for five months, the new associate members lined up during that time and the annual reports at the close of the year, it's difficult to tell which counties will take the lead.

County	Leader	Average
Lincoln	Elva Howerton	252
Cloud	Claire Jamison	238
Finney	Kornah Zirkle	186
Morris	Annie Laurie Edwards	184
Republic	Mildred Pressnell	184
Kearny	Venice Kitterman	180
Rooks	Alice Hansen	128
Coffey	Elsie Wheeler	124.8
Cowley	Grace Hovey	124.6
Reno	Dorothy Shuff	119
Miami	Hallie Huntington	117
Leavenworth	Louise Holmes	116
Harper	Elizabeth Moore	106
Lyon	Genevieve Bender	104
Shawnee	Bertha Daudy	101

As September is the last meeting that will count in the pep race, I want every county to try to make it the largest one of the year. Leaders should set the date at a time most convenient for all members, and each one should make an effort to be present, for if one member is absent and her attendance and mileage cannot be counted, it very likely will cause her county to fall behind.

Interesting Facts About Dolls

Did You Know That—
The oldest doll in the United States lives in Montgomery County, Maryland? It was brought to this country by the Quaker, Wm. Penn in 1699.

The doll, Mehitabel Hodges, is 184 years old?

Dolls were a part of childhood life so long ago that historians have never been able to say just when dolls were first used?

Dolls were used in the Civil War to carry messages, tobacco, and medicines to prisoners in the enemy's lines, by concealing those things in the doll's body?

Queen Elizabeth of England and Queen Mary Stuart of Scotland kept their dolls and played with them even after they had become Queens?

The seed of the cotton now grown around Natchez, Miss., was brought to this country from Mexico in the bodies of some dolls many years ago?

Aunt Alice has a beautiful, 15-inch doll with unbreakable head, long natural hair, blue eyes and rosy cheeks, with the prettiest little dress you ever saw, waiting for every little reader of this paper? Or, if any grown-up wishes to secure one of these dolls to give to a child, Aunt Alice will tell you how it can be done. These dolls may be secured absolutely free, without one cent of cost to you.

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Farm Outlook is Brighter

Federal Relief Measures Insure Rural Prosperity

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CONDITIONS along farming lines are improving and farmers are beginning to take a more optimistic view of things. The legislation passed by Congress was encouraging and will stimulate farmers everywhere to greater activity. Among the measures that no doubt will prove extremely helpful might be mentioned the Capper-Tincher bill regulating grain exchanges; the Young Emergency Tariff bill; the Packer Control bill; the Export Trade bill and the revival of the War Finance Corporation. Another measure that will be helpful is the act authorizing an increase of the working capital of the Federal Land Bank System by 45 million dollars. This will be of great help in loosening up credits in farm localities as it is made possible now for the Federal Land Loan Banks to increase the amount of farm loans at once by that amount and will permit them to expand their field of operations greatly.

Will Market Crops Thru Livestock

The Livestock Growers Finance Corporation with its 50 million dollars to assist feeders in their operations has been functioning since July 15 and now has made about 10 million dollars in loans to farmers and stockmen. This is stimulating the buying of stocker and feeder cattle and this in turn is expected to help in some measure to take care of at least a portion of the oversupply of corn. Many farmers now are planning to market their corn and forage crops thru the livestock route instead of offering these crops for cash on the open market. The proposed 15 per cent freight reduction on grain from Western points to Gulf ports that railroads suggest also will be of great benefit.

Many sections of the states in the grain belt have been hard hit by dry weather and will have to draw on Kansas and Nebraska for their surplus feed crops. Reports of damaged pastures because of excessively dry, hot weather during the past few months have been numerous, particularly from the more important dairying sections. Unusual drouth conditions have not been confined to the United States, as advices from several Western European countries indicate that the absence of rainfall is becoming a serious factor and has caused heavy inroads into available supplies of feedstuffs. From Canada reports of a similar nature have been received.

"Altho at present the stocks of feedstuffs in this country are thought to be sufficient to meet requirements, a large number of the members of the feed trade," says the U. S. Market Reporter, "seem to think that an increased demand and possibly higher prices will prevail during the coming fall and winter unless conditions change materially."

U. S. Grain Growers' Plans

Aside from world conditions and the benefits to be derived from the agricultural relief measures passed by Congress farmers feel that better prices and better conditions on farms will result thru the combined efforts of the various farm organizations of the country that are trying to bring about better marketing methods. Grain speculators as might be expected are doing all they can to discredit such plans. Most of these attacks are being directed against the U. S. Grain Growers. In this connection, H. W. Avery, a farmer living near Wakefield, Kan., and a member of the U. S. Grain Growers' board of directors says:

"Nothing in the organized grain trade's propaganda should cause producers to overlook the fact that the new farmers' co-operative grain company offers producers, among other advantages, an opportunity to meet organized buying with organized selling.

"Our co-operative system," says Mr. Avery, "does not promise higher prices to the farmer, regardless of the law of supply and demand, as is being charged in letters sent out by the Grain Dealers' National association. However, we do promise and we will obtain for our members, prices that are determined by actual demand rather than quotations that result from manipulation and gambling in the grain pits.

"The law of supply and demand can-

not have a real effect on prices until the buyer and the seller meet on equal terms. Before such equality is possible, the sellers must be as well organized to act as a unit as are the buyers. Under the present system, the buyer sets the price and the grower can take it or leave it. If he elects to 'leave it' he is confronted with the same condition at any subsequent time he tries to sell. Our organization will give the producer a voice in making prices. This factor is vital to fair marketing but is not to be found in the pits as they are now operated."

The U. S. Grain Grower organizers last week obtained 1,514 new memberships, bringing the total up to 8,115, according to a report just issued by the national headquarters. During the six-day period, 41 local elevators signed contracts, making a total of 318.

The outstanding feature of the week, the report says, was the showing made by Illinois field men. Working under Robert N. Clarke of Stronghurst, solicitors obtained 265 memberships in three counties.

North Dakota where work was in progress for a much longer period is first with 3,844 and Illinois is second with 1,279. Oklahoma is third with 885 and Nebraska fourth with 863 members.

Grower agreements signed in Nebraska represent more than 1½ million bushels of grain and the capacity of elevators that have become identified with the movement is in excess of 2 million bushels, says a report from that state. Reports for the week show that 505 farmers and 101 elevators have signed. Oklahoma, Indiana, and Missouri are coming strong. R. C. Obrecht directing the work in Kansas obtained 57 contracts last week, bringing the total to 214. The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator of Wakefield has joined the movement. Present indications are that Kansas will do all that the U. S. Grain Growers expected of it and possibly a great deal more.

Fruit Marketing Committee

The American Farm Bureau Federation is beginning to make its influence felt in the marketing of many farm products. In addition to the Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen, the Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, the Dairy Marketing Committee of Eleven, there was appointed a Fruit Marketing Committee of Twenty-one to undertake a study of the various problems affecting the fruit industry and to work out plans whereby producers may establish and conduct co-operative fruit marketing organizations on the most favorable methods or plans. The members of this committee who were just recently appointed are the following persons:

W. B. Armstrong, Yakima, Wash.; Sheridan W. Baker, Santa Rosa, Cal.; C. E. Durst, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Earnsworth, Waterville, Ohio; M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; Laurence Green, Lafayette, Ind.; Charles E. Hardy, Hollis, N. H.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; W. B. Hunter, Atlanta, Ga.; E. A. Ikenberry, Independence, Mo.; A. F. Johnson, Grand Junction, Colo.; W. S. Heeline, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Clement E. Lewis, Riverton, N. J.; C. I. Lewis, Salem, Oregon; B. F. Moomaw, Cloverdale, Va.; N. R. Peet, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Peters, Devore Ranch, Devore, Cal.; Gray Silver, Martinsburg, West Va.; C. E. Stewart, Tampa, Fla.; William H. Stites, Henderson, Ky.; and Dr. O. E. Winberg, Silverhill, Ala. A meeting of this committee will be called by President J. R.

Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the near future.

Crop conditions in Kansas show but little change from last week. Rains have been more or less spotted, so that in some sections it is too wet to plow while in other counties the ground is almost too dry to cultivate. Thruout the Kaw Valley and Eastern Kansas there has been plenty of moisture, but in many of the Western counties rain is needed badly. However, a large part of the wheat ground was plowed in many of these counties before the dry weather came. Sorghums have headed out well and a good yield now seems assured. Late rains in Eastern Kansas were of great benefit to the pastures. Many silos were filled this week. Local conditions of crops, livestock and farm work are shown in the following county reports:

Anderson—Farmers are haying and plowing. A few farmers didn't get to thresh before the wet spell and are threshing now. Corn is very uneven. A number of public sales are being held and prices are satisfactory. Flies are numerous. Hay is worth \$5.50; wheat, 90c; butterfat, 33c and eggs are selling for 27c.—J. W. Hendrix, August 27.

Atchison—A few local showers have fallen but a soaking rain is needed. Plowing will soon be completed. Corn is drying out very rapidly and will soon do to cut for fodder. This year's potato crop is rather light. Alfalfa and prairie hay are being put up. Pastures are getting short but all kinds of stock are in good condition.—Alfred Cole, August 27.

Barton—It is very dry now, and early kafir and corn are maturing rapidly. It is too dry to harrow. Threshing is completed. The third crop of alfalfa is light. Corn is being put into the silos. The county agent is culling chickens and reguaging sorghums. Wheat is worth 95c; butter, 25c.—Elmer Bird, August 27.

Bourbon—Threshing is nearly completed and farmers are putting up hay now. A large amount of fall plowing is being done. Pastures are excellent and a big corn crop is assured. Farm help is plentiful. Eggs are worth 25c; hens, 13c and cream is selling for 29c.—Oscar Cowan, August 27.

Chautauqua—Hot, dry weather still continues. Plowing and haying are nearly completed. The prairie hay crop is lighter than was believed at first. Hogs are very scarce. Cattle and hogs are in good condition. Melons are plentiful and very cheap. Stock water is scarce. Butterfat is worth 30c and eggs are 20c.—A. A. Nance, August 27.

Cheyenne—The last good big rain we had was on August 15. There have been a few local showers since but for the most part the county needs rain. It is too dry to plow. A few farmers are drilling wheat. Threshing is practically completed. The average yield for wheat will run around 9 bushels an acre. Corn which wasn't damaged by hail is excellent. Pastures are green and stock is in good condition. A few cases of black-leg have been reported. Prices of produce remain about the same. Groceries are coming down in price. Machinery is cheaper than it was. Wheat is worth 85c; cream is selling at 30c to 35c.—F. M. Hurlock, August 27.

Clay—Hot winds have damaged our corn crop to some extent. Farmers are still putting up hay. Seventy-five per cent of the ground has been plowed. Wheat is selling for 92c; corn, 30c; butterfat, 32c and hogs are bringing \$19; eggs, 23c.—F. R. Forslund, August 27.

Cloud—Plowing is almost completed. The corn crop was damaged by dry weather in some localities, but is generally fair. Threshing is nearly completed and haying is the order of the day. All kinds of stock cattle are in good condition. Young chickens are going to the market at a good price.—W. H. Plumly, September 1.

Dickinson—We have had the hottest weather of the season the past week. Several light showers fell here since our last report. Part of the county has had good rains. Our corn is all in silos or shocks. Farmers are disking and harrowing wheat ground. Hay is scarce.—G. M. Lorson, August 31.

Doniphan—We are having hot, dry weather but the corn is in excellent condition. Some of the farmers have completed plowing for wheat and some are sowing alfalfa. We have had a short hay crop in the county and it is of the poorest quality that we had for several years. Some hogs and cattle are going to market and the prices are going down. Some of the farmers are still holding their old corn and wheat as the price has gone down. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 35c; potatoes are \$1.50.—Boyd B. Ellis, August 28.

Ellsworth—Local showers have fallen in a few places but we have had no rain to amount to anything since July. Stock water is scarce in many places. Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat is worth \$1.—W. L. Reed, August 27.

Finney—Early corn will be good but crops are getting dry and a rain is needed. Cattle are in excellent condition. Eggs are worth 22c and butter is 40c.—Max Engler, August 6.

Ford—We had a 4-inch rain August 13, but the weather is very hot and dry now. Threshing is nearly completed. Some corn and kafir are being cut. Wheat is worth \$1.05; corn, 50c; butter, 35c; oats, 25c to 40c; eggs, 25c.—John Zurbuchen, August 27.

Franklin—Threshing is completed in this locality. Shocked grain was in very bad condition. Corn is past the milk stage and will mature before frost. A good rain is

needed to prepare the ground for wheat. Pastures are getting dry and fries are both-ering stock a great deal. Our "Farmers' Shipping association" is very satisfactory.—E. D. Gillette, August 27.

Gove and Sheridan—Threshing is nearly completed. The average yield for wheat was 3½ bushels an acre and oats and barley 15 and 20 bushels an acre. There is still a considerable amount of plowing and disking being done for fall wheat. Present indications are that the acreages will be less than for last year. A number of public sales are being held, but prices are very low. Stock is in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.05; cream, 28c and eggs are selling for 22c; hens, 20c; springs, 17c.—John I. Aldrich, August 25.

Greenwood—The past two weeks have been very hot. Plowing is practically completed. Haying and wheat plowing are being rushed. Prairie hay will make from ½ to ¾ tons an acre but none is being baled. Corn will be cut as there will not be any sale for it if the cattlemen do not feed cattle. Kafir will make good yields. Oil prospects are looking brighter as several wild cat wells are being drilled in the northern part of the county and land is being leased up around the wells.—A. H. Brothers and John H. Fox, August 25.

Haaskell—We are having hot, dry weather at present. Feed is being cut to prevent it from going to seed. Row crops are filling. Threshing is being rushed as stocks are dry. Livestock is in good condition.—H. E. Te-garden, August 27.

Jackson—The weather is very warm and dry. Fall plowing is nearly completed. The average acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. A few sales are to be held soon. Corn is worth 34c; wheat, \$1; oats, 20c; hogs, \$7.—F. O. Grubbs, August 27.

Jewell—Threshing is nearly completed. The last crop of alfalfa is very light on account of the dry weather. Oats are worth 20c; eggs, 22c; potatoes, \$2 and wheat is 95c; cream, 32c; corn, 30c.—U. S. Godding, August 27.

Miami—The average yield of wheat for the county was about 8 bushels an acre. Our crop of oats was nearly a failure. Corn ranges from fair to good and has been blown down some by storms. The acreage of wheat this fall will be smaller than it was for last year. We had an unusually large amount of rain for August. A number of public sales are being held and everything but horses seems to be in demand.—F. J. Haebele, August 27.

Morris—We received several showers the past month but they were scattered over the county. Corn in some localities is good while in other places it is in the shock and with but little corn on it. Threshing is completed and nearly everyone has finished plowing. A larger acreage of wheat will be put in than last year. Prairie hay is being put up; the quality is fair but the yield is light. Alfalfa is practically a failure this year. Indications are that kafir will make a good yield. Pastures are holding out unusually well. Some cattle are being shipped out. Potatoes made a fair crop.—J. R. Henry, August 27.

Pawnee—We are having dry, hot weather but it is excellent weather for threshing. Wheat is of good quality and probably will yield 12 bushels an acre. Corn is excellent but a rain is needed. A few public sales are being held. A number of farmers are moving to town. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 40c; butterfat, 28c and eggs are selling for 23c.—E. H. Gore, August 26.

Phillips—We are having the hottest weather now we have had this summer. We had about 3 inches of rain on August 14 and 15. Corn is excellent. Nearly all of the threshing is done. The fall plowing is just about completed and the acreage of wheat for next year will be larger than for this year. Kanred wheat made an exceptionally good yield here, from 20 to 28 bushels an acre. Wheat is worth 90c; corn 25c.—J. M. Jensen, August 27.

Republic—This part of the county has had no rain for four weeks, and the corn is as ripe as if it had been nipped by a heavy frost. The early corn is not hurt but the yield of the late corn will be cut down considerably. The ground is entirely too dry to plow, altho 95 per cent of the fall plowing has been done. Farmers are putting up prairie hay and completing shock threshing. There will be no wheat sown until we get a good soaking rain. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 30c; butterfat, 26c; oats, 20c.—E. L. Shepard, September 1.

Rooks—Hot, dry weather still continues. Feed is drying up. Silos are being filled. Corn will be light. A number of public sales are being held. It takes an unusually good team to bring \$100. Horses from 9 to 10 years old sell for \$25 to \$30, and plugs can't be given away. Milk cows bring \$50, spring calves, \$10 to \$12; wheat, 80c; butterfat, 28c and eggs are 20c. Threshing is 12c a bushel.—C. O. Thomas, August 26.

Rush—The weather is very hot and the ground is dry and we are in need of a good rain. We have had no good rain since July 23. The corn crop will be very short. Many farmers are disking their wheat ground. Haying is the order of the day now. Wheat is worth from \$1 to \$1.10; butterfat, 32c; eggs are selling for 21c.—A. E. Grunwald, August 31.

Russell—Threshing is completed. The yield is just half of what it was last year. Corn is suffering and a considerable amount has been cut for fodder. Sorghums and kafir are excellent but need rain to make the seed fill out properly. Farmers are ready to seed as soon as moisture comes. A number of public sales are being held but prices are unsatisfactory. Farmers paid 10c a bushel for threshing. Wheat sells for 95c; corn, 50c; barley, 40c; butterfat, 28c and eggs are bringing 24c.—Mrs. M. Bushell, August 26.

Sedgwick—July was a dry month but there has been plenty of moisture in August. Indications are that the wheat acreage will be a little less than last season. Pastures are excellent. Flies are unusually numerous and the milk supply is falling off.—F. E. Wickham, August 27.

Sherman—Local showers over the county have greatly improved forage and grass crops and heavy rains in northern part have delayed threshing, which is being completed earlier than usual as there was not the usual bulk of either straw or grain. The grain was marketed as soon as it could be handled. The northern part of the county will have plenty of forage and good corn while the southern part will be very short. There is a surplus of horses and no market.—J. B. Moore, August 26.

Stafford—We are having the driest weather of the season. Feed crops are ripening rapidly. About 80 to 90 per cent wheat ground is in a partial state of preparation for sowing. A number of silos will not be filled. There is very little threshing to be done and the greater part of the wheat has been marketed. Wheat is worth from 95c to \$1.02; corn, 35c; alfalfa hay, \$10; prairie hay, \$6.—H. A. Kachelman, August 27.

To the Crop Reporters

CROP reporters of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to meet with the crop reporters of the Kansas state board of agriculture at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka on Farm Bureau day at the People's pavilion, Wednesday, September 14, at 1:30 p. m. to hear a special talk by J. C. Mohler on the "Value of Crop Reports and What They Should Include." This is also to be a howdy meeting in which we hope crop reporters will get better acquainted with one another. All crop reporters are invited to visit the Capper Building and to inspect the plant and equipment of the Capper Farm Press while in Topeka.

Wheat Prices Take a Hike

Heavy Exports Cause an Advance of 6 Cents

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

CROP yields thus far as reported seem to indicate a fairly even balance in the world's supply and demand so that only a normal level of prices might be expected. The only disturbing features calculated to advance prices are the reports of severe damage to crops in Northwestern Europe, Russia and India and also in Argentina. Late advices from Argentina show that the wheat crop of that country was greatly overestimated. Up to the present time Argentina has exported only 57 million bushels of wheat since January 1 as against 195 million bushels for the same period last year. This would seem to indicate that the supposed big surplus of grain available for export from that country is not materializing.

Europe Needs America's Grain

Already more than one-third of our exportable surplus of wheat has been absorbed by foreign purchasers within two months and many grain dealers are predicting that at the end of the third month we will have on hand not more than half of our available surplus. Many European buyers who on account of credit conditions have postponed their grain purchases until the last minute will be in the market this month and a considerable stiffening in prices will result.

The realization of this fact caused a rise this week in wheat of 5 to 6 cents over last week and of 12 to 14 cents over the quotations of the preceding week. This reaction no doubt would have been stronger but for the fact that farmers in all parts of the country have been dumping their grain on the market in such large quantities. In July and August Kansas City received 26,592 cars of wheat or more than twice as many as were received during those months last year. Last week Kansas City received 2,184 cars as against 2,499 cars for the preceding week or more than double the amounts received for the corresponding weeks last year.

Kansas City Quotations

The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City for the week: September wheat, \$1.16; December wheat, \$1.19½; May wheat, \$1.23½; September corn, 43½c; December corn, 46½c; May corn, 51½c; September oats, 32½c; December oats, 36½c.

On cash sales at Kansas City wheat prices were unchanged to 1 cent lower in the early part of the week but at the close of the market gains on some grades showed an advance of 2 cents. The following sales are reported:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.26 to \$1.30; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.26 to \$1.30; No. 3 dark, \$1.24 to \$1.26; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.23; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.19 to \$1.24; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.18 to \$1.24; No. 3 hard, \$1.15 to \$1.24; No. 4 hard, \$1.15 to \$1.22; No. 5 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.20; No. 2 Yellow hard, \$1.17 to \$1.19; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.31 to \$1.32; No. 2 Red, \$1.30; No. 3 Red \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 4 Red, \$1.12 to \$1.18; No. 5 Red, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.24; No. 2 mixed, \$1.20; No. 3 mixed, \$1.17 to \$1.19; No. 4 mixed, \$1.12 to \$1.16; No. 5 mixed, \$1.12 to \$1.16; No. 2 White soft wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.20.

Corn Market Remains Unchanged

Corn was generally unchanged in price and offerings were rather light. The following sales were reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 White corn, 46c; No. 2 White, 46c; No. 3 White, 45c; No. 4 White, 44c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 50½c; No. 3 Yellow, 49½ to 50c; No. 4 Yellow, 47½ to 48c; No. 2 mixed corn, 45½c; No. 3 mixed, 43 to 43½c; No. 4 mixed, 42½c.

The following quotations are reported on other grains: No. 2 White oats, 36c; No. 3 White 33½ to 34c; No. 4 White, 32c; No. 2 mixed oats, 34 to 34½c; No. 3 mixed, 32½ to 33½c; No. 2 Red oats, 36 to 40c; No. 3 Red, 32 to 34c; No. 4 Red, 30 to 31c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.10; No. 3 White, 97 to 99c; No. 2 milo, \$1.30 to \$1.32; No. 3 milo, \$1.30; No. 4 milo, \$1.27 to \$1.28; No. 2 rye, 94c; No. 3, barley, 52c; No. 4 barley, 48c.

Heavy rains in many sections of the grain belt last week greatly improved pastures and as a consequence there was considerable slackening in the demands for millfeeds. The supply of bran is more than adequate to meet all demands and the market is weak. Shorts are in better demand. At Kansas City bran is quoted at \$10.50 to \$11 a ton; brown shorts, \$14 to \$15; gray shorts, \$16 to \$17; linseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$41.50 to \$42 a ton; cottonseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$39 to \$42.

Alfalfa Hay Declines \$1 a Ton

On account of increased receipts during the week the market declined and the best grade of alfalfa was \$1 a ton lower. Prairie hay ranged from \$7.50 to \$11.50 and alfalfa from \$10 to \$20 a ton.

The following quotations were given at Kansas City:

Choice alfalfa, \$20 to \$21 a ton; No. 2 alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$19.50; standard alfalfa, \$13 to \$16 a ton; No. 2 alfalfa, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2 prairie, \$8.50 to \$10; No. 3 prairie, \$6 to \$8; No. 1 timothy hay, \$14; standard timothy, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 2 timothy, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 3 timothy, \$8 to \$10.50; No. 1 clover hay, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 clover, 6 to \$11.50; packing hay, \$4.50 to \$5.50; straw, \$8 a ton.

A proved bull should never be killed until he loses his potency as a result of age.

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WANTED to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale, possession this winter. L. Jones, Box 647, Olney, Illinois.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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BARGAIN 200 acres creek and river bottom land. Good improvements, 50 A. prairie grass, 25 A. now in alfalfa, 100 will grow it. Would give possession of wheat ground if sold soon. Price only \$150 per acre, \$9,600 mtg. at 6%. Many other bargains. E. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

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DON'T BUY LAND until you look over Thomas county, Kansas. A word to the wise is sufficient. Write today for large illustrated booklet. Price list and general information. John Ackard & Son, Colby, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

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

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

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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.

40 ACRES, irrigated, fenced, cultivated, 3 room house, well, some alfalfa, third cutting now ready, rest in cantaloupes being harvested. 5 miles Ordway Co. seat, 3 miles Crowley, Sandy loam. \$1,000 down puts you in immediate possession. Easy terms on balance, 6% interest. See it or write. Dr. De Rouen, Owner, Ordway, Colo.

FLORIDA

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MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

MINNESOTA

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

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35 ACRES, ½ mile city, this county, \$2,500. 3½ miles from McAlester. All finest dry black bottom. All in cult. Fine for alfalfa or corn. Fair imp. \$2,900. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

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

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

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AGENTS—SELL INNER TUBE PATCHES to automobile owners. Make 100% profit. Send sixty cents for can and full particulars. Chas. Jacobs & Co., 2226 Salisbury St., St. Louis, Mo.

WE PAY \$50 A WEEK TAKING ORDERS for Insyde Tyres inner armor for automobile tires. Guaranteed to give double tire mileage. Any tire. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Big demand. Low priced. Write quick for territory. American Accessories Co., E-252, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD, RELIABLE men to sell National Brand fruit trees and a general line of nursery stock. Carl F. Heart of Kansas earned \$2,312.67 in 18 weeks the past season, an average of \$128.48 per week. You might be just as successful. We offer steady employment, loan outfit free and pay cash weekly. Write at once for terms, territory, etc. Catalog free to planters. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR ADVICE TO the National Patent Examination Bureau, 705 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO BUY, SELL or exchange you will find these classified columns a profitable market place. The cost is small but results are big.

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

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

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 325 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS—BEFORE DISCLOSING YOUR idea to others write for our "Evidence of Disclosure" form. Send sketch or model of your invention for examination and advice. Ask for free book "How to Obtain a Patent." Avoid dangerous delays. Write today. Meriton-Roberts & Co., 145 Mather Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED, PROMPT SERVICE. Avoid dangerous delays. Send for our "Record of Invention" form and free book telling how to obtain a patent. Send sketch or model for examination. Preliminary advice without charge. Highest references. Write today. J. L. Jackson & Co., 209 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AUTO RADIATOR BUSINESS. \$5,000 NET profit per year. Established trade. Must sell. Poor health. Shop fully equipped. Write for details. 2057 S. Water, Wichita, Kan.

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

FOR SALE

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

EDUCATIONAL

GOVERNMENT WANTS RAILWAY MAIL clerks. \$135 month. List positions open—free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. R15, Rochester, N. Y.

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

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

FOR THE TABLE

HONEY—NEW CROP EXTRACTED, 120 pounds, \$12; bulk comb, \$13. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60 pound can, \$8.25; two, \$15.75; freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 8518 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.

PERSONAL

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

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY HOMESPUN, MILD smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. Producers Exchange, Mayfield, Ky.

OLD KENTUCKY SMOKING TOBACCO, 3-year-old leaf, aged in bulk, nature cured, 10 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

WANTED TO BUY

200 BUSHELS KAW RIVER POTATOES. Leo Collins, Williamsburg, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY—GOOD GRADE Alfalfa. Sample and quote. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY F. D. HELMKE, AT PRATT, Kan., on July 20, 1921, one chestnut sorrel mare with white spot in forehead, white hind foot, one blemished front foot. Weight 1,000 pounds. Grace McDowell, County Clerk, Pratt, Kan.

NURSERY STOCK

TREES FOR FALL—REDUCED PRICES ON our choice, thrifty, and quality trees. Small fruits, ornamentals, roses, vines and bulbs. We offer to send these direct at wholesale prices. Certificate of inspection with each order. Write today for our free catalogs which are full of valuable information as to planting, spraying, pruning and tree management. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

BEST SWEET COVER CLOVER CHEAP; SOW ON wheat. Information. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

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

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

STRAWBERRIES, BEST VARIETIES FOR Midwest. Booklet free. Ed Chenoweth, Ottawa, Kan.

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

NO FARMER IS SO RICH THAT HE CAN afford to use poor seed and none are so poor that they cannot buy the best. Try a classified ad to dispose of yours.

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

SOW BURBANK QUALITY SEED WHEAT. Write us for circular seed wheat Luther Burbank worked on for eleven years to increase the yield. Grown and for sale by Choska Farm Co., Muskogee, Okla.

MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

GOOD 8-16 MOGUL, \$175. S. B. VAUGHAN, Newton, Kan.

WATERLOO 12-26 TRACTOR, THREE plows, \$425. Elgin Currell, Centralia, Kan.

JUST OUT—WISCONSIN 22-40 TRACTOR. Literature ready. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

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

ALMOST NEW EMERSON 12-20 TRACTOR. Sell cheap or take in small car. Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Kan.

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

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

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

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PURE BRED COLLIE MALE PUPPIES, \$3 each. L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.

SPECIAL PRICE, OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD Pups. \$4.00 up. Parents excellent workers. F. H. Croft, Fairfield, Nebr.

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

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED WHITE ESQUIMO-Spitz pups; good prices for good stuff. Write or phone; I will do the rest. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kansas.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, AIREDALES, COLLIES and Old English Shepherd dogs; brood matrons; puppies; 10c for instructive list. Nishna Collie Kennels, W. R. Watson, Mgr., Box 506, Macon, Mo. Formerly of Oakland, Iowa.

PET STOCK

FERRETS FOR SALE, PRICES FREE. Book on ferrets 10c. Muzzles 25c. Roy Green, Wellington, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR 25c WE DEVELOP ANY SIZE ROLL, and 6 quality velvet prints. Film packs and 12 prints 50c. The Photo Shop, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY

ANCONAS

ANCONA HENS, SHEPPARD STRAIN cockerels. Sheppard strain. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, PURE bred, mammoth size, \$1.50 to \$2.50. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, GUARANTEED STOCK, 9c up. Eight varieties. Price list free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

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

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Walter Montgomery, Belpre, Kan.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN LAYING hens, \$1. Lena Greenshields, Antwine, Okla.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. Mrs. Louise Ballagh, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.25 to \$3. Mrs. L. Zerbo, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50; pullets, \$2.50. Clyde Mitchell, R. 2, Penakosa, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$12 dozen. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$12 dozen. Irving Proctor, Lowmont, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN pullets and hens, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. John Malone, Lyons, Kan.

TOM BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. Lawrence Jones, Plainville, Kan.

BARRON'S WORLD FAMOUS SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Write Paul Melcher, Clay Center, Kan.

50 PURE ENGLISH BARRON, SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each now. Elvin E. Joss, Burlingame, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PARK'S BARRED ROCK HENS, COCKERELS and pullets at \$1.50 each. A. W. Dick, Natoma, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

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

After the Dream is True

Oh, I like the fields and the moss-grown well, And I like the sound of the dinner bell That peals forth its chimes each day; But better than these when the days grow hot, I like to stroll off to a sheltered spot Down by the creek and—away.

I like to watch the waters deep Murmuring lazily as if asleep, As they flow out to sea; And my thoughts as aimlessly drift and glide And I float away on memory's tide; Fancy has captured me.

We walk again thru nook and dell Over flower-scented trails that I know so well, My love and I, in the gloam; And we sit once more by this woodland stream, Weaving the fabric of Youth's glad dream, Until nighttime sends us home.

And a soft light leaps into faded eyes, As I sit on the bank 'neath summer skies, Under a canopy blue; And I look with joy thru a mist of tears Over the path of long-ago years After the dream is true.

—Rachel Ann Garrett

When the electric iron goes bad in the midst of a big ironing, before you call the electrician make sure that the trouble isn't caused by an easily-mended broken wire or a loosened connection.

Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

Different from the ordinary run of flappers Kansas Corn, this year a very handsome matron, is not hiding her ears.

In fact her ears are quite large and prominent.

The column wishes to report that it has no stock in the various corporations promoted by the gang of "financiers" in Chicago who obtained nearly 100 million dollars from those who would bite.

Just now there are plenty of opportunities to become a sucker. Probably it wasn't our fault that we didn't buy some stock but we were lucky.

The "Once a Sucker" club is the latest organized. Persons eligible for membership are those holding stock in corporations such as those promoted by the Chicago crowd. However it is not necessary that the member have only one sting to his credit. There is no limit on the number of stings.

The column will be glad to record the names of persons who believe they are eligible to membership in this great organization.

The column cordially invites the opinion of weather prophets as to what sort of a winter we may expect. We have been advised that it will be very cold because the leaves of the north side of corn stalks are thicker than usual. We are not an authority on this subject and do not know what effect corn leaves have on seasons but we would welcome information.

W. A. Ward, of Minneapolis, Kan., obliges by submitting a list of answers to the questions recently published in this column. The questions were designed as a test of mental alertness.

Here are his answers: Who invented the first plug of tobacco and took the first chew? An Indian prophet, who had been granted a boon by the Great Spirit. His boon was that he should have more emulators than anyone else. When a canary sings what makes the twitter? The soul of him. Hence the music of nature must ever exceed that expressed thru human agency. If peace comes in Ireland what incentive will Pat have to cherish his shillalah? The same as ever. The big stick is necessary to enforce a league to Enforce Peace. Who invented teddies? The first man—following the invention of clothes—but he dared to make known his invention only to modern Feminists. Can a cross-eyed stenographer with bobbed hair take dictation from a fat man with a bald head? She can—when his attention is directed to her cross eyes rather than to her bobbed hair. Who invented the firecracker that will not explode? The one who first Americanized the Orient. If a peanut was as hard to crack as a walnut what would the circus crowds do? They would see the performance. Who said, "Blessings in disguise usually keep their masks on?" The first pessimist.

There are various ways of "going west" but the column in choosing one would not pick a ride on a British air ship. Still that method seems to be fairly certain.

Some people, like flies, buzz around refuse dumps.

Using their tongues instead of their feet they carry the infection wherever they go.

Unfortunately there seems to be no swatter that can be used.

Pooled Wools are Moving

About 2 million pounds of pooled wools have moved during the last two weeks, according to C. J. Fawcett, director of the Wool Marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Most of the wools recently sold are of the 1920 clip. Values show little if any improvement, except for the finer grades. The price at Chicago is as follows: Fine and fine medium staple, 28 to 30 cents; half-blood staple, 26 to 28 cents; three-eighths staple, 23 to 25 cents; quarter-blood staple, 21 to 23 cents; braid, 12 to 14 cents a pound.

Cattle and Lambs Decline

Meat Consumption Shows 10 Per Cent Increase

BY WALTER M. EVANS

MEAT consumption during the period of the Great War decreased to a large extent in the United States thru the influence of propaganda designed to conserve our meat supply for the use of our soldiers overseas. Some of our overzealous propagandists not content with the idea of meatless days and meatless meals even went so far as to advocate the permanent elimination of meat as an article of diet on the theory that it could not be regarded as a healthful article of food and that there were many other articles containing the same food elements that could be bought for less money.

Unfortunately the evil effect of this false teaching lingered long after the Great World War closed and it will require much time and patient work to overcome it. The injury done livestock producers and the packing industry thru such propaganda is almost incalculable. The "Eat More Campaign" and the educational literature sent out by the various livestock associations of the country and allied organizations working between them and the packing industry, however, are now beginning to make their influence felt and it is being reflected in the increased consumption of meat. Apparent consumption of meat, including lard, oleo oil, edible tallow, and stearine, in June amounted to 901,312,201 pounds. This figure is based on information available to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates on the number of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection and the amount of meat exported, imported and in storage.

June consumption exceeded consumption in May by 97,242,847 pounds, or 10.8 per cent, and was greater than the consumption in June, 1920, by 43,537,277 pounds, or 4.8 per cent.

Apparent consumption of beef and veal in June was 301,361,390 pounds, an increase of 47,579,519 pounds or 12.2 per cent over May, but a decrease of 3,856,347 pounds, or slightly less than 1 per cent under June a year ago.

Consumption of pork, including lard, totaled 467,900,924 pounds. This exceeded consumption in May by 45,724,553 pounds, or 9.8 per cent and that of June, 1920, by 37,324,055 pounds or 8 per cent.

A total of 42,040,887 pounds of lamb and mutton was consumed in June, an increase of 3,938,775 pounds, or 9.4 per cent, over the preceding month and 10,069,569 pounds, or 24 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year.

Light Sheep Run Expected

The trade is not expecting so liberal a run of feeding sheep and lambs this fall as usual. Fewer lambs were dropped on the range last spring than normally because of a shortage of breeding stock, and grazing conditions this summer have been unusually good. Knowledge of this condition, together with the facts that stubble fields are now available, pastures in the feeding districts are generally good, and a big corn crop is virtually assured, was doubtless a potent influence in the material broadening during the past fortnight of the demand for feeding and breeding stock.

Livestock Pool Lends 10 Millions

Farmers and livestock men expect considerable improvement in the livestock situation to result from the granting of more liberal livestock shipping rates, as well as an increased export demand that will follow the establishment of better credit relations with Germany, England, Russia, France, Belgium and other foreign countries. The functioning of the Livestock Growers Finance Corporation is also beginning to exercise a healthful and encouraging influence. It is reported that commitments and loans of the Livestock Loan pool now approximate 10 million dollars or about one-fifth of the 50 million dollars pledged by the banks for the relief of stockmen. This financial aid coupled with the cheap feed is proving a good stimulant for the cattle industry everywhere and especially in the West and Southwest where it is causing increased buying of stocker and feeder cattle.

At Kansas City this week cattle and lambs were lower in price, but hogs

are higher. After higher prices early in the week the cattle market turned down Wednesday, and closed with a 50 cent lower level for grass cattle and a 25 cent decline in fed cattle. Other markets showed similar conditions and a good many cattle forwarded to Eastern markets brought no more than prices bid at Kansas City. Hogs advanced, broke sharply, and turned up again making a moderate net gain for the week. Sheep and lamb prices receded into a new low level for the past several years.

Receipts for the week were 43,000 cattle, 11,200 calves, 26,000 hogs, and 45,650 sheep, compared with 47,300 cattle, 8,000 calves, 28,900 hogs and 43,300 sheep last week, and 57,200 cattle, 14,300 calves, 24,676 hogs and 43,650 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Show Declines

Conditions at the beginning of the week were fairly good and cattle sold higher, but by mid-week Eastern beef outlet became clogged, Chicago declined and general weakness returned to river markets. The net loss for the week, in best steers was 25 cents. Others declined 25 to 50 cents. The week's top was \$10.10 paid for light weight steers. Medium weights sold up to \$10 and extreme heavy weights up to \$9.75. Heavily wintered summer caked grazed steers sold up to \$9.25. The bulk of the grass steers sold at \$5.25 to \$6.75. Best cows and canners were steady, other grades were 25 cents lower. Veal calves were up to \$1.00. Bulls were about steady.

Demand for stockers and feeders was active. Stockers were higher and feeders steady. Some fleshy feeders went to the corn belt at \$7.50 to \$8.50. Most of the thin feeders sold at \$5.50 to \$6.25 and stockers \$5 to \$5.75.

Hogs Advance 40 Cents

Hog prices were higher early in the week, broke sharply Wednesday, and finally on Friday strengthened again, showing a 25 to 40 cent net gain for the week. The top price was \$9.50, and bulk \$8.75 to \$9.25. Shipping demand was active all week. Commission men are sorting pigs and thin hogs out of mixed loads and selling them at a premium over fat grades to feeder buyers. Lambs broke \$1.50 this week and sheep were down 50 cents. On the close fat lambs were quoted at \$7 to \$8.25, ewes \$3 to \$3.75, wethers \$4 to \$4.50 and feeding lambs \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Horses and Mules

A moderate increase in volume of trade in horses and mules was reported this week at unchanged prices. Quotations follow: Drafters good to choice 1500 to 1700 pounds \$100 to \$175, fair to good \$60 to \$100; chunks, \$50 to \$115; Southerners, \$20 to \$100; plugs, \$5 to 20; choice heavy mules, \$120 to \$140; medium weights \$50 to \$85; and 13½ to 14 hand grades \$25 to \$65.

Wool and Hides

Some improvement is reported in the wool market at Eastern points, the principal demand at present being for the finer grades. Woolen mills have shown considerable activity during the past two weeks. An advance of 5c a pound on fine scoured wools was recorded in recent sales at Eastern markets.

Prices for wool at Kansas City are practically unchanged and the following sales are reported: Bright medium wool, 14 to 16c; dark medium, 10 to 13c; burry stuff, 6 to 8c; light fine, 13 to 15c; heavy fine, 10 to 12c.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on hides: No. 1 green salted hides, 8c a pound; No. 2 green hides, 7c; No. 1 bull hides, 4c; No. 3 bull hides, 3c; medium horse hides, \$1.50 to \$2 apiece; small horse hides \$1 to \$1.50.

Dairy and Poultry

Not much change is noted this week in Kansas City on dairy and poultry products. The following sales are reported on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 41c a pound; packing butter, 22c a pound; Longhorn cheese, 21¾ to 22c a pound; brick cheese, 23½c; Swiss, 48c; Limburger cheese, 21 to 23c; New York Daisy cheese, 27c.

The following quotations are reported

at Kansas City on poultry and poultry products:

Eggs—Firsts, 31c a dozen; seconds, 22c; selected case lots, 38c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 16 to 21c a pound; spring chickens, 21c; broilers, 23c; roosters, 11c; turkey hens and young toms, 35c; old toms, 29c; geese, 8 to 10c; ducks, 14c.

Getting Ahead With Shorthorns

BY RAY YARNELL

Progress being made by Shawnee county farmers just getting started with purebred Shorthorns was very gratifying to the group of breeders, many of whom have been in the business for several years, who recently made a tour of inspection of eight herds in Shawnee and two in Osage county, south of Wakarusa.

Some excellent animals are being produced by these small breeders and this is most encouraging to members of the Shorthorn Breeders association who have been working to popularize this breed of beef cattle in Shawnee.

The tour of inspection was arranged by the association of which Harry Forbes is president. He was assisted by John and Jim Tomson and County Agent Frank Blecha. The purpose was to visit the herds of beginners as well as established breeders to show the possibilities in the Shorthorn business if carried out with care to a proper conclusion. The last farm visited was that of Jim Tomson, near Wakarusa, where his wonderful Shorthorns were exhibited and where the visitors saw the show herd Mr. Tomson will send to the big Kansas fairs at Topeka and Hutchinson. Four yearling heifers in this herd attracted much attention and are excellent examples of what this breed can produce.

Visitors at the Harry Holmes farm near Topeka were much interested in seeing Emma S, a red cow, the dam of Lady Supreme, a cow that was 23 times grand champion including the International, Royal and the fairs at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City. The Holmes show herd was on the road where it was cleaning up in the money, having fine success at Sedalia and Belleville. His show herd consists of 13 head.

Another interesting animal seen was the famous Village Marshall, herd bull on the John Tomson farm at Dover. One of his sons, Marshall's Crown, a great roan bull, is one of the herd bulls on the Jim Tomson farm. He now weighs a little over one ton. In the Tomson show herd is a junior yearling bull, Marshall's Sunray. This bull weighs around 1,350 pounds. He is the grandson of Village Marshall and Beavercreek Sultan.

W. A. Cochel, Western representative of the National Shorthorn Breeders' association, came from Kansas City to make the tour. He was very much pleased with the showing made by Shawnee county breeders and predicted at the end of the trip that much Shorthorn progress would be made there within the next few years. Mr. Cochel stated that the present appeared to be a very favorable time for farmers to go into purebred cattle and that the Shorthorn field was especially inviting. Money, he said, is being obtained with less trouble all the time and the prices of cattle are reasonable. He said he had found demand for Shorthorns good thruout the Middle West.

Farms visited during the tour are owned by: Harry Forbes, Harry Holmes, Emery Brobst, Frank Kingsley, John Tomson, Fred Dags, John Madden, C. L. Toudner, V. O. Simpson, and Jim Tomson. Toudner and Simpson live in Osage county.

Too many farmers are waiting for excess profits before buying a light plant.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester Whites For Sale

Three yearling boars and early spring boars and gilts. Boar sale October 7 at Valley Falls, Kan. Best of bloodlines, Wildwood Prince Jr., Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th Model Giant and other prominent bloodlines represented in herd. Immunized from cholera. Satisfaction guaranteed. Certificates furnished. See our exhibit at Free Fair. Write or call on E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln St., TOPEKA, KAN.

FALL BOARS, SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX

Popular breeding priced right. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

FOR SALE

Anything you want in Chester Whites. Write us. P. B. Smith & Sons, Healy, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE FALL GILTS, BOARS ready for service. Well grown, immunized, reasonable. L. M. Knauus, Garnett, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Weaned and Vaccinated

100 last of August and September pigs with the richest of blood lines.

If you want a start in the Duroc Jersey business with the kind you will never need apologize for and at prices that will be sure to suit, this is your big chance.

A Pedigree with Every Pig

Write quick for prices. We will ship in light crates and satisfaction is guaranteed. Reference, any Duroc Jersey breeder in central Kansas.

E. P. FLANAGAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

Durocs For Sale

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

H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBR.

A Market For Your Corn

June pigs just weaned, \$10 each while they last. Spring pigs both sex. Boars ready for service. All cholera immune. Farmer prices. Guarantee to please.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

Choice Pigs From Popular Families.

Large type spring pigs, both sex by grandson of Great Sensation. Dams are Illustrator and Pathfinder breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OSCAR K. DIZMANG, BRONSON, KANSAS

BIG BONED, STRETCHY

Spring boars of Orion and Sensation breeding; immunized; shipped on approval.

M. E. LINGLE, CONWAY, KANSAS

25 Great Sows and Gilts

Sired by Pathfinder's Image and Peerless Pathfinder bred to the whale of a boar, Greatest Sensation. These good sows and gilts are priced so cheap you can afford to buy 5 or 10 of them.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Zink Stock Farm Durocs

We are now offering spring gilts and boars by Defender 1st, Uneda High Orion 2d, Uneda High Orion and Great Sensation Wonder by Great Sensation. Nice spring pigs priced right. Write us your needs.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

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

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Do You Want a Good Duroc?

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

J. D. JOSEPH & SON, Whitewater, Kansas

OUTSTANDING HERD BOARS

Also good farmer boars. Sired by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Great Pathrion, Intense Orion Sensation. Priced to sell.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

LADY'S COL. ORION

Double grandson of Joe Orion 2nd. Type, outstanding March boars by him. Others by famous boars. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 4. For boar prices address

L. J. HEALY, HOPE, KANSAS

Woody's Durocs

March and April boars by Sensation Climax, Pathfinders Orion, Pathfinders Ace and High Giant the big king, smooth high up kind. You can't beat 'em. Immune and pedigree. Sent on approval if desired. \$25 and \$30.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

15 BOAR BARGAINS

Big spring boars, just sows and sired by H. B.'s Pathfinder, Echo Sensation and Sensation Orion. Farmer prices take the tops. Bred sow sale February 21.

J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Joe's Orion Friend Walt

Just 10 of his 1921 sons of March farrow for sale. They will suit. Just a fair price gets them. Bred sow sale February 9.

Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan., Saline County

HUSKY DUROC BOARS

at farmers' prices. Registered immune, guaranteed breeders. Breeding Durocs since 1883. Write SEARLE FARMS, TECUMSEH, KAN.

Purebred Duroc Baby Pigs

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

SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER LITTERS

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

SPRING BOARS, FALL GILTS

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

VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS

Long stretchy spring boars, bred sows, open gilts, immunized, weaning pigs, popular breeding. Farm prices. Easy terms.

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kansas

LARIMORE DUROCS

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

DUROC BOARS PRICED REASONABLE

Double immunized. Spring boars, Wonder, Sensation, Pathfinder breeding. We guarantee satisfaction.

H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kansas

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Great Show and Breeding Jacks

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

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.
Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.
 This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS
 30 high grade young cows and heifers, all near by springers. Selling to make room for purebreds. Some of the cows milked as high as 80 pounds per day.
REYNOLDS & SONS, P. O. Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

\$100.00 GETS HIM
 U. S. SIR JOHANNA VEEMAN BURKE
 Age 17 mo. Dam has a 7-day butter record of 20.38 lbs. Two nearest dams average 23.88 lbs. Farm Colony, U. S. D. B., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins
 Bull calf born July 1920, dam, 21.53 butter in 7-days. His sire, Dutchland Creamerie Sir Inka 199900, 7 of his 10 nearest dams averaged 1071.24 butter in 305 da. Milk 28073.8. Price will suit. L. F. Cory & Son, Bellville, Kan

COWS AND BRED HEIFERS
 to freshen this fall and early winter, Ormsby and Glista breeding.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

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

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

Write to V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.
 for further descriptions and prices on three nine to 11 month old sons of his herd bull, a 30 pound grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Splendid individuals.
V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS

WILTER HOLSTEIN FARM
 Unusual opportunity. Young Bulls sired by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac whose daughters are breaking many Kansas state records.
M. B. WILLIAMS, SENECA, KANSAS

WE ARE SELLING BULLS
 on time. A son of Canary Butter Boy King from a dam we sold \$1,000. Price \$125. First order gets him.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

BULLS—2 WEEKS TO YEARLINGS
 by King Segis Pontiac Repeater by King Segis Pontiac and out of A. R. O. dams. 2 bulls are out of my state record cow, Lillian Korndyke Sarcastic.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

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

YOUNG BULL
 nearly ready for service by a 30 pound sire and out of a 20 pound two year old dam. A bargain if you write soon for photo and price.
W. E. ZOLL, RT. 6, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

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

KING PONTIAC MUTUAL SEGIS
 Bulls, calves to long yearlings. Priced right. Raised everything offered for sale. Tuberculin tested herd. Herd sire, King Pontiac Futual Segis by the great King Segis Pontiac. Gland & Williams, Hiattville, Kan.

OUR HERD SIRE ARE BACKED
 by dams that produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in 1 yr. 1 was first in his class at 7 state fairs, 1919. Few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under fed. supervision. **COLLINS FARM CO., Sabetha, Kan.**

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER
 If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to **SECRETARY W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.**

Twentieth Century Stock Farm's

Registered Red Polled Cattle Sale

Pavilion at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 27
 30 head consisting of bulls and heifers from show and advanced registry breeding. A more desirable lot has not been offered. Our herd is getting too large to handle and a reduction is absolutely necessary. Our offering consists of excellent breeding and individuality with size and quality. These we offer are real herd foundation stock, the kind needed on every farm. A great opportunity to buy some of the best milk strain of the Red Polled breed. Every animal listed a purebred and registered. Sale begins 1:30 P. M. Write for free catalog.
M. E. Jarboe, Quinter, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS.

Alexander's Spotted Polands

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

Get Your Spotted Polands from Weddle
 Bred fall gilts, spring pigs, both sex. Double immuned. Well spotted. Several spring boars ready for service. Large, growthy, and popularly bred. Phone Kechi or write.
TOM WEDDLE, ROUTE 2, WICHITA, KAN.

Spotted Polands Popular Hogs
 Early spring gilts and boars. Can supply unrelated pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
EARL C. JONES, E. R. 1, FLORENCE, KAN.

HIGH CLASS SPOTTED POLANDS for sale
 Herd headers carrying the blood of English Marvel, one of the breed's greatest yearlings, English Dainty, the \$5000 sow, Harkrader, McCall's Spot, etc. Boars, gilts, fall yearlings, tried sows. Everything guaranteed as represented. Write your wants.
J. Clarke Powers, Stanberry, Missouri

SPOTTED POLAND PIGS
 Sired by Kansas Pride 27061. Dams by Spotted Billy 10828, Arb. McKing 25781. \$15 up. My herd boar for sale. **F. R. STEVENS, ALTON, KANSAS.**

SPOTTED POLANDS—Big type English Herd boars.
 Arb. McC's King and Arb. English Drummer, grandson of the \$4,050 sow. Sows bred to son of the \$7,100 boar, Joe M. A few Joe M. boars and gilts.
C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALAMONT, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND BRED SOWS AND PIGS
 Tried sows by Master K 12th bred to Obena's Grand Plunderer Pigs, both sexes by last named boar. Priced right. Guarantee satisfaction.
F. M. Horynk, Kincaid, Kansas

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

SPOTTED POLAND SPRING PIGS
 sired by Obena's Englishman 31365, either sex, \$15.00. **J. S. Fuller, Alton, Kansas.**

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

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

SHEEP

Hampshire Rams
 for sale. **L. M. SHIVES, TYRONE, OKLA.**

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
 76 head of pure bred Shropshire sheep. Prices right. **Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kansas**

When writing advertisers mention this paper

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

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

For Quick Sale At bargain, registered Red Polled bulls, also reg. O. I. C. boars. **Jacob Fisher, Goff, Kan.**

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

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

If You Want To Avoid Line Breeding
 Fall gilts and spring pigs, both sex, by Jumbo Wonder by Over the Top, Long Giant by Choice Prospect, and Master Chief by Masterpiece. Good ones, immuned.
J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KANSAS

Big Boned Poland Chinas
 Bred by Big Boned Lad by Wonder Big Bone. This blood represents the best. Splendid young gilts and boars at \$20 each as good as you will buy at \$50 and \$100 elsewhere.
The Stony Point Stock and Dairy Farm, Carlyle, Kan.

Mapleleaf Farm Polands
 Tops of 35 March boars by The Watchman by Orange Boy. A good January boar, same breeding. Write for prices. Bred sow sale March 8.
J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan. (Doniphan Co.)

1200 POUND GIANT BOB WONDER
 His sons of March last farrow, big, smooth fellows out of 500 and 600 pound dams at before the war prices. Descriptions and prices by return mail.
O. E. STRAUSS, Milford, Geary Co., Kansas
 Ship via U. P. or Rock Island.

Boars and Open Gilts
 Tops of 1920 spring crop sired by Ind. Giant and Buster Bob by the 1919 grand champion, Col. Bob. Farmers prices take them.
HILL & KING, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Weaned and Vaccinated
 Splendid pigs ready to ship sired by L's Yankee. Pedigree with each pig. Also farmers prices on splendid spring boars ready for service. Write quick.
C. F. LOY & SONS, BARNARD, KANSAS

Big Type Poland Pigs, Immune
 Papers furnished, \$15 each; trios, \$40. Breeding age boars, \$25. **Geo. J. Scheenhofer, Walnut, Kan.**

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

Sale Reports and Other News

Salaried Secretary for County Association

The Jefferson County, Wisconsin, Guernsey Breeders' Association has established a new precedent for county breeders' organizations by employing a fieldman and secretary who will give all his time to the advancement of the interests of the association and its members. J. C. Ralston has been selected to fill this position. The Jefferson County association is probably the first to view the project as something bigger than a sales organization and has engaged their fieldman and secretary on a salaried basis, independent of what income may be produced from sales. There are over 150 breeders of Guernsey cattle in the territory served by this association.

Kirkpatrick's Poland Sale.

D. A. Kirkpatrick & Sons, Cedarvale, Kan., Poland sale August 31 resulted as follows: 11 sows averaged \$68, 6 fall gilts averaged \$52, 13 spring gilts averaged \$18. (The 29 females averaged \$44.) Two spring boars averaged \$12. The 31 head of Polands averaged \$42. This was a herd reduction sale in order to keep the herd from growing too large for the limited pasturage that the Kirkpatricks have access to at edge of town. The relatively large number of spring pigs materially reduced the sale average. The bred sows and gilts sold well but the spring pigs sold considerably under their worth. Farmers have plenty of feed; a great deal of it left over from last season and have few if any hogs and would like to buy at auction sales now being held but limited means or restricted credit unfortunately hold them back from buying the kind of livestock that looks like it will make more money for them than any other kind of livestock offered for sale at the present time. Two tried sows at \$78 each topped the sale, one by Giant Half-ton, the other by Buster's Jumbo. F. H. Crocker, Cedarvale, Kan., bought them. Mr. Crocker bought the tops in the sale. T. L. Haines, Cherryvale, Kan., bought ten head; 5 fall gilts and 5 spring pigs. Fourteen buyers, mostly within driving distance, took the offering of 31 head.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

M. E. Jarboe of Quinter, Kan., announces a sale of Red Polled cattle to be held at the State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., September 27. The offering will consist of 30 head of bulls and heifers of show and advanced registry breeding. This sale is made to reduce the herd and only high class animals will be cataloged. Look up the ad in this issue and write at once for catalog.—Advertisement.

In the Poland China section of this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Hill & King, Topeka, Kan., well known to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze readers as breeders of Poland Chinas of popular blood lines and men of integrity who ship nothing that is not strictly first class as breeding animals. Write them for prices. You will find them very reasonable.—Advertisement.

Dan Cain, Beatrice, Kan., Marshall county, is a young livestock auctioneer that is popular among the purebred stock breeders in his section and he is pushing out and gaining prestige among other breeders in different parts of the state. His rates are reasonable and you should get in touch with him concerning your next sale. He breeds Shorthorns and Poland Chinas and is familiar with the different breeds. His card appears in the auctioneers section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week.—Advertisement.

J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan., Doniphan county, breeds the kind of Poland Chinas that should be on every farm in the country. He grows them out well and prices them within the reach of all and you can buy a boar of last March farrow or of April farrow for a very reasonable price. They are by The Watchman he by Orange Boy. They are out of large herd sows owned by Mr. Baker. You should write him for descriptions and prices before you buy your boar and you should buy your boar early as you are assured of better service and you can have your pick now. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan., is offering in his advertisement in the Duroc Jersey section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week 100 Duroc Jersey pigs farrowed the last of August and the first of September. These pigs are to be held and properly weaned and vaccinated and shipped guaranteed to be just as represented. A pedigree will be furnished for each pig. Mr. Flanagan is one of the pioneer Duroc Jersey breeders in central Kansas and is absolutely reliable and one of the well known successful breeders. You can buy your foundation herd here at a very low price and get the best in popular blood lines. Write for prices at once. The pigs will be well cared for at no expense to you until they are weaned and vaccinated and ready to ship. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

The Searle Farms, Tecumseh, Kan., is offering a lot of Duroc boars that will interest farmers and breeders on the market for high class Duroc breeding stock. The best blood lines of the Duroc breed are represented in the Searle Farms herd. They are the kind that produce winners at the big fairs. Don't fail to see their show herd at the Kansas Free Fair.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, is a well known breeder of the best in the big type Poland Chinas. He says he has 230 of the best boars and gilts he ever raised. He is going to hold his annual boar and gilt sale at Manhattan sometime about November 1 and the sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Thirty sows will farrow within the next two weeks and he will be able to furnish weanling pigs at fair prices in pairs and trios not related. John Hartman is one of the breeders who has stayed with the business and has at the present time over 400 purebred Poland Chinas. His sale at Manhattan about November 1 will be a good place to buy a boar. Watch for the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Ed Nickelson's Hereford Sale

Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., Riley county, owns one of the important herds of registered Herefords in Central Kansas, something over 225 head. October 15 is the date of his annual draft sale instead of September 6 as was first announced. Sixty

head will be sold, all selections from this big herd. It is the regular annual draft sale and these sales are to be continued every year. Twenty yearling heifers, 15 two-year-old heifers, 15 young cows and 10 selected bulls from 18 to 24 months old. The cows and two-year-old heifers are bred to Guggell & Simpson or straight Anxley bulls. It is a very fine offering of registered Herefords of popular blood lines and from one of the splendid herds of the state. Ed Nickelson, banker and purebred stock breeder is known over Kansas as a conservative breeder who is pushing the purebred stock business and interesting farmers in purebred stock in his vicinity. In his sale last fall Riley county farmers were contented for the best in his sale.—Advertisement.

Henry Woody's Durocs.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., Duroc Jersey breeder, starts his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and offers to ship March and April boars on approval at prices that are very low. Turn to his advertisement at once if you are going to buy a boar. These boars are popular breeding being sired by Sensation Climax, Pathfinder's Orion, Pathfinder's Ace, High Giant and others. All are immunized. Write him today if you need a boar.—Advertisement.

Loy & Sons' Polands

C. F. Loy & Sons, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln county, are breeders of Poland Chinas of the kind you would be sure to appreciate if you like plenty of size with quality. Half of the crop of 60 or 70 spring pigs was sired by L's Yankee, a grandson of The Yankee and the other half by Evolution, a great breeding boar belonging to Geo. Loy. Many of the young herd sows are by Ben's Giant by Giant Ben, a Pfander bred boar. They are starting their advertisement in the Poland China section with the first issue in September. They will have for sale later on some pigs, either sex, vaccinated and weaned, which they will offer at very reasonable prices. Write them now for prices on the pigs or on a spring boar or spring gilts.—Advertisement.

Ross M. Peck's Durocs

Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan., breeder of Duroc Jerseys is developing 90 March and April pigs that are as good as any I have seen this season. They are mostly by Joe's Orion Friend Walt, by Joe Orion 2nd, a son of the great old boar and out of a dam by Jack's Friend. He is a great individual and if you could see the crop of spring pigs he sired you would agree with me that he is some breeder. A few are by Long King's Orion by Fairview Orion Cherry King. A new boar that he will breed these splendid gilts to that go in his bred sow sale February 9 is Path Valley Orion by Maplewood Pathfinder, the highest priced boar ever sold to go out of the state. His advertisement in the Duroc section starts with the issue of September 10.—Advertisement.

The E. J. Bliss Duroc Herd

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne county, proprietor of Valley Spring Stock farm herd of Duroc Jerseys, raises lots of Duroc Jerseys and is a regular advertiser in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He was one of the good buyers last winter of real bred sows, buying in one sale almost \$3,000 worth around the top. Mr. Bliss does not hold public sales but sells at private sale anywhere and on approval. That is he is willing to ship you the boar or gilt and let you say if he is as represented before you pay any money. During the last year while money was a little tight he has been selling on time to those who wanted it. He sells at very reasonable prices and says he is making money because of the volume of business he does. If you want to be sure of getting a boar that suits you let Bliss send you one and look him over before you pay for him. The blood lines are of the most popular.—Advertisement.

A New Holstein Breeder

H. B. Cowles, Topeka Holstein man, reports that M. S. Pressgrove of Tecumseh, Kan., has just secured a foundation herd from his Braeburn Farm. The buyer is an agricultural college man, and a good judge. He kept an eye on breeding as well as individual quality, and picked Maplewood Pontiac, by a son of King of the Pontiacs, and out of a 26-pound dam with the popular Ormsby streak; Pietertje Wayne Walker, also running to King of the Pontiacs, on the DeKol-Netherland-Korndyke foundation on which the Braeburn herd is built; and Inka Hijaard Johanna 3d, out of a grand-daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad by the Braeburn bull, Korndyke Butter Joy Jr., who already has a daughter with a 30-pound record and four of them with semi-official records above 20,000 pounds of milk in a year. To head the herd he picked Sir Inka Hijaard Cornucopia, out of a daughter of the cow last named, by Count College Cornucopia, present senior herd bull at Braeburn.—Advertisement.

Reuben Sanders' Hereford Sale

One of the best opportunities of the year to buy high class Herefords is afforded in the Reuben Sanders' dispersal sale at Emporia, Kan., Thursday, September 29. He will sell 50 head and it is his foundation herd including his two herd bulls, a son of Beau Blanchard and son of the Mighty Monarch. There are 20 cows, some of them with calves at foot and a lot of nice bred heifers and some that are open. You don't often get a chance to buy a young herd like this that has been culled closely with the idea of keeping it as a breeding herd for his own farm. But in leaving the farm came the necessity for dispersing the herd and you get the benefit of Mr. Sanders' pains in building this herd to its present position. It is not large in numbers but is one of real worth and you should be at Emporia on this date if you can use worthwhile Herefords at prevailing prices. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and write for the catalog, addressing Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan.—Advertisement.

John J. Phillips' Hereford Sale.

John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan., and his splendid herd of Herefords on his Beaver Creek ranch north of town are probably better known than any western Hereford breeder and herd. For several years he has averaged better prices for his Herefords sold at his annual fall sales than any other breeder in the state with possibly one or two exceptions. He has put in these sales a class of Herefords that appeal to the Hereford breeder, the farmer and the ranchman. They have splendid scale and are the thick fleshed, easy feeding, hardy Herefords adapted to the farms and ranches of Kansas and Colorado and other western states. I can't attempt to give you much information about the unusual blood lines to be

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Henderson County, Illinois Polled Hereford Breeders

Herefords Sold On Time
Horned and Polled Herefords. Over 200 head in herd. Polled Anxiety, sire of several \$5,000 bulls, still in service. Outstanding sons and daughters now offered. Also carload of both bulls and females.
H. A. ADAIR, STRONGHURST, ILLINOIS

VAUGHAN'S Polled Herefords
HERD BULLS: Repeater Bullion, Marvel Anxiety and Gaylad Gem. Now offering five outstanding herd bull prospects, and a carload of cows and heifers.
H. N. VAUGHAN, STRONGHURST, ILL.

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

Polled and Horned Herefords

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

Our sale cattle are now at the Pratt farm. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas Phone 1602

GLENROSE LAD 506412

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Cedarcrest Farm Jerseys

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

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens. Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 54 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

Reg. Jersey Bull For Sale
2 years old and tested. C. E. Cochran, Kincaid, Kan.

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks. Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

REG. JERSEYS If interested in a herd sire see our exhibit at Topeka Fair.
W. R. LINTON, DENISON, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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

P. M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. Selling purebred stock of all kinds. Ask for open dates.

DAN CAIN, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER BEATTIE, KANSAS. Write for open dates.

HOMER BOLES, RANDOLPH, KANSAS Purebred stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires
200 head; registered; immuned; tried bred sows and gilts; spring pigs ready to ship.
Wichita, Kan., R. 6, Tel. 3918.
DERBY, KANSAS.

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

For Sale Tipton bred Hampshires. Tried sows, gilts and boars. Gen. Tipton, Gen. Allen, De Kalbs King, and Pat Maloy breeding. Tipton blood predominating.
A. N. Tyler & Son, R. 2, Reading, Kan

HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS AND GILTS
Spring pigs. C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES
7-weeks-old, 31-32 pure. \$30 delivered C. O. D. Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

found in the herd. Such herd bulls as Beau Monington, said by many to be the greatest bull ever sired by the great Beau Mischief have sired most of the offering and everything in the female line old enough to breed is bred to the great Dandy Mischief Fourth, the \$5,000 bull in Mousel Bros. 1920 sale. He is one of the several great bulls in service in the Phillips herd. You are invited to attend this sale and to write for the interesting catalog at once. It is a sale in which there is sure to be rare bargains. Mr. Phillips expects this and you should be there. It is the regular annual sale.—Advertisement.

W. T. Ferguson Shorthorn Sale

W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan., Pottawatomie county, has claimed January 10 for his draft sale of Shorthorns. More than 20 years ago the Ferguson herd of registered Shorthorns was established and it has been constantly improved until now it is one of the good herds of northeast Kansas. In the sale 40 or 45 will be sold consisting of 10 very choice two-year-old heifers, bred and very choice. Eight are choice yearling heifers, open, and the rest very desirable young cows excepting 10 young bulls, yearlings in the spring. The offering is of splendid Scotch topped pedigrees and is about equally divided in roans, reds and white. It is a dandy lot of Shorthorns that will be sold in good breeding condition. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in good time.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Pettit Bros. of Fall River, Kan., are offering a number of Hereford bulls 12 months old for sale. These bulls are all registered and are priced to sell. They will also trade some of these bulls for registered Spotted Poland China hogs.—Advertisement.

Berkshires Favored by Packers

Packers are more inclined to pay a premium for Berkshires than for any other breed of hogs. Raise Berkshires and top the market. L. M. Knauss, Garnett, Kan., offers for sale, boars ready for service and gilts by Iowana Royal 87th and Iowana Baron 79th. Nice, well grown Berkshires immuned, double treatment and prices reasonable. Write today, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Herynk's Spotted Polands

F. M. Herynk, Kincaid, Kan., has for sale Spotted Poland bred sows and spring gilts and boars. The sows are young but have proved their worth by producing some of the best hogs on the farm. These tried sows are by Master K 12th and are bred to farrow this fall to Obena's Grand Plunderer. The spring pigs are out of sows of same breeding and by the last named boar. These Spotted Polands are priced to sell. If you want some good hogs write F. M. Herynk today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The King is Dead. Long Live the King.

Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the famous herd sire of W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., died recently. Great Pathrion, the 1920 Kansas grand champion becomes the head of the Duroc herd aided by Intense Orion Sensation. The Oteys start their card in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They offer for sale boars of such quality that should interest the breeder of first class Durocs as well as the kind that should interest farmers wanting good boars to produce better hogs for market. Oteys have them all ages, all sizes, and all families. Write today. Please mention that you saw ad in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.—Advertisement.

Hartke's Duroc Spring Boars

H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, has a good Duroc herd and at this time offers for sale some March and April boars much better than ordinary. Farmers wanting good sires for their herds might well consider these boars. They have the blood lines that will put quality into a herd. Sires of these boars are a son of Chief's Wonder, a former Kansas grand champion, and a son of Reed's Gano, and a grandson of Great Orion Sensation, 1919 world's grand champion. Some are out of a dam sired by Maplewood Pathfinder 3rd by Pathfinder. All are double immuned. Priced worth the money, and guaranteed by Mr. Hartke. He starts his card in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write him today. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Cowley County Purebred Breeders' Show.

The Cowley County Purebred Breeders' Association holds its first annual show and fair at Winfield, Kan., Oct. 4 to 7 inclusive to be followed Oct. 8 by an auction sale of show animals of each breed exhibited at the show and fair. Specific announcement will be made in later issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in regard to the sale. Fred Abildgaard and Ira L. Plank, both of Winfield, Kan., are respectively president and secretary of the association. Any one may compete in the show and fair regardless of residence. Cash prizes for livestock as well as for farm crop exhibits of school children are very liberal due to guarantees of the purebred breeders themselves and the financial co-operation of business men, mainly merchants of Winfield. Catalog, information and rulings concerning entries and prizes offered are comprehensive and well arranged. Write Ira L. Plank, Winfield, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Crocker Bros. Will Hold Another Hereford Sale.

Crocker Bros., Matfield Green, Kan., sold nearly 1,000 head of purebred Herefords at auction August 26. See Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze issue of September 3 for sale report. They will sell another 1,000 Friday, September 23. Crocker Bros.' purebred Herefords have the enviable reputation of being among the best Herefords to be found in the whole country and buyers were much pleased with the offering at the recent sale. With still too many cattle on hands the Crocker Bros. have decided to hold this September 23 sale following shortly after the last one. Buyers may rest assured that this next sale will have in it fully as good cattle as were sold in the recent sale because the recent sale draft did not begin to take all the good ones from the herd. Brief announcement of the sale is made in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. More definite information will be given in the September 17 issue. Meanwhile write Crocker Bros., Matfield Green, Kan., for more definite data on the sale offering.—Advertisement.

Sanders Dispersion Sale

50 High Class

HEREFORDS

Emporia, Kan., Thursday, Sept. 29

Beau Donald, Beau Blanchard, Beau Caldo 6th, Beau Real, Woodford and Monarch are among the blood lines represented by the cattle in this sale.

Take advantage of this dispersion to secure choice animals that would otherwise be reserved in the herd.

This is a buyer's opportunity and the prices all in his favor. As I am leaving the farm everything must sell.

This sale includes two herd bulls, a son of Beau Blanchard and a son of the mighty Monarch. Eight young bulls.

20 cows, some of them with calves at foot, eight bred heifers, all bred to the above herd bulls. 12 open heifers.

For the catalog, address

Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. Reppert and others.

Sherman Co. Herefords Lead

For several years John J. Phillips' Herefords at Goodland have led in prices received in Kansas sales with one or two exceptions. Annual sale at the farm.

Goodland, Kan., Monday, Sept. 26

Nothing better in blood lines. Eight two-year-old heifers sired by Choice Mischief Second; 16 sired by Domino Brummel, open; 15 three and four-year-old cows sired by Beau Monington and bred to Dandy Mischief Fourth. Calves at foot. 21 cows from five to six years old sired by Beau Monington, Beaumont Fourth and Pallidan Eighth. Calves at foot. Mr. Phillips expects you to receive more for your money in this sale than any sale ever held in the West. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address,

John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kansas

Frank Gettle, Auctioneer.

Crocker Brothers Sell Herefords Again Matfield Green, Kan., Friday, Sept. 23

Crocker Bros., Matfield Green, Kan., have one of the greatest Hereford herds in the country. They sold nearly 1,000 purebred Herefords at auction August 26 and will sell another 1,000 head Friday, September 23. Next issue of Mail and Breeze will contain more definite information. Write today in regard to this sale. Address

CROCKER BROS., MATFIELD GREEN, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

YOUR PICK OF 50 Wonderful Yearling Hereford Heifers

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Bulls

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

HILLCREST SHORTHORNS

Some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 12 to 20 months old for sale. Reds and roans by Cedar Dale. Priced to sell. **FREMONT LEIDY, LEON, KANSAS.**

FERGUSON SHORTHORN BULLS

Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 604975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352456 by Sultan 237056, out of IMP. Victoria May V48-406. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 11357 by Clipper Czar 311901, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559. Reduction sale January 10.
W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kansas



STARTS NEXT SATURDAY—The KANSAS STATE FAIR Hutchinson, September 17-23

Everything points to a record breaking STATE FAIR this year. For any rush information, write or wire A. L. SPONSLER, Sec'y.

A Paradise for Silo Owners

(Continued from Page 9.)

producing food that is prepared at very little expense and when all other sources of stock food fail.

Many of our farmers believe that, had the early settlers, who suffered so much thru poverty, caused by crop failure and douth, to make this country the wonderful land it now is, been provided with silos, or even known the theory of a silo, the country would have blossomed from the start and few would have suffered.

Formerly, that is, before the time of the silo, the cattle men dreaded the coming of the winter. They would either offer their stock for sale at a sacrifice or winter the herd. Wintering was not only expensive as far as the high priced grains and roughages were concerned but, remaining in inactivity and fed upon such unappetizing and indigestible foods, the cattle lost rapidly and when the pastures were opened in the spring the thin, half starved herds could scarcely be recognized as the sleek well fed herds that went into winter quarters. The loss in weight added to the expense of feeding made wintering a very expensive practice.

Not only the cattlemen thank their "lucky stars" that they own silos but the wheat farmer smiles contentedly.

He, poor fellow, in harvest, threshing and planting time, was forced not only to work hard the long day thru but he was forced to rise long before the dawn to feed the horses and long after sunset he again fed them. And at noon! As he fed them each noon he could not help but note how thin and worn they were becoming and how they attacked their rough food with ravenous hunger only to find it rough and indigestible.

Now, with a conveniently arranged barn and silo, and a good food carrier as the connecting link, he can feed in much less time. And at noon! He is pleased to find that the horses not only hurriedly attack their food but that they relish it immensely and the day's fatiguing labor leaves no trace upon them.

During the recent war the silo was one of our country's greatest boons. One of our cattlemen found himself with a herd of more than a thousand cattle, the winter coming on, and, with so many gone to war, unable to get any help. However he had his silos and he and his two boys, who remained at home as they were too young to go to war, undertook the tremendous task and stored up enough silage to winter the cattle.

Twenty years ago scarcely a man knew what a silo was. Now it is next to impossible to find one who does not. If you should find such a man, make it your duty to enlighten him for such knowledge may mean success to him.

And next I come to a step of progress that seems to me, deeply branded with the mark of the silo in this section. It is purebred stock raising. Rawlins county boasts a large sales pavilion for purebred stock and many herds of blooded stock.

Purebred stock raising follows and does not precede the silo. The wonderful food value of silage and the ease with which it is fed, makes it easy for the cattleman to care for blooded stock properly.

And lastly, to prove conclusively our belief in the silo, the farmers of this section of the state are, as soon as a competent instructor can be found, about ready to start a "silo school."

This school will charge a very small tuition and will only operate a few weeks during the slack seasons. The course will cover practical demonstrations of building silos preparing, transporting and feeding silage in the correct amounts. Lectures will be given to further illustrate obscure points.

A community aid company is about to be organized, composed of silo backers, which will lend money at a very low rate of interest to any person desiring to build a silo. The minimum of security will be demanded. After reading this testimony I hope that no one will doubt our implicit belief in the silo.

Francis Sawyer Drath,
Herndon, Kan.

Silage the Year Around

I saw your prize offered in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the best letters on the economic use of silos and decided to write about my experience. Silage may be used for green feed in the summer time when the grass is short and dry from the lack of rain.

Silage is good for feeding and fattening stock for market. You may put kafir, corn fodder, cane and many other different kinds of feed in the silo and get nourishing and strength-giving foods out of them that will prove more nourishing than if they were fed dry. You may even take sunflowers and make nourishing food for stock.

By putting the feed in the silo you do not have to let it be exposed to the weather and it does not rot and waste away so the stock will scarcely touch it unless starved into eating it.

I like the pit silo the best because I believe that it is not as difficult to keep air-tight and it is not as likely to be destroyed by winds and weather. However, it is more difficult to get silage out of a pit silo. After you have filled the silo you have it handy and do not have to get out in the cold to feed the stock, and it is much more easily handled than fodder would be. Silage is an excellent feed for preparing a bunch of cattle for market. It is a good idea to keep a bunch of pigs with the steers so that there will be practically no waste.

I think that silos are just the thing for economic use on the farm in several different ways. John Rhoades,
Wakeeney, Kan.

Lively Trapping Season

Encouraged by the promising outlook in the fur market, old trappers are getting out their trapping sets, sizing up the "lay of the land," and preparing for a big season's catch.

If you are thinking of doing some trapping this winter—and this is an interesting and easy way to make good money—you should make your preparations now. The trapping season begins in November. Before that time arrives, you ought to have your traps in readiness, and should know just how you are going to proceed.

Trapping, especially for the common fur-bearing animals such as muskrat, skunk, coon, and mink, is not difficult. Many boys and men derive a substantial income from it. But it is necessary to know the habits of these animals,—where they may be found, what traps to use and where to place them, the proper bait to employ and so on.

You can obtain all this information by writing to one of the big reliable fur houses, explaining your intentions and asking for a catalog.

Staple furs such as those mentioned are in great popularity. They bid fair to remain in fashion for many years to come, so that trapping brings rewards today that were unknown a few years ago. For instance, muskrat sold 15 years ago for as low as 7 cents, and just before the war at 50 cents, whereas on the present market muskrat is bringing as much as \$1.

Other skins are also in great demand. Therefore, if you live where fur-bearing animals are available, you will be wise if you lay your plans now to get into the trapping game, and to make your preparations without delay.

Is Your Baby Worth 15 Cents?

The miracle of developing life is one of never-ending interest. Every baby is a potential masterpiece. In the cycle of its life is worked out the history of the human race.

Unless it has proper care and food no baby can develop to the fullest extent. The mother must have knowledge of its needs and how to meet them. To the young mother this information is very necessary. She is eager to get it. Sometimes she meets with difficulty.

To supply this general need Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo, who conducts the Family Health department in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, has prepared a pamphlet of detailed information on this very vital subject. Dr. Lerrigo has been practicing medicine for 20 years. He has made a particular study of the care and feeding of babies. The knowledge he imparts will help any mother give her children the proper care that they may develop rapidly and naturally. It is a treasure trove of information that will prevent sickness and speed the normal growth of babies.

The "Care and Feeding of Children," containing nine large pages jammed with facts, is ready for distribution. Send 15 cents to the Book Editor, The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., and receive your copy by return mail. Don't take any chances on your children's health. An investment of 15 cents may mean a lot to your baby.

Magnifying the Finger Print

THE proved oil producing area in the United States is estimated as only 4500 square miles. When you contrast this with the area of the United States—3,026,789 square miles—the proved area is but a finger print on the map.

Yet from this 4500 square miles must come the raw material to drive all of our motor driven machines, and practically all of the oil to lubricate the machinery which makes possible the happiness and prosperity of the nation.

To magnify this finger print is the task in which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is engaged.

By reason of the Burton Process, which largely increases the amount of gasoline recoverable from a given quantity of crude oil, and dozens of other methods developed in its laboratories and refineries, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has multiplied the quantity of finished petroleum products available for the use of men wherever they may live.

The development of the Burton Process has done more to promote the manufacture of automotive machinery than any other single discovery since the usefulness of gasoline as a fuel was made known. Because of it there is a plentiful supply of crude oil available today, and gasoline is selling for a low price. Without it the price of this fuel would be beyond the reach of the average man.

The use of this process is not confined to the refiners of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) alone, but is being made available to others under conditions which are just and equitable to all.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has a just pride in the work it has done, and is doing, to so increase the quantity and quality of its products as to make possible the use of labor-saving machinery throughout the world.

Thus is the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) doing a big work in conserving the natural resources of the nation, and in helping others to do likewise.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2524