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KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

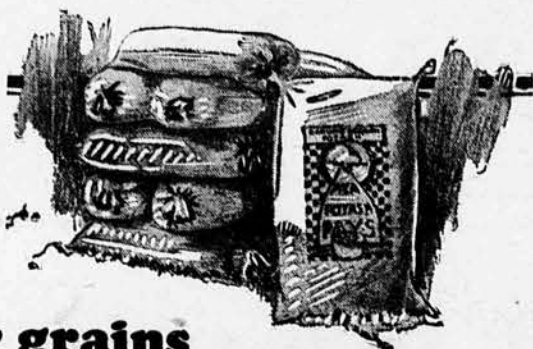
Volume 62

August 30, 1924

Number 35







## Winter grains in Kansas —

When you plant your winter wheat, rye, barley or oats you will supply fertilizer, of course. But *what* fertilizer? How much potash will it contain?

2% of potash is not always enough to get the most profitable results. Right here is South-eastern Kansas on Shale soil 290 pounds per acre of a mixed fertilizer, containing 7% potash, increased the winter wheat yield 12 bushel per acre. The fertilizer cost \$4.63, and the extra wheat raised would bring, at \$1.10 per bushel, over \$13.00—a net profit per acre of \$8.50 due to plenty and proper fertilizers.

In St. Charles County, Missouri, 300 pounds of 3-8-5 (5% potash) increased the yield over 8 bushels, which at \$1.10 a bushel brought an increased return of over \$8.80, and after paying for the fertilizer left a net increased reward to the farmer of \$4.73 per acre.

Potash pays! Never forget that. Under proper conditions it pays for itself on many soils and brings greatly improved and increased yields. The slightly higher cost of a 5% to 7% potash mixture over the ordinary 2% mixture is an investment that comes back to you the first season in harder, plumper grain with less shrinkage in drying; less 'lodging' of the grain under high winds and heavy rain; and a better grade when you come to sell.

For this season, tell your dealer you want a mixed fertilizer containing from 5% to 7% potash—and insist upon a mixture made from Genuine German Potash.

**The Bushels That Made Me Money**  
You should read this interesting story before you plant your winter wheat. Your copy will be sent free of all cost. Simply ask for booklet, "The Bushels That Made Me Money." But do it now!

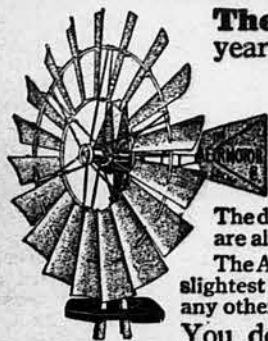
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## Education For Farm Boys

### Doc Coffinbury Says Farmer's Son Has as Much Need for College Training as the City Chap

THE widow Jenkins was coming out of the bank as Doc Coffinbury went in the other morning, and John R. Mullins, the banker, looked disgusted.

"You can't do anything with 'em!" he exclaimed as Doc stopped at his desk. "Here's that Jenkins woman who needs her son Bob to run the farm, sending him off to college. I believe in education—within reason, of course—but sense's sense, and there's no sense in that boy going away to loaf for three or four years, filling his head with nonsense and just as like as not making him think he's too good to run a farm. I tried to talk her out of it, but her head's set."

#### Circumstances Alter Cases

"Well," said Doc, "there's no use talking to her. But are you sure you'd deny that boy a college education, if he was your son?"

"Oh, that's different. I could afford to send my boys to college, and I did. I don't know whether it did 'em any good at that. I never went to college."

"Well," said Doc, "Bob Jenkins will probably get more out of his four years at college than your boys got; not because he's any smarter than they are, but because he will have to sacrifice and to work for what he gets. He won't have any chance to loaf. I happen to know that he has a job waiting for him and he expects to earn enough to pay his expenses."

"That's all right," said John R., "but he'd make a lot more money if he'd stick right on the farm and 'tend to business."

"Mebbe he would," replied Doc, "but not so dead sure of even that. The trouble with you, John R., is that you never have yet got into your head a straight idea of what education means. I suppose you sent your boy Tom to college hoping the training he'd get there would make a banker out of him. Well, that isn't the idea at all. What the college tried to do for him—if it was a college of the right sort—was to make a man of him. Whether he

becomes a banker or a farmer or a preacher or a carpenter, is incidental, just so he's man enough to do something useful in the world and to live a life that means something to him and his generation. You are right, of course, when you say that a lot of youngsters waste their time in college. I suspect about half of 'em get very little out of it. But if each class develops one real man or woman who will become a leader, an outstanding individual of ideals and vision, the colleges are worth everything we put into them.

"You and I think we're a pair of pretty wise old birds," Doc went on, "but the things we don't know would fill a pretty big library. We think we are able to think hard and straight, but as a matter of fact, get us outside a very narrow range and we don't think at all. Our minds are simply a bundle of prejudices and superstitions and old women's notions."

#### Thinking Gives Us Headaches

"A new idea frightens us. And the worst of it is, we don't care. We don't try to think; it gives us a headache. You automatically say 'no' when a man asks for a loan unless he has about 200 per cent collateral; and I automatically scribble off one of my three or four pet prescriptions when my patients have a pain. Even in the narrow limits of our daily business, we're not so much."

"So, if I were you I'd hesitate a little before I tried to keep a bright young man from getting the training that may widen his vision and help him to do a little honest-to-goodness straight thinking. Bob Jenkins's usefulness and happiness in life do not depend upon the amount of money he makes in the next four years, half so much as upon the contact he makes with great ideas, and the ability he develops in grasping and making such ideas a very part of himself."

"Well," said John R., "if they make an atheist or a socialist out of him I hope he never comes back here."

"He probably won't," said Doc.

## The Voice of the People

### Opinions and Comments of All Kinds by Our Readers on Leading Topics of the Day

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute to this department brief discussions on live topics pertaining to state or federal matters that they deem of interest to our subscribers, but all articles must be short and snappy.

Address all communications intended for this department to R. M. Sanderson, Voice Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

#### The Tax Burden

Tax is not a burden upon those who have plenty left for all the economical and just requirements of life. A tax may be unjust upon any class, but when it falls upon those already borne down it becomes especially galling. If one could always feel that his taxes were just and equal it would not be so bad, but unfortunately such is not the case. To illustrate: A poor man owns a home, in which he is endeavoring to rear his family aright. Along comes a good roads tax which forces him to mortgage, sell out or lose. This man's son desiring to do like other folks, buys an old automobile, runs it home, pays valuation tax and leaves the car in the shed for want of means to run it. He does not run it until after tag tax is past due, when the tax collector comes out and fines him \$25 and the full tag tax of a new car, that whizzes over the roads every day in the year. When this man goes to mortgage his little home to pay these unjust taxes he has to pay large interest and commission and \$33 for an abstract. His valuation is larger in proportion than on large farms and he

pays taxes on the full valuation. He keeps up these expenses a few years, pays the amount of the loan in interest, half that much in other unjust charges, finally breaks down under bad crops and sickness, loses his home and joins the crowd of poor business farmers who are the cause of all their own troubles.

John Hampton.  
Fort Scott, Kan.

#### Misrepresent Pensions

For 30 years I have found the Capper Publications safe and sane on all great public questions. I think Senator Capper is as valuable a member of Congress as we have ever had and that he voted right on the Bursum Pension bill and the Bonus bill.

How despicable it was to misrepresent the facts of the future costs of the Bursum bill as they were misrepresented. Notwithstanding the veterans of the Civil War and their widows are dying at the rate of 5,000 a month, not a dime was calculated in the reduction in the cost of the bill for the next 10 years.

Between December 5, when the bill was introduced, and May 3, the day it was vetoed, there occurred a total of 19,500 deaths among the veterans and their wives, which would have reduced the expenditures \$881,010. The veterans of the Spanish-American war are not young men now, but the most one of them can get in the way of a pension is \$30 a month, and that only in case of total disability.

Does this look like a square deal for the soldiers?  
Claremore, Okla. J. B. Blair.



# KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

August 30, 1924

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 62 No. 35

## Cows Join High School Staff

By John R. Lenray

THE instructor gulped with satisfaction, wound another generous wisp of fragrant Mitchell county alfalfa into her spacious mouth and resumed the methodical chewing. By the rhythmical motion of her lower jaw she ground the hay and with her stubby tongue rolled it into convenient boluses. Now and again she lowered her muzzle slightly to swallow. She was one of the three rented cows added to the instructional staff of the Beloit High School to teach the fundamentals of bovine ways to farm profits. Six students enrolled in the dairy class project of the vocational agriculture department had the care of those cows last winter. They learned by doing.

Rations balanced in accordance with the production of the cows were prepared by the boys. Every ounce of the feed was charged against their production. The milk was weighed, tested for fat and the evidence assembled on a milk sheet. Labor, feed costs and other expenses were charged against the cows. Their performance at the pail was carefully noted.

### He Rented the Cows

THE project was organized by John S. Morrell, instructor in vocational agriculture. The equipment necessary for such work is rather definitely prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Kansas State Agricultural College. Morrell decided that his class needed the instruction that could be furnished by cows in his dairy project, but no funds were available last fall for buying cows. Furthermore there was no prospect that any would be forthcoming. But Morrell is resourceful. Lack of funds should not stand in the way of adequate instruction for his boys.

He suggested that cows be rented and that the necessary funds be provided by the cows themselves. They rented a barn and lot near the high

school, bought alfalfa, corn and ground barley. Cows were taken on the basis of their milk yield. Those which produced 35 or more pounds of milk a day were paid for at the rate of a cent a pound a day, and those which produced 35 to 25 pounds a day at the rate of  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent a pound a day. Any which fell below 25 pounds were, in the words of Morrell, "flunked and sent home to live on cheaper feed." They rented one cow which produced 40 pounds a day for a month and the class paid her owner 40 cents a day or \$12 for the month and fed her besides.

The milk was bottled in the vocational agriculture laboratory and some of it sold to regular customers nearby. The surplus was sold to students and instructors of the high school. Most of the teachers took milk for breakfast and the rest was made into chocolate milk drinks and disposed of after school hours to the hungry youngsters. The greatest trouble was in getting rid of the Saturday and Sunday production. Any which soured was sold at 5 cents a quart. Sweet milk to regular customers brought 10 cents, the prevailing price in Beloit.

### Figured the Profits

EVERY Monday morning an accounting was made. A record sheet was prepared by the students and each received a copy for his note book. Then they spent a busy period figuring debts, profits, feed and labor costs and the value of labor. This project gives a concrete problem that must be solved. What is the cost of keeping a cow? How much milk must she give to pay for her feed? What effect does a change of milkers have on milk production? How does weather affect milk? What should be done when customers complain? What is the best way to handle slow pay

customers? How can costs be reduced—by eliminating bottle losses, utilizing surplus milk, proper division or apportionment of cow rent? How should records be kept? How can time be most efficiently utilized? By referring to their records the boys were able to answer these and other questions that arose in connection with the production and distribution of milk.

Returns from milk sold to regular customers were used in paying barn



These Chaps, Wayne Ewing and Stanley Snook, Learn Dairy Lore by Doing

and cow rent, feed costs and other expenses. Those from the high school sales were apportioned among the boys, according to the work they had done. They took turns in caring for the cows, preparing and distributing the milk. A point system was used in giving credit for work. Five points a day was the maximum number the

youngsters could accumulate. These were divided, two points for milking in the morning, two for milking in the evening and one point for taking care of equipment and waiting on the trade. Each Monday a dividend was declared on the basis of the points each student accumulated during the foregoing week. The profits for the week were divided by 35, the total number of points, and this gave the value of one point. The value of a point was applied to the total number of points a student accumulated during the week and this gave his portion of the profits. The class cleared \$180 during the winter.

### Selling the Last Quart

THE profits," said Morrell, "depended on how successful the boys were in getting rid of the last quart of milk. The regular trade took care of the fixed charges. The surplus available over the milk taken by town customers was the variable factor. It can readily be seen that the value of labor depended upon the disposition of that surplus. And how those boys worked to get rid of the last quart! They fed that milk to their fellow students and their high school instructors."

Members of the class were Wayne Ewing, Edgar Barger, James Morrell, Alfred Kock, Buell Thompson and Arthur Oakley.

Morrell believes that his plan of renting cows is better than owning them. The class project ends with the school year, altho the vocational students have individual projects which extend thru the summer. If the school owned the cows it would be necessary to provide some means for their care during the vacation period. The plan also eliminates the risk involved in cow ownership. He is planning to continue the class project in dairying next winter. Milk cows seem to have become permanent members of the instructional staff of the Beloit High School.

## Co-operative Purebred Sales

By M. N. Beeler

CONSIGNMENT sales of purebred livestock are destined to become a more and more important factor in the disposition of surplus animals. In recent years many state, district and county breeders' organizations have developed selling programs. While these auctions are not different from those of breeders, they do have a distinct value and some features that are advantageous. In the first place they enable small breeders, and particularly dairymen, to sell their surplus without great effort. Usually a sale manager is appointed from among the membership, or the county agent, a banker or some other person will serve in this capacity. In case of state organizations a sale manager may be employed to hold all sales. The Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association has been very successful in providing a market for purebreds in this way. Regular auctions are held several times a year in the name of the organization. These sales are located in different parts of the state. At other times the association manages district, county and community sales for its members.

The sale manager becomes proficient in writing advertising copy, making arrangements for sales, and estimating the probable success of a sale in a given place under given conditions. In some cases he has been able to obtain some concessions in hiring auctioneers, on his printing orders, advertising contracts and similar expenses by reason of the large volume of business he controls. However, such

concessions are not so readily granted now as they were a few years ago and in some cases are not obtainable.

### Help Small Breeders

THE popularity of local and district sales will increase because of the saving in transportation charges. Railroad rates have increased to such an extent that breeders do not like to ship long distances. Buyers also find the price of animals purchased at auctions greatly increased if they must make a long railroad haul to get them home. The Kansas organization has been a great factor in increasing the number of purebred animals and in developing the dairy business. It has served both as a selling and a promotion agency for its members.

Breed association auctions are admirably adapted to the needs of small breeders, many of whom would not be able to sell advantageously otherwise. The Carroll County Breeders' and Feeders' Association, Carroll county, Missouri, was one of the first organizations of breeders in the Middle West to undertake a selling campaign for members. This association let all advertising contracts, hired auctioneers and managed the sales.

The association stood back of all advertising and all animals sold under its name. In case adjustments were necessary, it effected them. Buyers came to those sales and bought with

confidence that the stock would be as represented. Their activities provided a great deal of free publicity which led to greater attendance at sales and to many visits of men who bought carloads of breeding animals.

Sometimes the organization concerns itself primarily with selling. The greatest work of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association is their annual spring sale at Kansas City. They have distributed a large number of cattle in this way and have advertised the Kansas City territory widely as a center for good Shorthorns.

### Serve Dual Purpose

IN OTHER instances the organization undertakes breed promotion. The Jersey breeders of Jackson county, Kansas, maintain a very helpful association. They advertise the community, show cattle under the association banner, hold breeders' tours, convey prospective buyers from one breeding establishment to another and foster Jersey interests generally in addition to providing a selling service.

The Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Club of Sedgwick county functions as a breed promotion and improvement organization primarily. Most of their surplus animals are sold thru the state organization, either at the regular sales or at sales promoted in the community. The organization does some advertising on its own account and

provides transportation to breed establishments for visitors. It has done a great work in controlling disease, encouraging semi-official testing, developing higher producing animals and in herd improvement. All this work has made the sale of stock easier and can properly be listed among the advantages of co-operative selling.

A few groups of breeders have been notably successful in co-operative selling. Many have not done so well, but the failures are not due to defects in the general plan. No organization and no amount of advertising can force mediocre stock upon the market continuously. Where co-operative selling has failed the blame can be credited to failure of the management to refuse inferior and poorly fitted stuff.

### Must Bar Culls

TOO many breeders consider the consignment sale a good place to sell their culls. They market their good individuals thru their own auctions or at private treaty and then consign their inferior offerings to the co-operative sale. Such tactics are short-sighted to say the least and the sooner the organization bars such consignors the sooner it will succeed.

In other cases breeders fail to condition their offerings. The only way to remedy this difficulty is to appoint a committee which will not permit a poorly fitted animal to enter the ring. The breed organization must guard its standing even more jealously than an individual guards his.



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# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**T**HERE are indications of an economic agree-  
 ment between China and Japan, with the  
 Soviet government of Russia as possible  
 partner. It is said that Japan is to change  
 its policy toward China. Heretofore Japan has de-  
 sired to dominate China politically and militarily  
 as it dominates Korea. The Chinese have been  
 and still are afraid of the Japanese. Japan is to  
 change her attitude. The present plan is to help  
 China establish a real government for Chinese and  
 to become not a dependency but a real partner of  
 Japan. The dreams of the Japanese statesmen are  
 to control the Orient by orientals; of course they  
 expect Japan to be the leading oriental nation but  
 China will be a member of the firm. It follows  
 that oriental domination of the Orient includes  
 the Philippines.

The real danger to the United States of trouble  
 with Japan lies not in restriction of Japanese  
 immigration but in holding the Philippines. If we  
 were well rid of these islands we would have  
 small cause for worry about future trouble with  
 Japan. In case of war with Japan that nation  
 could seize these islands despite our efforts and it  
 would be very difficult, if not impossible, for us  
 to retake them. Even if we could they certainly  
 would not be worth the price we would have to pay.

## G. A. R. Ranks Thinning Fast

**S**INCE the last issue of the Kansas Farmer and  
 Mail and Breeze there has been held at the  
 city of Boston the 58th annual encampment of  
 the Grand Army of the Republic. Nearly 4,000  
 veterans of the Civil War marched along the  
 streets of Boston during a heavy rain. When we  
 consider that it is nearly 60 years since the Civil  
 War ended and that the boy who was just barely  
 military age at the end of that great conflict is  
 approaching his 78th birthday, while the boy who  
 was just of military age, 18, at the outbreak of  
 that war is well along in his 82nd year, this march  
 of 4,000 veterans seems very remarkable. The or-  
 ganization has decided to have at least one more  
 annual Grand Encampment at Grand Rapids, Mich.,  
 next year. Doctor Louis F. Arensberg, of Union-  
 town, Pa., was elected commander-in-chief.

The average age of the veterans of the Civil  
 War is now about 81 years. The total membership  
 of the Grand Army is now reduced to approxi-  
 mately 65,000. Last year more than 8,000 of the  
 veterans died and in all probability that number  
 will be exceeded by the deaths during the coming  
 year. It is a matter of curious speculation how  
 long it will be until there are no more veterans of  
 the Civil War. The last survivor of the war of  
 the Revolution died in 1860, 86 years after the  
 close of that war. Considering the vastly greater  
 number of soldiers in the Civil War as compared  
 with the Revolution, there will probably be a few  
 feeble old men who served in that war still alive  
 in 1944.

The war with Mexico ended in 1848. Seventy-  
 five years after the close of that war 49 veterans  
 were still alive. As the total number of United  
 States soldiers in that war was approximately  
 50,000 while the number of Union soldiers serving  
 during the War of the Rebellion exceeded 2 million,  
 it is fair to assume that 15 years from now more  
 than 2,000 veterans of the Civil War will still be  
 alive. All of them will be past 90 years old and a  
 considerable share of them more than 100 years  
 old. A good while before that time, however, the  
 Grand Army of the Republic will have ceased to  
 exist as an organization.

## What Do the People Want?

**W**HY don't the politicians do something for  
 the people? asks a somewhat hectic sub-  
 scriber. Now in order to answer that ques-  
 tion with some degree of intelligence I would like  
 to ask a couple myself; first, just what do the  
 people want done according to this reader's  
 opinion, and secondly just what people does he  
 have in mind when he asks the question?

There are a lot of people when you come to  
 think it over and I have discovered that they do  
 not agree on what they want to any great extent.  
 I am of the opinion and have been for a long time  
 that whenever a majority of the people of the  
 United States really find out what they want and

ask for it the politicians will fall over themselves  
 trying to get it.

In the second place I apprehend that if this  
 subscriber has thought this matter of doing some-  
 thing for the people out he has in mind some par-  
 ticular people, just a part of the whole popula-  
 tion, whom he would like to see favored. Very  
 few, if any, persons are able to think in terms of  
 110 million people scattered all over the vast area  
 of the United States. I will go a bit further  
 and say that I scarcely believe anyone can do that,  
 in fact it seems to me to be nearly impossible.  
 The people of this vast country with such diver-  
 sities of soil, climate and resources in the very  
 nature of things cannot be in entire harmony; the  
 interests of one section must necessarily conflict  
 with the interest of some other section. Further-  
 more our habits of thought and our ambitions and  
 desires are largely shaped and influenced by en-  
 vironment. So when this reader is talking about  
 the people he probably has in mind a compara-  
 tively small fraction of the people:

"But," says another reader, "the people want a  
 square deal." Do they? Now my experience and  
 observation lead me to the conclusion that a com-  
 paratively few people really want a square deal. A  
 great many of them perhaps think they do but as  
 a matter of fact what they want is some advan-  
 tage and this applies to all classes. The farmer  
 is pleased to have high prices for what he has to  
 sell. There may be exceptional farmers who, hav-  
 ing good crops of wheat, corn and a large num-  
 ber of hogs or fat steers, would be grieved to see  
 the price of wheat go to \$2 a bushel and corn to  
 \$1.50 and hogs to 15 or 20 cents a pound, but I  
 do not recall having seen or talked with one of  
 that kind.

Are they worrying over the prices the consumer  
 has to pay? They are not much concerned about  
 the prices the consumer has to pay except that  
 they complain that they do not get enough of the  
 consumer's dollar.

I do not now remember of hearing a man who  
 has made a trade speak of it with pride and satis-  
 faction unless he believed that he had gotten some  
 the best of it.

Very few men get any satisfaction out of a  
 trade where neither person either gets any advan-  
 tage or thinks he has gotten any advantage and  
 yet when you come to think of it, isn't that the  
 only kind of exchange in which there is really a  
 square deal?

We are a very complex lot of human beings,  
 most of us pretty selfish and rather anxious for a  
 little better and easier time than the average  
 mortal enjoys. "The people" is a term often used  
 by public speakers and writers. It sounds well  
 but as a matter of fact doesn't really mean much.

## Truthful James

**I**HAVE been ridin' over the Central Branch of  
 the Missouri Pacific," casually remarked Truth-  
 ful James. "The road seems to be in pretty  
 good order. I walked for a considerable distance  
 along the track and found that it was laid with  
 reasonably heavy steel rails and I didn't find any  
 rotten ties; further out along the line I am told  
 that the track is not in very good condition and  
 there are a good many rotten ties and poor bal-  
 last, but where I made the examination the bal-  
 last and ties and rails were all in fair condition.  
 We made pretty good time too, about as good as on  
 any of the other roads except the main line of  
 the Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Rock Island. I  
 would say that the Central Branch is in as good  
 order as any of the branch lines on the other  
 roads and a good deal better than some of them.  
 That applies to the passenger cars, too. This im-  
 pressed me because there was a time when the  
 Central Branch was the limit. On one occasion in  
 that early day a woman got on the train at Atch-  
 ison to ride to Stockton. She had her little boy  
 with her, who was riding on a half fare ticket.  
 When she got to Greenleaf the conductor came  
 around and told her she would have to pay full  
 fare for the boy for the rest of the trip. She ob-  
 jected and he argued with her. 'Why, madam, look  
 at this boy; he is nearly full grown.' 'He is now,'  
 replied the mother, 'but he was scarcely more than  
 a baby when we left Atchison.'

"An Atchison man left his home town clean  
 shaven. When he reached Stockton he had such

a growth of whiskers that the mayor of the town  
 took him for a Russian immigrant and demanded  
 that he produce his naturalization papers.

"A man living near Atchison, according to an  
 old settler, had to make a business trip to Stock-  
 ton. When he got back he found that his wife  
 had obtained a divorce on the ground of abandon-  
 ment and married another man. When the di-  
 vorced husband called on her for an explanation  
 she met him at the door and declared that she had  
 no recollection of ever having seen him before. She  
 showed him a picture of her former husband and  
 then told him to look in a glass. He did and dis-  
 covered that while he had a heavy head of hair  
 when he left home he was now quite bald at the  
 time he confronted his divorced wife and his  
 whiskers had grown so long that he could part  
 them, put them around his neck and let them  
 hang in a braid down his back.

"In the early days of the Central Branch when  
 two sunflower stalks fell across the track they  
 stopped the train, and the headlights were so  
 feeble that whenever a lightning bug flew across  
 the right-of-way the engineer would whistle for  
 down brakes and stop under the impression that  
 there was likely to be a head-on collision or that  
 a station agent was flagging the train.

"Old and experienced engineers who were fa-  
 miliar with the line could stay on the track fairly  
 well but a new man at the engine had a good deal  
 of trouble. One engineer on his first trip over  
 the line, in the dusk of the evening mistook a  
 couple of parallel cow paths for the regular track  
 and ran the train half a mile into the country  
 before he discovered his mistake.

"Conductors got so well acquainted with the  
 thru passengers before the trip was over that they  
 knew the names of the passenger's family and re-  
 latives as far out as second cousins.

"There is this to be said; in their early days  
 that Central Branch was an accommodatin' line.  
 One day out near Osborne a farmer waved his  
 hat as the train came along; the conductor signaled  
 the engineer to stop and see what the farmer  
 wanted. He said that he would like to send some  
 butter and eggs to town. The conductor told him  
 to bring them along. 'Well,' said the farmer, 'the  
 butter will be ready as soon as my wife can churn  
 and the hens are on the nests now; lookin' for 'em  
 to lay any minute.' So the train crew got  
 off and hunted rabbits till the butter and eggs  
 were ready. But I will say that the Central  
 Branch has improved a tarnation sight since them  
 times."

## China's Great Resources

**T**HERE is a common impression that the ter-  
 rific death rate in China is the result of the  
 overcrowded population. This is only true in  
 part. There are sections of China where the popu-  
 lation is very dense altho probably no more so  
 than in Belgium where most of the people live in  
 at least comparative comfort and where starvation  
 is practically unknown.

There are also greater undeveloped resources  
 in China perhaps than in any other country in the  
 world with the possible exception of Russia. The  
 trouble with China has been bad government, ig-  
 norance and superstition. If these handicaps  
 could be overcome the Chinese people might be-  
 come prosperous and China the wealthiest country  
 in the world.

While Japan is in far better condition than  
 China owing largely to the fact that it has a  
 really efficient government, it also has troubles  
 such as we here in the United States know noth-  
 ing about. The terrible earthquakes in Japan are  
 so recent that most of us remember that tragedy  
 from reading about it and now that country is  
 threatened with a repetition of that awful ca-  
 lamity.

## Brief Answers to Inquiries

**M**ARIE—It is true that some of the greatest  
 men mentioned in history had fits. It  
 is claimed that both Julius Caesar and Na-  
 poleon Bonaparte were subject to fits. It also  
 has been said that Alexander in addition to being  
 the prize boozier of his time occasionally threw a  
 fit by way of variety. Still in choosing a husband  
 I would not recommend fits as an asset. When  
 you have company for dinner it might be more or



less embarrassing to have your husband have a fit while serving the fowl.

**LEONARD**—It may be somewhat of a strain to laugh at your father-in-law's stories but if you are wise you will do so. The more spontaneous your laugh seems to be the easier it will be to negotiate a loan from the old man when you need it.

**VOTER**—I do not know whether John W. Davis is a friend of the perspiring laboring man. He may be, but I would judge from his pictures that he probably prefers to love him at a distance.

**MAIDEN LADY**—I will not advise you as to whether you should marry. However, if you are able to hold a job right along which pays \$2,500 a year I would, if I were in your place, consider a good while before trading it for such a man as you may be able to pick up.

**MATILDA**—There is every reason to believe that women in Shakespeare's time were more addicted to tight shoes than they are now, otherwise how can that passage of the master poet be explained: "Hell hath no fury like a woman's corn."

**INDIGNANT CITIZEN**—You ask why the politicians do not do what the people want. Before answering your question I would like to know to what particular persons you refer and just what they want.

## Farmers' Service Corner

**R**EADERS of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to ask questions on legal problems or on any other matter on which they desire information. This service is free. The tremendous demand for this service makes it impossible for us to print all of the answers, but every inquiry will be answered by mail.

### Postage Required

Is there any law against sending a sealed letter thru the mail with a one-cent stamp only? L.E.J.

No, except that the postoffice may refuse to forward the letter until another 1-cent stamp is added. In some cases letters that have insufficient postage are forwarded and the postage collected from the receiver of the letters.

### Do They Treat Him Right?

I have two brothers and sisters at home. They always are saying things to hurt my feelings. One of my brothers is working out now. When he comes home the first thing he does is to hit me and call me names and when I call him names he gets mad. If I touch him he waits to get revenge. The rest treat me the same except the other brother. He has an awful temper but is kind. When I was thinking of getting some work my brother, the one who works out, said, "You cannot hold it," and he is always going to places pretty nearly every night. Do you think they are treating me

right? Would it be better to go away and leave them? B. O.

If your statement is the complete story of the facts in the case of course your brothers and sisters are not treating you fairly. I would not be able to give any advice, however, without knowing more about the facts in the case than I do now. It may be you are in part to blame. If you cannot get long with your brothers and sisters and can get work somewhere else where you can be happier, that perhaps is the best thing for you to do.

### Renewing a Note

1—If A and C sign B's note and when it comes due B cannot pay and makes a new note, can they make A sign up with him again and if A would not sign what could they do with him? 2—If B cannot pay his note can they hold A and C for the money and what if A and C have not the money? W. M.

1—Neither A nor C can be compelled to sign a new note but the fact that they do not sign it would not relieve them from liability unless the bank agrees to take the note signed by B in place of the old note.

2—If the principal on a note becomes insolvent so that it is impossible to collect from him the note may be collected from his sureties. Of course, if they have not the money nor property they also are insolvent and while judgment might be obtained against them the judgment could not be collected unless they had the wherewithal with which to pay it.

### Relation of Boys

Mr. and Mrs. X were married and to them was born a son. They were later divorced. Later Mrs. X married the brother of her first husband, and to that union was born a son. How are the boys related? B. N. M.

The boys are half brothers plus. That is, they have the same mother and their fathers are brothers so that they are related to about the extent of three-fourths brothers.

### Why Were They Exempted?

Can you tell me how it happened that people with money got their sons exempted from army service during the war? There are some cases I know of where fathers kept their sons from going when there was absolutely no reason. On the other hand I have in mind a widow with two grown sons and a large family of smaller children. These boys were the only support of this mother but they willingly went to the army because they were good honest boys and felt it their duty. They either didn't try to be exempted or else they were denied it. Their mother washed and got along the best she could. Isn't there some way of punishing these slackers and why doesn't the Government go over the exemptions again? G. C. A.

There were many cases of injustice during the war as occur during every war. More of them occurred during the World War than during any

previous war for the reason that there were more people and it was a bigger war. It is possible that some of the boards which passed upon exemption cases permitted exemptions where they should not have done so and I have no doubt that there were many slackers and many who were exempted who should not have been exempted because of false representations.

In the case of this widow no one, it seems to me, is particularly to blame. These boys were simply fine patriotic boys who asked no exemptions and neither did their mother ask it for them. Consequently no exemptions were granted. In all probability if the mother had asked for exemptions they would have been granted or possibly if the boys themselves had asked for exemptions they would have been granted. It is of course too late now to take up all of these cases of injustice. There is no way I know of that the Government could take up the matter of exemptions again and right injustice which undoubtedly occurred.

### Payment for a Newspaper

When a weekly paper is paid for in advance for one year, but is sent to the subscriber after the expiration of the subscription can the subscriber who receives the paper be forced to pay for it? Z. M. X.

The United States Postal Department requires that subscriptions shall be kept up, in other words, shall not be permitted to be in arrears more than six months. While there is no definite law that I know of covering a case of this kind, I hold that a publisher could not collect for a longer time than he is permitted under the postal regulations to send his paper when the subscription is in arrears.

### Opening a Road

A and B are  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the nearest public road. They circulated a petition getting it filled with names and presented it to the county commissioners. The commissioners considered it favorably, viewed and surveyed a location which follows the section line. The land on both sides is owned by non-residents. The agents of these non-residents put in a bill for damages more than 10 times the assessed value of the land. Since then nothing has been done. How long have the commissioners a right to let it lay without action? Do not the laws of Kansas provide that a section line shall be open?—S. K. F.

The law does not fix definitely the time when a road shall be actually opened after it has been surveyed and damages awarded. If the owners of the land thru their agents claim larger damages than were awarded them that of itself should not postpone the opening of the road. Their remedy would be to appeal from the finding of the commissioners to the district court.

2—The laws of Kansas do not provide that roads shall be opened along section lines. The only difference between opening a road along a section line and anywhere else is that in case it is along a section line the survey may be omitted.

# The Coolidge Gauge of Battle

**P**RESIDENT Coolidge's address accepting the nomination for the Presidency is eminently noteworthy. It rises above mere political campaign polemics and assumes the tone and dignity of a state paper.

Its phraseology is characteristic. The President's statements are as direct as plain, crisp words can make them. He accounts for a trust bestowed. He declares a political faith. He outlines a program of future performances.

Above all else it is Coolidge. Forceful, Courageous, Shrewd, Uncompromising. It sets the pace for the campaign, and keys it in high tones.

Bluntly and boldly the President sweeps aside the fustian litter of prejudices and passions and scandal-mongering with which opponents have tried to obscure fundamental issues. While others have spoken to conjure tempests of prejudice and passion, the President commands that such gusty cross-currents be stilled so that the people may discover and correctly appraise the best future interests of the Nation in the issues that are joined in this campaign.

There is no hint of weak compromise or temporizing. He is bold and aggressive from first to last. He forces the fighting upon the adversary.

### Stifles the Mud Batteries

He stifles the black belch of the mud batteries of scandal. Is a Government Administration that, to check extravagance, introduces a budget system, purges government pay-rolls and twice cuts the people's taxes, reduces the public debt 2,750 millions in three years and reduces the expenses of government 2,041 millions during the same three years—to be denounced as dishonest and corrupt? "Not so," says the President. "That is not the way of dishonesty."

"The Government," he assures us, "is sound." "Individuals charged with wrong-doing," he reminds us, "are being prosecuted."

"The people," he adds, "hate corruption. They know my position. They know the law will be enforced."

Deeds—not gestures. Helpful co-operation without political entanglement.

Thus the President draws a clear distinction between the foreign policy of his Administration and

the vague, indefinite proposals of the opposition. He cites the Dawes Commission plan for European reconstruction. This is helpful co-operation.

If this plan is carried out it means a stabilized Europe and an improving foreign market for American products, particularly the products of American agriculture.

Moreover, if the Dawes plan be accepted, the President pledges his efforts in bringing about yet another conference of nations for even further limitations of armaments.

This for two reasons—First: to advance the cause of world peace; Second: to lighten even more the load of public taxation.

### Keynote of His Address

But no matter what its other excellencies, it is in the advocacy of economy—both private and Government economy—that the address sounds its highest note and soothes the American pocket-book nerve.

If there is a Coolidge hobby, it is economy. In this his preaching is his practice—both private and official.

"The war," he recalls, "left us many evils. One was the tremendous wastage of wealth." He estimates this waste to be practically one-fifth of our national resources. "When so large a part of the work of 200 years has been swept away, it is not easily recovered," he reminds us. And "the only method," he points out, "is by saving a part of what we make each day. It will make little difference how much we raise on the farm or how much we turn out at the mill, if it is all used up."

For that reason the Coolidge Administration has made every possible effort to cut the expenses of government and to give the American people relief from tax burdens. As the President says, "the country needs every ounce of its energy to restore itself. The costs of government are assessed on the people."

The President confesses a keen interest in the welfare of agriculture. This interest comes from inheritance and from personal experience as a youth on the sparse yielding acres of a Vermont farm.

He recalls the prompt response of the Administration to the demands of the acute crisis enforced upon agriculture by the previous Adminis-

tration's denial of credit to the farming industry after an earlier policy of that Administration had literally plastered the farmer with debt and obligation. The President recalls the millions of Government money that were at once lent to the agricultural and livestock industry to help it tide over the disastrous period of forced deflation and liquidation.

As always, the President is a stalwart champion of the principle of co-operative marketing as the ultimate solution of the farmer's main problem—his selling and marketing.

If no other argument in support of group bargaining in agriculture were extant, the fact that it so strongly appeals to the Yankee shrewdness of Calvin Coolidge should abundantly recommend it. The President repeats the language of his first message to Congress that a reconstruction of the freight rate structure is an essential to the restoration of a profitable agriculture.

### Favors Prosperous Agriculture

"I want profitable agriculture established permanently," says the President. "I want to see the dollar of the farmer always purchase as much as any other dollar. Agriculture," he continues, "should be on a basis of economic equality with other industry. Now that nature and economic law have given some temporary relief, I propose to appoint a committee to investigate and report measures to the Congress in December that may help secure this result which we all desire."

To the language of politics and the campaign the President contributes a terse epigram that will become historic.

"It is well," he declares, "for the country to have liberality in thought and progress in action, but its greatest asset is common sense."

I have no doubt the American people will heartily agree.

Nor have I doubt that they see in Calvin Coolidge their ideal champion and exponent of "common sense."

*Arthur Capper*



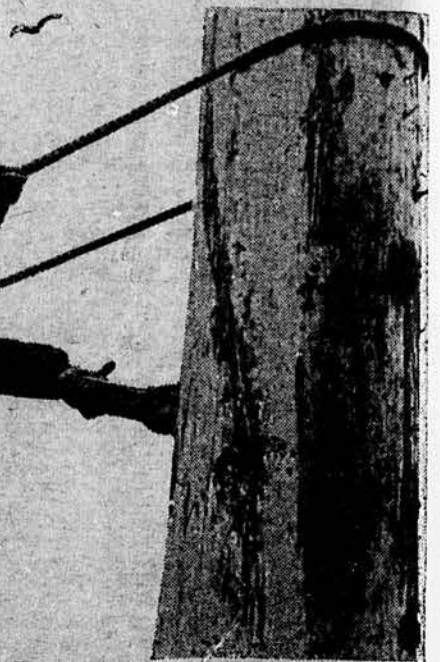
# News of the World in Pictures



Cadet Bradford of Pilgrim Ancestry Places Laurel Wreath on Memorial Unveiled at Site Where First Pilgrim Voyage Ended, Near Hull, Mass.



Huge Dirigible, U. S. S. Shenandoah Moored to Mast Erected on S. S. Patoka, in Narragansett Bay. Where It Remained For 19 Hours Before Returning to Lakehurst Field



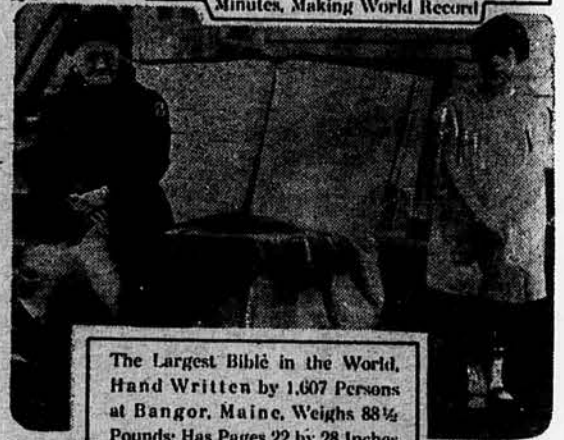
W.H. Hamilton, Champion Climber, on Tree, 100 Feet High, Which He Sealed, Sawed Off the Top, and Returned to the Ground in 18 Minutes, Making World Record



Recent Photograph of Ben S. Paulen, Republican Nominee For Governor of Kansas; He Was State Senator For Eight Years



Jonathan M. Davis, Democratic Nominee For Governor, Who Was Elected Governor of Kansas Two Years Ago



The Largest Bible in the World, Hand Written by 1,607 Persons at Bangor, Maine, Weighs 88 1/2 Pounds; Has Pages 22 by 28 Inches



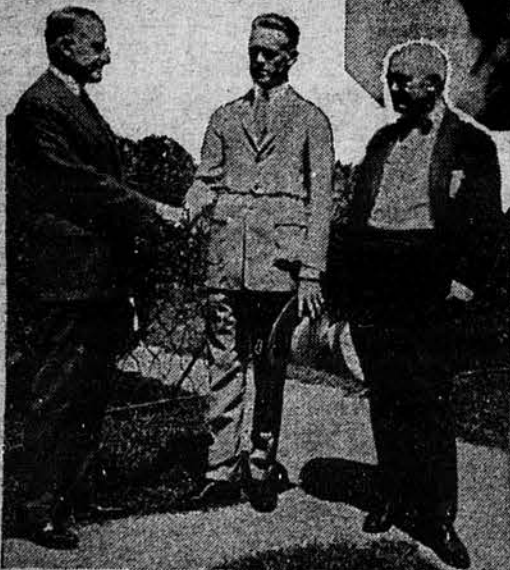
The Prince of Wales in Scout Costume to Review the Jamboree Troop of Boy Scouts



Miss Viera Hines, Pretty Daughter of General Hines of U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Who Is to Wed J. A. Kennedy, of Sioux City, Ia.



Slow But Sure the Old and the New Meet When the Filipino Farmer Uses His "Vaca" or Ox to Furnish the Motor Power For a Modern American Mowing Machine



President Coolidge at the Left Congratulates Eugene L. Stack, Center. After Postmaster General New Gave Him a Check For \$2,000 For Killing Mail Car Bandit



Walter Hackmeier, of San Francisco, With the First Deer of the Season Shot in California With Bow and Arrow



Colonel W. J. Donovan, of Buffalo, N. Y., Recently Appointed Assistant Attorney General to U. S. Attorney General Stone to Handle the Criminal Division



# Radio Big Aid in Farming

Government Weather Reports by Wireless Have Been of Great Benefit to Harvesters

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE work done by the Government weather forecasters during the summer will grade at least 95 per cent perfect. So accurate have been their forecasts that we have made a special effort each day to have someone on the farm get the 10:30 morning radio forecast and we have planned our work by that for the next day. It is so seldom their forecasts fail that we have come absolutely to rely on them.

One morning recently we had 10 tons of hay down and ready to stack, and if the work was to be kept moving, the mowing machines should have been kept going. It looked as if we might have showers early but later it cleared and all signs of rain seemed to have passed. When we came in at noon we found that the forecast was for rain that night; it never looked less like it, but on the strength of that forecast we stopped the mowing machines and set all hands to getting all the hay we had down into the stack. We cleaned up all but a little hay in the swath by 6:30 p. m. and that night we had a 2-inch rain.

## Good Yields of Prairie Hay

We find, after four days of haying, that our upland prairie meadow is making a little more than 1 ton to the acre. We are a little late with our haying owing to a delay in threshing caused by rain but find the grass as green as it usually is the first week in July.

Heavy rains of late mean that the grass will continue to be green for the next two weeks but it is time hay was in the stack because it will soon run up to head and that makes our blue-stem hay too coarse. We are pushing the work as much as possible. We run two mowers most of the time, keep one rake running all the time and keep the sweep and stacker going whenever the hay is fit. But with an average of two showers each week the work so far has gone slowly.

We are going to put all our hay in the stack; usually we have baled out from two to three carloads to sell but this year we are going to trust to our cattle to provide a profitable home market. Local buyers are paying \$6 a ton for hay delivered at the railroad; the regular charge for mowing, raking

and putting the hay in the bale is \$4 a ton and the haul from this farm costs \$2 a ton. Under those conditions we don't feel like donating our hay just for a chance to work at day wages.

## Best Corn in Years

So far as moisture is concerned, all the corn here is made. A 2-inch rain which fell this week settled that question. Corn is still about 10 days late but favorable weather is pushing it along and there is scarcely a chance for even the latest fields to be caught by frost; most of it has advanced almost to roasting ear stage and we have seven weeks to the date of the first average killing frost. If no calamity befalls the crop we will harvest this fall the best corn we have raised in the last 15 years, barring 1920.

I believe that even the yield of the great corn year of 1920 might be reached if it were not for a rather thin stand in many fields. Some farmers tell me that their corn is even better than in 1920; at any rate we seem to be fortunate in raising a good crop in a year when the price seems certain to be profitable.

I do not think the kafir crop, of which there is a large acreage in Coffey county, will quite equal corn; it will be very good, of course, but the cool, moist weather which has made corn has been just a little too cool and moist for kafir, which requires more heat and dry weather than corn.

## What You Ought to Do

Did you ever stop to think if you would separate that neighbor who is always borrowing your paper from a dollar bill and send it to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, he could read the paper at his own home for 52 weeks and you would get credit for a whole year on your own paper?

Running water systems were installed on more than 3100 farms in 1923, according to the Federal Department of Agriculture, thru the suggestions of agricultural extension workers.

The balanced ration idea can apply to a man's life—a time to work, a time to play, a time to rest and think.

# You Wouldn't Tie Weights to Your Feet

—But



Do this when you buy shoes. It is the real test of a comfortable shoe.

YOU do practically the same thing when you "break in" a new pair of ordinary stiff-soled work shoes. Your feet use up several hundred pounds of unnecessary energy per minute, walking at an average pace, according to a test made by the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Marquette University, Milwaukee. You can save this energy—conserve it for productive work—by wearing "Comflex", the shoes with the "tempered" soles. They "need no breaking in"—are pliable and comfortable right from the start.

Comflex work and dress shoes are built for comfort, yet neither good wear nor good looks have been sacrificed. Careful selection of best quality leather, expert workmanship, and knowledge gained through 30 years of shoe manufacturing experience are combined to make Comflex Shoes the finest that can be had, at the price for which they sell.

Comflex work and dress shoes are sold by better shoe stores everywhere.

WEYENBERG SHOE MFG. COMPANY  
DEPT. H MILWAUKEE, WIS.



One of the many Attractive Styles of Comflex Dress Shoes.

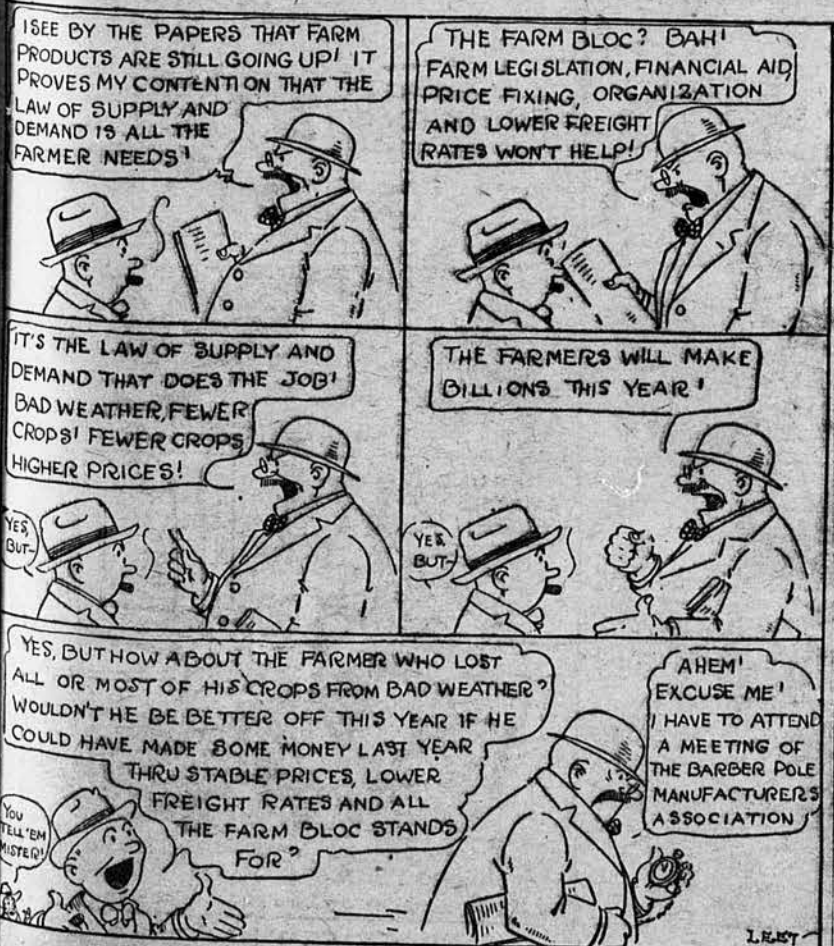


It will tell you all about Comflex shoes, from "steer to finished product".

Write for a copy of our "Proof" booklet. Sent FREE upon request.

# COMFLEX

COMFORTABLE WORK AND DRESS SHOES



Blocs and Anti-Blocs



# For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

## FILL IN THE RIBBON



When you have solved the above puzzle send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards for the first 10 boys or girls sending in correct answers.

### Can You Solve This?

**Tenderfoot:** A donkey was tied to a rope 6 feet long, and 18 feet away there was a bundle of hay, and the donkey wanted to get at the hay. How did he manage to?

**First Class Scout:** He gave up.

**Tenderfoot:** Oh, no. He just walked up to the hay and ate it.

**F. C. S.:** But you said it was tied to a rope 6 feet long.

**Tenderfoot:** So it was. But you see, the rope wasn't tied to anything.

### A Dog Named Toots

I am 12 years old and I am in the eighth grade. I live 3 miles from Cleburne. I have a sister 17 years old. I have a dog named Toots. It is all white except its head which is brown. I have six cats. The three

old ones are not named but the other three which are kittens are: a black one I call Darkey, a rusty colored one I call Rusty and a kitten which has mixed colors and is called Mickey. I have a pony which is gray. Its name is Judge and I go after the cows on it. It is very gentle. I would like to hear from some boys and girls that are around my age.

Cleburne, Kan. Doris B. Palmer.

### Striking His Trail

"Good afternoon, Johnny!" said the nice young lady visiting his mother's house in the sweet cause of charity. "Why don't you come to our Sunday school? A lot of your little friends have joined, and we are going to have a lovely party."

Johnny shook his head. Then he suddenly exclaimed:

"Has a boy named Johnson, with red hair, joined yet?"

"Yes, dear," said the nice young lady, "and he seems to like it. He's such a good little boy."

"Huh! Is he?" muttered Johnny. "Well, if he's there, I'll come, too. I've been looking for him for three months, and never knew where to find him before."

### Try This on Your Friends

Here is a problem to surprise your friends. Try it on them. Say:

"Pick up a number. Double it. Add 300 to your answer, take half of that answer away and subtract from it the number you had picked up. Your answer will be 150."

You may take any number and add 300 to it or any number you wish, but the only way to guess his answer is by taking half away from the number you tell him to add. For example, if you ask your friend to add 50, the answer will be 25.

### Climb Down This Ladder

1. O
2. O R
3. . . .
4. . . . .
5. . . . .
6. . . . .
7. H E R O I N E

In step one is shown the word "O." By adding one letter (R), in step two, "OR" is formed. Add one letter for step three, one for four, and so on, forming a word at each step, until, at the seventh step, the word "heroine" will be formed. Send

your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first five boys or girls sending correct answers.

### What Five States?

#### ARMY AID CAIN GONE AIR FOR OR VAN AIL FOLD LAND

The 11 words contain letters which, if properly assembled, will give the names of five states of the Union. No word may be utilized in forming the name of more than one state. For example, the words army and land produce the letters necessary to form Maryland. Can you discover the four remaining states?

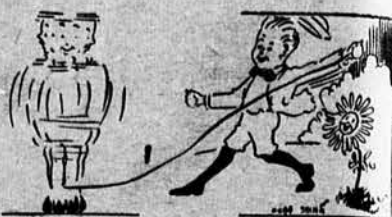
Send your solution to Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first five boys or girls sending the correct answers.

### Carolyn Writes Us

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I have two sisters and two brothers. I have one horse and two cows. I live on a 200-acre farm. I have three cats. My brothers' names are Howard and Thomas and my sisters' names are Edna and Lula.

Toronto, Kan.

Carlyn Bolson.



I laughed so hard in Puzzletown One day I could not stop; Boys tie the string to their ankles And spin instead of the top!

### Can You Guess These?

What kind of business never makes progress? The stationery (ary) business.

What fish is most valued by a loving wife? Her-ring.

When does a leopard change his spots? When he moves from one spot to another.

Why is a pocket handkerchief like a ship at sea? Because it gets many a hard blow and occasionally goes around the horn.

What is the difference between a pair of pants and a pie? A pair of pants has to be cut before made, and a pie has to be made before it is cut.

What are the most difficult ships to conquer? Hardships.



To read the answer: hold the paper level with your eyes and turn slowly to the left.

When you have found the answer to this puzzle, send it to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 correct answers.



The Hoovers—Have You a Little Fairy in Your Home? The Hoovers Have—For a Month



# Farm Organization Activities

## Forty-Three Kansas Counties Now Have Livestock Improvement Associations

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

**F**ORTY-THREE Kansas counties now have livestock improvement associations, according to R. W. Kiser of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The first association was organized in 1918 for the purpose of assisting the county agent in carrying out a livestock program of work. During that year a "Purebred Sire Campaign" brought out the fact that the counties having associations made far greater progress than unorganized counties. Likewise, in the "Better Bulls Contest," counties with improvement associations always have stood at the top of the list; in fact the first 10 counties in the 1922 contest had such associations.

Improvement associations assist in any kind of work which improve the county livestock. Marked improvement of the purebred and grade herds has been made thru better bulls contests, know your cow contests, cow testing association, purebred sales, selection of seed stock, such as bringing in dairy cows, feeding demonstrations, record keeping on herds, sponsoring livestock shows and fairs, judging contests, livestock tours, studying feeds and feeding, livestock meetings, club work, ton litter work, disease control, tuberculosis eradication, hog cholera eradication, and worm control in hogs.

### Hold Joint Picnic

Farm organizations of Osage county held a joint picnic in the park at Lyndon, August 20. The Farm Bureau, Farmer's Union and the Grange co-operated in the outing. Music was supplied by the Farmers' Union band of Vassar and the Lyndon orchestra. T. A. McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, spoke in the afternoon. Athletic contests, a horseshoe pitching tournament and two baseball games provided amusement. The picnic was financed by gate receipts from the baseball games and from a refreshment stand operated by the farmers. Several thousand attended.

The picnic has become an established event among local farmers and it is breeding a more friendly feeling among organization members.

### Greenwood Club Winners

The finest display ever seen on the Greenwood county fairgrounds was the 15 head of fat beef calves belonging to the boys and girls of the county calf club shown there last week. Prizes were awarded as follows, taking into consideration the record kept by the club member:

First place and \$30 was won by Delbert Rawlings of Eureka on a Shorthorn calf that had gained 2.08 pounds a day. Shirley Adams, who fed two Herefords, placed second. The others ranked as follows: George Brookover, on his Shorthorn calf Red; Miss Jessie Bilson; George Brookover on Peg; Kenneth Rawlings; Shirley Adams on Jerry; Carl Gilbert, Hamilton; Edgar Raber; Lebert Shultz; Henry Lloyd, Hamilton; Philip Braden; Owen Pugh; Frank Fry; Forrest Braden. The prize of \$10 for the best kept stall was awarded to Kenneth Rawlings, by Robert Sears, the judge. The second place and \$2 was given to Lebert Shultz.

These calves topped the market at Kansas City recently, selling at \$11.25.

A significant phase of Grange work thru the country which indicates the standing it is assuming in scores of communities is seen in the co-operation between Granges and local chambers of commerce and other business organizations in promoting the general welfare of the community, rather than merely advancing the interests of any particular class. Business men everywhere are more and more recognizing the importance of the farmer and the necessity that he shall be kept as prosperous as possible, and Granges are everywhere joining forces with such business organizations in many co-operative undertakings of mutual benefit.

### Radio and the Farmer

The telephone, the gas engine, and many other inventions of the past half century have been "Godsends" to farmers. Not one of them offers as many possibilities for entertainment and self-improvement as does radio, the almost uncanny scientific development of today.

Priced within the reach of nearly everyone there is a receiving set which brings the best talent of a great country to the most lowly farm fireside.

In the air this fall will be lectures, carefully prepared especially for farmers, on subjects of vital importance to the agricultural prosperity and home life of every rural Kansas family.

It seems worth while to spend considerable effort in encouraging the use of radio on farms which are now missing the wealth of free entertainment and instruction which will brighten the winter evening and make the business of farming more profitable and pleasant.

### Grange Fights for Dairymen

In the effort being made at Washington by the manufacturers of coated book papers and other commodities to have the tariff on casein reduced so that their supplies can be purchased at a lower price, the National Grange is strenuously opposing such reduction on the ground that a lower tariff means injury to the dairy business. To prove their point the advocates of reduction must establish that the cost of skim milk in the casein industry is less than 15 cents a hundredweight, and dairymen everywhere deny the latter contention. In heartily espousing the cause of the dairymen the Grange is measuring up to its professed function as the exponent and defender of the agricultural people.

### Pratt Seed Exchange

To stimulate interest in planting pure seed in Pratt county, C. H. Stinson, county agent, organized a seed exchange last spring. A farmer with good seed supplied it to a farmer across the county needing it. By visiting the exchange, a farmer knew the kind, amount and price of seed for sale in the county.

Farmers with seed to sell would bring a few bushels to the Pratt county Farm Bureau office in order that a buyer in the opposite side of the county might be saved a long trip.

Seed exchange records were kept, and farmers who planted pure and certified seed were listed. The exchange handled approximately \$1,200 worth of seed last spring.

## A New Story Next Week

**A** DELIGHTFUL mystery story, Who Pays? starts next week in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. It is perhaps the best effort of that gifted fiction writer, Mary Imlay Taylor. The story deals with those dreadful days of world destiny in '17 and '18 when war clouds hung over the land, and the glorious youth of America were on the road to the Great Adventure. There are wonderful human incidents, and spies and a submarine captain and—oh, yes—a delightful love story, and an ending you would never expect. It is the best serial we've had for many a day. And if you'll start it next week it will grip you with its interest and its romance and its remarkable record of the flashing, splendid and heroic picture of a nation in wartime.

There's no food so good for outdoor folks as crispy crunchy golden corn flakes made the Kellogg way.



All the corn raised on one 485-acre farm in a year would only keep the Kellogg kitchens running one day.

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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario  
—EDITOR—

## Prayer for World's Rebuilders

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

WE SEND them off to school With what strange tenderness we again today,  
This cool September morning.  
All the street  
Is musical with pitter of small feet,  
And little, shining faces all the way  
Seem wayside posies for our smiles  
to greet.  
I wonder if they ever guess or know

Just children on their way to school again?  
Nay, it is ours to watch a greater thing—  
These are the world's rebuilders, these  
must bring  
Order to chaos, comforting to pain,  
And light in blasted fields new fires  
of spring.

Dear Lord, Thy childish hands were weak and small  
Yet had they power to clasp the world within,  
Grant these, Thy little kindred, strength as true—  
They have so much to learn, so much to do!



## Comparison of Foods

To demand the making of brick without straw is no worse than to expect children to build healthy bodies without proper food. Meals which consist invariably of meat, potatoes, white bread and sweets are bound to be lacking in calcium.

Calcium is needed to build bone, teeth and hair, say the food specialists at the New York State College at Ithaca, and the only way by which calcium can be supplied is thru food. The best way of getting the calcium is thru milk, and the mother who sees to it that her children each have 1 quart every day need not worry. Starch, rice, white cereals, butter and lard contain very small amounts of calcium, while root vegetables and meat are a little richer in this needed substance. Sugar is so low in it that someone has said that a wagon load of this sweet would not build an ounce of bone.

## Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and a personal reply will be given.

## Serge Spotted With Paint

How can I remove paint from wool serge without injuring the material?—Miss E. M.

Saturate the stains with gasoline—remember to use it cautiously—and rub with a small sponge or flannel cloth. Continue until the paint is absorbed and rub with a clean cloth until dry. Or, saturate the spots with turpentine and after a few hours, rub the article between the hands when the paint will crumble and can be dusted away without injury to the fabric.

## Sauerkraut

My cabbage is doing nicely this year, and I thought I'd like to try to make sauerkraut. Can you give me a reliable recipe?—Young Housekeeper.

I believe you would like this recipe for sauerkraut. Remove the outside leaves and hard core of cabbage. Cut into fine shreds and pack in layers, 3 to 6 inches deep, in a crock or keg. Sprinkle every layer with salt, repeating the process until the cabbage is within a few inches of the top. For every 100 pounds of shredded cabbage use 10 to 12 cups of salt. Press the

cabbage down until the brine covers it, place a few leaves over the top, arrange a clean board or plate over the leaves and weight it down with a heavy block. Lime stones should not be used for weights since they are attacked by the acid of the brine. Remove the scum which forms on top when it is noticed and see that the kraut is kept covered with brine. Keep a clean cloth over the top of the crock to make certain that dust, dirt and insects cannot get in. When the kraut is cured, which will be from two to three weeks in warm weather and from six to eight weeks in winter, it may be canned.

## She Wishes to Gain

I'm thin; and contrary to the opinions of my heavier friends, I do not enjoy it. I also am a hearty eater so lack of food isn't keeping me thin. Can you suggest foods that I might eat to gain a little weight?—Underweight.

The following milk diet will, I believe, assist you in gaining weight. Also you should get at least 8 hours sleep every night, and relax several times during the day. Probably you use all your food in nervous energy.

Breakfast: Fruit of some kind—baked apple with cream or prunes, oranges or grape fruit, cooked cereal with sugar and cream, 1 strip bacon, 1 poached egg, 2 slices toast and a glass of milk.

10 a. m.: Glass of milk and graham crackers.

Luncheon: A cream soup (tomato, bean, corn, pea, peanut or celery) with crisp crackers, creamed potatoes, spinach with eggs, fruit salad, glass of milk, white bread, butter, baked custard, macaroons.

3 p. m.: Milk and graham crackers.

Dinner: Creamed meat on toast, baked potato, scalloped corn, sliced tomatoes, white bread, jam, milk, baked apple with cream.

## Millinery is Discussed

A becoming hat is not always an expensive one. The thrifty woman today, by applying certain fundamental tests of "becomingness," is able to look well dressed at a much lower cost than the woman who buys haphazardly. Here are some suggestions for the shopper, offered by home economics authorities of the University of Wisconsin.

Never choose a hat in a hurry, nor when tired after a day of shopping, they warn. Take plenty of time to choose the hat, and if possible, try it on with the suit or coat with which it is to be worn. It then should be tried on while standing before a full length mirror as well as when sitting down before one so as to get the effect of

the entire costume with the front, side and back views of the hat. If no more than one hat can be afforded, it should be one that will harmonize with the rest of the wardrobe.

If defects are to be hidden and good features brought out, it is necessary to consider the lines of the hat in relation to those of the face. The lines in the face never should be repeated in the hat, they say. If the face is "square" or angular, a broad, rounded brim should be chosen. A woman with a round, fat face ought to wear a hat with a deep crown and a brim. A woman who has a mouth with lines going down should not wear a hat that turns down, nor should one with a prominent nose wear a small hat for these features then are emphasized. If the face is long and narrow a wide hat should be worn, but drooping brims emphasize sagging muscles.

Have the color of the hat balance the color of the dress, they suggest. If the color of the dress is bright, the hat should tone it down, and if it is dark, the hat may give the bright touch. It also may be the same color as the rest of the costume.

## The Teacher Problem

In the school question so much discussed and yet so often left only to discussion, one person says how the hot lunch solves the problem, another the play hour, and another the teacher's method during the study period, but haven't we all noticed how the teacher herself wins or loses, how her pupils reflect, as it were, her very

## Chamber of Commerce Takes a Hand

IN THE city park in Paola one's attention is drawn to a beautiful flower bed—heart shaped. The blend of colors is rich and gorgeous, the plants are strong and sturdy for they have daily care. This flower bed was put in the park by the Chamber of Commerce for Mother's Day this year. I thought possibly some community clubs here and there about the state might like to tuck that idea away for next year.

life? And, if she is one who really cares for them, the children are governed by her spirit instead of any certain rule or method of instruction or conduct.

Our teachers the past few years have been excellent instructors. One was interested especially in the hot school lunch, and combined it with domestic science, the boys taking turns with the girls in preparing and serving. The teacher last term was an expert along the line of work such as is exhibited in the school displays,

and one school had the honor of receiving the prize for the best exhibition of work at the Wakefield Fair and Farmers' Institute last November.

But what has impressed me most in connection with the teachers and their work is their personal influence over the little people. How important is it then, that we consider this when we select the person who is to spend so much time with our children.

Isabel Grey.

## Four Wardrobe Essentials

2107—New Costume Slip. This slip is made with an inverted plait at each side of the back to give width and to make the upper part set smoothly. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust.

2105—Dainty Nightgown. Sizes 16



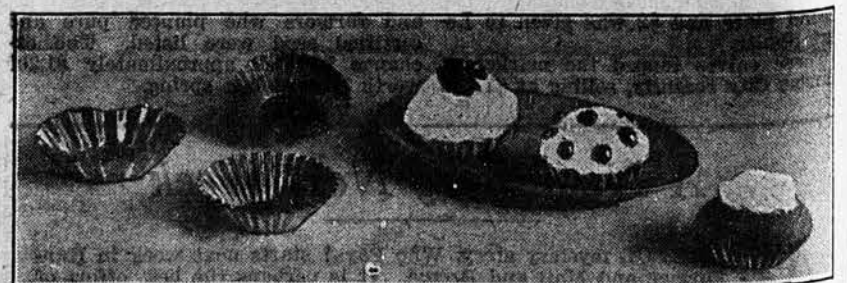
years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

1858—Child's Union Suit. This style of undergarment will be found very comfortable. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1459—Girl's Bloomers and Underwaist. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years.

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

## Molds and Fancy Tea Cakes



HAD you thought of the individual forms used for molding gelatin salads and desserts as cake pans? But they have this pleasing possibility. Here we have two pretty little cakes, dressed up with white icing and nuts. However, it isn't the trimmings that make them so appetizing in appearance. You'll agree with me, I'm sure, that it is because they are formed attractively. What a lovely addition such cakes would be to a club luncheon! And they would be the very thing to serve with lemonade or afternoon tea when we're entertaining callers. This winter they'd delight the children if they were smuggled into the school lunch box.



# Powder for Baby in Summer

BY DOCTOR C. H. LERRIGO

**S**OFT as the skin of a baby! You have heard the expression, and perhaps have used it yourself. And it is a good simile, for few things are softer and more delicate. In the days when I began the practice of medicine this soft skin of the baby was very much abused by the applications made by nurses and mothers. Ordinary talcum powders were found to irritate. Many mothers used corn-starch and other cereal preparations in the hope that they would prove less irritant than powder.

In still other cases I would find a mother using some elaborate face powder that was sure to make trouble for the child. It was a great relief to me when certain standard companies began the manufacture of pure talcum powder, especially adapted to the tender skin of the baby, and I feel very sure that this has been no small contribution to improved infant welfare.

Baby powder must be pure because of the necessity for its very frequent use. It must always be applied after bathing the baby and at such times it should be patted gently into the many folds and crevices around the joints, besides giving special attention to the folds and creases that a fat little babe has around neck and abdomen. After changing a soiled diaper, or when a baby has been sweating freely, powder should also be applied. Let me give a warning against the all too common custom of applying the powder to a dirty skin in such cases. Always take time to cleanse the soiled tissues and gently pat them dry with a soft cloth, then apply the talcum powder and your baby is both clean and comfortable.

## Ingrowing Toe Nails

I have ingrown toe nails on great toe on outside of my foot, not next to second toe. What can I do to cure them? They cause a lot of pain.

To cure any ingrown toenail first provide yourself with properly fitting shoes and hose. Treat the nail by scraping it to the thinness of parch-

ment all along its upper surface. This is best done with a safety razor blade. The ingrowing portion will soon crowd itself into proper position when the resistance of the upper part is removed.

## Spraying Vegetables

Kindly state whether it is safe to use Paris Green or arsenate of lead as a spray on tomatoes that are in bloom. T. J. M.

I think this safe enough at this stage but as soon as the tomatoes reach appreciable size it must be discontinued. All arsenic preparations are dangerous.

## Various Questions

Will you please tell me whether a man or woman can carry syphilis germs and not take the disease themselves but give it to others? Also please give me the address of the Mayo doctors. M. S.

It is possible to transmit syphilis without having any active signs of the disease. The address of the Mayo Brothers is Rochester, Minn.

## Special Eye Trouble

Our boy got an eye injury six weeks ago. It hasn't done well. The doctor says it ought to be removed to save the well one. Please give your advice. G. R. D.

Your doctor may be fully justified in saying that the injured eye must be removed in order to save the well one. There is great sympathetic relation between the eyes.

## Remedy for Indigestion

Will you tell me thru your column whether it is harmful to take a teaspoon of salt in the morning first thing for three mornings, then omit three, then take three more, for stomach trouble? I am a man past 50 and have spells of indigestion. M. H.

I do not advise such treatment. No doubt the purpose is to stimulate gastric secretion. I think you will get better results by drinking 12 ounces of hot water each morning. You may add a pinch of salt, if desired, without harm.

## Poultry Club News

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER  
Club Manager

**C**ALL up all your reserve powers of imagination this morning, please, for I am going to ask you to imagine a heap of eggs. How many, you ask? Quite a few. In fact the total number gathered by the girls of the large and small pen departments during the five months when their chickens were penned. In the heap of eggs there would be 17,732! Since there are only 39 girls in both departments, I consider this a splendid record.

## Sarah Sterling Leads

The Buff Orpingtons of Kansas may crow, for once they have beaten the White Leghorns in egg production. Sarah Sterling of Hope, Dickinson county, carried off highest honors in egg production with her pen of eight hens. Perhaps this victory is also a feather in the cap of trapezing advocates for Sarah trapnests her hens, but at any rate she succeeded in gathering 905 eggs. Fortunately there were prizes offered to the girls in the Buff Orpington division for egg production. Sarah won the cockerel offered by her mother, Mrs. Henry Sterling of Hope. And Nancy Hauser of Sedan, Chautauqua county, won second prize in this division, a setting of Buff Orpington eggs, also offered by Mrs. Henry Sterling of Hope. Nancy gathered 559 eggs.

## Our Twins Win

Della and Rella Gray, twin sisters, of Pleasanton, Linn county, won the setting of White Wyandotte eggs offered for the best egg production record in that division by L. A. Moore of Hiawatha. Della and Rella gathered 600 eggs each, and feel proud of their White Wyandottes.

## She Worked Alone

In Sedgwick county Stella Garrison of Cheney is the sole representative

of the Capper Poultry Club. Stella knows what it is to be a lone club member, but this fact did not discourage her and she put forth her best effort. Consequently she made the best egg production record in the S. C. Rhode Island Red division and won the fine cockerel offered by Mr. and Mrs. Lavry of Wilmore. Stella gathered 646 eggs.

## White Rock Victor

Dorothea Nielson of Marysville, Marshall county, had things all her own way in the White Rock division. The other girls raising this breed dropped out or failed to send all reports. Dorothea gathered 384 eggs, and won the cockerel offered by Mrs. F. P. Applebaugh of Cherryvale. Dorothea's record is not so good, but her reward is deserved for she has had a lot of bad luck this year, but has held on in the face of obstacles. It always pays to see a thing thru, doesn't it?

## Here is Complete Record

I'm giving you the egg record according to breeds. This will give you an opportunity to compare your breed with others, and your record with the girls raising the same breed.

White Rocks: Dorothea Nielson, Marshall, 384; White Wyandottes: Rella Gray, Linn, 600; Della Gray, 600; Virginia Moran, Neosho, 569; Irene Hadway, Clay, 580; Golden Laced Wyandottes: Mabel Morrell, Linn, 127; Silver Laced Wyandottes: Zola Gardner, Wichita, 440; Buff Orpington: Sarah Sterling, Dickinson, 905; Nancy Hauser, Chautauqua, 559; Emma Krause, Marion, 373; Bessie Hauser, Jefferson, 151; Barred Rocks: Dorothy Shuff, Reno, 700; Bessie Lamb, Chase, 722; Grace Harrison, Linn, 704; Marguerite Langenderfer, Douglas, 469; Beth Siron, Linn, 478; Esther Evans, Rocks, 397; Lorena Hall, Chautauqua, 313; Eva Goller, Hodgeman, 309; Leslie McCoy, Linn, Anderson, 311; Mabel Lyons, Washington, 199; Buff Rocks: Helen E. Dale, Reno, 717; Opal Shuff, Reno, 387; White Leghorns: Laura Moellman, Lyon, 855; Lucille Peck, Jackson, 597; Evelyn Sterbens, Lyon, 314; Buff Leghorns: Mildred Brown, Rocks, 686; Laura Cunningham, Morris, 618; S. C. Rhode Island Reds: Stella Garrison, Sedgwick, 646; Velma Todd, Clay, 437; R. C. Rhode Island Reds: Mildred Light, Woodson, 572; Nettie Smith, Crawford, 488; Thelma Dixon, Morton, 67; Velma Dixon, Morton, 48; R. I. Whites: Mary Bailey, Atchison, 886; Light Brahmas: Marjorie Bunce, Ellsworth, 626; Roxanna Boehl, Cernancho, 197; Blue Andalusians: Esther Wood, Kiowa, 234.

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**C**ROP conditions in Kansas continue to improve and prospects for bumper yields of corn, kafir, sorghums, alfalfa and other legumes were never better than at the present time. Rains throughout the month of August were well distributed and came in about the right proportion to make the best development of all farm crops.

### Corn Well Advanced

Corn in practically all parts of the state is now either in the hard or soft roasting ear stage. From Topeka west to Manhattan the crop is in the hard roasting ear stage and a few weeks will see it beyond all danger. At the present time of the year records show that there is only one in forty chances of frost. After September 15, the chances are figured at fifty-fifty. Judging from the present condition and past few years the farmers in this area need have no fear.

From Kansas City south and west to Salina the corn at present is in the soft roasting ear stage. There is but little danger in this area also, as records show that frosts need not be expected until at least the middle of October. Frosts have occurred in this area, however, as early as September 20.

### Earliest Frost September 28

The earliest killing frost in Shawnee county was September 28 in the year 1880, according to the figures from the weather bureau. The earliest killing frost recorded in Kansas was September 7, 1898, in Manhattan. A killing frost was reported in Wichita as early as September 23, 1895, and in Salina on September 30, 1890.

Corn in the northern tier of counties west from the eastern line to Jewell county is reported still in the soft roasting ear stage. It is estimated that the crop in these counties will be safe from frost by October 12. The earliest frost recorded in this section was September 12, 1902, in Marshall county.

### Best Yields in Northeast

The real corn belt of Kansas, where annual yields run above 1 million bushels a county, takes in all of the northeast quarter of the state and a strip of central counties extending north and south from Oklahoma to Nebraska and west in the northern tier of counties to Norton county.

Figuring over a 10-year period, records show that the eastern third of the state has dropped from an annual average of 79 million bushels in the 10-year period ending 1910 to less than 50 million bushels in 1920.

The production of Shawnee county in 10 years is recorded as 1,359,000. Smith county has the record for production, producing 2,974,000 over a 10-year period. Stanton county with 12,000 has the smallest production.

### Sorghums Doing Well

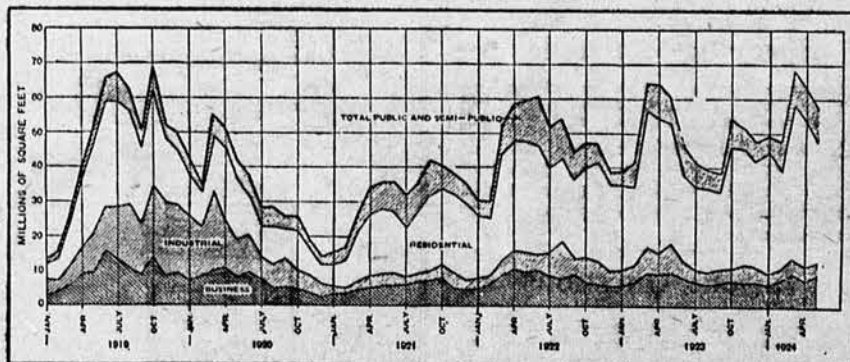
The condition of grain sorghums is slightly less promising than corn in the state as a whole but in general these crops are well advanced and are mostly heading out at this time. Conditions have been much improved by recent rains.

Third cutting alfalfa is being put up as weather permits. Rain has damaged some hay cut during the week. Stands are reported as dying out in Labette and web worms are bad in some Barber county fields. Rains have somewhat damaged the seed crop left standing. Rawlins county reports the

# Farm Crops Are Looking Up

## Good Yields and Fair Prices Ease the Money Situation and Stimulate Business and Industry

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



In the Accompanying Chart the Trends Show the Volume of Business by Classes in the United States from 1919 Down to May in the Present Year

best seed crop in years, also good yields of hay. Counties that have been dry will harvest a short crop of hay. Cutting and baling of prairie hay progresses as rapidly as possible. Some eastern communities have at least 50 per cent of the crop up. Recent rains improved yields of hay and the quality also is good. Pastures and meadows are good generally and some counties report the best condition ever known at this time of year.

### Rains Delay Threshing

Threshing of small grains is still delayed by rains and some grain is reported growing in the shock. Preparation of seedbeds, however, goes on rapidly except in communities of southeastern Kansas where ground is too wet to work. Counties of the central portion report as much as 75 and 80 per cent of this work complete. During the week the east portion received an average of about 2 inches of rain, with Crawford reporting 4; approximately as much rain is reported in central Kansas, altho in both areas precipitation was not uniform in all communities. Mitchell county received its first good rain of the summer, from 1.65 to as much as 3 and 4 inches. This moisture, however, came too late to make a corn crop but other crops will be greatly benefited. In the west, 3/4 fell in Sherman, local showers in Cheyenne, a good general rain in Rawlins, 3 inches general in Gove, from 0 to 3 in Hodgeman, from 1 to 5 in Gray, and Meade received better than 2 inches. Hail was reported in parts of Sherman, Cheyenne and Meade. Weather was for the most part cool and at least partly cloudy all week.

According to the Howard Moorehouse forecasts the prospects for Kansas farmers are the best in the last five years, and the cash income of Kansas farmers for the coming crop year promises to be 30 per cent more than in the year that ended June 30, 1924. Increases in the Wheat Belt section will run from 25 to 100 per cent. Kansas corn should bring not less than 30 million dollars as compared with 21 million dollars for last year. Wheat will return not less than 145 million dollars as against 61 million dollars for last year.

Corn, cattle, and hogs together will

bring in more gross revenue than last year, and furthermore the coming large corn crop is laying the basis for prosperity not only for a year but for two years hence, as Kansas will be enabled to increase livestock production as other states restrict output and supplies.

Some states have not fared quite so well as Kansas but in general crops are looking up and an era of prosperity is dawning for farmers in most sections. Government reports show substantial gains. The greatest gains in winter wheat production will be in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado. The production for these states last year was 161 million bushels. This year's estimate places their production at 282 million bushels. This gain of 75 per cent in production at the present prices of wheat in these states means 115 million dollars. In addition to this the corn crop in Oklahoma will be double that of last year. Kansas will break about even and Nebraska will have about 20 per cent less. Oklahoma and Kansas will have a substantially larger oats crop and Nebraska slightly less than last year. Oklahoma will raise about 75 per cent more cotton this year than last.

The Dakotas, according to present estimates, will raise 123 million bushels of spring wheat this year in comparison with 85 million last.

### Small Pacific Coast Yields

The Pacific Coast states are experiencing a wheat failure this year. The estimate at this time is for 86 million bushels against 75 million last year. Idaho will have less than half of her last year's production of 11 million bushels. Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, according to present estimates, will raise 137 million bushels in comparison with their production of 189 million bushels last year. Of these states, the crop is shortest in Illinois.

The gains in the estimated production of corn since July 1 are in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Kentucky. These states, according to present estimates, will produce 1,301 million bushels. The July estimate was for 1,154 million. This estimate is still 183 million bushels less than these same states produced last year. There is, of

course, a chance that this estimate will be raised in September but the reports indicate that there is much corn in Iowa which cannot possibly mature under the most favorable conditions. In Illinois and Indiana the final production depends to a great extent on a late frost.

The estimate is now for an oats crop of 1,439 million bushels against 1,300 last year. The increased production is to be pretty well distributed. New York and Nebraska only are scheduled for a loss of 3 million bushels each.

With prospects for short crops of wheat in Canada, North Africa, the Orient and Continental Europe, the outlook for the American wheat farmer is especially favorable. There will be an increased export demand with decreased exportable surpluses outside the United States. This will, no doubt, keep prices up and the American farmer will have an unusual opportunity of selling a large crop at a high price.

### Wide Spreads in Grain

The wide spread now existing between corn and oats prices will produce a tendency to heavier marketing of corn and feeding of oats. Normally oats sells for .2 of a cent per pound more than corn, or by the bushel for 70 per cent as much as corn. This ratio declined during the war but had recovered to some extent before the recent sharp advance in corn prices.

At present the price of oats a bushel is only 48 per cent of the corn price and the December and May future prices show about the same relation. Instead of selling for .2 of a cent more a pound than corn, oats are selling for .3 of a cent less. Until the normal parity between oats and corn is more closely restored, corn will be marketed and oats fed when practicable. Large quantities of unmerchantable corn may interfere with such a tendency in some sections this fall.

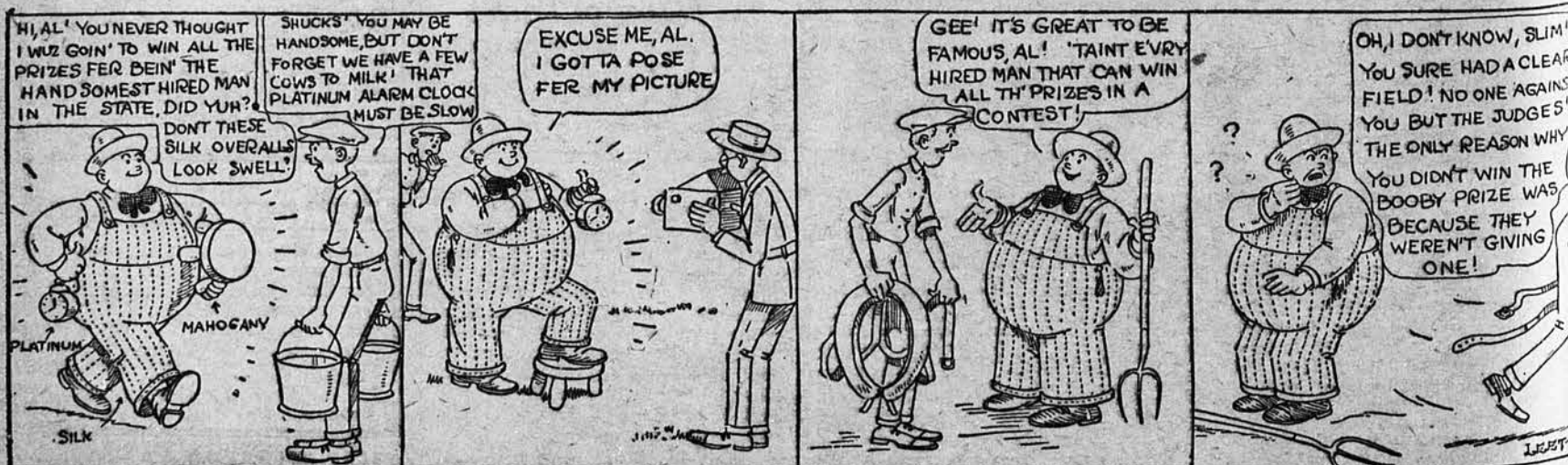
Reports indicate a large cotton crop in all cotton raising countries except Peru, where the crop is estimated at 80 to 85 per cent of last year's. This cotton, however, is used mostly for adulteration of woolen goods and does not compete with American cotton. The price of cotton will be lower than the price last year but how much seems to be hard to estimate with any degree of accuracy.

Improved farm and business conditions have stimulated the building industry. Building operations hold up large. This is making good demand for structural steel, cement and lumber. Orders for lumber and shipments for the five weeks to August 2 considerably exceeded the cut for the first time since January, as reported for the country by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Also there was a progressive increase in the past few weeks. The total of building, not including the small contracts, undertaken in the United States during the first half of this year was \$1,027,000,000, showing increase of 0.71 per cent according to the Engineering News-Record.

### Kansas Conditions by Counties

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

**Barber**—We received two good rains this week, which delayed threshing. The outlook for corn and spring crops is splendid. Pas-



Activities of Al Acres—"No Competition at All," Says Al



ures are excellent and stock is making good gains. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.05; corn, \$1.20; oats, 70c; fat hogs, \$8.75 to \$8.85; stock hogs, \$6.50 to \$7; eggs, 17c; cream, 27c.—J. W. Bibb.

Cloud—A reasonable amount of rainfall has kept the surface of the ground in good condition. Plows are kept busy turning stubblefields for next year's crop. Shuck threshing is done and stack threshing going on between showers. Pastures are good and cows do fairly well in spite of flies. Some stock hogs are offered for sale and butchers are offering good prices for cattle.—W. H. Pinsky.

Cowley—Crops are in excellent condition. A large acreage of wheat plowing has been done. There is plenty of rainfall. The fruit crop is abundant. Prices at farm sales are satisfactory. Some corn is being contracted at 80 cents to 85 cents. Rural market report: Milk, \$1.60; wheat, \$1; butterfat, 28c; eggs, 20c.—Mrs. J. C. Dulaney.

Douglas—Shuck threshing is still in progress. Some have finished fall plowing while others are still very busy. Grapes are ripening, but the crop is not so large as it has been in the past. Pear trees are so loaded that limbs are breaking. Alfalfa hay is being baled and shipped. Rural market report: Eggs, 28c; Kaw valley cobbles, \$1 to \$1.10.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Greenwood—The weather is very unsettled. Haying has been delayed. There will be a big crop of hay. Some is being baled. Corn is being contracted at 60 cents and 75 cents a bushel. A trainload of fat cattle is being shipped daily. Rural market report: Eggs, 28c; cream, 28c; young chickens, 25c.—A. H. Brothers.

Greenwood—We are having excellent haying weather. We received 7 1/2 inches of rain during the first half of the month. Crops in general are in excellent condition. Early kafir is not doing as well as the late planted. Prairie hay is not as heavy as last year. A large acreage is being baled.—John H. Fox.

Harvey—Fall plowing is nearly finished. Corn fields are holding out fairly well, but a good soaking rain is needed. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.05; corn, \$1; oats, 40c; butter, 40c; eggs, 22c; potatoes, \$1.30; peaches, \$1.60 to \$2.50; sand hill plums, \$1.50; bran, \$1.25; shorts, \$1.50.—H. W. Frouty.

Johnson—Light showers during the last few days have kept the corn in excellent condition. The high prices of grain are favorable to landlords. Many public sales are advertised. Some land is being offered at auction. There is not a great deal of fall plowing done. Rural market report: Eggs, 26c; butterfat, 30c; potatoes, 80c to \$1 a cwt.; corn, \$1.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lyon—Early planted and well cultivated corn in this county is in fine condition. The oats crop is satisfactory. Wheat threshing is finished. The average yield was 15 to 25 bushels an acre. Livestock is in splendid condition.—E. R. Griffith.

Morris—Timely rains during the last three weeks have improved crop conditions wonderfully. Corn, kafir and cane promise a good yield. Pastures are excellent and meadows have improved. Plowing is progressing rapidly. The wheat yield averaged about 16 bushels an acre. A large number of cattle are being shipped out, but only a few hogs. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.08; butterfat, 28c; eggs, 23c.—J. E. Henry.

Nemaha—We are having an abundance of rainfall, and the corn crop looks promising, but we will need more rain and a late frost to insure a good crop. The wheat yield was unsatisfactory. The southern half of the county is in excellent condition.—W. E. Geren.

Ness—Farm work is progressing nicely. There has been plenty of rain over most parts of the county. Threshing is about half finished. The yield will average about 20 bushels an acre. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 85c; oats, 75c; hogs, 9c; eggs, 20c; cream, 25c.—James McEHL.

Riley—We have been receiving plenty of rainfall, and corn is in splendid condition. Nearly three-fourths of the plowing for winter has been done. Prairie hay is being put up. Prices for farm products are advancing and farmers are more cheerful. Some new wheat is going to market. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 96c to \$1; eggs, 24c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—We received a few scattering showers that benefited corn and feed. Threshing is nearly finished. Pastures are becoming short. There are a few public sales and the prices are satisfactory. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.05; eggs, 16c; hens, 14c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sumner—Good rains fell August 10 which saved the corn crop and put the ground in excellent condition for plowing. Kafir is good, and threshing is nearly completed. Hay is a satisfactory crop. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.02; corn, \$1.07; springs, 21c; eggs, 20c; cream, 27c.—John W. Flann.

Wilson—We have had heavy rains every week since June, making corn and many other crops quite safe. There is very little livestock of any kind. There has not been much plowing done. We have had a cool, wet summer.—S. Canty.

## Motor Trucks Haul Milk

The motor truck is now the most important agency for transporting milk from producer to city distributor, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The bureau has recently completed a survey of milk transportation for eight large cities and has found that the motor truck, which first entered the field in 1913, when most of the milk was transported by rail and the remaining portion by wagon, is now the major factor in this field of work.

Of the total amount of milk delivered to the cities investigated the amounts delivered by motor trucks were as follows: Baltimore, 45 per cent; Philadelphia, 26 per cent; Cincinnati, 97 per cent; Detroit, 88 per cent; Milwaukee, 87 per cent; St. Paul and Minneapolis, 94 per cent; and Indianapolis, 94 per cent.

This form of transportation has been of great benefit in developing new milk-producing territory for growing cities and has given the farmers a more

satisfactory means of delivering their product. The milk moves directly from the farmer's gate to the city's bottling plant instead of being delivered to the steam or electric railroad station, hauled by rail, and then delivered from the city terminal.

In the Baltimore area a farmer's co-operative trucking association has been organized with a city warehouse, where the milk trucks call for a return load of farmers' supplies.

## Why Don't You Do It?

Get a dollar from one of your neighbors who is not a subscriber of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and send it to this company and you will receive your paper a year free as a reward.

Don't forget to vaccinate all calves against blackleg with either the filtrate or the aggrassin. They may be vaccinated any time after 4 months of age, the earlier the better. No one can afford not to vaccinate.—Dr. C. W. McCampbell.

To increase productivity in the dairy herd, select cows on their records, discard unprofitable ones, use good sires and raise heifer calves from better cows.

# Farmers' Classified Advertising

Rate: 10c a word each insertion; 8c a word each insertion on order for 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Remittance must accompany order. Display type and illustrations not permitted. White space above and below type, 50c an agate line. Count abbreviations, initials and numbers as words. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

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10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
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17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
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20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
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23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
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## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically every thing advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, or include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

## SALESMEN WANTED

LIGHTNING STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY. Charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates old method entirely. Gallon free to agents. Lightning Co., St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMEN WANTED: TO SELL KKK products in Shawnee county, Kansas. Expenses paid. Commission weekly. Position permanent and profitable to man with team or auto. Address KKK Medicine Company, Keokuk, Iowa.

EARN \$2,000 TO \$5,000 A YEAR selling Coal by the carload on our Club Plan. Be the representative of the Victory Coal Company in your locality. Sell direct from mines, saving your customers \$1.00 to \$3.50 a ton. Home Owners, School Boards, Farmers' Associations, Manufacturers, Merchants—everyone who burns coal—is a prospective customer. Big commission on every sale. No capital or experience required. A wonderful opportunity to connect with a long established, well known company and make big money. Write at once for full particulars before your territory is allotted. Victory Fuel Company, 567 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## AGENTS

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. GET three good, responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land-selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## EDUCATIONAL

CAPITAL CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Topeka, Kan., the select school of business training. Write for information.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS, START \$133 month. Railroad pass; expenses paid; questions free. Columbus Institute, R-6, Columbus, Ohio.

FOREST RANGERS, POSTAL CLERKS and other government help needed. Steady work. Particulars free. Write Mokane, A-7, Denver, Colo.

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, ALL KINDS, HEMSTITCHING. First class work, prompt service. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

## SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED KANRED SEED WHEAT, tests 61 1/2. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT, KANRED and Harvest Queen. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACKHULL SEED WHEAT. For prices, write A. P. Haeblerle, Clearwater, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$10 TO \$15 BUSHEL, white or yellow; Sweet clover \$9.50, re-cleaned. Sacks 46c. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

KANRED WHEAT, RECLEANED, FREE of smut or rye. Kanota oats. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACKHULL SEED WHEAT. Lots 10 bushels or over, re-cleaned and sacked. F. O. B. Rozel, \$1.75 bushel. Maynard W. Scott, Rozel, Kan.

KANSAS ALFALFA SEED AT \$8 AND \$12 per bushel. Bags free. Send for samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

ALFALFA \$7.50 BU.; SWEET CLOVER \$7.25 BU.; Timothy \$3.90 BU. Sacked. Samples free. Standard Seed Co., 107 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW CROP SEEDS. FANCY ALFALFA, \$13.80; White Sweet Clover, \$8.40; Rye, \$1.25 per bushel. All re-cleaned. Sacks 50c each. L. C. Adams Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SECURE PURE SEED WHEAT OF Standard adapted varieties: Blackhull, Turkey, Kanred, Harvest Queen and Fulcaster. Write for certified seed list. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

## MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

12-20 RUMBLEY OIL PULL TRACTOR. Slightly used. Price right. Dryden & Reeder, Plainville, Kan.

FOR SALE: WALLIS MODEL K TRACTOR. Plowed 500 acres. Price \$750.00. Herb Stuckey, Moundridge, Kan.

REC SPEED WAGON WITH STOCK body, good condition, \$375. Discount for cash. Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE: 32x54 CASE SEPARATOR, 20-40 Oil Pull, Clietrak, Moline Tractor, 8-16 International Tractor, Commerce Truck. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE: REEVES 20 CROSS COM-pound Aultman Taylor, 32x50 Separator, One Thousand Dollars. See outfit threshing now. Bruns Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20 H. GARCOTT, 12-20, 16-30 Rumbley, 15-30 Hart Parr tractors; 34x56 and 32x52 Rumbley Separators, 32x52 Illinois Separator; 6 bottom John Deere plow; three 3 bottom Oliver plows; 6 disk Sanders plow. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE: 30-60 OIL Pull, A-1 shape; 20-40 Oil Pull, 16 new; 16-30 OH Pull, like new; 18-36 OH Pull, good shape; 15-27 Case Tractor, good shape; 20 H. P. Case Steamer, good shape; 16 H. P. Reeves Steamer, good shape; 10-20 Titan, running order; 8-16 Mogul; 12-25 Waterloo Boy, fair shape. Tractor plows from 2 bottom to 6 bottom. One 5 and one 6 disc tractor plow lever lift; 1 Empire milking machine. We have a large and complete stock of new and used Waterloo Boy repairs. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

## CORN HARVESTERS

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog free showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

## FOR THE TABLE

NICE LARGE TOMATOES, ONE DOLLAR bushel, by express: Theodore Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

## MONEY

WHITE EXTRACT HONEY, 60 LBS., \$6.50; 120 lbs., \$12.00; Light Amber, 120 lbs., \$11.00. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colo.

FINEST WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, new crop. Two sixty pound cans \$14.50, one \$7.75; 30 pound can extra fancy \$4.25. Amber Strained honey \$11.50 and \$6.25 here. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, Crawford, Colo.

## DOGS

WANTED—WHITE COLLIE MALE PUP. Bert Brumfield, Juntura, Kan.

FOR SALE: WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, 8 weeks old. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES, NATURAL HEEL-ers. Males \$6. Alfred Peterman, Bush-ton, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, FROM PEDIGREED blue ribbon stock. Kaw Valley Kennels, Grantville, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, Fox Terrier puppies. Maxmeadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

HANDSOME COLLIE PUPPIES; SABLE and white. Males, \$5.00; females, \$3.50. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD (POLICE) PUP-pies. Highest quality, registered. Sra. Peter of Teaneck, son of Ajax von Anger-hof; Dam—Fels Lady Patsy, niece of Strongheart. Also Old English Shepherds, not registered. August Kessler, Junction City, Kan.

## TOBACCO

TOBACCO—FINE YELLOW MAMMOTH chewing, 10 lbs., \$3. Smoking, 10 lbs., \$2; 20 lbs., \$3.75. Farmers' Club, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING, 5 LBS., \$1.75, ten \$3. Smoking 5 pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and re-cipe free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING, FIVE pounds, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe free. Money back if not satisfied. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

## KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossstone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

AMAZING TRIAL OFFER: ANY ONE Kodak roll film developed; 6 glossy prints; only 15c. Associated Photo, Box 1463-AE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## WELL DRILLS

WELL DRILLS—WRITE FOR CATALOG to Stephen Ferguson, Fayetteville, Ark.

## MISCELLANEOUS

GOPHERS EXTERMINATED QUICKLY, easily and at small cost. Information free. R. F. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kan.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE FROM manufacturer, 75c to \$2 per lb. Free sample. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine. MAIL ORDER BUYERS, TELL US YOUR wants. Get on our mailing list. C. L. Mon Name & Address Co., 2663 Station J, Philadelphia, Pa.

## POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

## BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS 7c UP. FREE CATALOG. Heidel Poultry Farm, St. Louis, Mo. BABY CHICKS 7c UP. 14 PUREBREDS. Catalog free. Missouri Hatchery, Box 653, Clinton, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS: REDS, ROCKS, WY-andottes, \$8.50; Leghorns \$7.50, postpaid, alive. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

AUGUST AND FALL CHICKS. LEGHORNS \$7.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, \$8.50; White Langshans \$9. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

YOUNKINS CHICKS—WHITE ROCKS, Barred Rocks, Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; White Leghorns, 7 1/2c. Postpaid, 100% delivery. Younkins Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Orders filled year round. Large breeds 9c; small 8c. Postpaid, Ivy Vine Hatchery, Floyd Bozarth, Manager, Maple Hill, Kan.

250,000 CHICKS. LEGHORNS \$7; AN-conas \$8; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wy-andottes, White Rocks \$9; left-overs \$8.50, 100% live arrival. Illustrated catalog. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS—POSTPAID, 100, LEG-horns, Anconas, large assorted, \$8; Rocks, Reds, \$9; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10; Lt. Brahmans, \$15; assorted, \$6. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS EACH Thursday from August 14 to October 30. Price list free. We sell Electric Incubators and brooders. Catalog free. The Hamilton Electric Incubator Company and Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, MARCY strain. March, April cockerels, \$3.50. Pullets, \$2.00. Year old hens, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Craig Kennedy, 2208 Barker Ave., Lawrence, Kan.

## LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN chicks, cockerels, Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

NOTICE: FARMERS RID YOUR FIELDS of grasshoppers with movable house and 1,000 Leghorn cockerels, only 35 cents each now; later worth \$1.00 to \$3.00. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

QUALITY PURE YOUNG STRAIN CLOSE-ly culled March cockerels, \$1.50. M. L. Miller, McPherson, Kan.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS: COCKS, hens, cockerels, pullets. Special prices. Mrs. Annie Hackett, Marysville, Mo.

800 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FOR sale for \$300. Young and Ferris strain; Great layers. Cockerels only 50c. Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN. Vigorous egg producing type. Cockerels \$3.00, hens \$2.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS, HENS, ODD POULTRY WANTED. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

WE ARE PAYING PREMIUM PRICES FOR select eggs and poultry. Send for quotations. Withey Produce & Packing Co., Wichita, Kan.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

CHEMICALLY TESTED TOBACCO DUST eradicates round worms in poultry, stomach worms in sheep; also good for dust bath. Write for prices. O. Messmore, Mor-ris, Kan.



## The Real Estate Market Place

There are 7 other Copper Publications that reach over 2,000,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

### Special Notice

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

#### REAL ESTATE

**OWN A FARM** in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

**SEVERAL** well improved farms in Minnesota and eastern North Dakota can be rented on favorable terms by persons who have their own help and experience with livestock. Corn, alfalfa, hogs and dairying insure good earnings. For complete information and free book description of the country write to E. C. Leedy, General Agricultural Development Agent, Dept. G, Great Northern Ry. Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

#### KANSAS

**FOR SALE:** 240 A. S. E. Kan. If interested Address Box 444, Altoona, Kan.

**GOOD IMP.** 80, well located. A bargain. Owner, J. A. Irwin, Rose, Kansas.

**"BUMPER" Wheat Crop** land \$15 to \$30 A. Thomas Land Co., Sharon Springs, Kan.

**FINE** improved, well located small fruit farm. J. M. Mason, 2274 Russell, K.C., Mo.

**FOR SALE:** N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., R. 1.

**TWO 40's** fair imp., hard road, near town; choice \$3,800. Schlick, Iola, Kan.

**KANSAS** leads them all. Splendid bargains. Easy terms. Send for information. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

**HIGHLY IMPROVED, 50 ACRE FARM.** Near Ottawa. Seven rooms and bath; big barn. Only \$6,000.00. Carry \$3,000.00 5%. MANSFIELD BROTHERS, Ottawa, Kansas.

**4 LOTS, 8 ROOM BUNGALOW.** Furnace, \$5,700. Grade and high school across street. In Zook, Kansas. Cheap. R. R. Landes, Rt. 2, Larned Kan.

**9 ACRES** suburban, modern home. Close to two good colleges and grade school. Mile to high school. Priced right. Box 27, Rt. 10, Winfield, Kansas

**FOR SALE:** Improved 80-acre stock farm east of Holton. Alfalfa land, abundant water, near good school. Priced to sell now. T. M. Dowdle, Holton, Kan., R. 2.

**AN ESTATE, MUST SELL NOW** 320 acres, well improved stock farm, 142 A. broke, 25 A. alfalfa, 12 mi. west Clay Center on R. M. trail. Write H. A. McNece, Oak Hill, Kansas

**40 ACRES**, one mile from Lawrence, home of Kansas University, main highway, beautiful modern improvements, all fine land. Priced to sell quick or Owner might consider more land if clear. Write Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Lawrence, Kansas

**GOOD WHEAT LANDS**  
Improved 240.....\$7,200  
Unimproved 240.....\$6,000  
Improved 540.....\$15,000  
Improved 160, \$4,000 and one \$6,400  
Good terms on this if desired; buy where one crop pays for land.  
B. & B. Realty Co., Copeland, Kan.

**FOR SALE** 8 room house, close in, modern except furnace, cistern water in house, good well, chicken house, garage, good garden, strawberries, grapes. Also for sale, one block 10 room house, barn, chicken house, pasture for 3 cows, 2 wells, cistern; grapes, strawberries, peaches, apples, cherries. One block to car line, 15 minutes walk to Kansas University.  
E. Hertzler, 906 Connecticut, Lawrence, Kan.

**LINN COUNTY FARM FOR SALE**  
I will sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, October 15th, 1924, to the highest and best bidder, my 131 acre farm in Linn County, Kansas.

A nice room house with gas for heat and light from a home well, basement, barn 30x40, garage and outbuildings, 60 acres red clover, 20 acres corn, balance in bluegrass pasture, some timber with running water, 1/2 mile to school, 1/2 mile to church, 20 rods to co-operative store and cream station. Located on Jefferson Highway, 60 miles South from Kansas City, 6 miles to M. K. T. and Frisco R. R.s. A No. 1 farm in a No. 1 Community.

Perfect title, no incumbrance, privilege reserved to sell privately before Oct. 15th. For further information write owner or the Parker State Bank at Parker, Kansas.  
J. H. SMITH, Fontana, Kansas.

### House in Manhattan, Kansas

10 room, modern, porch and veranda, bath and toilets on both floors, corner lot, garage, 1 block to High School, Main St., car line, pavement on all sides, fully paid. Convenient for 3 apartments. Katie M. Davies, 720 Poyntz Ave., Manhattan, Kansas.

#### ARKANSAS

**WOULD YOU BUY A HOME?** With our liberal terms. White people only, good land, healthy, progressive country. Write for list. Kula Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

**FINE** 175 acre hay farm on Mo. and Ark. state line. All cultivated, 5 rm. house, big barn, other outbuilds, 6 mi. N. E. Hiwassee, Ark. \$8,000-\$12,000 down, \$1,000 each year 5%. E. M. Gravett, Gravette, Ark.

#### REAL ESTATE LOANS

**FARM LOANS** in Eastern Kansas, 5%, 5 1/2%, and 6 1/2% and small consideration. W. E. Anderson, 220 Columbia Bldg., Topeka

### RATE

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page  
50c a line per issue

**Pay No Advance Fee** Don't give option state for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

#### CALIFORNIA

**FARMER WANTED**—Industrious and ambitious, who can stock and equip state-approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 30-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janss, 1829 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

#### WANTED EXPERIENCED FARMERS IN CALIFORNIA

An unusual situation which probably never again will occur, has placed in our hands through foreclosure, several fully improved farm properties in the famous San Joaquin Valley, the finest agricultural portion of Southern California. We will sell these splendid properties to experienced, responsible farmers at just about half their normal value.

These farms are suitable for diversified crops, both fruits and grains, including some of the finest vineyard land in the country, and, under capable management, should prove highly productive and yield exceptional returns on the small investment required, both in crop profits and enhancing land values.

To a few reliable farmers who want to come to California, and who are equipped to operate a good farm successfully, this is the opportunity of a lifetime. These properties are offered, not by a real estate dealer but by one of the largest mortgage companies in the United States (resources \$30,000,000.00) whose first consideration is to place these farms in the hands of desirable owners.

Write us fully stating your experience, amount of cash you have available, number of acres desired, what crops you prefer to raise, and how soon you could take possession. We will then let you know exactly what we have to offer.

**MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,**  
626 South Spring St., Dept. K. F. M. B.  
Los Angeles, California.

#### MINNESOTA

**A BEAUTIFUL** 160 acre farm fronting on a fine stream. Land level, clay soil, comfortable bldgs., excellent clover, alfalfa, dairy farm. Price \$10 per acre. Small payments, easy terms. We help deserving Farmers get farms at prices that are right. Write Commercial Club, Baudette, Minn.

#### MISSOURI

**WRITE** for free list of farms in Ozarks. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—80 acres fine upland within 6 miles of Chillicothe, Mo. W. H. Ellett, Sec. Peoples Trust Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

**MISSOURI** 40 acres truck and poultry land \$5 down and \$5 monthly. Price \$200. Write for list. Box 224, Kirkwood, Mo.

**SMALL FARM**, 45 acres, good land, fine for fruit and poultry. Abundance good water, write for particulars and price.  
C. E. Yelley, Waco, Missouri.

**FOUR MAN'S CHANCE**—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 625-O, Carthage, Missouri.

**412 ACRE FARM** for sale in Lewis Co., N.E. Mo., 2 sets improvements, large barn, 300 A. cultivation, lays fine, remainder bluegrass pasture, little rolling, former owner fed thousands of sheep on farm. Some great crops of wheat and corn have been raised. It is a great producer and one of finest stock farms in N. E. Mo. 1 mi. R.R. town, 12 mi. Quincy. To close out a partnership we have slaughtered value in pricing this at \$52.50 A. It is a \$10,000 bargain. This farm sold 2 years ago at \$125 acre. Schools, churches, telephone, good title. \$4,000 down, easy terms.  
Also 70 acres in celebrated Knox City Prairie, 2 story house, 2 deep wells. Owner non-resident. Price \$5,000. \$1,000 down.  
Dowell & Wright, Owners, La Belle, Mo.

#### REAL ESTATE WANTED

**FARMS** wanted: By \$50 buyers. Send particulars. Co-operative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**FARM WANTED**—Near school, at spot cash price. Mean business. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

**NEED GOOD PLACES** for farmers wanting Kansas and Colo. land, priced fairly. R. A. McNown, 329 Wilkison Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**SELL** for cash, now. Farm or town property anywhere. Mid-West Real Estate Salesman Co., 306 Cornwith Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**WANT FARM** from owner. Must be cash bargain. Describe imp., markets, schools, crops, etc. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY** for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

#### SALE OR EXCHANGE

**Irrigated Farms** on easy terms. Write your wants fully. C. J. Statler, Fruita, Colo.

**TRADES EVERYWHERE**—What have you? Big list free. Bonds Agency, Elkhart, Ind.

**22 IMPROVED FARMS**, N. Y. and Pa., all free of incumbrance, owned by one man. Will sell or exchange any or all of them for other property. What have you to offer? Howe & Saxon, Wellsville, N. Y.

### Concrete Posts Durable

Concrete posts, when properly made, stay where they are put, last longer than others, are economical and always look like new.

Many concrete posts have failed in the past because of the following: poor shape; small size; wrong mixture; insufficient reinforcement wrongly placed and usually too near the surface; poor curing; and unsatisfactory wire attachment.

The following suggestions are offered for making a good fence: Use a square post, with two corners rounded if desired, 3 by 3 inches at the top, 5 by 5 inches at the bottom, and 7 feet long. Round corners improve the appearance and save material, but complicate the mold by necessitating the use of sheet metal.

A 1-1 1/2-3, that is 1 part cement, 1 1/2 parts sand, 3 parts coarse material, by volume, mixture seems most satisfactory, and a 1-2-3 or a 1-2-2 is good. To avoid uncertain results it pays to use graded materials. Posts made the same are of nearly the same strength. Even a variation in the quality of the water will cause a variation in the strength of the post.

For reinforcing, use four 3/4-inch twisted bars at the corners and place them at least 1/4 inch below the surface. Do not bury them so as to lose their reinforcing effect.

Leave the posts in the forms for at least 24 hours. Sprinkle them daily for 10 days. In one month they may be set, but it is safer to let them cure for three months. The best wire attachment in general use is a wire strand wrapped around three sides of the post with the two ends twisted on the fence wire.

A high recommendation for concrete posts is that railroads are using them and are expecting them to give centuries of service. They need no upkeep and are not hurt by grass or light brush fires.

### New Control for Smut

Control of bunt or stinking smut in wheat is possible in most cases by use of copper carbonate. The seed wheat is placed in a concrete mixer, barrel churn or a home-made contrivance consisting of a revolving barrel on a frame. Two ounces of the copper carbonate dust will treat a bushel of seed wheat.

Directions for controlling bunt by this method are contained in Circular 107, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan. Copies of the circular will be mailed free.

The formalin treatment has been used successfully in controlling this disease for many years, but it has the disadvantage of wetting the seed. The copper carbonate method may be used at any time and the wheat can be stored with safety until planting time.

### Visit the Milky Way

A group of farmers and near-farmers from Missouri and Kansas will investigate for themselves these tales of prosperity that follow the wake of dairy production. They will leave Kansas City by special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at 7:30 in the evening of September 26. The next morning they will detrain at Beloit, Wis., for a 400 mile motor coach tour of the southeastern section of that state. They will visit some of the best dairy herds and dairy manufacturing plants in the state.

The tour includes Madison and Oconomowoc. The group will arrive in Milwaukee September 29, for the opening of the National Dairy Show. Reservations are available for 200 persons.

#### SALE OR EXCHANGE

**BARGAINS**—East Kan., West Mo. farms—sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kas.

**1700 Acres**, Finney county, partly improved, no better wheat and general farm land in Western Kan., joins Mennonite settlement prosperous farmers, all smooth rich loam, practically level, inexhaustible soft water about 70 feet. 440 A. farmed, all can be, small improvements. Ideal for colonization or large farming operation. \$25 per acre, small payment down, balance 6% or will take part trade. Many other large and small tracts at bargain prices.  
Stowell, Garden City, Kansas

#### FOR RENT

**1000 ACRES** AND EQUIPMENT close to Scott City, Kan. One-half in cultivation, well watered from wind-mills, rent on shares. Address P. M. & W. W. Moore, Scott City, Kan.

sons. Special railway rates of a fare and a third for the round trip are offered. Total expenses of the trip are estimated at \$75 for each person.

Reservations for the trip may be made with George W. Catts, agricultural commissioner for the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo. The tour is under the supervision of the agricultural colleges of the two states and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

### New Livestock Station

A tract of 57,000 acres, comprising most of the old Fort Keogh Military Reservation at Miles City, Mont., has been transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture by Congress and is being transformed into an experiment station for the study of range livestock and forage crops. Experiments at the station will be conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, the former being responsible for the management and operation of the station.

Livestock interests have been seeking for years for an opportunity to study some of the difficulties of Western stockmen on a scale large enough to make the results reliable. The new station is well suited to the purpose. It has irrigated land for growing forage, and typical Western grazing lands. It has an annual average rainfall of but 14 inches, and its winters are severe. The two railroads and the Yellowstone Trail which cross it will make it easily accessible to visitors.

### Wheat Yield 47 1/2 Bushels

Col. Mike Drennan, of Bucklin, is being envied by nearly every other wheat raiser in Ford county over the remarkable wheat crop he raised this year. At the same time he is being congratulated over his success, and perhaps good luck. Mr. Drennan, it is reported on good authority, recently threshed the grain from 160 acres, the wheat making 47 1/2 bushels to the acre. Reports have come in of many good yields in the vicinity of Bucklin, but this is the prize owner so far.

### Good Breeding Valuable

In support of increasing evidence that well-bred livestock pays a better return on investment than scrub stock, a Massachusetts dairyman notified the United States Department of Agriculture of his experience. He purchased a purebred heifer bred to an excellent purebred bull of the same breed. The heifer cost \$800. He sold the first bull calf for \$300, and the second one for \$400. The next calf, a heifer, sold for \$125, and the milk produced by the cow during the 38 months covered by the report, sold for \$1,275. The total income thus received totaled \$2,100, and the farmer still owns the original animal. The cow has made very creditable milk and butterfat records in the meantime, qualifying for the advanced register.

"I think this stock," the farmer states in conclusion, "shows the value of getting good purebred stock for a foundation. Even after making the deduction for feed and labor, there is a much larger return than from a grade."

### Kansas Wheat Brings \$1.25

A carload of Southwestern Kansas wheat, most of it grown in Ford county, brought \$1.25 on the Kansas City market last week, according to word received by the local shipper. The car tested 14.36 per cent protein. Premiums for protein wheat have not been so high lately, but the car nevertheless sold at a good figure.

The same shipper a short time ago, before the price decline of the past several days began, sold a car load of wheat, testing 16.25 protein content for \$1.85.

### Our Best Three Offers

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

To feed the growing child properly is to help make a good citizen.



# Spend a Week in Dairyland

## Daily Program of Events

### Saturday, Sept. 27—

Exposition opens at Fair Grounds. College Students' Contest in Judging Dairy Cattle. Factory Machinery and Supply Exhibit opens. Milwaukee Auditorium, 10 A. M.

### Monday, Sept. 29—

College Students' Contest in Judging Dairy Products. Boys' and Girls' Contest in Judging Dairy Cattle. Grade Cow Judging. American Dairy Science Assn. Meeting. National Farmers' Cattle Judging Contest.

### Tuesday, Sept. 30—

Guernsey Cattle Judging, Fair Grounds. Grade Cow Sale begins. Nat'l Creamerymen's Conference. American Dairy Science Assn. Banquet. Dairy Pioneers' Day.

### Wednesday, Oct. 1—

Holstein Cattle Judging, Fair Grounds. Amer. Dairy Federation Meeting. Nat'l Dairy Farmers' Conference. Illinois Day. Milwaukee Day.

### Thursday, Oct. 2—

Jersey Cattle Judging, Fair Michigan Day. [Grounds. Minnesota Day. Wisconsin Day.

### Friday, Oct. 3—

Ayrshire and Brown Swiss Cattle Judging begins at Fair Grounds. Judging Boys' and Girls' Club Calves.

### Saturday, Oct. 4—

Final Day. Reduced Railroad Rates From Everywhere

**NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION MILWAUKEE**  
September 27 October 4

#### DUROC HOGS

## AT PUBLIC SALE

Dr. C. A. Branch sells Durocs and a few high grade Holstein cows at "Blue Label Dairy" 1/2 mile east of

**Aulne, Kan., Wednesday, Sept. 3**

52 Bred Glits to farrow in September. (With or without papers.)  
12 Tied Sows to farrow in September and October.  
115 Spring Pigs selling in lots of ten or more.  
Good Spring Boars.  
Cholera immuned and selling at a time to make money.  
400 Rhode Island Red Pullets, 50 Barred Rock Pullets, 100 Barron Strain White Leghorn Pullets.  
Graham & Loewen, Aucts. Lunch at noon.

### Glits, Boars—LONGS—Glits, Boars

March farrow, big stretchy kind out of big dams bred in the purple. They are priced right, transferred, crated and immuned. Address J.C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kan.

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS

**MONAGHAN & SCOTT'S REVELATOR**  
Grand champion and sire of champions; by revelator, dam Lady Revelation. Bred sows, glits, boars, fall pigs by or bred to Revelator.  
Monaghan & Scott, Pratt, Kan.

**ROLANDS**, either sex, by Designer and C. J. Few Designer and C. J. Few bred to Revelator-Revelation, The Outpost and Checkers-Heritage, at farmer prices.  
J. R. Houston, Gen. Kan.

#### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

**Immuned Spring Boar Pigs**  
Champion blood lines. Free circular and photo. Shipped C. O. D. on approval.  
Wiemers, Diller, Jefferson Co., Neb.

#### JERSEY CATTLE

**Reg. Jersey Cows and Heifers**  
For sale. Hood Farm breeding. \$100 and up.  
M. T. HOPE, KANSAS.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

## Belgian Horse Show

Officers of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft horses are enthusiastic over the prospects of the sixth annual National Belgian Horse Show to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 22 to 28. C. J. Connor, Jr., secretary of the Belgian Horse Association is taking an active part in encouraging all exhibitors of the popular draft breed to make this show and take advantage of the opportunity it offers them to meet the more than 100,000 of the Mississippi Valley's best farmers who attend it annually.

## Public Sales of Livestock

### Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 14—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.  
Oct. 16—C. A. Crumbaker, Onaga, Kan.  
Oct. 21—Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, Kan.  
Oct. 22—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.  
Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kan.

### Milking Shorthorns

Oct. 20—Bonny Glen Farm, Fairbury, Neb.

### Hereford Cattle

Sept. 4—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.

Oct. 25—D. J. Selbe, Phillipsburg, Kan.

### Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Oct. 4—Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

### Jersey Cattle

Sept. 25—W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

Oct. 8—W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan.

Oct. 14—E. H. Taylor, Keats, Kan.

B. C. Settles, sale manager.

Oct. 26—A. Seaborn, Lost Springs, Kan.

Nov. 11—Goldstream Farm, Auburn, Neb.

### Holstein Cattle

Sept. 22—Dally Farms, Springfield, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

Sept. 23—Victor L. King, Atchison, Kan.

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Sept. 25—Oklahoma State Sale, Oklahoma City, W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 15—Dr. Fredericks, Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.

Oct. 20—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 22—Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb.

Oct. 23—Lyon County Association, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

Oct. 30—Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 12—J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.

Nov. 12—Carl Goodin, Derby, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 20—Southern Kansas Breeders, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

### Poland China Hogs

Oct. 17—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 18—Mrs. A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

### Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 21—D. J. Mumaw, Holton, Kan.

Feb. 26—Breeders' sale, Chapman, Kan.

### Chester White Hogs

Oct. 21—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

### Duroc Hogs

Oct. 17—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 25—Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan., and James Milholland, Lebanon, Kan., at Lebanon, Kan.

Feb. 4—E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 5—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Feb. 9—F. J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.

Feb. 10—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Feb. 11—Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan., and James Milholland, Lebanon, Kan., at Lebanon, Kan.

Feb. 17—E. M. Hallock, Ada, Kan.

Feb. 16—Mike Stensas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Feb. 19—Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan.

Feb. 20—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Dr. C. A. Branch has announced a public sale of Duroc hogs and high grade Holsteins to be held Sept. 3.

Joseph B. Gray, Easton, Kan., is a breeder of Poland China hogs that expects to hold a boar and gilt sale sometime during the forepart of October.

Percy Lill of Mt. Hope, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of Jersey cattle in Kansas, reports his herd doing well. A feature of his herd at this time is the fine lot of cows and heifers of Hood Farm breeding.

Miller & Manning of Council Grove, Kan., have selected a draft of one hundred head from their big herd of Anxiety Hereford cattle and have announced a sale to be held at Sylvan Park Farm, Sept. 4.

Lafe Williams & Son, Bendena, Kan., and Ed Meyers of Troy, Kan., expect to sell about 45 head of registered Shorthorns at auction in Hiawatha, Kan., some time in November. Both are well known breeders of Shorthorns in northeast Kansas.

Victor L. King, Atchison, Kan., is a breeder of purebred Holsteins that has bought and reserved only high class individuals and his herd is one of real merit. He has claimed Sept. 23 for a sale at his farm a few miles northwest of town. The herd is federal accredited and the 35 pound bull, now in service is one of the good bulls that came to Kansas from the big national sale at Kansas City two years ago.

and their families. The other big attractions are of equal interest and no Kansas farmer should fail to attend and take as many members of his family as he possibly can. It is a week of real education to boys and girls and to older people as well. The dates are Sept. 13-19.

In the Dr. Henry B. Miller sale of Spotted Poland Chinas at Rossville, Kan., last Friday the mature sows bred to farrow in October averaged \$10.00. The glits, \$22.00. All were extra good and should have sold for more money. The fact that farmers and breeders are very busy undoubtedly kept many from attending and the uncertainty of the price of corn later on likely kept others from buying. Among the breeders who attended was D. J. Mumaw, Holton, Kan., Mr. Fisher, Holton, Fred Miller, Wamego, and J. C. McGraham of Emmett, Kan., who bought seven head. C. M. Crews of Topeka and Dan O. Cain of Beattie were the auctioneers.

Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan., reports the big wheat crop and bumper corn crop of southern Kansas as having a very stimulating effect on the purebred stock business of that section. He says the short crops of that part of the state, while very discouraging for the purebred stock business last year resulted in the breeders selling off most of their more common stock and reserving only their best and that the business now has a very promising outlook and that he is booking sales right along for purebred sales. Mr. Newcom will be at the State Fair at Hutchinson all week, Sept. 13-19 and hopes to meet all the breeders from over southern Kansas at least.

## SPECIAL RATES

For purebred livestock display advertising 40 cents per square line for each insertion. Minimum number of lines accepted, five.

### FIELDMEN

KANSAS—John W. Johnson, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

MISSOURI—Jesse R. Johnson, 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Advertising copy may be changed as often as desired.

All changes of copy must be ordered and new copy furnished by advertiser and sent either to Fieldman or direct to Livestock Department.

W. J. CODY, Manager,  
Livestock Dept., Capper Farm Press,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words. No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.

### CATTLE

**PURE BRED JERSEYS, BEAUTIFUL** fawn color, ideal type bred for heavy cream production. Descendants of imported prize winners. Young cows to freshen soon and in fall, \$60 each. Tuberculin tested. Ship cheaply crated by express, or larger number in car by freight. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. To produce more butterfat on less feed, better to have one of these fancy Jerseys than three medium quality dairy cows. Fred Chandler, R7, Charlton, Iowa.

**FOR SALE—TEN HEAD REGISTERED** Jersey cows and heifers. R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kan.

**RED POLLS, CHOICE BULLS AND** heifers. Halloren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

### HOGS

**PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE SPRING** pigs, prize winning stock. Raymond Scott, Rozel, Kan.

### SHEEP

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING** rams woolled from nose to toes. Sired by imported Buttar 42. \$25 to \$50. Also a few ewes. See our Shropshires at the Topeka Free Fair, Maple Hill Stock Farm, Clarence Lacey, Meriden, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE** rams, two year old, yearlings and lambs. Cedar Row Stock Farm, Burlington, Kan. A. S. Alexander, Prop.

**FOR SALE: SHROPSHIRE RAMS, AMERICAN** register; also flock of registered breeding ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

**FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE** ram. Verni Stromme, Leroy, Kan.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Holstein Cows

For Sale—20 high grade cows and 20 two-year-old heifers to be fresh in 60 days. Well marked, good condition. Also few heifer calves.  
**PAUL HATCHER, EMPORIA, KANSAS.**

## Reg. Holstein Heifers

Several coming two year olds and coming yearlings, fine individuals and world's most popular breeding.  
**G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

## Holstein Springer Cows

50 young high grade Holstein springer cows and heifers that will freshen in next 90 days, also 30 yearling Holstein heifers. **ED SHEETS, Rt. 2, Topeka, Kan.**

**BEFORE ORDERING HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES** anywhere, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

## The Cow and the SOW



REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher—the butter plate—the nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from disease germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.**  
Ashland, Ohio

## DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

## KANSAS STATE FAIR

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The Great Annual Event. Thousands of exhibits, \$40,000 in Prizes. Great entertainment day and night. State Fair School Monday and Tuesday. Auto Races Monday and Friday. Horse Races Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Free Camp space. Send for free Prize List or other information.

A. L. SPONSLER, Sec'y.



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## Miller & Manning's Hereford Sale

AT SYLVAN PARK FARM,  
Council Grove, Kan.

## Thursday, September 4

One hundred females including bred cows and heifers bred to our good bulls. Five last spring bull calves, real herd bull prospects. A most excellent offering selected from our herd of 350 head of Perfection Fairfax and Anxiety Herefords.

**Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kansas**

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All cows officially tested. For sale: Bulls of world's record breeding. Write for free illustrated booklet.  
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For sale: Six cows, two yearling heifers and two bulls of serviceable ages. Write at once to **R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KAN.**

### RED POLLED CATTLE

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



# Crop Cash Put to Good Use

## Rush of Selling Sends Grain Prices Downward; Livestock Trend Also is Lower

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

TRADE conditions at the end of August show a favorable outlook and a considerable revival in business is expected in the fall. Crops are good in the West and this gives its farmers considerable ready money that they will put to good use. Retail trade shows big gains, and all of the big department stores report that they have done well for the summer both in turnover of goods and in profits. Mail order houses especially and chain stores make strong reports for both July and August. Money rates are considerably lower and this is having a stimulating effect on all lines of industry.

Many stockmen expect a little better turn for livestock in September, especially for hogs. For most years September is the peak month in hog prices and no doubt that will be the case again this year. At Kansas City this week prices for fat cattle were lower in most cases, tho there were exceptions of yearlings at \$11 to \$11.50, medium weight steers \$10.75, and fed heifers at \$9.05 that were strong. The bulk of the offerings, grass fat classes, sold at the decline. Veal calves were sharply higher. The big runs of grass fat cattle have started, but have not reached the proportions of a year ago. Hog prices were down 25 cents Monday, regained the loss by Thursday, but eased off slightly the last of the week. Lambs are 25 to 40 cents higher than a week ago, and sheep are down \$1.

Receipts for the week were 61,350 cattle, 14,250 calves, 44,950 hogs, and 34,965 sheep, compared with 61,000 cattle, 15,600 calves, 40,450 hogs, and 26,200 sheep last week, and 95,500 cattle, 21,950 calves, 47,350 hogs and 24,125 sheep a year ago.

### Beef Cattle Reach \$11

Some prime yearling steers sold this week at \$11 to \$11.50, and brought higher prices than last week. They were outstanding in a fat steer market that developed a general decline of 25 to 75 cents. Choice to prime heavy steers sold at \$10 to \$10.65, were 25 to 35 cents lower, and short fed and straight grass fat classes developed the maximum decline and went into a new low position for the season. Early in the week wintered grass fat steers sold up to \$9.25 and later \$8.75 was about the limit. Straight grass fat steers brought \$4 to \$7.75, mostly \$5.50 to \$7.25. Grass fat cows and heifers were 25 cents lower, cows selling largely at \$3.25 to \$4.25, canners \$2 to \$2.40 and cutters \$2.50 to \$3.00. Grass fat heifers brought \$3.50 to \$7, fed heifers \$7.25 to \$9.50, and fed cows up to \$7. Veal calves advanced more than \$1 a hundred pounds, the top was \$10.

Trade in stockers and feeders opened the week with active demand, but this soon diminished and fleshy feeders closed sharply lower, and the other classes of thin cattle were only moderately lower.

The hog market broke 25 cents Monday and in the next few days made a full recovery. Finally prices eased off moderately and a net loss of 15 cents is showing for the week. Receipts have been fairly liberal, and average quality of the offerings is good for this season

of the year. The top price today was \$9.75 and bulk of the offerings sold at \$9.25 to \$9.70. Packing sows brought \$8.25 to \$8.50, and pigs \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Lambs advanced 25 to 40 cents, and sheep after holding firm for a few days broke sharply Thursday and closed \$1 lower than a week ago. Native lambs sold up to \$13.85, and Western lambs up to \$14, the highest prices thus far this month. Fat yearlings are quoted at \$9 to \$10.50, wethers \$6.50 to \$7.50, ewes \$4.50 to \$6.40 and feeding lambs \$10.50 to \$12.50.

### The Grain Situation

Grain prices at Chicago and also at Kansas City have received a setback and the general trend has been downward. Sharp setbacks in the price of corn resulted at Chicago from a rush of selling due to hot weather favorable for the growing crops. The closing in the corn market was nervous 1½ to 3½c net lower. December corn was quoted at \$1.08½ to \$1.08¾, with wheat unsettled, ¼c to 1½c down. September wheat was \$1.25½ to \$1.25¾ and December \$1.30½ to \$1.30¾; oats 1½c to 2½c off and provisions showed 5 to 20c decline.

It appeared to be a generally accepted opinion that rapid advancement of the corn crop would result from the prevailing high temperature. The tenor of crop reports coming in was much more hopeful than has been the rule of late, and altho the market scored numerous rallies, none proved to be of a lasting character. Lowest prices of the day were reached just before the close of the market and were about 12c under Monday's top level. A big share of the corn selling came from standing instructions to unload at definite limits in order to stop losses, the weakness of the market having necessitated heavy calls for margins. On the other hand, some recent sellers were reinstating their lines, asserting that the break in values had gone far enough and that six weeks of good weather without frost is needed if the bulk of the crop is to mature.

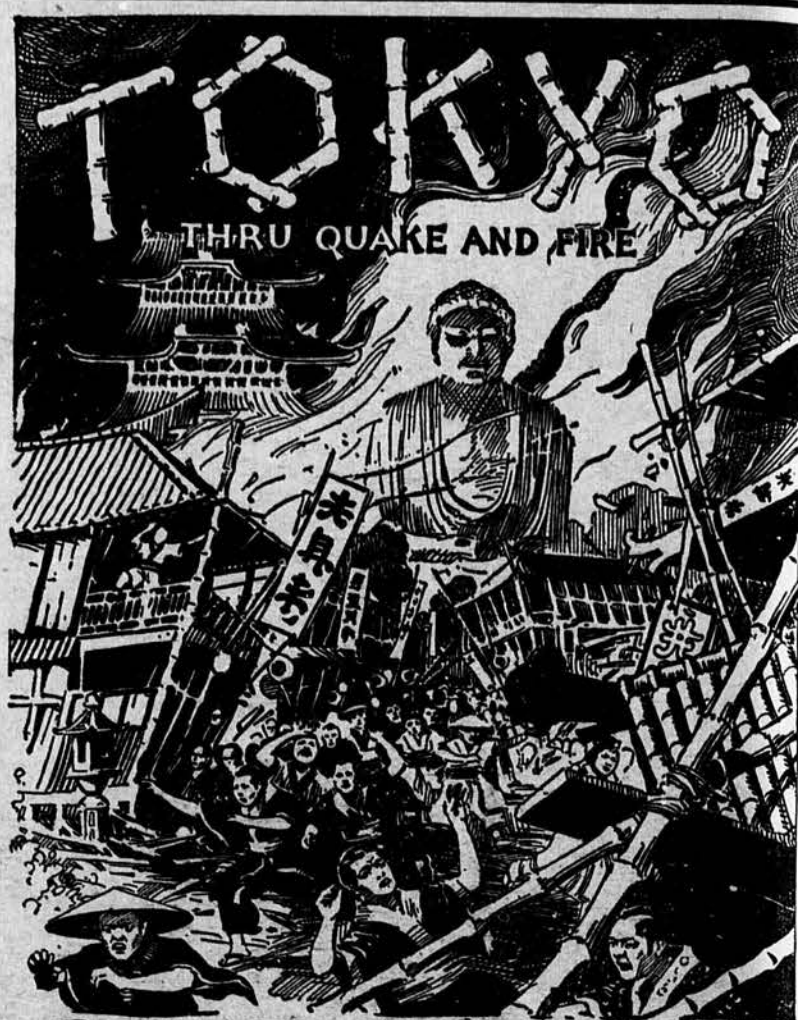
### Late Grain Quotations

Wheat proved responsive to corn weakness, altho liberal export business gave wheat prices numerous transient upturns. Big receipts of wheat, however, acted as a weight on values, and too did more favorable advices regarding the Canadian crop outlook. Prospective increases of domestic spring wheat marketing counted too as a bearish factor.

Indications of a rapid increase of stocks of oats tended to unsettle the oats market.

The provision market sagged with grain.

The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City: May wheat, \$1.28¾; September wheat, \$1.18¾; December wheat, \$1.22½; May corn, \$1.05¾; September corn, \$1.07¾; December corn, \$1.03½; May oats, Chicago basis, 59c; September oats, Chicago basis, 52c; December oats, Chicago basis, 55½c; September rye, Chicago basis, 90¼c; December rye, Chicago basis, 95¾c.



## A Thearle-Duffield Fireworks Production

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At Tokyo also you will see the famous riding Hanneford Family, the London Steppers in beautiful dances, Lucille Anderson's famous diving mermaids, and a magnificent fireworks display. All from the big cool grandstand, with Al Sweet's world famous band playing and singing.

Horses: Monday  
Tuesday, Thurs.,  
and Friday

## RACING

Motor Cars:  
Wednesday and  
Saturday

The children should see Liquid Air demonstrated in the People's Pavilion Thursday afternoon. Let them hear the Harmonica and Accordion contests. There'll be a Dog Show and Bird, Fish and Game Exhibits.

## Livestock—Crops

The best livestock and crop shows in years. Kansas showed the world this year. Come and see its products.

This has been a great year for Kansas, and it will be a Great Fair. Don't forget the first Kansas Dairy Congress, of interest to every farmer whether he has any dairy cows or not.

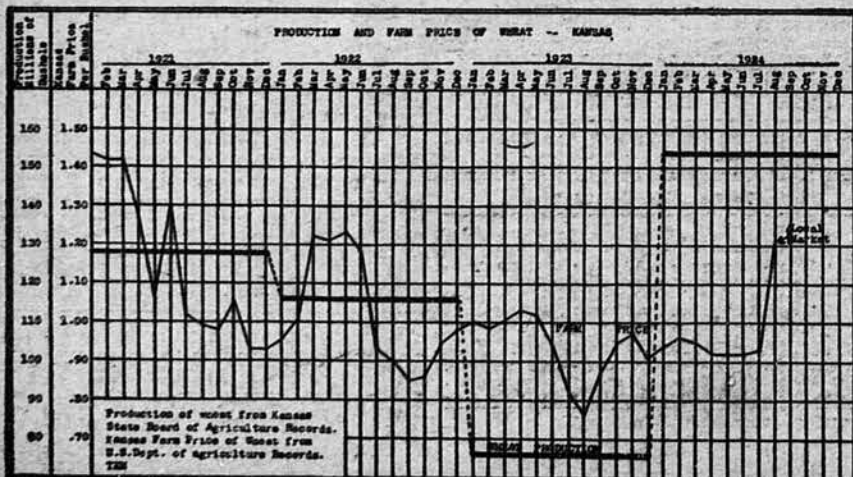
## KANSAS FREE FAIR

All roads lead  
to Topeka

## TOPEKA

Fare and a Third  
Round Trip on  
Railroads

## Sept. 8-9-10-11-12-13



This Chart Shows the Production and Farm Price of Wheat in Kansas By Months from 1921 Thru August in 1924; Note Peak Points in Trends