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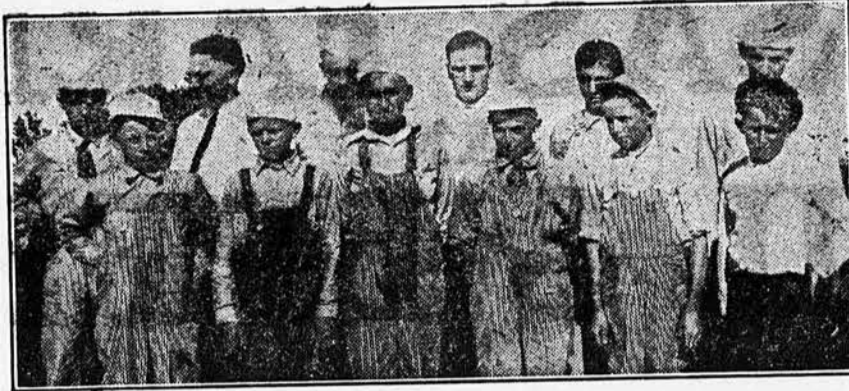


Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., September 12-17. Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., September 17-23

Big Doin's for Club Folks

Capper Clubs Pep Meeting September 12-13-14

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager



Ossage County Boys on a Picnic Day. "We'll Be at the Fair," They Say. Let's Have Many Complete Clubs Present in Uniform.

THERE comes Jim Wells! I want to see him about going to the big pep meeting at Topeka, dad," and Tom Sanders dropped the scythe he had been swinging vigorously on a patch of weeds and ran out toward the road. "Hi, Jim, where you going with yourself this morning?" he called as Jim drew his pony to a halt.

"Just riding over to see you, Tom," answered Jim. "Didn't s'pose you'd have a reception committee out to see me. What's all the excitement?"

"Well, I wouldn't have run out to meet you," was his friend's reply, "if I'd known you were coming in, but anyway I wanted mighty bad to talk to you about the trip to Topeka to attend the Capper Clubs pep meeting. You're going, aren't you?"

"Oh, I don't know, Tom. S'pose it's worth the expense and time? You've been there; what do you think of it?"

"What do I think about it, old top? Say! You couldn't tie me down and keep me away from that pep meeting this year. Why, we had the doggonest good time last September. There was something doing all the time and more fun than you can think of."

"Well, give us some details, Tom," said Jim, only mildly interested. "Of course, I've enjoyed the monthly meetings and the contest work this year, but I don't know about this trip. Tell me what you did last year," and selecting a block from the woodpile he sat down and waited for his friend to begin.

"Well, Jim, there's so much to tell I almost don't know where to start, but I guess the beginning's the place, so here goes. The first thing we did when we got to Topeka—and you know I'd never been there so I found it a mighty interesting place—was to go to the Capper building. Art Williams had been there before so he led the way. We met the club manager there and soon got acquainted. He found us a room, and by the time we got our supper it was time to go back to the Capper building for the show. We were Mr. Capper's guests, and the show sure was a jim-dandy.

We'll See the Livestock

"The next day we had a business session which was interesting, but this year the club manager says we'll cut that out and go see the livestock judging during the morning. Then in the afternoon last year all the Capper Club folks in Topeka met on the fair grounds, at the Capper building there. Say, man, you should have heard that crowd yell. Every county club got together and tried to outyell the other. Everybody in that part of the fair grounds knew club folks were on hand. Then we paraded thru the grounds and were admitted free to the races."

By this time Jim had lost his half-interested expression and was listening eagerly. "Go on, what did you do that night?" he queried, as Tom paused for breath.

"I don't know but what that night was about the biggest thing on the whole program," answered Tom. "I guess, tho, it couldn't keep up with the banquet but I'll tell you about that pretty soon. That night we again got into the grandstand for nothing, and you can just bet we had a big bunch of club folks. There were some good trapeze acts, a dandy band, a men's glee club, and a lot of other interesting things, and then came the fire-

works. Say, all the giant firecrackers we used to shoot off in the good old days couldn't have made themselves heard that night. There were dynamite bombs, skyrocket, everything to make a noise, and some of the beautiful displays of fireworks that you could imagine. I just can't begin to tell you about it, Jim, you'll have to go."

"Say, I'd like to," said Jim excitedly. "What did you do the third day?"

"Well, we had a short business session in the morning, with the pig and poultry clubs meeting together, then we went over to the state house and had our pictures taken. Sure was some bunch of folks, too. Then right after dinner two big street cars were waiting at the Capper building for us, and away we went to Gage Park. There are lots of animals out there, and a swimming pool, but I wanted to see the ball game. Had a dandy, too, and the club manager says more of us are going to get to play this year. My sister has a letter from the poultry club manager saying the girls are going to have a spelling match. Bet we could spell 'em down, don't you?"

It Was "Some" Banquet

"The street cars picked us up at 5 o'clock, and got us back to town in time to clean up some for the banquet. Now, Jim, I just can't tell you what a good time we had there. There were 400 club folks at the tables, and we had some good eats, with orchestra playing while we ate. Then came a program, with Tom McNeal to tell us some funny stories and say some good things, too, John Case, director of club work, to give us a dandy talk, and short talks by several others. The big speech of the evening was given by Professor Jardine, president of K. S. A. C., and it sure was fine. Mr. Whitman was toastmaster, and he gave us all a chance to yell once in a while. Oh gee, Jim, I wouldn't miss that meeting this year for anything."

"Say, I wouldn't either, now that I know just what kind of a time you had," cried Jim. "I'm going home right now and fix it up with dad."

"Why not have your dad and your mother go, too?" asked Tom, as they walked together down the driveway. "My folks are all going, and we're counting on camping out and having a cracking good time. Why, we could drive along together and make it a real picnic."

"We'll sure do 'er, Tom, if I have my way," and Jim swung on his pony's back and galloped off at high speed.

Tom and Jim are only two of the many Kansas boys who are counting big on attending the sixth annual pep meeting of the Capper Clubs, to be held at Topeka, September 12, 13 and 14, during Kansas Free Fair week. Capper Poultry Club girls are planning just as eagerly, and fair week should see a jolly bunch of club members to share in the good times being planned. All that Tom told Jim is true, and this year should be even more full of pleasure. Every member who attends will feel that he or she has spent the time profitably, for the fair itself is an education. The annual pep meeting is Senator Capper's treat to club members and their folks. And listen: If it's possible Senator Capper himself, for the first time in three years, is going to be present at the club banquet the evening of September 14.

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

September 3, 1921

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How To See a Big Fair

Exposition Managers and Exhibitors Can Help Visitors To Learn More by Properly Cataloging and Placarding All Livestock Shown

By T. W. Morse

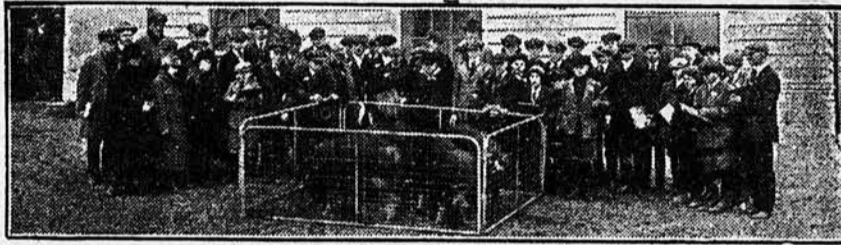
ALL who know how to see a fair; kindly hold up your right hands. Very good; there are some people who seem unable to do this. Observations covering a period of 40 years indicate that a still popular method is about as follows: First gain admission. Next pause for information in front of the first or most vociferous ballyhoo encountered, and buy something from one of the many fakery still permitted to infest some fairs. Then "take in" the "midway"; that is, the assembled objectionable features, to which the managements of some fairs still give prominence. Finally if fatigued, lunch or indigestion do not intervene, wander in the direction of the livestock, the farm machinery or the various industrial, agricultural, or horticultural exhibits the fair affords. These latter excursions usually are accomplished against such remonstrances as "Who wants to look at cows?" or "Them's just pigs" or "We can see all the plows we care to see in the hardware store."

Thru curiosity, I have several times followed such fair-ing groups long enough to learn that they come mostly from neighboring towns. The farmer's family, tho usually making sure of its fun, always has a definite interest in some of the educational features in which the modern fair abounds. Town people pay gate receipts in the same good coin of the realm as do country people, but as our fairs are, perforce, chiefly agricultural, or agriculturally educational, it stands to reason that country people know best how to see them and get the good out of them.

Boys' State Fair Camp

The example of properly seeing a fair, which impressed me most, I enjoyed several years ago at Des Moines, Ia., where the plan of holding a State Fair Boys' camp was first developed. The camp (a feature now found in some form at nearly all the fairs) was made up of boys from all parts of the state who had won their trip to the fair thru some excellence in agricultural work in school, or in pig, corn or calf club work. In camp the boys were grouped for best effect in studying exhibits and every forenoon was spent in learning as much as possible from the fair. Seeing the fair on forenoons was accomplished under instructors from the Iowa State Agricultural college, a teacher specializing along the lines of the exhibit to be studied, being assigned to a group. Thus the boys saw the road building and drainage exhibits under a competent man from the department of rural engineering. They saw the dairy herds and the dairy machinery, under dairy specialists. They saw the latest in electrical equipment for the farm under the men who were teaching this subject to their older brothers in college. They saw exhibits of draft horses, beef cattle and hogs which could not have been seen in six months' travel, under animal husbandry specialists for every particular class of animals shown.

It was not "all work and no play" for the boys, for in the first place they felt a keen interest in all exhibits—it was that kind of a camp—and in the second place, camp routine was planned for ample recreation. Except for details of the larger boys who ushered in the grandstand during the afternoon races and the evening programs, or assisted at some of the state college exhibits, most of the time in the afternoons was theirs to use in any way they thought best. Never before has so large a



A Class in Swine Judging, Under Competent Instructors; These Farm Boys and Girls Can "Talk Hog" With the Professional Producers.

gathering of young people seen a fair to so good a purpose, and the rapidity with which the state fair camp idea has been developed shows how quickly this fact was recognized.

It is appropriate and natural of course, that the state agricultural colleges and associated institutions play the leading part they have, not only in the better seeing of fairs but also in making the fairs better worth seeing. Relatively very important, is the part taken by the Kansas Agricultural college in making the two Kansas fairs better worth seeing and the exhibits of the college alone, shown as they are with view solely to their educational value, will pay anyone for attendance at the fairs.

Those of us too old, or otherwise de-

various ages. This should be supplemented by learning if possible, what care and feed has been employed to develop animals to that size. If the visitor introduces himself to the owner or manager of the herd, and frankly states that he is attending the show in order to learn all he can about that particular class of livestock, he is almost certain of courtesy and consideration.

In times past, I have joined others in regretting that Kansas did not have one enormous official state exposition instead of the two necessarily smaller fairs located at Hutchinson and Topeka. As the educational idea for fairs develops and is made more of, I think we all can cease our regrets. The two fairs may yet prove of more service

and understand. In the famous shows of which we hear most, livestock is the central feature, if not the whole thing, and the primary thought in arranging exhibits, is that they will be seen to the best advantage consistent with their care. No visitor at a Scotch or English show fails to see the livestock.

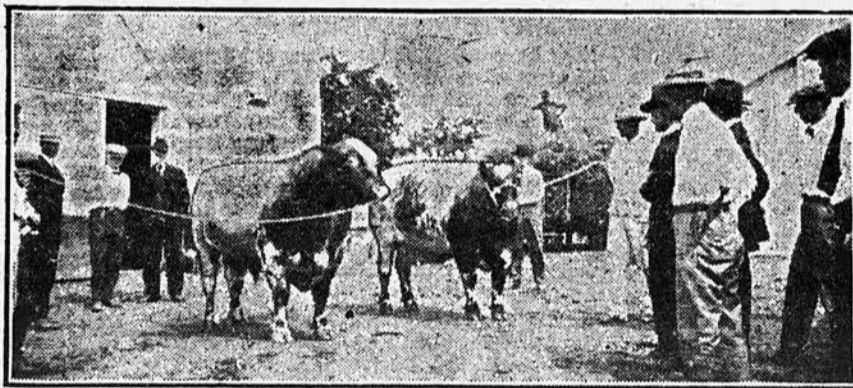
The aids to making a livestock show understandable and educational to visitors are well enough understood in this country, by exhibitors and fair managers alike, so that nothing more than an increased interest and demand by the public will be necessary to bring about their provision. The old idea that visitors do not appreciate livestock exhibits has caused a slackness in such matters which easily can be remedied. In some cases a mere enforcement of the rules already in effect will do this. In other cases a revival of some good rules may be necessary. In the early years of the "American Royal," the West's first exclusive show of breeding animals, the public was treated to one of its best helps in getting information from a stock show. Before the exhibitions began every animal entered was weighed and cards to be hung over the stall or worn in the show ring, were made out. Every card gave the animal's name, exact age and weight and its entry and class number to agree with the printed catalog. With a catalog and the aid of these cards a visitor could study the exhibits with satisfaction and profit. In some of the recent livestock record associations have introduced an old country custom which further aids the visitor in getting a maximum amount of information. Entrants are grouped as to ages, that is, all the senior yearling bulls, for instance, will be together in one row of stalls, and as soon as the premiums are awarded stall cards are put up, showing the rank given by the judge to every animal, as well as the usual information as to name, age, weight and ownership.

Exhibits Should be Studied

It is apparent, of course, that such a portion of the public as wishes really to study the livestock exhibits should learn to make the best use of stall cards and show catalogs and should call on exhibitors and fair managers for better facilities along these lines so long as anything is lacking. Fair managers desire to provide the things which will make fairs most attractive; that is the foundation idea of fairs.

At the ring side catalogs of entries should be supplied or else the superintendent should see that frequent explanatory announcements are made as the show progresses. Such announcements are a great help, even the visitors be supplied with catalogs.

A show lacking both is not worthy of the name and visitors, as a right and a duty, should call on the management to supply the omission. How to do this may be a question, but not a difficult one. If you do not have opportunity to talk to the superintendent or the secretary on the grounds keep the matter in mind till you get home and write to one or both. There will be things about the fair that you will wish to compliment. Don't overlook them. The secretary may wish to know how these very features impressed you. In your criticisms give your suggestions for improvement and tell why. The officers of the fair particularly wish to get the viewpoint of the visitor. Besides it is your fair. Do you not pay taxes, as well as admission fees for its maintenance?



Achenbach Brothers Showed Some Fine Specimens of the Polled Shorthorns Last Year, Among Them Sultana and One of the Herd Bulls.

prived of the privilege of seeing a fair "a la boys' camp," can help ourselves a great deal by visiting the livestock shows with certain interrogation points in mind. Assuming we know the breeds, we can learn a lot as to what constitutes merit in a breed by conference with owners or conscientious herdsmen, by asking which are the better of their own animals, then asking why and paying careful attention to the reasons. Investigations of this sort beforehand, make the work of the judge much more instructive. Premium lists should be obtained beforehand, and studied for show yard rules and for the classifications and the bases thereof. A good idea soon can be obtained, and should be, as to what constitutes a good size for any particular breed and sex at the

than one larger one. The tendency for fairs is not toward monumental equipment. In matter of livestock shows, England, for some hundreds of years, has set the world a good example, with relatively very much less invested in buildings than we have. England's famous "Royal" is held on different years, at different points, the exhibits housed largely in portable buildings, and two days after the show closes the grounds become open pasture or meadow again. It is the educational influence, the national interest in, and understanding of, livestock, which make the English shows permanent and successful, and one of the leading contributing factors to their success educationally, is that exhibits are arranged primarily for people to see,



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Capper Clubs Pep Meeting September 12-13-14

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager



Ossage County Boys on a Picnic Day. "We'll Be at the Fair," They Say. Let's Have Many Complete Clubs Present in Uniform.

THERE comes Jim Wells! I want to see him about going to the big pep meeting at Topeka, dad," and Tom Sanders dropped the scythe he had been swinging vigorously on a patch of weeds and ran out toward the road. "Hi, Jim, where you going with yourself this morning?" he called as Jim drew his pony to a halt.

"Just riding over to see you, Tom," answered Jim. "Didn't s'pose you'd have a reception committee out to see me. What's all the excitement?" "Well, I wouldn't have run out to meet you," was his friend's reply, "if I'd known you were coming in, but anyway I wanted mighty bad to talk to you about the trip to Topeka to attend the Capper Clubs pep meeting. You're going, aren't you?"

"Oh, I don't know, Tom. S'pose it's worth the expense and time? You've been there; what do you think of it?" "What do I think about it, old top? Say! You couldn't tie me down and keep me away from that pep meeting this year. Why, we had the doggonedest good time last September. There was something doing all the time and more fun than you can think of."

"Well, give us some details, Tom," said Jim, only mildly interested. "Of course, I've enjoyed the monthly meetings and the contest work this year, but I don't know about this trip. Tell me what you did last year," and selecting a block from the woodpile he sat down and waited for his friend to begin.

"Well, Jim, there's so much to tell I almost don't know where to start, but I guess the beginning's the place, so here goes. The first thing we did when we got to Topeka—and you know I'd never been there so I found it a mighty interesting place—was to go to the Capper building. Art Williams had been there before so he led the way. We met the club manager there and soon got acquainted. He found us a room, and by the time we got our supper it was time to go back to the Capper building for the show. We were Mr. Capper's guests, and the show sure was a jim-dandy.

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By this time Jim had lost his half-interested expression and was listening eagerly. "Go on, what did you do that night?" he queried, as Tom paused for breath.

"I don't know but what that night was about the biggest thing on the whole program," answered Tom. "I guess, tho, it couldn't keep up with the banquet but I'll tell you about that pretty soon. That night we again got into the grandstand for nothing, and you can just bet we had a big bunch of club folks. There were some good trapeze acts, a dandy band, a men's glee club, and a lot of other interesting things, and then came the fire-

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"Say, I'd like to," said Jim excitedly. "What did you do the third day?"

"Well, we had a short business session in the morning, with the pig and poultry clubs meeting together, then we went over to the state house and had our pictures taken. Sure was some bunch of folks, too. Then right after dinner two big street cars were waiting at the Capper building for us, and away we went to Gage Park. There are lots of animals out there, and a swimming pool, but I wanted to see the ball game. Had a dandy, too, and the club manager says more of us are going to get to play this year. My sister has a letter from the poultry club manager saying the girls are going to have a spelling match. Bet we could spell 'em down, don't you?"

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"Say, I wouldn't either, now that I know just what kind of a time you had," cried Jim. "I'm going home right now and fix it up with dad." "Why not have your dad and your mother go, too?" asked Tom, as they walked together down the driveway. "My folks are all going, and we're counting on camping out and having a cracking good time. Why, we could drive along together and make it a real picnic."

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mitted to a vote of the people at that time it is my firm belief that an overwhelming majority would have voted against going to war.

In Congress some of the ablest leaders were opposed to our taking a part in the conflict and voted against the resolution declaring that a state of war existed. When we had once gotten into the war a great many persons who had opposed it felt that they ought to sustain the Government with all their power. I think that was the correct position to take. I thought so then and think so still.

Eugene V. Debs was opposed to the war. He was entirely conscientious about it and openly and courageously expressed his opinion. He did not undertake to organize any rebellion against the Government. He undoubtedly did undertake to discourage young men from enlisting.

Grant that he was wrong, and I think he was, he certainly was not nearly so wrong as the men who undertook by force of arms to overthrow the Government in 1861 and he certainly was guilty of a less wrong than the copperheads in the North who from 1861 to 1865 tried to hinder the Government in putting down the Rebellion.

Eugene V. Debs for much less offense than they committed has been serving as a convict in Atlanta penitentiary for more than two years. Why should this man for much the lesser crime, if it is a crime, be so severely punished?

Every man who took advantage of the necessities of our Government while we were engaged in the Great World War to gather riches for himself was in effect hindering the Government. He was robbing it, often under the guise of patriotism, but no punishment is meted-out to him, on the contrary Congress proposes to relieve him from the payment of even a small percentage of the excess profits he made by preying on the Government.

When I think of Debs in prison while the thousands of grafters are let go free it fires me with indignation. I have written the President several times asking him to release this man in accordance with the precedent long ago established in this country. Why he does not do so I do not know. Why no acknowledgment is made of the receipt of my letters I do not know, but I do know that to keep Debs in prison is a damnable injustice.

Farmers' Service Corner

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

A and B are husband and wife. They were married eight years ago. A, the husband was a minor when they were married but gave his age as 22, altho he was only 18. Are they legally married? K. F.

Yes.

A and B have farms adjoining and both are leased to the same company. The company drills a gas well on A's land 150 feet from B's fence. Is there law in Kansas to make them offset this well on B's land? O. T.

No.

If one desires to get a patent on an article or device, how does he proceed? R. M. B.

Application for patents must be made in writing to the United States Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. The applicant must file in the United States Patent Office a written description of his invention, the manner and process of making it, in such full, clear and concise terms as to enable any person skilled in the art, or the science to which it appertains or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound the same and in case of a machine, the inventor must explain the principle thereof and the best mode in which to apply that principle. When the nature of the invention admits of drawings, these must be provided. The inventor must make oath that he believes himself to be the original and first inventor. By applying to the patent office, the inventor can obtain a copy of the "Rules of Practice" containing all the forms and instructions. With the original application, the inventor must send \$15 and when the patent is issued he must send \$20.

A and B are husband and wife. A has a daughter by a former marriage. B never has had any children. B has some money left her by her parents, which she had before marriage. If B dies first and no will is made, who will inherit her money; will A and his daughter, or B's sisters and brothers get it? B has her money in Wyoming where they now live and own their home. Will B have to adopt the child before the law will call it her child? Can B at A's death claim half of his property if no will is made or will his child inherit all, or if there are children by a former marriage, can they claim any of the money? If B makes a will leaving her money to her relatives, could they claim any of it? W. R.

1. Under the laws of Wyoming on the death of a husband or wife without children, the surviving husband or wife would inherit the estate up to \$20,000 and three-fourths of the remainder of the estate. The other one-fourth of the remainder would be given to the parents of the deceased, or if there are no parents, to his or her brothers and sisters.

In the case you mention, B having no children, if she died leaving no will and an estate amounting to more than \$20,000, her husband would inherit \$20,000 and three-fourths of the remainder over and above that amount. The other one-fourth of the remainder would go to B's parents or to her brothers and sisters if her parents are not living. The same rule would apply to her husband's estate

in case he dies first; that is, she would inherit \$20,000 and three-fourths of the remainder if there should be no will.

2. B would have the right to adopt the child and that child would have all the rights under the law that would accrue to her own child. In that case, if she died without a will, one-half of her estate would go to her husband and one-half to her adopted child.

3. She has the same rights under the laws of Wyoming that she has in Kansas to will away one-half of her estate to any person she may desire to have it.

Where can I get information in regard to the organization of a base ball club and the rules governing the game? F. B.

Write to Leslie E. Edmonds, 213 New England Building, Topeka, Kan.

1. What protection does the blue sky law offer an investor in a company organized under it? 2. To what extent would an investor lose should a company become insolvent? 3. When does an examiner deem a company insecure? W. O. W.

1. Before a stock company is authorized to sell stock in the state of Kansas, it must undergo an examination as to its assets, character of its business and prospects for success. The blue sky board does not guarantee any company. All it pretends to do is to undertake to find out whether a company is a reliable organization with reasonable assets and with reasonable prospects for success.

2. A company which had been permitted to sell stock might fail and in that event, the purchaser of the stock would only get out of it whatever the assets of the failed company might pay. He might lose every dollar that he put into it.

3. If the examination showed that a company really had no assets, that its business was purely speculative, that its management was not reliable and that it did not have a reasonable prospect for success, it would not be permitted to sell stock.

There is a traveling doctor who comes to our neighboring town and offers free examinations. I went down and he examined me and then talked us into taking treatments. He is to send me the medicine by express, a three-months' course. He said he did not take a case unless he could cure it. He took my case for \$235. My husband paid him \$50 down and is to pay more after receiving the medicine, but he did not say how much nor did he say when we were to pay the balance. He gave us a receipt for the \$50, and marked \$185 balance due, and it said for from 3 to 6 months' treatment. He signed it.

Now, what I wish to know is, can he collect the balance if his medicine does not help me? If so, how can he collect it?

He did not give us a guarantee. We did not think to ask him for one, and don't know whether he would have given us one or not. I have to sell my chickens and put the money in the bank before this check gets in. I ought not to have taken this treatment, but did it to save an operation. My husband is all worked up about it as he doesn't know where to get the money to pay his other debts and this one, too. C. B. S.

It would seem that the doctor's statement to you that he took no cases that he could not cure amounts to a warrant or guarantee, and if no cure is effected, you would not be liable, provided of course, that you took the treatment according to his directions. If you were not satisfied, however, I think your best plan would be to notify the doctor that you do not intend to take any further treatments.

1. A is a widow with a grown family and owns a farm in Kansas. She married a man who had nothing. She then sold the farm and lent the money in the state of Nebraska. At her death what share of this money can the husband claim? 2. Can she will this to anyone she desires? 3. Can the husband demand pay for signing deed to the farm? A. P. F.

1. The surviving husband, under Kansas law, is entitled to one-half of his deceased wife's estate unless there was some arrangement or agreement to the contrary.

2. She can will only one-half her estate away from her husband.

3. Of course the wife is under no obligation to pay her husband anything for signing the deed. On the other hand, neither the husband nor wife can be compelled to sign a deed if they do not wish to do so.

I subscribed for a monthly magazine signing for a year's subscription to it and agreeing to make monthly payments, but at the end of three or four months I was unable to pay for it any longer so I paid up until the time I told the collector to stop sending it. I also notified the postoffice to stop sending it to me, which was done. Now the company has threatened to sue me for the remainder of the months that I signed for it. I am not getting the paper. S. M. B.

You are legally bound for the term for which you subscribed. However, if you are not getting the paper, I do not think I would waste any time worrying about it. The magazine is not going to bring suit against you to collect four or five months' subscription.

If A holds a first mortgage on a farm which will fall due in five years and B holds a second mortgage on the same farm which will fall due in one year, how can B get his money before the first mortgage comes due? E. D.

B would have the right to begin a foreclosure on his second mortgage if not paid at the time it falls due but he cannot interfere with A's rights in the matter. His judgment would be subject to A's mortgage. The land might be sold subject to the lien of the first mortgage and if the equity of the owner of the land sold for a sufficient amount to satisfy the second mortgage, then B would get his money, otherwise not.

First Six Months of Harding's Term

SIX stormy months as we ever have had in the United States have been weathered by the New Administration to date. It is equally true that the new pilot has shown courage and skill. Still it is a long and a rough voyage we have ahead of us.

It has seemed to me that partyism never sat more lightly on the people. They desire to have things done. They demand government worthy of the name of government. They are unhappy and dissatisfied with a growing impatience difficult not to disappoint but which if disappointed may lead to another 1912. Our last two Presidents, you remember, were landed out of office.

In these troublous and perplexing times, a President is almost a tragic figure. In the main it is his job to weld a discordant nation in a discordant world, into a fairly homogeneous whole. We have seldom or, perhaps, never had so many inharmonious elements in our national life as at this time—and a nation to make progress must do team work.

So far, I believe I am justified in saying that the President has impressed the people as a big, kindly, sincere man who acts on conviction and who has shown himself capable of the kind of courageous independence they like to see in a leader. This has been shown notably in President Harding's support thus far of all new constructive legislation.

In my opinion, the country would like to see blended with the conservatism which the times may naturally require, that active, constructive spirit of progress which has become the dominant characteristic of our national life. The world moves faster now than it did in the past. We wait with less patience for what we believe should be done.

We would put an end to the bankrupting business of war. We would lighten the burden of taxes in the only way it can be lightened—by spending less. The Government has pledged the people a program of rigid economy and relief.

We would crank up our great industrial engine by putting our 80-billion-dollar farming industry on an equal footing and a prosperous basis with other industries.

We would make the welfare of the people the touchstone of every policy. That must be the first and the only consideration. If you look back and make an appraisal of the first six months of the New Administration's life you will see that real progress has been made in these great fundamentals.

The tariff easily may become a liability instead of an asset to the Administration. As Europe recovers from war, the American farmer will see his export market gradually grow smaller, while the American manufacturer will see his increasing. This indicates what our tariff policy should be. The great tariff mistake of 1913, was putting American farm products on the free list in competition with the world's coolie and peasant labor. Our ports were swamped before the war and again this year with foreign food products duplicating a large unmarketable surplus of similar products we had produced at home. Every dollar we spend this way makes the whole country poorer. Correction of this tariff mistake of 1913 is imperative. We shall be making another serious mistake if we place a tariff on lumber.

The Administration's latest taxation program, placing \$1,800,000,000 of the burden on wealth, represented by about 1/2 million taxpayers; and \$1,200,000,000 on average Americans, represented by 4 million taxpayers, while totally exempting the \$2,500-family from the payment of income taxes—is in my opinion the best program of economy and retrenchment that has yet come out of Washington. The plan comes nearer to levying federal taxes according to ability to pay, than any yet drawn.

The time has come for a more general and drastic inheritance tax. During his lifetime Andrew Carnegie gave away 350 million dollars, or 93 per cent of his fortune, following out his intent to die poor. He kept only 7 per cent for his family, which was comparatively little, yet that 7 per cent amounted to 25 million dollars, a generous provision for the heirs. I believe swollen fortunes in large part should revert to the public.

The power of high freight rates to stop production and to paralyze commerce is being demonstrated daily to the growing misfortune of the country. I believe the Administration must act speedily here and that it will. It can compel rate reduction by repealing the guarantee clause of the Esch-Cummings act. Also it can remove the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase state rates. I have recently introduced such a bill as a means of making rate relief speedily possible. We must encourage the people to use the railroads—give business a chance to create more business.

Having given the Republican party its present job the people assuredly will hold it to the letter of the contract. The party is going to be judged by its deeds, not by its conversation. I have faith in President Harding and shall support him in every right move.

Arthur Capper Washington, D. C.

From 0 to 25 Bushels An Acre

A Worn Out Lyon County Farm in 11 Years Has Been Transformed Into One of the Most Productive Tracts in the Madison Community

By Ray Yarnell

TWENTY-FIVE bushels of wheat grew this season on Lyon county land that 11 years ago admittedly was worn out. The land then sold for \$25 an acre. Today G. E. Shirky, the owner, values it at \$75 an acre and gets returns on that basis. Every year since he began farming it the land has increased in value because every year, except during two or three very dry seasons, it has produced larger crops.

Shirky came to Kansas from Missouri and bought an upland farm. Folks nearby told him it was worn out from years of cropping that had depleted the thin soil. Experts advised him that he could not count on a crop the first year and suggested that he plant a green manure crop and plow it under as fertilizer.

His financial condition was such that Shirky could not miss a crop. So while friends remarked that he was throwing good money after bad, Shirky mailed out an order for fertilizer to use on his wheat land. Down in Missouri he had used fertilizer successfully and his father before him who had farmed in Virginia had done likewise.

It was the first time fertilizer was used in the Madison community and farmers watched the results with interest. They were surprised. On his run down soil Shirky raised a good wheat crop while some of his neighbors got nothing for their work and expense.

A glance at the Shirky field was a revelation. The wheat grew rapidly there and when it was harvested the berries were larger and better developed than those grown on ground that had not been fertilized. Soil thruout the neighborhood was pretty well depleted. For two or three years Shirky raised good crops of wheat and kafir. One or two neighbors followed his example and got results but fertilizers

Bringing Back the Soils

THIN soil wears out quickly. Continuous cropping soon will exhaust it and the yields of crops gradually will decrease. In 25 or 30 years, sometimes sooner, farming such soil no longer is profitable. A man may still get a living from it if the season is fairly favorable but he can expect little else.

Such a situation would be fatal in some sections if methods of building up the soil had not been discovered, tried out and found successful. Proper care of the soil, the steady use of a good fertilizer and applying all of the manure available will work wonders with worn out soil.

G. E. Shirky has doubled the value of his Lyon county farm in 11 years by the consistent use of fertilizer and manure. He was one of the pioneers in soil building in his community.

were not in general use at that time.

One day the banker called Mr. Shirky into his office. He told him frankly that many farmers were in a serious condition because of failure to produce crops and appealed to him for help. "You are raising a crop every year," said the banker. "I would like to have you join me and several others in helping other farmers do the same thing that you have done. We must get them to try fertilizers. If we don't they will be ruined and we will go broke along with them. We will lend the farmers money to buy fertilizer without interest."

Shirky was glad to help. He went out with the banker and put on a fertilizer campaign in his neighborhood. More farmers were convinced of the value of fertilizer and began using it. Yields improved. Today most of the farmers in the Madison community, Mr. Shirky said, are using fertilizer

and their farms are producing profitable crops.

This year Shirky's average yield of wheat was 25 bushels an acre. One field produced 32 bushels an acre and another tract ran 30 bushels. That is double the average of the county and very much greater than the yield on average upland soil on which no fertilizer was used.

Acid phosphate or bone meal was used to fertilize this ground, 100 to 125 pounds to the acre. Eleven years ago this cost about \$1 an acre and today it costs \$2. Mr. Shirky says that altho the cost has increased it will pay to use fertilizer with wheat and sorghums.

Yield also depends a great deal on the preparation of the soil. Mr. Shirky plows as early as possible, usually to a depth of 6 inches. He prefers to plow in July or early in August. Usually he disks once and double harrows to work the soil down. Best results are

obtained when he waits for moisture before disking. The fertilizer is drilled in with the wheat, about 100 pounds to the acre. This fall, Mr. Shirky plans to use acid phosphate on his wheat ground. In addition to commercial fertilizer this successful farmer utilizes every bit of manure on his cultivated land. He has a large number of cattle and he has found the manure very valuable in helping him build up the soil.

In many ways Mr. Shirky has spread the gospel of using fertilizer. From a train window one day he saw a field of immature kafir which could not make a crop. He turned to a man seated beside him and said: "Look at that field. For \$1 an acre the owner could have gotten three times the yield."

"How's that?" His seatmate was full of interest.

Shirky related what fertilizer had done for him. Afterward he learned that his companion was a farmer in that locality who is now using fertilizer. Shirky has obtained as much as \$60 an acre from kafir on soil he was told would not produce a paying crop.

"Use of fertilizer on corn," said Mr. Shirky, "is not always so certain of results as with wheat. Corn will start out all right but a dry spell will injure it more than it will injure unfertilized corn. Fertilized kafir will tide over a dry spell and make itself and wheat usually matures early enough to miss the summer dry spell. My experience has been that kafir will mature two weeks earlier with fertilizer on land where unfertilized kafir never has matured a grain.

"Corn does not require so much fertilizer as wheat. If it is checked, 70 to 100 pounds an acre is sufficient. There is danger in using more than that amount. Wheat, however, will thrive with 100 to 125 pounds an acre.

(Continued on Page 8.)

Helping Men to Own Farms

The Activities of Speculators in Kansas Land Will Decline; Lower Interest Rates on Money Also Will be Decidedly Helpful

By F. B. Nichols

WHAT chance does a young man starting into farming have of becoming a land owner in a reasonable number of years? Is this opportunity as good as it was a generation ago? Will it pay to stay with the farm, or would it be best to leave the life of the open fields for the chance along the great white ways?

These questions are being asked by many Kansas young men very seriously these days. The destiny of the agriculture of this state will rest on the decision which they make. They have encountered many discouraging things in the hardships which agriculture has undergone in the last year, which in some cases have tended to shake their faith in the future. And it must be remembered that the average worthwhile young man will not stay in the country unless he expects some day to own the land he farms.

The increase in the value of farm land has been rather alarming. Up to 1890 it was possible to get good free Government land, or to buy it at a nominal price from states, railroads or other large owners. There was a considerable increase in the next 10 years, until in 1900 the average price of all of the farm land in the United States was \$10.81 an acre. It was about twice that in 1910, and in 1920 it is estimated that the average value was \$99.24. In most of the better farming sections the price of land is more than \$100 an acre; there are cases on record during the "boom" period of two years ago where land in both Iowa and Illinois actually sold for as high as \$600 an acre.

Many farms sold for more than their productive capacity warranted, even at the prevailing high prices for farm products, and of course completely out of line with present prices, or those

which will likely prevail in the next few years. This was true with some places in Kansas, and especially with pasture land. There doubtless will be some failures in the next two or three seasons—as indeed there have been already—and in such cases the land probably will be resold by the owners of the mortgages at lower prices.

One thing which will doubtless tend to force lower price levels in many cases is a decrease in the speculative ownership of farm land. I think it is believed generally that farm land prices have reached at least a temporary peak, and this will tend to keep out many city men who have been active in the market for the last 10 or 20 years.

Then farm taxes are higher than ever, and they will remain high, and this also will put the brakes on speculation. In addition to these factors, there is a noticeable demand on the part of men with money for a higher interest return. Good tax free securities can be purchased today at high levels. Federal Farm Loan bonds will yield 5½ per cent free of all taxes, and Liberty and municipal bonds can be purchased at attractive returns. There will, therefore, be an increasing disinclination to "get into" the market for farm land, where the net return for the absent land owners may not be more than 2 or 3 per cent.

With these speculators mostly out

of the market, land should sell more nearly on a basis of its true worth when measured on a productive basis. This is well. Farm land, as a rule, has been selling too high for the last 20 years, and it is about time that the buyers were becoming a little more sane. With the elimination of the men who expected to make their money on the increase in value this should be true.

Any man who is thinking of buying a farm should consider these future price levels very carefully. If he buys a farm expecting a long increase in value in the next 10 years, it is likely that he will be disappointed.

The Federal Farm Loan Banks will be decidedly helpful to the young men who are expecting to purchase land. Of course it is true that they will lend money only up to 50 per cent of the value of the place, and that a reuter must have some available capital before he can change to the owner class, but still when he does get this capital together, he can then count on getting money at reasonable interest rates on a long time basis that will give him an opportunity to pay out.

If a man doesn't wish to purchase a farm in the older sections he can still go to the new farming regions, such as those in the Rocky Mountain states, and take a try at the business there, especially in the dry land regions, where a man can become an owner with a very limited investment. There are many good opportunities like that in Colorado, especially around Lamar, where there is a condensery which offers a good market for whole milk, if a farmer is interested in dairying. Most of the younger men, however, as in the past, will prefer to farm in the sections where they were raised, and where they know the ordinary farming practice that has proved dependable.



Ownership Must Be the Goal Toward Which the Younger Generation Works if the Brighter Boys and Girls are to Remain on Farms.

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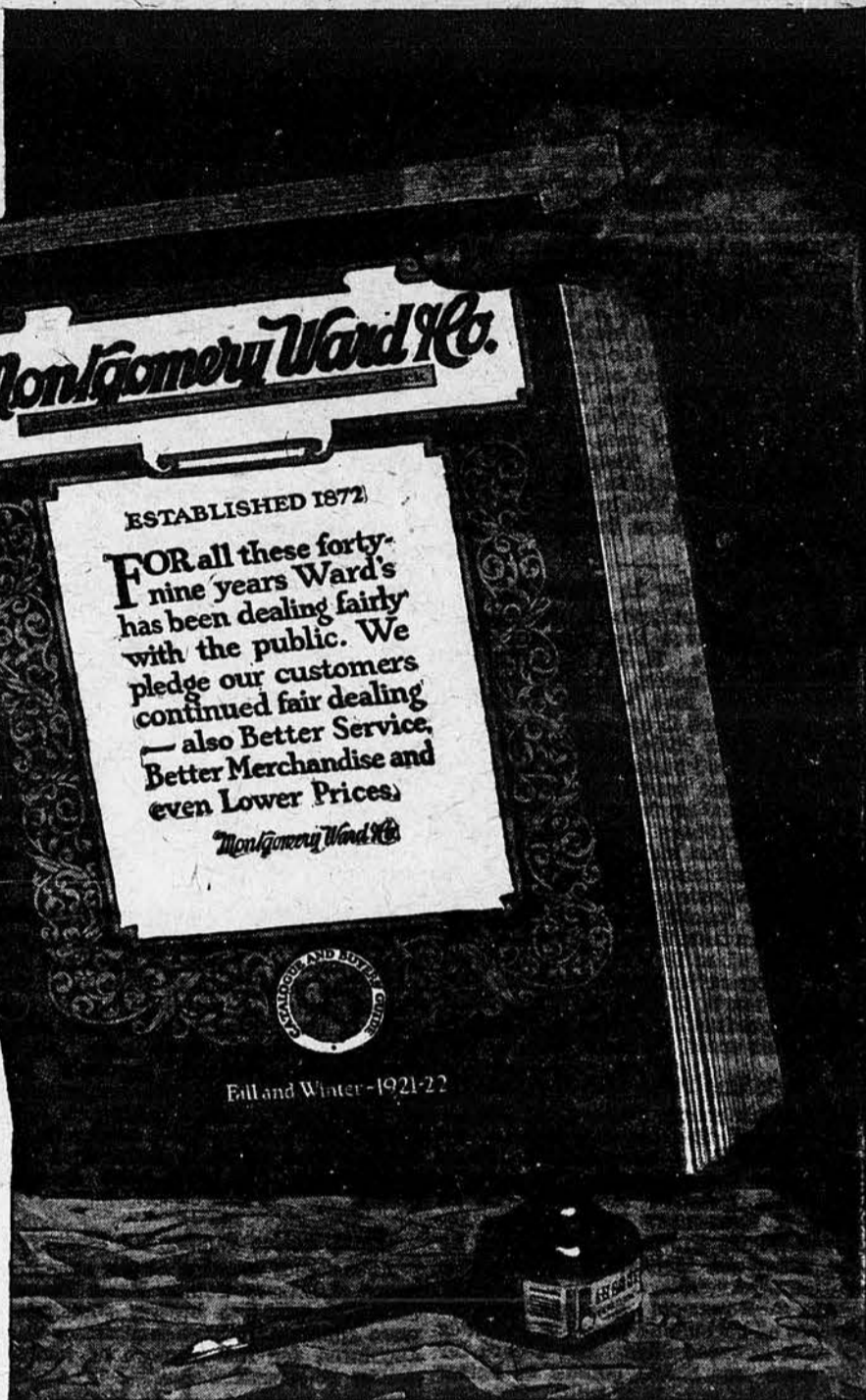
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The State Farm Bureau News

Crop Tests Recently Completed Under Direction of County Agents Show That Kansas Fulghum Oats and Kanred Wheat Made the Best Grain Yields

By Rural Contributing Editors

TWO fields of Kansas Fulghum oats in Washington county made very good yields when compared with varieties of local oats planted under the same conditions, according to John V. Hepler, Washington county agent. According to Mr. Hepler, Ed Wohler living 5 miles southeast of Greenleaf, reports that his Fulghum oats made 50 bushels to the acre, while the local variety of Red Texas oats made only 37½ bushels.

Another farmer, W. A. Wells of Mahaska, reported that his Fulghum oats made 42 bushels to the acre, while the local variety yielded only 29.5 bushels. Mr. Wells planted the Fulghum oats at the rate of 2 bushels an acre and his local variety of oats at the rate of 3 bushels an acre. They were planted on the same day and in the same field. In both cases the Fulghum oats ripened a week or 10 days before the local variety.

A New Day in Threshing

The small individual thresher is much in evidence this year in every part of Kansas. H. W. McBride, who lives near Newton, reports to the county agent that he has a 20-inch separator which is operated by a small tractor. This little machine he says will thresh 700 bushels of grain a day and only four teams are required to haul the bundles from the field.

"Four neighbors owning such a machine," says Mr. McBride, "can do their threshing whenever they are ready at no great expense and they do not have to spend a month helping their neighbors with a traveling or public thresher, in return when they ought to be plowing." Co-operation in work of this kind will do much to lighten farm tasks, reduce production costs, and at the same time speed up rush jobs.

Sedgwick Has Prize Winning Holstein

Sedgwick county has one of the top notchers of the Holstein world, according to E. J. Macy, county agent. Korndyke Caseholm Segis Beauty, a 3-year-old Holstein owned by F. H. Bock & Sons near Wichita, has received nearly \$75 in prizes offered by the American Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

As a 2-year-old she made 16.43 pounds of butter and gave 502.5 pounds of milk in seven days. Her record for 257 days was 536.21 pounds of butter and 13,908.6 pounds of milk. She carried a calf for 220 days out of the 257 days she was on test. These records won for her \$8.25 for fat production and \$6.25 for milk production. They also made her the state champion 2-year old.

As a junior 3-year old she made a seven-day record of 27.03 pounds of butter and 714.2 pounds of milk. On these records she was awarded \$7.50 for butterfat and \$22.50 for milk production. She also made a 30-day record as a junior 3-year old of 112.15 pounds of butter and 2,920.3 pounds of milk. She was awarded \$12.50 for butter production in the 30-day class, and \$17.50 for milk production. Her first calf was a bull and was sold for \$5 before the mother's value was known.

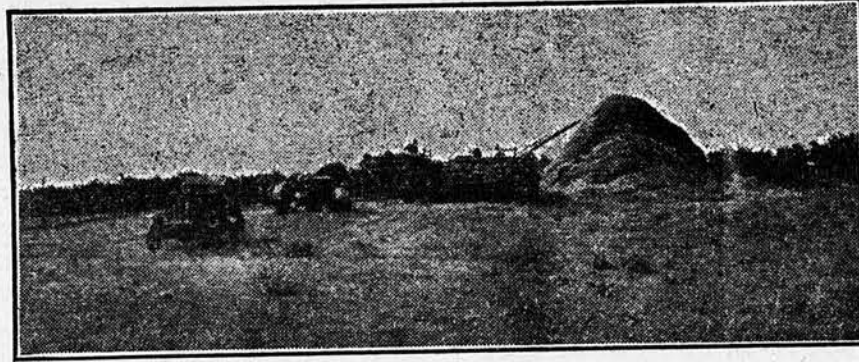
Pure Seed is in Demand

L. H. Rochford, Osage county agent, reports that there is considerable call for pure Kanred, Fulcaster and Harvest Queen seed wheat, as well as alfalfa seed. Mr. Rochford is asking farmers who have any of these seeds for sale to notify him. He is advising farmers to sow alfalfa not later than September 15.

A Whitewash That Disinfects

A whitewash that disinfects, kills mites and brightens the poultry house, is made as follows, according to Harry C. Baird, Ford county agent: Slack 5 quarts of rock lime with hot water to about the consistency of cream. To this, add 1 pint of crude carbolic acid, or zenoleum and 1 quart of kerosene, stir thoroly and dilute with twice its own volume of water.

Apply with either spray pump or brush. When properly prepared this solution serves three purposes, the ze-



Here is a Small Tractor Operating in a Very Satisfactory Way a 20-inch Separator on the Farm of H. W. McBride Near Newton in Harvey County.

noleum acts as a disinfectant, killing the germs, the kerosene penetrates the wood, destroying the mites and the lime whitens the walls, making the building sweet and light.

Hessian Fly Reported

The Hessian fly threatens to do a great deal of damage in Eastern Kansas this year, unless farmers plow their ground early, keep down volunteer wheat and wait until after October 10 to sow, according to R. O. Smith, Douglas county agent. Mr. Smith says entomologists have made investigations and have found that there is considerable infestation.

Cherokee Holstein Breeders to Organize

Holstein breeders in Cherokee county are planning a county breeders' association, according to Roy E. Gwin, county agent. A meeting for the purpose of organizing will be held early in September, Mr. Gwin says. He is asking all Holstein breeders and friends to watch for an announcement of the meeting, and is asking all those interested to leave their names at the farm bureau office in order that they may be kept in touch with developments.

Co-operative Buying for Harvey

At a recent meeting of the executive board of Harvey County Farm Bureau, three co-operative buying committees were appointed. These committees were appointed for the purpose of investigating co-operative buying of apples, coal and potatoes. J. L. Hefling and J. C. Nicholson compose the apple committee, Will Stewart and H. W. McBride the potato committee and A. H. Dart and Sam Krehbiel the coal committee.

Wheat Tests in Rooks County

Wheat variety tests conducted by Roy B. Dodrill, and Frank Hederhorst of Rooks county, show that Kanred wheat outyields other varieties from 5 to 6 bushels an acre, according to Kyle D. Thompson, county agent. All the varieties in the tests were planted and handled under exactly the same conditions, Mr. Thompson says. They were planted on the same day, in the same kind of soil and the same amount of seed was used for each crop.

The Dodrill plots were on upland and were pastured until late in the spring. The Hederhorst plots were on bottom land and were not pastured. In the test made by Mr. Dodrill the local variety of Kanred yielded 22.8 bushels an acre, Kanred seed from the outside produced 21.1 bushels, Kharkof, 16.3 bushels, Blackhull, 14.7 bushels and Turkey wheat, 13.2 bushels. In the tests made by Mr. Hederhorst, Kanred made 10.9 bushels, Blackhull, 9.8 bushels; P 706, 9 bushels; Local Turkey, 8.5; Turkey, 8.2; and Kharkof, 8.1.

Sweet Clover Improves the Soil

According to J. V. Hepler, Washington county agent, D. W. McAllister, who lives 6 miles southeast of Barnes, has been growing Sweet clover for 15 years and has found that it pays both for pasture and for increasing the yield of wheat on his land. Mr. Hepler says Mr. McAllister finds Sweet clover a better fertilizer than manure for

wheat. The Sweet clover stubble makes 5 bushels more an acre than the land beside it which had received a good coating of barnyard manure. Mr. McAllister sowed Sweet clover seed on the ground after the wheat had been drilled in in the fall, letting it cover naturally during the fall and winter. The next year the clover makes a rapid growth after the wheat is cut and is left to grow a second year.

Comanche Clubs to Celebrate

September 14 will be club day at the Comanche County Fair, according to Floyd V. Brower, county club leader. All club members in the county will be given complimentary tickets that day and will join in a club parade. They will also participate in judging of livestock, dressmaking and bread making. Cash prizes will be offered, Mr. Brower says. A large tent has been rented to be used for exhibits of club pigs and chickens.

Makes Money With Jerseys

A herd of Jerseys is a paying proposition in Cherokee county, according to Roy E. Gwin, county agent. Mr. Gwin says that John Brader of Sheridan township in that county, has a herd that is paying him 50 cents a day a cow. He is now milking 12 head and expects to increase the number to more than 20. He has quit raising wheat in order to have more room for feed and will devote his attention more exclusively to cows for the coming year, because he says they bring in a steadier and more substantial income than anything else he can have on the farm.

Novel Way to Protect Headers

According to Carl L. Howard, Ellis county agent, S. L. Bowly of Natoma, has a good method of protecting his header from the weather during the season when it is not in use. As soon as he finishes harvesting he removes the header barges from the trucks and turns them upside down over the header. The high sides of the barges are placed on the ground and the lower sides are placed together and fastened. This forms a shed over the header and affords it protection until the following season.

Hens Net Him \$5 a Year

One Rice county chicken raiser has a flock of more than 1,200 birds at the present time, according to W. B. Adair, county agent. Mr. Adair says that E. Kaselcak of Lyons, who is raising Single Comb White Leghorns, has been in the business for a number of years and has a flock of 100 hens from which he obtained an average of 180 eggs a hen over a period of one year. From November 1, 1920 to February 28, 1921 the hens produced \$267 worth of eggs which were sold at the local market. The feed cost for this period was about \$67 which gave a net return from the 100 hens of \$50 a month. The flock has made \$10 a hen over a period of two years. This makes a yearly production of \$5 a hen. Poultry experts consider \$2 a year a good average.

Marion Farmers Make Grain Tests

Kanred wheat has again proved itself superior to other varieties in

Marion county, according to Arthur L. Myers, county agent. Mr. Myers says that it makes a good showing on upland.

He reports that two variety tests were grown in the county this year. These were on the farms of J. F. Vaughn, ½ mile south of Canada, and W. E. Rupp, who lives 5 miles northwest of Canada. The following average yields were shown in the two tests: Kanred, 33.95 bushels an acre; Clark's Blackhull, 33.3; Kharkof, 30; Fulcaster, 29.2; Turkey, 28.3; Harvest Queen, 26.8, and P. 706, 24.75. This, Mr. Myers says, would indicate that Kanred, Clark's Blackhull and Kharkof are all better than pure Turkey wheat.

Miami Livestock Judging Team

The livestock judging team of Miami county has been selected by William H. Brooks, county agent. The boys who made the team and their club affiliations are: Cecil McCullough, Spring Ridge; Paul Wilson, Garfield; Kenneth Meade, Jingo and Eddie Brewer, Miami Center. Only three of the boys can compete and the other will be alternate, Mr. Brooks says.

Mr. Brooks reports also that the Spring Ridge girls' club will take part in the state contests for girls. The team, composed of Irene Pontious, Grace McCullough and Vivian Kershner, will give a demonstration on the care of clothing. In addition to the two teams there will be an exhibit of pigs and another of sewing work from Miami county.

From 0 to 25 Bushels an Acre

(Continued from Page 6.)

"The farmer who will put 200 pounds of fertilizer on black upland, in a few years will have soil as good as when the sod first was broken. That will hold true even on land that has been farmed for 25 to 30 years.

"Soon after I came here I planted alfalfa but I could not get a stand. Then I used fertilizer and I have been growing alfalfa successfully since. Fertilizer was my best aid in producing a bushel of corn that last year won the \$25 prize at the Lyon county fair."

Two tractors are used on this farm. A light machine is employed largely for plowing. Another tractor, a 14-28, occasionally is used for plowing but more often for road grading and operating a threshing machine. Mr. Shirky prefers the lighter tractor for field work as he says it is faster and less expensive.

"To the wheat grower a light tractor is worth a lot," said Mr. Shirky. "He can get his land plowed quickly no matter how hard the soil is, and early plowing pays. I consider my tractor the most valuable piece of machinery I possess."

"A truck is also mighty valuable. I have a light truck. During busy times it will take the place of three teams. This is especially true when hauling wheat. My farm is 8 miles from Madison and with my truck I can make seven trips a day. With a team I could not make more than two trips and the horses would be tired out."

"On the whole I have found power machinery profitable on my farm and I would not be without it. If handled carefully it will pay good returns on the investment because it speeds up work and enables a man to do much more than he could without it."

He has 70 head of Polled Herefords, mostly Beau Brummel stuff. The herd is featured by strong Anxiety breeding. In addition to his beef cattle, Mr. Shirky has 10 or 12 Jersey cows. These, he says, pay better than anything on the farm, and have been bringing him in a good income every year. Mr. Shirky breeds these cows to his Hereford bull and sells the calves, averaging around \$25 on each. Cream is marketed and the skim milk is fed to the calves and pigs.

The Shirky farm consists of 480 acres with 190 acres in cultivation. There are two big barns. One is a hay barn and is used exclusively for feeding, the hay being stored in the loft and in the center a runway in which the cattle may rest or stand while feeding.

Correct Lubrication Cuts Operating Costs

Friction is the deadly enemy which destroys farm machinery. Bearings, not correctly lubricated, wear quickly and too much power is wasted overcoming this friction. Tractor manufacturers, recognizing the importance of using the proper lubricating oil in the machines they manufacture, are coming more and more to the use of Polarine. On test blocks, and in actual field operation



has proved its worth in competition with all others. It is made in four grades, each of uniformly high quality, but differing in body, or viscosity—Polarine, Polarine Heavy, Polarine Medium Heavy, and Polarine Extra Heavy.

One of these grades or our Stanolind Tractor Oil will correctly lubricate your tractor. Consult the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) tractor chart below. It shows you exactly which oil you should use. Use it and cut operating costs.

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acoma	-P. H.	Case	12-25-P. E. H.	Holt Caterpillar 5 ton	-P. H.	Nilson	-P. H.	Trenam	12-24-S. T. O.
Allis-Chalmers	6-12-P. H.	Case	18-27-P. H.	Holt Caterpillar 10 Ton	-P. E. H.	Noble	-P. H.	Triumph	-S. T. O.
Allis-Chalmers	18-30-S. T. O.	Case	22-44-P. E. H.	Huber Light Four	-S. T. O.	Parrett	12-25-P. E. H.	Trundaar	-P. H.
All Work	-P. E. H.	Centipede	-P. M. H.	Illinois Super Drive	-P. E. H.	Parrett Motor Cultivator	-P. H.	Turner Simplicity	-P. E. H.
Appleton	-P. H.	Cletrae	-S. T. O.	Imperial	40-P. H.	Peoria	-P. E. H.	Twin City	12-20-P. H.
Atlas	-P. H.	C. O. D.	-S. T. O.	Indiana	5-10-P. H.	Pioneer	30-P. E. H.	Twin City	15-30-P. H.
Aultman-Taylor	15-30-P. H.	Coleman	16-30-P. E. H.	International	8-16-P. H.	Pioneer Special	-P. E. H.	Twin City	25-45-P. E. H.
Aultman-Taylor	22-35-P. E. H.	Common Sense	-S. T. O.	International Cultivator	-P. H.	Plow Boy & Plow Man	-S. T. O.	Twin City	40-65-P. E. H.
Aultman-Taylor	30-60-P. E. H.	Craig	15-25-S. T. O.	J-T	16-32-S. T. O.	Plow-Man	-P. E. H.	Twin City	60-90-P. E. H.
Aulson	-P. E. H.	Creeping Grip	-P. H.	Kardell 4 in 1	-S. T. O.	Pontiac	15-30-P. E. H.	Uncle Sam	20-30-S. T. O.
Austin	15-30-P. H.	Dakota No. 1	-P. H.	Kardell-Utility	8-16-P. H.	Port Huron	12-25-S. T. O.	Universal	1-4-P. H.
Austin	20-40-P. E. H.	Dakota No. 2	-P. H.	Keck-Gonnerman	-S. T. O.	Prairie Dog	-P. H.	Universal Cultivator	-P. H.
Automotive	15-25-P. H.	Dark Blue "J"	-P. E. H.	Kenison	-P. H.	Princess Pat	10-20-P. M. H.	Utilitor	-P. H.
Avery Motor Cultivator	-P. H.	Eagle	12-22-S. T. O.	Kinnard	-S. T. O.	Reed	-S. T. O.	Vail	10-20-S. T. O.
Avery	5-10-P. H.	Eagle	16-30-S. T. O.	Klumb	F-16-32-P. E. H.	Reeves	40-65-P. E. H.	Velie	12-20-S. T. O.
Avery	8-16-P. E. H.	Elgin	-P. H.	La Crosse	-S. T. O.	R. & P.	12-20-P. H.	Victory	-P. M. H.
Avery	12-25-P. E. H.	E. B.	12-20-P. H.	Lang	-S. T. O.	Reliable	10-20-P. E. H.	Wallis	-P. H.
Avery	18-36-P. E. H.	E. B. Motor Cultivator	-P. H.	Lauson	15-25-S. T. O.	Rex	12-25-P. H.	Wallis Cub	-P. H.
Avery	25-50-P. E. H.	E. B.	9-16-P. H.	Leader B	12-18-S. T. O.	Rumley Oil-Pull	12-20-P. E. H.	Waterloo Boy	-S. T. O.
Bailor Cultivator	-P. H.	Fair-Mor	-P. E. H.	Leader C	18-36-P. E. H.	Rumley Oil-Pull	16-30-P. E. H.	Waterloo Boy	12-25-S. T. O.
Bates Steel Mule	-S. T. O.	Farm Horse	18-30-P. E. H.	Leonard 4-Wheel Drive	-P. H.	Rumley Oil-Pull	20-40-P. E. H.	Wetmore	-P. H.
Bates Steel Mule	-S. T. O.	Farquhar	15-25-P. H.	Liberty	15-30-P. E. H.	Russell	12-24-P. H.	Wheat	-S. T. O.
Bates All-Steel	-S. T. O.	Farquhar	18-35-S. T. O.	Lightfoot	16-9-P. H.	Samson Iron Horse	-P. M. H.	Whitney	-S. T. O.
Bean Track Pull	-P. H.	Flour City Junior	-S. T. O.	Little Boss	15-30-P. H.	Samson Model "M"	-P. M. H.	Wisconsin	-P. E. H.
Beeman Garden Tractor	-P. M. H.	Fordson	22-P. H.	Little Giant	-P. H.	Sandusky	-S. T. O.	World-Auto Tiller	-P. H.
Beltrall	-P. H.	Four Wheel Drive Fitch	-P. E. H.	Magnet	-P. H.	Shawnee	-P. H.	W-S-M	-P. E. H.
Beuser	-S. T. O.	Franklin	-P. H.	Merry Garden Cultivator	-P. H.	Short Turn	-S. T. O.	Yankee	12-25-S. T. O.
Best Tracklayer	40-P. E. H.	Frick	12-25-S. T. O.	Midwest	-P. E. H.	Square Turn	15-30-P. E. H.	Yuba Ball-Tread	-P. H.
Best Tracklayer	75-P. E. H.	Giant	-P. E. H.	Minneapolis	-P. H.	Standard	-P. H.		
Big Boss	20-40-P. E. H.	Gile	-S. T. O.	Mogul	10-20-S. T. O.	Strait	-P. H.		
Big Four	20-35-P. E. H.	Gile	-S. T. O.	Moline Universal D	9-18-P. H.	Tank Tread	-P. H.		
Boite	-P. E. H.	G-O	14-28-P. H.	Motor Cultivator	-P. H.	Tiga	15-27-P. H.		
Boring	-P. H.	Grain Bolt	15-35-P. H.	National	-S. T. O.	Titan	10-20-S. T. O.		
Brillion	-P. H.	Gray	-P. H.	New Britain No. 1	-P. M. H.	Titan	15-30-S. T. O.		
Buffalo Pitts	-P. E. H.	Hack Auto-Plow	15-30-P. E. H.	Neverslip	30-18-P. H.	Tom Thumb	-S. T. O.		
Bull	12-24-S. T. O.	Hieder	-P. H.	New Hart Farr	-P. E. H.	Topp-Stewart	-P. H.		
Burnoil	15-30-P. E. H.	Hollis-M	-P. H.	Nichols Shepard	-S. T. O.	Toro Cultivator	-P. H.		
Capital	-P. E. H.					Townsend	12-25-P. E. H.		
Case Cultivator	12-P. H.								
Case A & B	10-18-P. H.								
Case A	10-20-P. H.								

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 P.—Polarine.
 P. H.—Polarine Heavy.
 P. M. H.—Polarine Medium Heavy.
 P. E. H.—Polarine Extra Heavy.
 S. T. O.—Stanolind Tractor Oil.

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Purebred Stock a Feature

Kansas State Fair Abounds in Educational Exhibits

BY A. L. SPONSER

THE 21st Annual Kansas State Fair will open at Hutchinson, September 17 and will close the Friday night following.

Purebred livestock forms the basis of this fair as it does at all other state fairs. All breeds will be represented and the contest for blue ribbons promises to be close, interesting and valuable to the livestock breeders as well as the spectators. This building is provided with seating for 2000 people. A band will provide music during the hours of judging. Practically the same program will be going on in the Swine pavilion and Sheep pavilion where judging of swine will begin Monday afternoon. Judging in the Horse and Mule department will occur Tuesday and Wednesday.

Judging is Educational

In every fair the judging affords the best opportunity to get the full advantage of the educational benefits. It is there that the livestock is out by classes and the differences between the exhibits may be observed. It is by this system of comparison that all progress is made in livestock breeding—in fact the system of comparison is used in all departments of the fair.

One of the greatest features in the livestock show this year will be the exhibit from the Sni-A-Bar Farm of the Kansas City Star to demonstrate the benefit to be derived by using purebred bulls on common cows. It is proving to be one of the most practicable breeding farms in America. All of the stalls and pens will be filled with livestock representatives of all the foremost breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine in the United States. It is the natural place to study breeds and types and is the meeting place of the breeder and the buyer.

The exhibits of the Boys' and Girls' clubs of the state in both the Livestock and Farm Products departments promise to be larger than ever before. The Federal Government as well as the

state government is backing the boys and girls in this work and the results of their work are to be seen at the Kansas State Fair. A remarkable variety of farm products will be shown—several counties making displays as well as business firms and individuals.

Last year the Kansas State Fair had more than 1,500 exhibitors who made more than 8,000 entries in the various departments and this year will eclipse all former records.

The entertainment in front of the grandstand will be the best there has been for years, largely because of the revival of the interest in racing. The races are better filled than for several years and good races with close and spirited finishes are inevitable. Approved vaudeville acts will intersperse the racing heats. Tuesday is Derby Day and the thoroughbreds will be the feature, there being six running races scheduled for that day. At night there will be shown the great pyrotechnic spectacle "Montezuma," depicting most vividly and gorgeously the last stand of the Aztecs. Eight bands will play pleasingly for the benefit of the public during the days and evenings of the Kansas State Fair. Automobile racing will occur Friday afternoon. Some of the greatest drivers in the world will be seen in this program.

Many Attractions—This Year

The State fairgrounds and buildings are equipped with city water, electric light, telephone and telegraph stations and sanitary toilets. One of the big new features this year so far as the comfort of the people is concerned is the big "City of Tents," where good beds at reasonable prices may be obtained for a day or for the week.

The grounds are located in the North part of the city of Hutchinson and are served by an electric double track railway and a spur of the Santa Fe Railway for freight purposes. They are in attractive form and decorated with American flags which fly from 100 poles.

Better Credit System Coming

A plan to bring about an intermediate credit system between the short-time commercial loan made by banks and the long-time loan made on land is being reduced to a bill which Senator Capper will soon introduce in the Senate. The purpose is to meet the credit need of many farmers and stockmen for loans ranging from six months to three years such as the average bank is not expected to provide. Senator Capper recently outlined his plan for these better credit facilities to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, from whom he has received the following interesting letter:

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of June 9 inquiring as to bearing of our credit facilities upon the distribution of farm produce and for my views as to the remedies proposed.

"For purposes of discussion, the types of credit needed in the agricultural industry may be divided into the following classes:

"Loans up to six months for either production or marketing annual produce.

"Loans between six months and 12 months for these purposes.

"Loans from one year to three years for producing and marketing of cattle.

"Loans from one year to three years for farm equipment.

"Long-term loans for purchase and improvement.

"Obviously, all of these needs are partially covered by the farmers' own capital, and all of these fields are partially covered by present credit machinery, and some of them fully. All of these credit areas are suffering in various degrees because of the present war-born famine in capital just as are also building, railways and other industries. This situation is getting steadily better with liquidation of high prices, and therefore a reduction in the total value of capital needed.

"Organization farm credits up to six months are covered by the Federal Reserve System, and its smooth working depends only upon the member banks and the Federal Reserve Boards. This system, however, being a mobilization

of the demand deposits of the country, cannot be called upon for loans of more than six months on agricultural paper without jeopardizing the whole commercial banking structure—upon the safety of which the farmer is greatly concerned.

"The long-term mortgage loans are with the alterations proposed in Congress well organized thru the balance wheel of the Federal Farm Loan Banks. Some farmers could provide more of their needs in other directions if they would take greater advantage of the system instead of reliance upon short-term loans.

"I am convinced that if competent inquiry were made it would prove that great deficiencies lie in our agricultural credit organization in the systematic provision for those needs mentioned between the terms of six months and three years; that is, credits that fall outside the area of both Federal Reserve and the Federal Farm Loan Banks.

"I am convinced that six months is too short for farm paper in a great number of cases. The farmer often has to borrow from planting time to some months after harvest unless his produce is to be forced into the markets just after harvest instead of over the crop year. This matter has added importance at the present time because of the recent heavy losses to the farmers, because of the large carry-overs, because the poverty of foreign buyers tends to delay their buying until their own crops are exhausted, and thus necessitates our farmer holding on longer unless he would depreciate his price. Cattle obviously cannot be handled on six months' credit. The alarming increase in tenant farming gives warranty for execution of credit facilities for equipment thru which he might be helped into an ownership.

"We have been endeavoring to meet temporary and acute situations by mobilizing the private capital such as the cattle and cotton pools. I believe some sort of definite organization should be set up for mobilizing credit to cover shortage in this special area in the same sense that the Federal Reserve organizes very short credits, and the Federal Farm Loan Banks mobilize long mortgage credits. Such credits should be supplied from investment capital of the country rather than from the commercial pool. Such a proposal is not paternalistic any more than are the other two systems. As to the precise method, whether by organizing a new department in the Federal Farm Loan Banks, or otherwise, requires much thought and investigation, but such a system is, I believe, needed and is entirely feasible." Herbert Hoover.

Tractors West, Oxen East

While thousands of tractors are reported to be on their way west, shipped to farmers from Eastern manufacturers, there is a representative of Connecticut farmers in Kansas City buying oxen to work on Connecticut farms. This man is C. F. Colcoid, an Illinois farmer, who also operates in Connecticut, and represents farmers there.

Mr. Colcoid attends the sales at the stock yard, keeping on the look-out for old steers which would not be very good as beef cattle but which are usable as work cattle. These he buys and sends back to Connecticut, where they are auctioned off to farmers. Owing to the condition of the hilly country he states that they are the most satisfactory motive power for pulling plows and farm machines.

Mr. Colcoid's peculiar mission has

attracted the attention of many farmers who come into the yards with stock and he has been the butt of jests at the old-fashioned means used "back East" when the West is turning rapidly to motorized farm machinery. In reply to these humorous remarks he said: "You know Connecticut farmers are a little old-fashioned. It is a common practice among these Yankee farmers in the old New England states to cut grain by hand and to plow with a team of oxen. All these cattle which I send back are auctioned off by the head, some farmers coming as far as 50 miles to attend the sales."

To Study Dairy Problems

The National Dairy Marketing Committee of Eleven is made up as follows: C. Bechtelheimer, Waterloo, Ia., president of the Iowa Creamery association, Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich., president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, Fred H. Harvey, Galt, Cal., a director of the California Milk Producers' association, Harry Hartke, Erlanger, Ky., a director of the Queen City Milk Producers' association, C. L. Hawley, Salem, Ore., State Dairy and Food Commissioner, E. B. Heaton, Wheaton, Ill., director of the Dairy Marketing Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Henry Krumrey, Plymouth, Wis., president of the Wisconsin Cheese Federation, C. Larsen, Chicago, Ill., director of the Dairy Products Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural association, John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa., vice-president of the Dairyman's League, Inc., H. B. Nickerson, Elk River, Minn., a director of the Twin City Milk Producers' association and president of the Minnesota Co-operative Creamery association, Richard Patten, Boston, Mass., managing director of the New England Milk Producers' association.

The Committee of Eleven is appointed by President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation with "the advice and consent of the National Milk Producers' association," as provided in the resolution adopted by the National Dairy Marketing Conference in Chicago on May 4, 1921. The committee will meet soon, organize and begin its investigations.

Machinery Exhibits at Topeka

There's going to be a mighty good machinery exhibit at the Free Fair in Topeka this year according to reports coming out of the office of the managers of this fair.

There will be exhibits of silos, silage cutters, hay balers, grinders, cream separators, power washers, concrete mixers, grain shockers, road working machinery, pumps of all kinds, farm electric plants, refrigerators, septic tanks and all kinds of sanitary equipment, and a variety of other exhibits which will be of tremendous interest and value to the farmer interested in machinery or other engineering devices.

There will be several new things shown this year in the way of tractors which will gladden the hearts of those who are looking for new things in this line. Several companies plan to show the very latest developments in the tractor industry, and the best way to get in touch with the new things is to be at the fair.

There will be also the regular line of farm implements with all the very latest improvements, and there will be plenty of men accompanying these exhibits to demonstrate just how they work in the field. It's going to be a real fair.

Let the Judge Help You

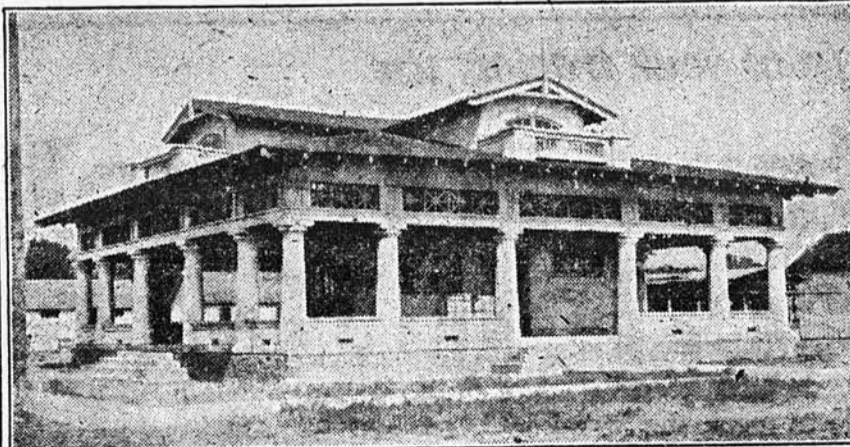
J. H. FRANDSEN

When you go into the show ring this year to watch your favorite stock while being judged, be sure to learn all that you can from personal observation. However, inasmuch as the principal educational value of having a class of animals judged is in the explanations that can be made as to just why the animals were placed as they were, no judge should be permitted to call a certain class finished until full and complete explanation of his placings have been made to interested persons. The officials generally fully recognize the educational value of fairs, and should therefore, whenever possible, make it convenient for judges to make careful explanations of the reasons for the placings. To do less is to neglect an excellent opportunity to make the fair truly educational.

Pigs prefer clean drinking water. Slats on the trough will keep the porkers from wallowing.

Swat the rooster after the breeding season. He's worth more in a potpie than in the flock.

Capper Headquarters at Hutchinson



EVERY visitor at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson is invited to make free use of the Capper building. It is equipped with writing room, comfort stations for men and women and chairs where you can rest. Representatives of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be present to help the visitors in every possible way. The building is located right in the center of things, and is a convenient place for meeting your friends. Senator Capper hopes that the fullest possible use will be made of the building this year; it is dedicated to the service of the general public.

The strong root system and heavy top growth produced by fertilizer protect your wheat crop

from freezing and heaving. As a result more plants survive the winter and this means a bigger yield



Make your wheat crop safe—with fertilizer

THE fall growing season for winter wheat is short at its best—particularly so when you sow late to avoid the Hessian Fly. Plenty of available plant food must be supplied to develop a heavy top growth and a strong root system as a protection against heaving and freezing.

A liberal use of fertilizer containing ammonia (to give the plant a quick start and promote top growth), phosphoric acid (to increase root growth, plump the grain and hasten maturity), and potash (to stiffen the straw and aid in starch formation), is your best assurance of a good wheat crop.

Experiments conducted by the Agricultural Colleges of the leading winter wheat states have conclusively shown an average increase in yield of *80 bushels of better quality wheat for each ton of fertilizer used.*

Make your wheat crop safe—with fertilizer. Use it liberally. Use high analysis fertilizers—they mean more plant food for your money.

Buy Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers—containing 14% or more of plant food. Order immediately from the local Swift dealer or write our nearest sales division.

Swift & Company, Dept. 97
(Fertilizer Dept.)
National Stock Yards, Ill.

Dealers who are now selling or could sell fertilizer should write for our proposition. Your territory may be open



Dependable Fertilizers

The Swift reputation—maintained for more than 50 years—of making every product the best of its kind, stands back of every bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are Swift products. This simple statement is your convincing assurance of dependability.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are made by an organization which has all of the resources to make fertilizers right—trained chemists, agricultural experts, manufacturing equipment, abundance of raw materials.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are evenly mixed. Every bag is delivered to you in perfect mechanical condition. They drill freely.

Twenty-four large factories, located at advantageous shipping points, insure prompt and certain deliveries.

Look for the Red Steer on every bag you buy. It is your guarantee of highest quality.

“IT PAYS TO USE THEM”



You'll get somewhere with a pipe and P. A.!

Start fresh all over again at the beginning! Get a pipe!—and forget every smoke experience you ever had that spilled the beans!

For a jimmy pipe, packed brimful with Prince Albert, will trim any degree of smokejoy you ever registered! It's a revelation! You never puffed such delightful, satisfying flavor; or, such fragrance! Why—you just want to eat the zephyry smoke—it's so fascinatingly good!

Put a pin in here! Prince Albert can't bite your tongue or parch your throat. Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process. So, just pass up any old idea you may have stored away that you can't smoke a pipe! We tell you that you can—and just have the time of your life on every fire-up—if you play Prince Albert for packing!

Prince Albert is sold in toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors and in pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener tops.



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All Set For Kansas Free Fair

Big Show at Topeka September 12 to 17 Has Many New Attractions—Record Breaking Exhibits Are Expected

WITH the Kansas Free Fair only a little more than a week away all is in readiness for what Phil Eastman, secretary, says will be the biggest show of its kind ever held in Topeka. Every phase of the agricultural life of the state will be represented and many new features have been added.

The housing facilities for livestock have been made much more attractive and convenient and the fair is in a position to give the best of care to all entries. During the summer a large judging pavilion was erected between the cattle and horse barns, with a seating capacity of more than 1,000 persons. In addition three barns for nurse cows have been built. On the west side of the grounds two swine judging pavilions have been built to replace the tents used last year and a big cinder road laid out in front of the hog barns. A building to house the baby clinic has also been erected and some of the other permanent structures improved.

To divert traffic from in front of the horse and cattle barns a new cinder road has been constructed and the space immediately in front of the barns will be fenced off.

Departments Well Filled

During the last of August there was a flood of entries and Secretary Eastman announces that the various departments are all well filled. The cattle and horse shows will be exceptionally good this year. Great interest will center in the swine show because of the three big futurities, Poland China, Duroc Jersey and Chester White. These futurities which carry large purses, will attract some of the best hogs in the country. In addition the prizes offered in the regular show are very attractive and will bring many fine herds to the fair.

Much attention is being given to the display of agricultural products and the entries in this show are large and varied. Kansas produced some excellent crops this year and this display will give repeated evidence of that fact. The display of textiles and art work also will be of high class.

One of the big features of the Kansas Free Fair will be the machinery exhibit. Early in August practically every lot had been contracted for insuring the largest machinery show in the history of the Kansas Free Fair. In this will be found every labor saving machine designed for farm use, including tractors, trucks, gasoline engines, electric light and power plants, automobiles, threshing machines and dozens of others.

There are dozens of things that will delight and interest the boys and girls. For the tiny tots Cho-Cho, the health

clown, will be a never-ending delight. And for the older boys and girls are the club contests, the girls' milking contest, the boys' judging contest, the spelling and music contests, club demonstrations for the girls and the baby beef contest.

For the entertainment and instruction of older persons will be the special programs at the People's Pavilion in the afternoons and evenings. Special speakers will talk on interesting subjects and contests will be held. The older folks will also enjoy the baby clinics and the fitter families contest.

The farmer who has a bent for tossing horse shoes at an iron peg will have a chance to show his skill in the Kansas horseshoe pitchers' tournament which will be held Tuesday, September 13. Prizes are offered for both doubles and singles. The fiddlers will also have a chance to show their skill in the old fiddlers' contest which will be a big feature.

Classy Horse Races

But don't forget the strictly entertainment side of the Free Fair. Secretary Eastman promises fair visitors something entirely new and novel this season and predicts that there will be a real thrill every minute.

Every afternoon during the first four days of the fair some classy horse races will be held. For one race every day a purse of \$1,000 will be hung up and this will attract some of the best horseflesh in the state. The feature race of the week, the Kansas Derby, 1 1/2 miles, will be run Monday afternoon, the opening day. This is the Kansas Free Fair classic and the galloping thoroughbreds always bring the crowd to its feet cheering as they dash by the judges' stand.

The other races will be in the same class and there will be plenty of opportunity for lovers of good horseflesh to see the slender legged beauties go thru their paces during the week.

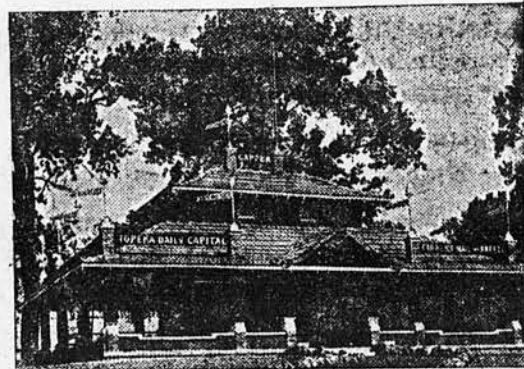
While horse races are always popular and pull big it seems that every human being has an overwhelming desire to see men race in motor cars. Perhaps, it is because of the danger involved or the terrific speed at which the racers travel that compels interest. At least the crowds always go wild when the cars, driven at a terrific pace, tear around the track.

To meet this demand Secretary Eastman has arranged for automobile racing the last two days of the fair and has booked some of the fastest dirt track racers in the country.

For the evening entertainment the attractions are new this year. Twelve big circus acts have been booked for the fair. These will be staged on the two big platforms across the track open.

(Continued on Page 25.)

Capper Headquarters at Topeka



THE Capper building on the grounds of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka will be the common meeting place of the visitors this year, as usual. Every man, woman and child who attends this fair is invited to make the best possible use of its advantages. There is ample space provided where you can rest, with free chairs, drinking water, a reading room and comfort stations for men and women. It is just the place where you can meet your friends. The building has the advantage of being located in a central part of the fair grounds, being not far from the entrance and in a reasonable walking distance of all of the exhibits. Representatives of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be on hand at all times to answer questions and to be of assistance to the visitors in every possible way. With the big attendance which is assured at the Topeka fair this year, it is likely that the building will be of more value to the general public than ever. It is the wish of the management that it be used to the greatest possible extent.

Prosperity Is On the Way

Farmers Picnic at Wamego and Talk Good Times

BY ROY R. MOORE

WAMEGO is the natural county seat of Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie counties. It should not be inferred that the two big counties have amalgamated and that Alma and Westmoreland have faded away or that they have given up their official titles—for they haven't. They are still very much in evidence.

But when it comes to the staging of a fair, fall festival or merely a picnic, in which the residents of both counties are expected to participate, Wamego is the only town considered. It's the natural location anyhow, for it's on the bank of the Kaw River, the boundary line between the two big cattle-raising counties.

How the Place Was Chosen

The paragraphs above are merely a prelude or sort of explanation as it were as to why the Farmers' Union of the two counties decided to hold their second annual picnic in Wamego. In the Kansas language, it was "some picnic." There wasn't any official count on the number in attendance. But if the thousands of motor cars parked in the streets, in the alleys and clear out to the outskirts along the country roads, afforded any criterion, there must have been 8,000 visitors. The city marshal whose principal duty was to keep the cars off the sidewalk, or out of the stores, believed there were 10,000 present. He declared that he had counted that many automobiles.

It was not a gathering staged to bemoan the fact that wheat was not bringing \$3, corn \$1.50 nor hogs \$16. Neither did C. S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union, touch upon the subject. A year ago when war-time prices began to slump, no farmers' meeting would have been complete without a speaker whose remarks were not somewhat socialistic and vituperative.

But that was not true at the recent picnic in Wamego. Everyone was in a happy frame of mind. The crowd of well-dressed men and women, young men and young women, boys and girls—all reflected the change in the Kansas atmosphere from a year ago. It reflected prosperity and a change in mental attitude. Those manufacturers back East who were caught a year ago just like the Kansas farmers with plenty of goods to sell but no markets, ought to have been present just for the inspiration they would have received. They would have gone home with fresh resolve to get down to business—for that big crowd in Wamego was a direct refutation of the oft-repeated statement lately that the farmer is on a buying strike and was not on the market for anything but the bare necessities of life.

Many Farmers Buying Motor Cars

It is granted that maybe the farmers won't buy as many luxuries as formerly and it's likely going to take some more salesmanship than formerly in getting orders, but they are going to buy—in fact they are buying now. Among those thousands of motor cars parked in and around Wamego, there was a mighty "sprinkling" of bright glistening new ones and they were not all small ones either.

There is simply prosperity in the air in that section of the state. The wheat was good, and the corn crop is a bumper one that even hot winds can't ruin. In fact the corn crop is spoiling the scenery along the highways. The motorist can see ahead down a narrow lane that is bounded on both sides by nothing but fields of corn.

No, they are not going to burn corn this winter for fuel around Wamego altho goodness knows there is enough in the Kaw Valley to make the tons of coal that will be mined by the Kansas miners look sick in comparison. They are going to make corn bring a dollar by feeding it to hogs and cattle. It's true that corn isn't much for scenery but when it comes to providing the "wherewithall" to pay off the mortgage, or for buying lumber for a new barn or purchasing a new tractor, it is only surpassed by wheat.

But to get back to the picnic. At 9:30 in the morning there was the novelty contest for children. At 10:30 there was a ball game between the

local Farmers' Union organizations of Pottawatomie and Fremont. By 10:40 a. m. Captain McLean had arrived from the Kansas Industrial school with 50 of his best athletes who did all sorts of stunts, such as pyramids, wall scaling, and the like.

At 12 o'clock, there was the basket dinner in the big city park. At 1 o'clock, Marshall's band of Topeka gave its first concert of the day. Then in rapid succession, came the Children's parade from the city park to the Columbian theater, the address by President Barrett, the all-star ball game between Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties, another concert by Marshall's band and the beginning of the platform dance. At 5 p. m. there came the water sports—for the Wamego city park has one of the best swimming pools in the state. In these events Captain McLean's boys from the Kansas Industrial school gave exhibitions of fancy diving and swimming. After supper Senator Alfred

Docking made a speech. At night there was a big platform dance and another concert by Marshall's band. It was certainly a big day in Wamego.

Farmers Must Stand for Rights

American producers "must oppose any effort on the part of the interests to place farm products on the tariff free list," said a telegram sent this week by five Senators from Western states to the Southern Tariff association meeting at Greensboro, N. C.

The telegram was signed by Senators Gooding, Idaho; McNary, Oregon; Capper, Kansas; Johnson, California, and Nicholson, Colorado, and said it must be made clear to leaders of both political parties "that agriculture and its affiliated industries are entitled to the same consideration as the manufacturers."

Is Your Baby Worth 15 Cents?

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

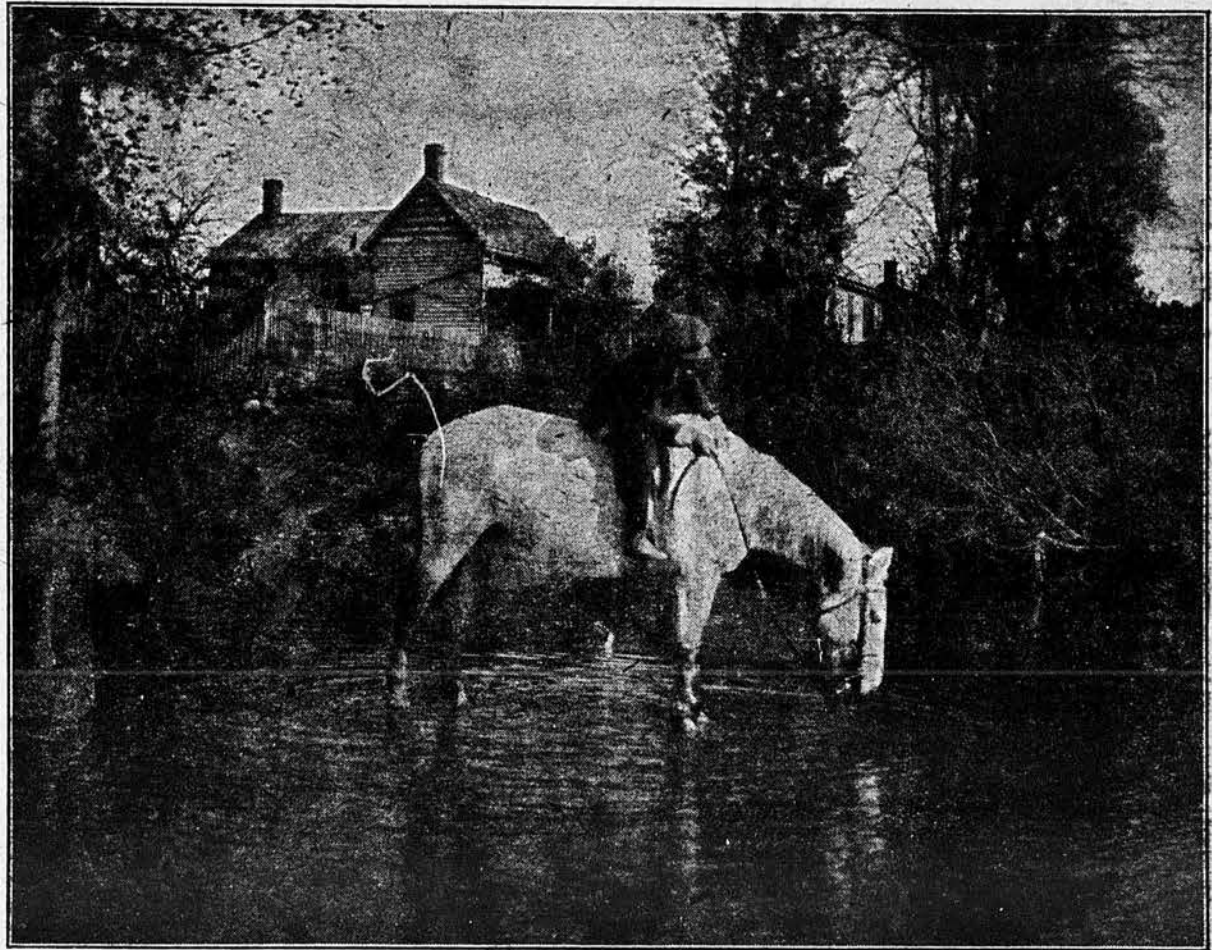
Unless it has proper care and food no baby can develop to the fullest extent. The mother must have knowledge of its needs and how to meet them. To

the young mother this information is very necessary. She is eager to get it. Sometimes she meets with difficulty.

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

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

Harvest machinery likely needs repairs to put it in good condition. Harvest time will come all too quickly. The machine put in good condition now will save delay then.



FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE

They are *your* Pictures

It is when the picture shows something that *you* are interested in, that *to you*, it becomes worth while. You do not, perhaps, care anything about taking pictures (though many people think it great fun) but the pictures themselves you do care for when they are of people or places or things that are yours or that you are interested in.

There's a personal, human touch in pictures of your home, your children, your broad meadows and your fine cattle. There's interest to you in pictures that tell the story of your auto trip, your camping party or of the picnic where your children had so good a time.

It is because such pictures have the personal appeal that, in millions of homes, the snap-shot album has become the most thought of book in all the house.

Picture taking is very simple with a Kodak or Brownie, and less expensive than you think.

Ask your dealer or write us for the 1921 catalogue of Kodaks and Brownies. It's free.

Eastman Kodak Company

Rochester, N. Y., *The Kodak City.*

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy wondered why the hired man was such a generous guy, but he soon got wise and evened up the score just about right



For Our Young Readers

A Pelican's Nest is a Huge Affair

BY DELPHIA PHILLIPS



THEY are a solemn-looking lot of youngsters, these pelicans leaving their nests for the outside world; but pelicans look solemn at any age. These young pelican folks were nested on the island of Anacapa, off the coast of California. The nests in which they are hatched are huge affairs of brush and weed stalks, as you may see in the picture. In some instances, the nest is a pile of sand heaped about 8 inches high, and 14 inches in diameter. The nest sometimes is slightly hollowed and lined with sticks. The sand nest is that of the white pelican, and there are two eggs, rarely four. The egg is a little more than 3 inches long and is chalky white.

The nest here shown is that of the brown pelican and contains from two to five eggs. Occasionally, this species builds its nest in a tree, but it is still a bulky mass. The youngsters look quite white in the picture, but later they will become a brownish gray. The color of all pelicans varies in winter and summer, as a special coat is worn for the mating season.

Before long, these solemn youngsters will be flying low over the Pacific, looking for fish. They usually are accompanied by one of their parents until they are grown. This species of pelican has an odd habit of flying one behind another in regular formation. Five or six wing strokes are taken by all simultaneously, followed by soaring which lasts until the leader gives the signal for more wing strokes.

Can You Guess?

Boys and girls who can tell why the letter 'K' is like flour may send their answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, To-



pika, Kan. To the six boys and girls who answer first we will send packages of postcards.

Solution August 6 puzzle—Books of the Bible—Numbers, Kings, Ruth and Exodus. The winners are Lida Breneman, Blanche Hamon, Letty Workman, Edith Hill, Alvin Cornelsen and Robert Goodman.

Solution August 13 puzzle—Three Bones—Backbone, Soupbone and Wishbone. The winners are Randal Smith, Felice Hughs, Harry Kennedy, Francis

Nash, Leona Swomley and Elizabeth Paul.

Solution August 20 puzzle—Parts of a House—Windows, Floors, Eaves and Steps. The winners are Maurice Berger, Remick Cooley, Walter Allen, Avis Allen, Wyona Dingus and Frieda Kruckenberg.

Letters to a Small Farm Girl

Dear Annie: Do you like to play with stick horses? You see, this cousin playmate of mine, being a boy, objected to being drafted into the service of the playhouse all the time. He wanted adventure, more than he could find in ironing doll clothes. He liked to play Indian and Cowboy and Soldier—anything that required "wild horses."

At first I did not like being swept away for a day from the peace of the playhouse into the ambush of the wheat field, but I soon learned that if he was to help me with my playhouse then I, too, must be a squaw or a

cowgirl or whatever he wished. You and I have heard a lot about going "fifty-fifty"—that is, being willing to do the fair thing and not always expecting things to be done our way. "Fifty-fifty" is learning to "give in" a part of the time. It works in the play world just the same as in life. And after I had played stick horse for a while I enjoyed it as thoroly as ever my cousin did.

We had a herd of stick horses, all named and all haltered with twine. We turned them out to pasture in the morning, if they were not needed in a raid or battle, and after "breaking" them, we led them to the water tank for a drink. Then we would tie them in the stalls in the barn. We enjoyed this immensely. So, I think, did the stick horses; at least they never became unruly. But my father must have looked at it from a different viewpoint. He would come in from the field at noon and before he could feed his really-truly horses, he must first untie all the stick horses and take them out. But he was patient; no doubt he remembered his own stick horse days, and he never broke them nor threw them away.

Then there was my sister's cow. Bossy was prized more highly than an ordinary stick horse, for she was the spoke of a wagon wheel. My sister liked her so much that when we moved away she insisted that her "cow" go too.

I don't remember what became of Bossy. Perhaps she died of old age. But I do know that I learned to like stick horses and I also learned that if I was to be happiest I must not expect always to have everything done my way. I learned, too, that other folks have ideas equally as good as mine. Lovingly your friend,

Margaret Ann.

My kitty's name is Tom. If I sit down on the steps to put on my overshoes Tom pushes against me and tries to crawl into my lap. When I empty the separator, Tom pushes against my shoe. He wants some milk and he gets it.

Hiawatha, Kan.

Oh You Skinny!



Why stay thin as a rail? You don't have to! And you don't have to go through life with a chest the tailor gives you; with legs you can hardly stand on. And what about that stomach that pinches every time you try a square meal? Are you a pill-feeder?

Do you expect Health and Strength in tablet form—through pills, potions and other exploded pills? You can't do it—it can't be done.

The only way to be well is to build up your body—all of it, through Nature's methods—not by pampering the stomach. It is not fate that is making you a failure; it's that poor emaciated body of yours; your hair-thickness shows plain in your face, and the world loves healthy people. So be HEALTHY—STRONG—VITAL. That's living. Mention the ailments upon which you wish Special Information and send with a 10c piece (one cent) to help pay postage, to my Special Tailor Fitness and my book "Promotion and Consumption of Health, Strength and Mental Energy." Don't get it off—send for my Free Book Right Now.

LIONEL STRONGFORT
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Book On DOG DISEASES

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Electric Wheel Co., 31 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

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The wonderful new Radiator-Boiler that warms the whole house with one economical fire

NO matter where you live, or how your house is heated, sit down today and send for this beautiful free book about ARCOLA.

You have never seen a heating plant anything like ARCOLA; it is a new and entirely different scientific development.

Does the work of half a dozen stoves

ARCOLA is Boiler and Radiator combined. Enough healthful hot water warmth radiates from it to keep a big living room comfortable in the coldest weather. American Radiators connected with it by small pipes warm the other rooms. The hot-water tank in the kitchen may be attached, supplying an abundance of hot water for washing and bathing—all you want and all the time.

Sounds almost too good to be true, doesn't it? Yet thousands of owners have tested ARCOLA in their own homes during the past two winters and have proved that its performance far surpasses our claims. In from three to five average winters ARCOLA will pay for itself in the coal it saves—and think of the comfort of having every room warm with an even temperature all the time instead of a house too hot in some spots and freezing in others.

ARCOLA means only one fire to tend; no dust; no gas; no smoke. It burns any fuel you want to use and burns only a little more than a single old-fashioned stove.

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Makers of the famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators
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Branches and Showrooms in principal cities.

Ideal ARCOLA Heating Outfits



Merely clip the coupon and mail

The Heating Contractor near you is an agent for ARCOLA and can tell you how surprisingly little it will cost installed in your home. See him on your next trip to town. Meanwhile sit right down and send for your copy of the ARCOLA book. It answers all your questions.

It shows just how ARCOLA can be installed in a 4, 5, 6 or 7-room house without the slightest disturbance to the family. It contains the experiences of ARCOLA owners and is illustrated with reproductions of beautiful paintings in full color.

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816 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

By mail and without obligation, send me your free book about ARCOLA.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

We have used wild grapes, usually, for their juice only. It makes the best of jelly, especially if it is moderated somewhat by the addition of some apple juice. This year we plan to make some grape butter from the grapes from which the juice is taken for jelly. For this purpose it will be necessary to remove the grapes from the stems, boil them a few minutes and drain thru a sieve. The juice that does not readily drain off will be pressed with the pulp into the kettle for the butter. Almost as much sugar as there is pulp is required for this butter. The juice may be sealed in ordinary fruit cans, while it is boiling hot, and made into jelly whenever desired.

Even the weediest gardens are producing an abundance of tomatoes and cucumbers. Many persons are making preserves from tomatoes. The yellow variety is the kind most used but those who lack the yellow use the red variety. The addition of lemon cut into small pieces does away with a strong, sweet flavor. One reader in Brown county writes that she is using yellow tomatoes to make marmalades. For some, she had combined the tomato pulp, pressed thru sieve, and pineapple.

As the result of some effort we have secured a pickle recipe that many with years of experience have pronounced the best they ever ate. It is called Chunk Pickle Recipe. The making of the pickles is much more simple than one would think from the first reading.

Weigh out 7½ pounds of cucumbers. Cut in rounds about 2 inches long. Put in a brine made of 2 cups of salt to every gallon of water. Leave in brine three days. Then soak in clear water three days. On the seventh day drain well, and boil slowly 2 hours in half vinegar, half water with a small piece of alum added. Drain well and pack closely in jars. Boil the following sirup mixture 3 minutes, pour over pickles in jars and seal. Sirup: 3 pounds light brown sugar, 1 pint vinegar, 1 ounce allspice, 1 ounce cinnamon, 1 ounce celery seed.

The wild crab seldom gets its just consideration. Many think it the best example of great promise and poor fulfillment of the same. The flowers are beautiful. One would think such sweet scented blossoms would develop into the sweetest of fruit. Many old English cooks make a sauce from the crab when its yellow color shows its ripeness. The crabs are boiled until tender in water in which a small amount of soda has been dissolved. The cores are hard and compact. They may be easily pushed out of the fleshy part of the crab by using the fingers. The skin will slip off just as readily. The addition of sugar and 30 per cent cream makes a sauce that is second to none. The juice of the wild crab is like gelatine in its effect when used with other juices containing less pectin. We have sometimes made pineapple jelly, rhubarb jelly and cherry jelly by combining juices. When the juice is so used, the flesh of the crab may be used, as the grape pulp, in making a butter or marmalade.

About That Pickling

BY MRS. NELL B. NICHOLS

Among the many questions which come to me during the pickling season, the most common one is: What can I do to make pickles bright green?

Perhaps the best way to make certain that cucumbers will be a good color when pickled is to add cold vinegar to the vegetable and bring it to the boiling point gradually. This method gives a more vivid green than that of adding hot vinegar to the fresh cucumber. Grape leaves added to the

vinegar or spread over the top of the cucumbers put down in brine, also help to give the desired green color.

Other questions frequently asked are: Is there any way to prevent mold? And what can I do to make pickles crisp?

The addition of tiny bits of horseradish or a few nasturtium leaves will prevent mold. A small nut of alum may be added to make pickles crisp, altho it must be used very sparingly

half of apple, drop them into sirup and simmer until tender. Place the fruit in sterilized jars, boil the sirup for 10 minutes longer and pour it over the apples. Seal.

Mustard Pickles

1 quart ripe cucumbers 1 quart green tomatoes
1 quart small green cucumbers 5 green peppers
1 quart onions 1 cauliflower

Wash and cut vegetables and put every one to soak separately in cold

Women's Service Corner

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

A Laundry Help

What is the best way to wash baby's soiled diapers?—A Mother.

Baby's soiled diapers probably are the most difficult part of his care. Since I have discovered such an easy way to wash them, I should like to pass it along. If you have plumbing fixtures, take the diaper to the stool as soon as it is soiled, and with a long-handled brush, scrub it thoroly. You can do this in a pail if your house is not modern. Wring it out and put it into a pail of water that has a good washing powder in it. Every morning these can be taken out, put on in fresh water to which has been added washing soda and soap suds and boil several minutes. Every stain will come out and the diapers will go on the line as white as if you had scrubbed them on the board. And remember it is better not to rinse diapers in blue water. They should have all the soap and chemicals rinsed from them in several clear waters, however.

Landscape Gardening Helps

Where can I get a book or pamphlet explaining landscape gardening? We recently purchased an 8-acre home which is covered with both fruit and shade trees, rose bushes, lilac bushes and mulberry hedges, and I should like to make the grounds as attractive as possible.—Mrs. H. P. G.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., publishes a bulletin, "Beautifying the Farmstead," which will be sent free upon request. The number of this bulletin is 1087. You can also get Circular No. 55, "Trees for Kansas," from the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., which will give you many helpful suggestions. The Orange-Judd Publishing Co., New York, N. Y., publishes a book entitled "Landscape Gardening," by F. A. Waugh. I believe you will find this book of much help in planning the grounds of your home.

About Removing Scars

Can you tell me of any method that will remove a scar caused by a burn?—A. R.

If scars go thru the true skin, they are permanent. They can be removed only by a surgical operation which may involve skin grafting. Scars that are superficial will gradually improve without any help but cleanliness.

Polishing Guns

Can you tell me how to put a blue finish or polish on a gun?—S. A.

This would be rather difficult if the gun is rusty. First remove the rust with a cloth and then oil the gun thoroly, rubbing it well. This should be done frequently if the gun is to be kept in first-class condition and the blue finish retained.

Recipe for Popcorn Cookies

I have heard that cookies may be made with popcorn. If there is such a recipe, will you please print it?—Mrs. D. V. J.

Beat the whites of 2 eggs, add ½ cup of powdered sugar, then add 1 cup of finely chopped popcorn mixed with 2 tablespoons of melted butter, ½ teaspoon of salt and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Drop from a teaspoon on a buttered sheet and bake from 25 to 30 minutes.

A Good Glove Cleaner

Please give me some method other than gasoline by which I can clean my kid gloves.—Miss B. N. L.

The following method of cleaning kid gloves has proved satisfactory: Shave 2 ounces of white soap and dissolve in a pint of milk with gentle heat. Add the white of 1 egg and beat up the whole with an egg beater. Add a teaspoonful of sulfuric ether, draw on the gloves, and apply the paste with a small bit of sponge until clean. It is best to keep the gloves on until they are dry. This method not only cleans but softens and revives the leather.

Another Interesting Club



SIX YEARS ago a group of women in McPherson county decided that by organizing a club they could do a great deal toward stimulating community spirit in their district. This club now has 20 active members. Beside the regular monthly meetings with the study programs the club conducts a community social twice a year. Every person in the district, which is No. 31, attends these gatherings and does his share toward furthering good fellowship.

Home and school have been brought closer together by the efforts of the women in this organization. The hot school lunch has been installed and carried on thru the efforts of the members. Persons residing in this locality had the pleasure of reading good books last winter. This was made possible thru the club. The members obtained 50 books from the state traveling libraries commission and took the responsibility of checking the books from one family to another.

If there is no club in your community can you not follow the suggestion of McPherson county women and organize one?

since it is an astringent. If used in large quantities, it imparts an undesirable flavor to foods.

When the vinegar is especially strong, it may be diluted somewhat with water, but usually a strong vinegar gives a better pickle since water may cause fermentation and flabbiness. Wiping the cucumber dry after washing and then not cooking it too long are other ways of avoiding soft pickles.

These recipes may offer you suggestions during the pickling season this fall:

Spiced Cucumbers

Pare medium sized cucumbers and cut every one in six slices the long way of the vegetable. Remove the seeds and cut cucumbers into dainty strips about 4 inches long. Sprinkle with salt and let stand 2 hours. Then boil 2 cups of sugar, 2 cups of vinegar and 1 tablespoon of salt together 5 minutes. Add the cucumbers to this sirup, mix 1 tablespoon of mustard with a little cold water and add it. Boil the mixture 30 minutes. Then add 2 tablespoons of celery seed and 1 small red pepper pod, cut in pieces. Put cucumbers in fruit jar, cover with sirup and seal.

Pickled Apples

8 pounds sweet apples 8 cups sugar
1 quart vinegar 1 cup water
8 cups sugar Cloves
Stick cinnamon
Allspice

Pare enough apples to weigh 8 pounds and cut them in halves. Put the vinegar, water and sugar into a preserving pan with stick cinnamon and allspice to taste and bring to the boiling point. Stick two cloves in each

salt water 24 hours. Then scald them separately in the same water and drain. Cover with the following mustard dressing.

6 tablespoons white mustard seed
1 tablespoon turmeric
1 tablespoon ground mustard
4 tablespoons celery seed
1½ cups sugar
1 cup flour
2 quarts vinegar

Scald vinegar and add mustard, turmeric, sugar and flour which have been mixed. Stir until the mixture thickens; then set dish over hot water and cook 20 minutes. Add seeds and pour while boiling hot over the combination of vegetables. Seal while hot.

Grape Catsup

2 quarts ripe grapes 1 tablespoon cinnamon
Vinegar to cover 1 tablespoon cloves
1 cup sugar 1 tablespoon allspice

Cook the grapes and vinegar until the fruit is soft. Rub thru a sieve. Add sugar and spices. Cook slowly until of right consistency. Can and seal.

Cucumber Pickles

2 quarts cucumbers 2 red peppers
2 quarts cider vinegar

Wash and wipe small, green cucumbers. Put into a stone jar and cover with brine made from 1 cupful of salt to 1 quart of water. Let stand 24 hours. Heat to near the boiling point. Drain. Wipe cucumbers and cover with fresh, cold water. Bring to boiling point. Drain. Cook cucumbers a few at a time for 10 minutes in vinegar boiled with peppers. Can in sterilized jars. Sugar and spices may be added if one desires a sweet pickle.

Vernon Cook of Manhattan, Kan., says: "We have taken the Mail and Breeze quite a while and like it fine."

You Can Tint Stationery

BY MABLE A. HOWARD

Have you ever looked longingly at the stationery in the stores with the dainty tinted edges and passed on, thinking that to purchase anything beyond the ordinary plain white was a bit of extravagance? You can easily tint the edges of your own stationery and have as many different tints as you like instead of a box of all one tint.

Purchase a bottle of white ink sold at the book stores. With a box of water colors, such as school children use, a fine camel's hair brush, and a stiff blotter, you are ready to begin work.

With the brush dip out a little of the white ink. To obtain a delicate pink mix a little red paint with it. Now place the blotter on the sheet of stationery to be tinted about 1/8 of an inch from the edge. Hold it there while you paint the edge.

Tinting the edge of the flap of the envelope is a little more difficult. An easy way to do this is to draw around the flap on a blotter and cut the drawing out to get the shape of the flap. Then hold this 1/8 of an inch from the edge of the flap while you paint around it. The blotter is better than a rule or a piece of paper as a guide for it absorbs any surplus paint.

If you are unable to obtain white ink, mix some of the white paint in your water color box with water and add a little color to obtain the tint desired. Adding a little blue will give a dainty blue tint, or yellow will give pale yellow. A little violet will give lavender. A little black will give gray. Correspondence cards also may be tinted in this way. A bottle of gold paint could be purchased and used for gold edges.

Another pretty effect is made by painting a fine line about 1/4 inch from the edge. To do this use a ruling pen instead of the paint brush, and thin the paint a little with water so that it will flow easily from the pen.

Kitchen Uses for Scissors

Scissors have another home besides the sewing machine drawer. Experts in the experimental kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture suggest the use of a medium sized pair in the kitchen.

Try using your scissors for cutting cold meat into cubes; for cutting celery or green peppers into small pieces for pickles and salads; for shredding cabbage or lettuce; for cutting raisins or dates; for cutting out the center membrane of a grapefruit in preparing it for the table; for cutting out the woody core and eyes of fresh pineapple; for trimming the rinds from breakfast bacon.

After the scissors are used they should be washed and dried carefully.

People were just beginning to learn that ether is useful in removing grease spots from clothing and other textiles when the war created a shortage of it. For a long time ether has been used in cotton and woolen mills for removing spots from new cloth.

Ether can be purchased in drug stores in half-pound cans. It is not expensive, but it is volatile. After taking the required amount from the can, the container must be tightly closed as soon as possible, otherwise the ether will evaporate. It is inflammable and should not be used near an open fire, nor in a closed room where the ventilation is not good. The same care should be exercised in its use as in the use of gasoline, benzine and like products.

Jumper-Dress is Popular

A Tie-On Blouse of Pongee or Satin

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



9979—Stout Women's Dress. Long, slender lines are achieved by inserting strips of the same material as the dress at each side of the front in panel effect. Sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

9875—Women's House Dress. The bib front to which the one-piece skirt and kimono sleeve section are stitched extends into sash ends. This pattern makes up nicely in gingham and is trimmed with rick-rack. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9928—Women's Blouse—This blouse of satin or wash material is made with kimono sleeves and ties at each side by means of a novel sash arrangement. It is popular with the fall suit or the separate skirt. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1095—Women's and Misses' Dress. One of the most popular models of the season is the jumper dress. These dresses are made of either wash or

heavy material. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9990—Women's Dress. Hand hemstitching trims this frock of handkerchief linen and picot-edged grosgrain ribbon makes the sash. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9902—Child's Dress. A quaint Victoria collar edged with lace adds a dainty touch to this little frock of pink chambray and white lawn. Sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

9988—Women's Dress. Contrasting materials such as satin and velvet or in the wash materials, colored and white linen are used to make this attractive design. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

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2X-14025X
All-Wool Serge Suit
\$14.75
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ATTENDED

IN 1921
400,000
EXPECTED

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TOPEKA, SEPT. 12 to 17

The Peoples' Pavilion.
A great educational feature—lectures and demonstrations by farm, livestock and home economics experts.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.
A complete exhibit direct from the museums of the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Power Farming and Machinery.
Fifteen acres filled with exhibits and demonstrations of farm implements and machinery of every kind.

\$1,000,000.00 Livestock Show.
Two brick livestock show barns with stalls for 1,000 head filled with the finest herds and stables.

Four Big Swine Futurities.
The greatest swine show in the West. Twelve barns and two new swine judging pavilions.

The Women's Building.
Culinary, art and textile displays. Cooking, canning, baking, pickling, preserving and evaporating demonstrations.

Daredevil of the Air.
Mart Campbell, who thrilled Free Fair crowds last year with his sensational wing walking and acrobatic stunts on an aeroplane speeding 90 miles an hour, will perform his hair-raising stunts on Monday.

SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTIONS—Three concert bands. Community singing. Old Fiddlers' contest. State horseshoe pitching tournament. Cho-Cho, the health clown. Aeroplane exhibits.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs.
More than 5,000 Kansas boys and girls exhibit in their own building.

Fitter Families for Future Firebrands.
This big eugenics feature inaugurated last year has become a regular feature and will be enlarged.

Thrilling Auto Races.
World's champion dirt track speed demons in a strong card of exciting events Friday and Saturday.

\$10,000 Horse Race Purse.
Four special \$1,000 stakes for trotting and pacing horses will bring the fastest horses campaigning in the West to the fast Topeka track for four days of exciting contests Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Kansas Derby Monday.

Big Free Fair Circus and Hippodrome.
The biggest night show ever attempted. Everything new. Entire change of program. Twelve big circus acts. Al Sweet's Singing Band. Thrilling Auto Polo contests by American and British teams. Gorgeous fireworks displays.

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A. M. PATTEN
President

FARE AND A HALF FOR ROUND TRIP
ON ALL RAILROADS

PHIL EASTMAN
Secretary

TOPEKA

Sept. 12-13-14-15-16-17

Proud to be Economical

BY MRS. KATHLEEN ARMOUR

Not the least of the changes that the war has brought about is that in a good cook. The financial upheaval is one of the war's deficits but the making of a price-soaring-time necessity into an ideal—it has become that in the kitchen of today—is surely an asset. For the acid test of the good cook has become economy.

When the markets were flooded with food-a-plenty at pre-war prices, and when grocers begged you to buy, the superiority of a good cook lay in making fancy or expensive dishes in the most attractive dress possible. The war changed that and today, tho the necessity is past, the good cook prides herself in making attractive dishes of inexpensive, every-day products and in the skillful combination of flavors. Almost an endless number of appetizing services can be made of the cheaper cuts of meat and of left-overs. Of course, more skill and time are required in their preparation than in the more expensive cuts, just as more time and skill are required for careful, intelligent marketing than for haphazard ordering.

Several years ago housekeepers seemed to have a prejudice against economizing. Today most of them are glad to have suggestions for economical methods which will insure the comfort of the family and keep the meals as varied and appetizing as when they cost more. In fact, the best definition of a housewife of today is one who takes as much pride in setting a good does in lessening the cost of production in his factory. Thus has a war-time table at a low price as a manufacturer necessity become an ideal.

We're Never Too Old to Learn

Did you ever think you were too old to learn? I have heard persons say they were. I do not agree with them. Our talents, have we improved them as we should? I am speaking to the

mothers who have reared their families, and see them in homes of their own with no pressing need of mother. Let us go back to our youth with all its hopes and ambitions, when we looked forward to the time we would make a mark for ourselves in the world. Perhaps it was to be with literature, music or painting, or some other art. Now that we have the time, why not take up again some particular study or accomplishment? It will rest

Here's Fun for Your Party

Did you play "Guess Who," or "Chinese-Game?" Or did you ever try to go "Thru the Wilderness" before a laughing crowd? If you never have, try these games and contests at your next party. They will be voted a "howling" success.

Nine-tenths of the success of a party depends upon the games. Our pamphlet, Games for All Occasions, will help you plan the games for your next party or community entertainment. Directions for playing "Guess Who," "Chinese Game," and "Thru the Wilderness," along with 28 other games are contained in this pamphlet. Send your order for it to the Amusement Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The pamphlet costs only 15 cents.

us and renew our youth. It will give us something outside of self of which to think. It will be much better than worrying about the coming of old age, or the state of our health.

Perhaps you think you have too many duties now, and can't spare the time for anything else. You should let some of them go, and rest. It is your duty to yourself and family to keep mentally fit; and it will prove a saving in doctor bills.

Mrs. B. B. King.

A Big Beautiful Doll Given Free



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

15 Inches Tall

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

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

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

My Name.....

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

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Pure Drinking Water in Rural Schools Will Safeguard Children's Health.

Recently I suggested that you make a personal inspection of your school house before the opening of school. I now wish to ask: "Did you do it?"

The opening of school frequently means the beginning of the more common contagious diseases, especially those of the throat. I think this is due, at least in part, to the very bad habit of permitting children to drink from a pail of water into which every child dips his own cup or, worse yet, uses a common cup. This is against Kansas law and directly contrary to the rules of the state department of education. Yet it is all too common in the small schools of rural districts.

I personally inspected several such schools a short time ago and found the open pail of water, for drinking purposes, used in 50 per cent of the places visited.

At one of the schools there was a water tank, with faucet, in perfectly good order but unused for months. When I called the teacher's attention to this she offered the defense that it was too much for her to clean and fill the tank.

"I tried it at the beginning of the term" she said. "It is impossible to drain all the water out of the faucet. If the stale water is permitted to remain together with the settlings of dirt it soon makes a bad taste and the children will run to the well in preference. I am not strong enough to clean and fill that tank."

Therefore the children of that school district were distributing their colds and sore throats impartially thru the school circle by means of the common drinking cup, dipped into a common drinking pail. But I do not blame the teacher. I blame the trustees and the parents.

talks in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

B. E. W.

When a trouble of this kind lasts more than a year it is quite likely to be something deeper than an affection of bronchial tubes. I should suspect tuberculosis, but it is quite impossible to offer a diagnosis of such a trouble without seeing the patient. Take the same treatment as you would take for tuberculosis—rest in the open air, nourishing food and general body building—and you will get well.

Treatment for Styes

For the last five or six years I have been having styes. Sometimes I have had from two to three at a time. I have now three, two on one eye and one on the other. I wish you could tell me something to cure them. I have used gold rings but that only keeps them away for awhile, then they come right back. I am 15 years old.

M. A.

A good local application for styes is yellow oxide of mercury ointment but it must be used only under a doctor's direction as it may do harm. A safer application is an ointment containing boracic acid. Chronic styes are often cured by the fitting of proper glasses that relieve the eye strain.

To Reduce Fat

I am very fat and am growing larger all the time. I am trying to diet, but owing to having a large family and so much farm work to do, I get so weak I cannot do all my work. Will you please send me a list of things raised on a farm that will have no fat-producing qualities?

G. W. W.

Avoid: Sugar and candy, cream, butter, fat meats, potatoes, excessive amounts of bread and other cereals.

Eat: Skimmilk, lean beef, chicken and fish. Tomatoes, squash, pumpkin, spinach, turnips, gelatin, oranges, figs, prunes.

In reducing your diet, it may be necessary for you to let some of your work go for a time but after you have cut off 20 or 30 pounds you will feel equal to better work than ever.

Serum for Tetanus

How long does the vaccination for tetanus last? Does it last for so many years, or would a person have to be vaccinated every time they get a cut of the skin?

W. T. O.

We do not vaccinate against tetanus. The medicine used is a serum, applied on the same principle as antidiabetic serum, and its effect is transient. Every severe or punctured wound that may have been exposed to tetanus infection requires a new treatment. Ordinary cuts of the skin may be disregarded.

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the classified advertising columns. They may save you many dollars.

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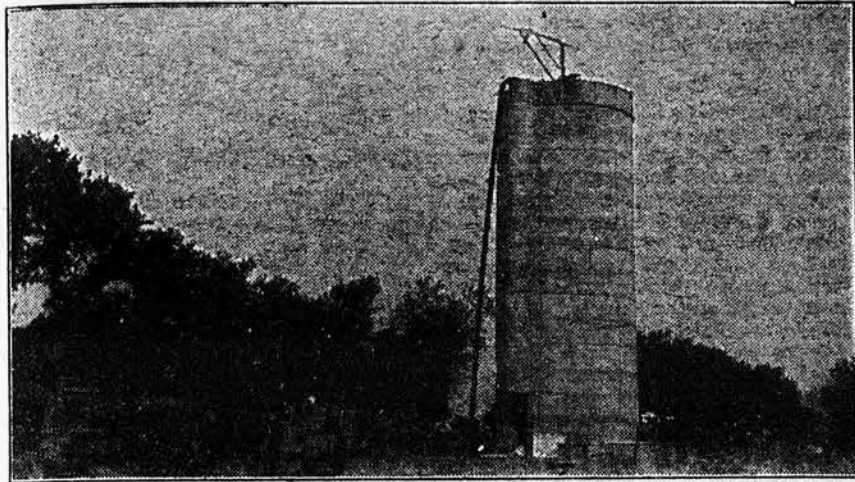
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More Profits Thru Silage

Proper Filling Will Improve the Quality

BY J. H. FRANSDEN



Kansas Needs More Silos and Dairy Cows. These Will Make a Winning Combination on Any Well Managed Farm in the Sunflower State.

WHEN shall I cut the corn? How shall I cut it and how can I prevent silage from spoiling? These are but a few of the questions confronting the man with a new silo, and there are many of this kind. The rapid readjustment of our agricultural program has resulted already in a much larger number of cows being milked in Kansas and in a corresponding increase in the number of new silos. A few suggestions should be of assistance to the man without much silo experience.

When to Cut the Corn

Under normal conditions the best time to cut the corn for silage is when the kernels are well dented, and about one-fourth of the husks and the lower leaves are drying up. More mature corn has a greater nutritive value and will make better silage than corn that is too green, providing it contains enough moisture to insure good fermentation. Corn cut too green makes dark colored, sour silage which is likely to cause animals to scour.

Corn that is quite dry should be cut into pieces not over 1/2 inch in length. The finer the cut the better it will pack down in the silo, and furthermore, there will be less wasted in feeding as the stock will eat the fine cut silage more readily. As it is quite difficult to pack corn that is rather dry, it should in such cases be cut finer. All corn in the silo should be carefully and thoroly tramped down so as to exclude as much air as possible.

Time Required for Filling

There are advantages in both the rapid and slow systems of filling. Where a 30-foot silo is filled rapidly, the silage will settle considerably, frequently as much as 5 or 6 feet. This makes it necessary to refill in a week or 10 days. The rapid filling is the cheapest method and also gives a more uniform quality of silage. Where slow filling is practiced it is almost necessary for the farmer to have a cutter of his own, otherwise some of the corn at the beginning of the silo filling season would have to be cut too green, and some at the end of the season would be cut too dry. Slow filling makes it possible to utilize the full capacity of the silo as by the time the silo is filled it is also quite well settled. Nearly all argue, however, that slow filling is more expensive than rapid filling. A method often used, is for three to six farmers to own a large cutter jointly and fill their silos rapidly. They then make a second round and refill the silos if necessary.

Distributing and Packing

The packing of the corn is a very important part of the work. Thoro packing gives better silage and insures a more economical use of the silo because more of it can be put into the silo if well packed. The following points should be observed: First, that the light and heavy portions of the corn should be evenly distributed; second, that the corn should be uniformly packed and tramped in all parts of the silo. The distributing can be done most easily and cheaply by attaching a distributor to the end of the blower elevator. Thoro packing can be accomplished best by keeping the surface of the silage about 2 feet higher on

the sides than in the center. With this method, the center where the corn drops and the men stand a great deal of the time, becomes very solid. When filled in this manner the silage is wedged solidly against the sides in such a way as to prevent air spaces near the wall. The chief reason why silage spoils around the edges is because it is not packed well enough and the air is permitted to enter. The characteristic silage fermentation takes place only in the absence of air.

The silage should feel wet after it is in the silo, and if it is not in this condition, water should be added. Corn cut at the proper time need not be

artificially moistened to make good silage. If, however, the corn is too dry at the time of cutting, water should be added. There are two convenient ways of adding water to the silage. These are: First, by having a continuous stream to flow into the blower pipe at the time of filling; second, by thoroly wetting down successive layers of the cut corn. Don't attempt to fill the silo with dry corn and then wet the contents by pouring water on the top, as this will require a great deal of water and moreover the water will not penetrate evenly.

There will always be some waste on top of the silo, unless the feeding operations are begun immediately after filling. The depth to which silage spoils varies from 2 to 24 inches, depending upon the precautions taken to prevent it. Various methods of lessening waste have been advocated. Some tramp or pack the surface of the silage daily for a week or more. Another method that is sometimes used is to soak thoroly the top layer and seed in with oats. The oats germinate and form a solid covering which keeps out the air. A covering of oat chaff or cut straw may be put on top of the silage to protect it, or the ears may be removed from the last few loads of corn before cutting and the surface soaked with water.

The spoiling of silage is due either to a white mold or a black rot. The white mold indicates that the silage was too dry when placed in the silo while the black rot indicates that it was not packed properly, or that air penetrated thru the sides of the mass of silage.

It takes several weeks for the corn to pass thru the heating process which changes it into silage. Many people prefer waiting at least 10 days before starting to feed. But with this practice there is always waste. The corn can be fed immediately after the silo is filled, but it will merely be cut corn.

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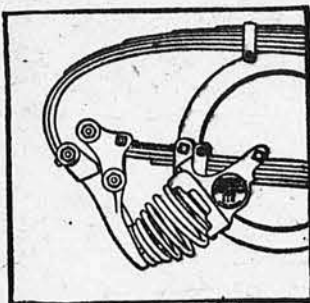
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Have you noticed how many of your neighbors are now reading Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Hay Harvest Was Delayed in Many Sections by August Rains

Haying was greatly delayed during the first 20 days in August by continued showers. Those who did not attempt to hay during that time are as far along as those who mowed some every time the weather cleared. This rainy spell, which did so much for the pastures and corn, will be responsible for much September haying and will also be responsible for the harvesting of a less acreage than was planned. While the moisture kept the grass green to a certain extent the time is now here when prairie grass loses color even if plenty of moisture is present. Hay cut now will grade at least one, if not two, points less than it would if put up on or before August 1.

Hay Shipments Will be Small

This part of Kansas is the great prairie hay district of the state and the complete loss of the hay market does more damage to this region than to any other hay producing section of Kansas. While freight and commission rates are responsible to a great extent for the calamity yet they are not the only reasons. The total freight and commission charges on hay to Kansas City from this station are now \$4.65 a ton as compared with about \$2.50 six years ago. This is an increase of \$2.15 a ton, but this amount would make a welcome addition to the hayman's receipts.

The fact that hay commission men in Kansas City now collect \$1 a ton commission as compared with 50 cents some years ago does not help them so much when they note that hay receipts in that market have fallen off almost 20,000 cars since January 1 as compared with the same period one year ago. This indicates that if you kill the goose you will soon cease finding golden eggs.

Acid Phosphate Fertilizers

A farmer at Conway Springs wishes to know how acid phosphate is applied to wheat ground, and where it may be bought. Acid phosphate, or any of the fertilizers, for that matter, is applied to the ground at the same time the wheat or other grain is sown. This is done by means of a fertilizer attachment to the drill which puts the fertilizer in the ground along with the seed grain. Acid phosphate is a ground phosphate rock treated with acid so that the contents can be immediately used by the crops.

Phosphate rock, if not treated with acid, lets go of its fertilizing value very slowly and much of it is likely to be washed away or leached out before the crops can use it. Acid phosphate looks much like cement and if allowed to become wet cakes and requires repulverizing before using.

Another source of phosphate is bone meal which usually costs more than acid phosphate but has a larger percent of phosphate. As to which would be the cheapest to use will depend on the percentage of phosphate, which can easily be computed. Any of these fertilizers can be had of any of the packing plants at Wichita, Kansas City or St. Joseph or can be ordered thru most seed dealers or implement men.

Good Roofing Material

From Greeley comes an inquiry regarding the roofing which we have been using on our farm buildings for the last eight years. The roofing in use on this farm is a three-ply asphalt base covered with a crushed slate surface. We have a granary, hog house and poultry house covered with this and it has all given good satisfaction. That on the poultry house has been on eight years and the slate surfacing is still as good as ever except along the front for a foot or so where the chickens roost in warm weather. Here the slate is worn off but the roofing underneath is all right.

This roofing is guaranteed for 15 years but we believe if it is fastened down securely so the winds cannot tear the material, it will last at least 20 years and perhaps longer. The best grade of shingles put on with galvanized nails will probably make a more

lasting roof but it will cost more and will not be almost fireproof as is the slate surfaced roofing.

It is best to put a batten every 4 feet and be sure to have the end battens strongly fastened down. For this work we like what is called the "Ogee" batts better than the flat kind. Paint the batts on both sides before nailing them on. Do not use cheap, thin roofing because it will tear and blow off.

How Eggs are Graded

An inquirer at Marion wishes to know how eggs are graded and how to get in touch with wholesale poultry plants who will buy poultry and eggs in large quantities. The grading of eggs is done by the persons who buy them; the part of the seller is confined to seeing that all the eggs are fresh and the picking out of all dirty, small or ill shaped eggs. When this is done the buyer will in almost every instance grade such eggs as No. 1. Small, dirty or ill shaped eggs are graded as No. 2 at the Burlington plants and bring 9 cents a dozen less than No. 1 eggs.

Spoiled eggs are rejected and nothing is paid for them. Eggs with dirty spots on them can be cleaned and used at home as can the small or ill-shaped ones. Good eggs carefully selected have been averaging about \$1 a case more here for the last month than when they are sold "case count" at the stores. In muddy weather, when eggs get more or less marked, it will be best to sell at "case count" for a short time for eggs with mud spots which have been cleaned grade only as No. 2.

Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

The column has no desire to write any vacation notes. The story is written in a series of bumps on our legs and arms that any blind man could read. They represent the free will offering of countless mountain mosquitoes.

However, there was recompense. The column now possesses the distinction of having caught a mountain trout, worn out a pair of good shoes, ruined a suit of clothes, added to the bank accounts of sundry persons who advertise that they sell food, and made a contribution that will help pay dividends on somebody's railroad stock.

Note to the printer: Don't set it "Rainbow" trout. It was mountain trout we caught. If you object to mountain we might compromise by calling it a brook trout but we will go no further than that. The column doesn't want a false impression to get out about that fish. There are some persons who would deliberately deceive the public about the kind of a fish they caught. We refuse to do this or to let anyone do it for us. Not that we don't appreciate your willingness to do so.

Now that the printer has agreed to observe our wishes in this matter the column can proceed.

"If hair grew there," said Sad Sawyer as he stroked his bald head, "I would have no place on which to sharpen my safety razor blades."

Fat calves are found in places other than pastures.

The risk of being a husband seems to have become greater. We refer to the fact that several women recently have been on trial for adding non-essentials in the way of poison to the food they prepared for the other member of the family.

Poisoning a husband seems to the column to be unnecessary effort. There are many other easier ways of getting rid of him.

And the wife might want him back. If she uses poison she gives up the privilege of changing her mind later. That is too much to pay.

A friend of the column was bragging the other day of the big crop of steel wool he expected to gather from his hydraulic ram.

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Farm Engineering Notes

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

Every Barn Must be Ventilated Thoroughly to be Satisfactory

No doubt in too many instances, barns and feeding stables are built with little or no attention being given to the important item of proper ventilation.

No good farmer would expect to make much money feeding hogs or cattle on poor moldy feed and spoiled hay, or watering them with foul, stale water. Neither should he expect cattle or hogs to do very well in a barn where they cannot have an adequate supply of pure fresh air. Those who build barns this summer should keep that fact in mind.

In order that life may be properly sustained, oxygen is essential. Pure air is composed largely of oxygen diluted with some nitrogen, and a few other gases which are present in the atmosphere only in very small quantities. The process of respiration or breathing is simply this: the air is drawn into the lungs of animals, where the oxygen may come into close contact with the blood, thus aerating or purifying it. Oxygen itself is a wonderful purifying agent and germ destroyer.

If an animal requires a certain amount of oxygen every hour, is it reasonable to believe that he can get along just as well on one-half the amount? We know that animals require a certain amount of oxygen. Experiments have shown us that a man requires about 576 cubic feet of this air every hour, a sheep, 900 cubic feet; a 300 pound hog about 1,300 cubic feet; a horse more than 4,000 cubic feet and a cow about 3,000 cubic feet. These figures represent the amounts of air drawn into the lungs of these animals every hour of the day and night.

Open Sheds Unsafe in Winter

Most cattle feeders do not house their stock in tight barns, but feed them in cattle sheds, protected on three sides. In this way they solve the ventilation problem to a certain degree, but in cold weather there is such a thing as sacrificing the comfort of the stock too much the other way. In such a case, the cattle really suffer to a certain extent from exposure to the weather, and under such conditions the animals will simply not put on the most economical gains. In fact, one authority on beef cattle has said that "a steer is not putting on the most rapid and economical gains unless he is contentedly lying down in a comfortable place, chewing his cud." You seldom find a steer in such a posture in an open cattle shed during the cold winter months, nor do you find him "lying down chewing his cud" in a close stuffy barn, altho it may be ever so warm. Instead you will find him, if outside, moving around trying to keep warm, or if he is inside, restless and fretful and often coughing. Give him a comfortable dry barn with plenty of fresh air, not drafts of it, however, and you will find him making money for his owner.

The most efficient types of ventilating systems are those with flue extending upward thru the roof, and topped with some protective device which will permit the passage of plenty of air, but will not permit the entrance of snow or rain.

Proper Air Shaft Essential

The flue must be ample in size in order that sufficient foul air may be taken off in the proper time. It must extend close to the floor, since the foul air is heavy and settles to the floor. The draft up the flue will take this foul air off very readily, and fresh air apertures are provided in the outer walls for the entrance of fresh air. Great care must be exercised in order to prevent drafts in the barn. Drafts are easily created if the fresh air intake is simply a window or door or an opening of some sort in the wall. A good plan is to have the air taken near the floor level, and diverted upward thru a fresh air flue, entering the top of the room or stable near the ceiling. The warm air in the building rises to the ceiling, and the fresh air from outside comes in contact with warm air in this way and is heated to some degree.

Ventilating systems may be bought from several good reliable barn equip-

ment companies. In some instances, these concerns will even send out a man to figure on the amount of ventilation necessary, and the size of flues and number that will be required.

Barn ventilation often is associated with dairy barns and it is possible that the need of ventilation has made itself more keenly felt with the dairy farmer. He necessarily houses his stock and unless he has a good system of ventilation in the barn, he will soon find some tubercular cows in the herd. Perhaps, this may be one of the big reasons why the dairy farmer usually has ventilators on his barn, and it may be looked upon as a case of locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen, but at any rate, he has locked the door in the end; he has put in a ventilating system to guard against any more sickness, or disease in the herd. Horse barns and hog houses, as well as sheep sheds and chicken houses should be provided with ventilation systems also. They need not be expensive at all, but in case any man attempts to install them according to his own ideas, let him be certain that they are properly located and of sufficient

size, or else he may be obliged to tear them out and build them larger later on. The safest plan, no doubt would be to take the matter up with the men who have made a study of the thing, and get the benefit of their experience on the subject.

Amount of Concrete Material

I am planning to build a cellar under my whole house and wish to build a foundation wall of concrete. I figure that I will lay about 930 cubic feet of concrete and will use a 1-2-4 mixture. How can I figure the amount of material I will need for the job? I do not care to have any left over, as I must haul it nearly 10 miles. E. L. H.

To lay 930 cubic feet of concrete using a 1-2-4 mixture will require 206 sacks of Portland cement, 15.6 cubic yards of sand and 31.25 cubic yards of 2-inch stone. Be sure to mix every batch of concrete according to the exact proportions.

The heifer should be ready to give a return by the time she is 24 to 27 months old.

If the granaries are not clean and ready for the new crop, making them so is a good rainy day job.

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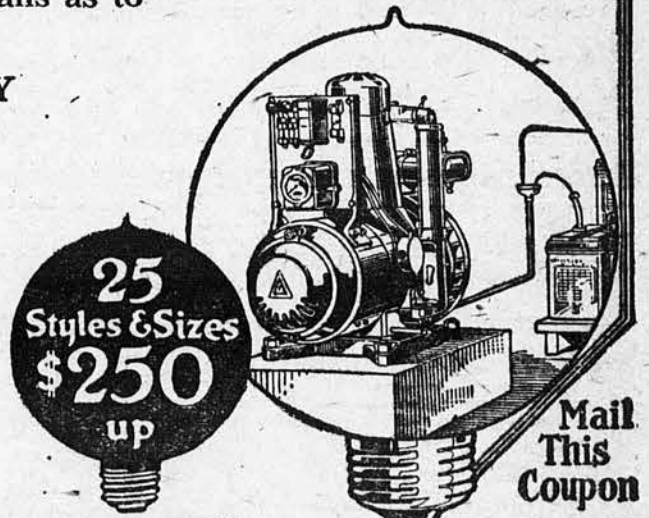
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Silo Letters That Won

I BELIEVE that every farmer should own a silo for a number of reasons. First of all, the stalks and leaves of the corn contain almost one-half of the feeding value of the entire corn plant, therefore when the grain, alone, is harvested about one-half of the entire crop is wasted. Again, it requires about one-half of the amount of land to raise fodder to put in the silo than it requires to raise a sufficient amount for ordinary feeding.

The stalk in the silo is equal to the stalk and grain outside of the silo, therefore, if the farmer wishes to use his grain for other purposes, besides feeding purposes, he may put the stalk in the silo and save the grain.

When crops are put in the silo they supply green food all winter. It also takes the place of pastures during dry summer months. Fodder can be housed in a much smaller space when placed in the silo.

If the farmer does not wish to feed cattle he may sell his silage and make a good profit. A silo saves labor because, when the crop is made into silage, the fodder is easily handled and fed. There are no corn stalks to be hauled out of the barn yard or to be broken down in the field before plowing.

Silage, when fed to dairy cows causes them to produce more milk. When fed to beef cattle it causes rapid and economical gains. Silage is also good feed for sheep, horses and hogs.

By storing in a silo there is no rotting on the ground, rats and mice can do no damage, and the feed is not exposed to the weather, as it would be if left in the shock. An acre of corn can be put into the silo at less cost than an acre of corn can be husked and shredded. Crops can be put in the silo during weather that could not be used in drying or curling hay.

In Kansas the weather and crops are always rather uncertain and if the farmer has silos he can store his over-supply one year and save it until the next year, in case he might have a crop failure. If the next year's crop is good he can sell his extra silage. When fodder is stored in the barn for a length of time it dries out and becomes unfit for use.

Larned, Kan. Virginia Brown.

A Paying Farm Investment

Many farmers do not realize the full value of a silo today, they think it is something new and only occupies space on the farm, but there is nothing new or novel about the silo. For many years it has had an important place on the best developed dairy farms of the country and the results have all been in its favor.

As the principal business of farming is to make money, the silo, especially on the stock farm, will best accomplish this end. Corn silage is the farmers' cheapest source of digestible carbohydrates.

Summing up all the experiments conducted by some 23 different state experiment stations over a period of 15 years, we find that silage has proved the most economical food for the production of stock and stock products. There are about 1/2 million silos now in use in the United States, and it is difficult to find a user who is not more than pleased with the results from his silo. Silo salesmen use as a slogan, "Ask the man who has a silo."

The silo stands ever ready as an insurance against many of the common crop failures, especially such failures as damage from early frost, drouth and hail. Wet seasons often prevent the putting up of a crop of clover or alfalfa; this can be saved in the silo. Whatever is grown in the way of forage can be siloed and preserved for future use.

The silo is a labor saving equipment and it saves in storage space. Eight times more feed can be stored in the silo than in the mow. Cattle can be fed quickly and easily from the silo as it is in a condensed form, close to the point of feeding and is always in condition for feeding.

Silage is a succulent, grasslike feed, easily digested, and seems to stimulate digestion. It has the same effect as grass, giving thrift to the animal; and less sickness is experienced among the stock when good silage is fed. Silage stimulates the milk flow and all milking stock should receive it. Silage is

We are printing the four prize winning letters in the junior division of the silo contest from Central Kansas this week. The winners, in order, are Miss Virginia Brown, Larned; George A. Kindler, Geuda Springs; Clayton L. Farrar, Abilene; and Clarence Rupp, Moundridge.

cooling and appetizing and it prevents many of the troubles resulting from the overfeeding of concentrates.

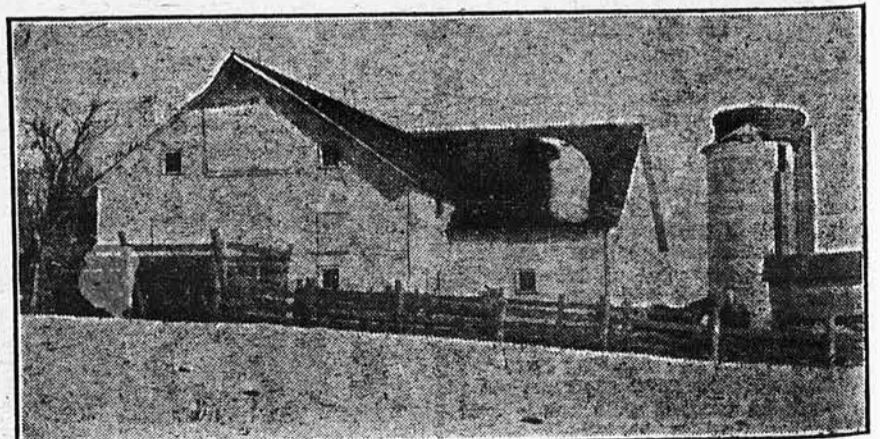
Competition is keen in all lines of industry and the stock keeper with a silo has an advantage over his neighbor without one. In order to compete with the silo keeper, all stock keepers must use silos. World competition in growing stock and producing stock products will require the American farmer to use the best and most economical means. With the silo we need fear no competition from any country of the world. George A. Kindler, Geuda Springs, Kan.

And Dad Saw the Light

Why have a silo on the farm? Because it is one of the best paying investments that can be made on any type of farm. Hundreds of farmers have questioned the value of the silo on the farm since its first introduction in the United States in 1876 but it has now proved its worth in being the most economical means in reducing the cost of producing livestock.

Dad came to these conclusions in the fall of 1919. We had at that time five good milk cows and 17 head of young steers. At that time, you remember that feed was very high. We had a good field of corn that would make some feed, but so much would be wasted if fed as dry fodder. Dad then began to investigate to ascertain how to use the feed to the best advantage. He decided the silo would do it and it did.

We had to consider then the type of silo that would stand the test for years to come. One neighbor had built a light wooden silo with a pit 8 or 10 feet deep. Every spring, when empty, the overground section blew down so he had the expense of putting it up in the fall. Another man made one so light that when it was filled it bulged out between the hoops leaving large



Well Filled Silos Will Insure Plenty of Excellent Feed Within Easy Reach and When Silage is Fed to Livestock the Farm's Fertility is Maintained.

cracks so that much of the silage spoiled.

After comparing the different types of silos for some time we decided the cement stave silo was best fitted to our needs. We decided on this type because it needed no anchors, would not blow down and the hoops did not have to be tightened.

It was also very quickly put up which was a great advantage because the corn was ready to be put in. We had the first cost, which wasn't prohibitive and it is standing today as perfect as the day it was put up.

We put all of the corn in the silo that fall and in that way converted the feed that would have been but little better than nothing into a palatable and nutritious feed. By feeding the cattle a little high priced alfalfa with all of the ensilage they would clean up and letting them run to the straw stack we wintered them thru in good condition. We didn't make any money because we bought the cattle in the fall when they were high and the high priced labor in harvesting the feed. In the spring the bottom had dropped out of the cattle prices but despite this fact we just about broke even, which is far better than losing a big pile of cash which would have been the case if we had fed the fodder and lots of high priced hay that it would have taken to winter them thru in the same condition that we did.

The silo also gives another big advantage which is often overlooked by farmers, and that is in producing manure. This is because all the stalks are cut up so that the cattle eat everything and the plant food is broken up so that the plants are able to assimilate it the first year that it is put on the land. It also is a great labor saving convenience. Any man who has handled manure full for cornstalks will acknowledge this fact. In most cases the usual practice is to leave the stalky manure in the feed lot until the stalks decay and in this way over one-half the plant food is lost thru leaching away into the ground. This is very expensive to the farmer and to the generations to come because we have been robbing the soil and putting nothing back, which is reducing the yields every year, making it more expensive to produce the crops.

The silo is a big factor on the dairy farm because it supplies a palatable feed when the cows haven't pastures and in this way helps to keep up the maximum milk supply. Ideal conditions for dairying would be to have nice green pastures all the year around. This, of course, is impossible and must be supplemental from some other source. The ideal conditions are more nearly met by having two silos, one to feed out during the winter months and another which should be smaller in diameter to feed out in the late summer when the pastures are dry.

Many farmers have found it very profitable to put their wet or weedy hay in the silo and it makes a good feed which otherwise would have spoiled or wasted. Often it turns wet when you have the hay down so that it doesn't cure. If you have a silo to put it in you save the crop from spoiling and have a good palatable feed besides.

The silo provides a very convenient means of storing a large quantity of feed in a small amount of space. This is a great labor proposition because it eliminates the handling of coarse bulky feed.

The silo will reduce the cost of raising livestock for any farmer or feeder. Put up a silo and make livestock more profitable. Clayton L. Farrar. Abilene, Kan.

Silage, a Superior Feed

I am a boy 14 years old and live on a farm in McPherson county. We have a silo and I sincerely believe that it is one of the greatest things for furthering the livestock industry that there is.

The food value of silage as compared with fodder is an important advantage of the silo. This is well illustrated by the following incident. A retired farmer from this community who lives in California returned this spring for a visit. He visited several places and was shown around the farm. He saw cattle which were fed fodder and alfalfa and when he saw our cattle he was greatly astonished to see how fat and healthy they appeared. Our cattle had been fed silage and alfalfa. The food value of silage as compared with fodder is not the only advantage of silage over fodder as a food. In the

summer the cattle have green grass and succulent rations, but in winter they have only water and dry foods. Naturally, the ration becomes monotonous in winter and the cattle do not relish their food and eat less. But silage fills up this space in the winter ration and the cattle relish their food and eat more, with the result noticed by the retired farmer. This not only holds true with cattle but also with other livestock.

There is less waste when the corn or sorghum is used as silage than when used as fodder. Last winter we had both fodder and ensilage. Fifty per cent of the fodder was wasted. This is not exaggerating it in the least. And the only waste with ensilage is about 4 inches from the top in the silo, which spoils during the process of fermentation.

The cattle ate absolutely all the ensilage given them, while they would not eat more than about 60 per cent of dry fodder according to my observation. Many farmers harvested only the grain from corn and left the stalks standing.

Another point is that the ensilage is always handy. Any farmer will know what it means to haul fodder on bad roads in cold weather in addition to the other difficulties of winter.

Ensilage may be kept for an indefinite period of time. This spring we had more ensilage than needed and we are leaving it until next fall. It is keeping in the best condition.

A good silo is permanent and it does not have to be rebuilt or repaired every few years.

Lastly, a silo is a good investment. Our silo cost \$750 and in two years it paid approximately \$400 on itself. Where, except in a silo, could you invest your money for interest like that? Moundridge, Kan. Clarence Rupp.

Everybody is Interested

From Grand Island, Neb., Independent.

Men whose business is directly with the farmers, and who from time to time go out among them, invariably bring in the same report: "Nothing doing!" The farmer is hard up. He is discouraged. He isn't buying because he does not know as yet whether he can pay.

Senator Capper of Kansas, who is not afraid to stand up in the halls of the national assembly for the big interests—the common people's interests—of his state, and whose people support him for such representation, recently put it quite clearly in an address on the subject of packer regulation. He said:

"Mr. President, it is obvious that it is no fault of the producer that the consumer is still charged extortionate prices for most of what he buys. All farmers have suffered losses during the past year—thousands have gone bankrupt. I cite a single case that might be duplicated a thousand times. The next time anyone pays a Washington dinner check, with his steak costing him anywhere from \$2 to \$4 a pound let him reflect on the case of this Nebraska farmer. Last October Charles Hunter, an Inavale cattleman, shipped to his feed lots 102 head of beef steers, which cost him \$10,810 delivered in his lots, or 10½ cents a pound. He sold them seven months later on the Chicago market for \$10,684 or 7½ cents a pound—a loss of 3 cents a pound—besides having to pay an \$892 freight bill for shipping the cattle to Chicago.

"In other words, Mr. Hunter bought 102,000 pounds of live steers for \$10,810 and sold 142,800 pounds of beef on the hoof—just 40,800 more pounds of beef than he bought—for \$10,684; taking a loss of \$126, a loss of seven months' work, a loss of all the alfalfa and corn he fed these steers, and a loss of seven months' interest on \$10,810—a rather heavy penalty for having contributed more than 40,000 pounds of additional beef to feed his fellow countrymen."

Veterinary Answers

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

The equipment for farming costs more today than ever before in history. This makes greater care necessary if we are to avoid excessive cost.

Think What a Modern Barn Like This Would Mean to You



Possibilities of the Gothic roof well illustrated by this Louden planned barn.

The Barn You Have Been Planning On Is in This Louden Plan Book

THIS book is sent free on request if you are going to build or remodel a barn. It shows 74 of the most popular types of barns and gives exactly the information you need on barn arrangement, sanitation, concrete work, drainage, ventilation, lighting, floor and roof construction, size silo to build and scores of other details concerning every possible phase of barn construction—a complete encyclopedia of information on barn building.

It will pay any farmer to get this book. It shows how a modern profit-making barn is arranged and equipped. In it you will probably find the barn that exactly suits your needs and which would assist you materially to save time on barn work, afford greater convenience and storage space and help you make more profit on your farm.

Let Louden Barn Experts Help You—Without Charge

In case you should not find a plan in the Louden book that exactly meets your requirements, just tell us the size of barn you have in mind—the number and kind of live stock you intend to house and our experts will work out suggestive blueprints to fit your particular needs without charge or obligation to you.

Good News for Farmers

It has always been our policy to give farmers the benefit of all possible savings on Louden Barn Equipment, but now with our present new prices we have gone a long step farther—we have anticipated all probable or possible reductions in labor and raw materials for many months to come. You obtain the advantage of all savings it is possible to make. No barn equipment of anything like an equal quality is sold at so low a price.

It is an investment that will put your barn on a bigger profit-paying basis because of the tremendous saving of time and labor every day in the year made possible with Louden equipment and the extreme low first cost it can now be purchased for.

When you fill in the coupon, be sure to ask for the new 224-page Louden Catalog. It illustrates and fully describes Louden Sanitary Stalls and Stanchions, Time-Saving Feed and Manure Carriers, Water Bowls, Animal Pens, Ventilating Cupolas, Hay Unloading Tools and many other labor-saving devices necessary to profitable farming. Send for both books today. Fill out and mail the coupon.

THE LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
530 Court St. (Est. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa

LOUDEN
BARN PLAN SERVICE and EQUIPMENT

Fill Out and Mail Coupon Today

LOUDEN BARN PLANS

LOUDEN BARN EQUIPMENT

Please send postpaid with no charge or obligation, books checked below:

Louden Barn Plans

Louden Catalog

I expect to build (remodel) a barn for... cows... horses... Am interested in Litter Carriers... Stalls and Stanchions... Water Bowls...

Name.....

P. O. State.....

Genuine Hamilton Rifle FREE

Boys! Boys!

Wouldn't it be fine to have a dandy 22 caliber rifle and to know it is all your own. Every boy has some time hoped to have a rifle and we are going to make it possible to gratify the desire of as many boys as possible. Just think of the many pleasant hours that you can spend in the woods with your dog and rifle, hunting small game and perfecting your marksmanship at target practice. There is a lot of satisfaction in a boy being able to pick off a rabbit at one hundred paces and to show your boy friends what a crack shot you are with your gun. You will find many ways to use this gun both for pleasure and profit.

WRITE ME TODAY for complete description of this dandy rifle and for details of my plan by which you can easily earn one of these rifles in just a few hours.

Address Uncle Bob, Rifle Man, Dept. 3, Topeka, Kansas

Be a Crack-Shot

Ask For What You Want!

If the classified columns in this paper do not contain the thing you want, advertise for it. Some of our 115,000 readers have it. You wouldn't walk out of a store just because you failed to see what you wanted in the showcase. You'd ask for it!

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by **W. F. YOUNG, Inc.** 407 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

A ONE DOLLAR BILL and 10 cents in stamps

Bring your Individual Stationery to you **PRINTED** with name and address, not over 4 lines. 200 sheets 5½x8½ or 6x7, 100 envelopes. 15c extra West or South of Denver. State size desired. **Order today.**

Anderson Stationery Co.
Dept. 25 Anderson, Ind.

YOUR paper stops when the paid-up period ends. What does your address label say this week?

When writing advertisers mention this paper

Smalley

SILO FILLERS RECUTTER MILLS



Smalley Silo Filler with Grip Hook Feed Table and Patented Chain Drive Blower



Meal Attachment—for alfalfa, ear corn with husk, pea vines, etc.

SMALLEY SILO FILLERS—new low type—sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18. Equipped with famous grip hook feed table—three feed rolls. Your silo filled with corn, oats and peas or any crop that makes good silage. High grade cutting on low speed. Chain drive blower—patented clutch, steel hopper, elevates silage, dry feed or grain equally well. Every cutting plate with special locking device. **RECUTTER MEAL ATTACHMENT**—sizes 12 and larger. Guarantees "All Year Service," making your high grade stock feed at a very low cost from alfalfa, ear corn with husk, pea vines, sheaf oats, etc. The Powerful Smalley is a long service machine.

Write for special bulletin and samples of mail.

Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansans Join U. S. Grain Growers

BY G. C. WHEELER

Solicitors for the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., working in the territory tributary to Bloom, a small shipping station in Ford county, report a very favorable response on the part of farmers on the opening day of the campaign. The Bloom Co-operative Exchange had entered into an agreement with this big farmer-owned, farmer-controlled marketing agency the preceding week to handle the grain of its members in that section. Walter Scott, president of the local association, Emory Martin, secretary, and Earl Scott and C. J. Winkelman, directors, who executed the agreement, were the first to take out individual memberships in the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. The organization work in Kansas which has just begun, is under the direction of R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, and H. W. Avery, Wakefield, directors for this state, and P. W. Enns of Newton is captain of the team interviewing farmers in the Bloom community.

The membership solicitation in the Bloom territory will continue until every farmer has had an opportunity to become a member of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and when this has been done it will be reasonable to expect that the local association will find itself tied up with a greatly increased number of farmers positively pledged to market thru their local elevator, as was the case in the Meade community.

Green Corn Gutter



Cuts and gathers corn, cane, kafir corn or anything planted in rows.

Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use. Send for free circulars. Price \$15.00 f. o. b. Topeka.

J. A. Cole, Mfr., Topeka, Kansas

3 Machines in 1

WESTERN PULVERIZER, PACKER AND MULCHER

Prices less than in 1916

IT PAYS to prepare a good seed bed for Fall wheat and alfalfa. The WESTERN makes a perfect seed bed—it pulverizes all clods, it packs, and leaves a loose mulch on top to hold the moisture. It saves one-third seed and labor. It will double profits on all crops. Sold direct to you on one year's trial, any size 1 and 2 sections; prices \$24.00 and up.



Every farmer should get our catalogue whether he buys or not. It describes the machine, the work, its advantages over all others; tells what other farmers say about it and contains valuable information on how to prepare the soil for better results. Write today.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER COMPANY
Box 419 HASTINGS, NEBRASKA

Fifteen men became members the first day, or about half of those solicited. In his work both with individuals and with co-operative elevator companies, Mr. Enns is making it clear that the policy of this marketing agency is to use to the fullest extent possible every local co-operative agency now functioning. It will do for the elevator companies affiliating with it what these local co-operative associations have done for their individual members.

In the membership campaign just closed in the territory of the Meade Co-operative Elevator Company under the direction of A. N. McCully of Washington, Kan., as team captain, 81 members were obtained for the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., which is fully a third more than the present membership of the local association.

New Lamp Burns 94% Air

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, A. U. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.—Adv.

FOR SALE

If you want to sell your farm, don't put a signboard in the front yard. It takes a long time for 1,000 persons to pass the average farm. But if you will put an advertisement in

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET PLACE

in this paper, 115,000 farmers will know that you want to sell.

OTTAWA

1 1/2 H-P ENGINE IS NOW ONLY \$35.50

Other sizes 2 to 22 H-P at low prices. Good engines sold direct to you 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee. Write for Free Book before you purchase any engine.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
55 King Street Ottawa, Kansas

Steers Half Price

An itemized statement of how Oregon cattlemen are losing an average of \$62.59 a head on every steer they send to market, has been forwarded to Senator Capper by William Pollman, president of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon. These are forest range cattle, the cheapest beef made. We haven't space here for the detailed account but give Mr. Pollman's footings:

Cost of yearling.....	\$ 31.21
Cost of 2-year-old.....	71.71
Cost of 3-year-old.....	105.99
Cost ready to market.....	\$115.13
Average selling price for 3-year-old steer.....	52.54
Net loss a head.....	\$ 62.59

This is what low prices and high freight rates are doing to cattlemen the country over.

This excess sign-up insures the elevator company a greatly increased volume of business for every member of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is bound by a legal agreement to sell his grain thru his local co-operative association which in turn has executed an agreement to sell thru the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., all of the grain of its 81 members in that community. It is expected that other local co-operative elevator companies in this section will recognize the many advantages of being affiliated with this powerful agency with its subsidiary finance corporation, warehousing corporation, export corporation and other subsidiaries which may be formed from time to time as the need arises, as well as the various service agencies which will be available to its associated local co-operative companies.

For Better Farm Drainage

These Farmers' Bulletins on drainage may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 698. Trenching Machinery Used for the Construction of Trenches for Drainage.
- 805. Drainage of Irrigated Lands.
- 815. Organization, Financing, and Administration of Drainage Districts.

Community houses are all right, but the best community center is a happy family.

Think You Can Spell?

Well, Try This!

\$15.00 Cash Prize



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

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

Get \$100.00 Cash Instead of \$15.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAME.....

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

MY NAME.....

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

More Farm Credits Available

BY F. B. NICHOLS

DEBTS owed by Kansas farmers are being paid off in surprising amounts. Much of this is coming from the sale of the wheat crop, 80 per cent of which has been threshed and more than 50 per cent sold. Considering the fact that Kansas produced 122 million bushels of wheat in 1921 this naturally runs into money rapidly.

As one might expect, the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City is in an excellent position so far as ready money is concerned, with more than 60 per cent of reserves. This is high, and indicates that the banks have an opportunity to aid greatly this fall in placing agriculture on a more profitable basis if they will extend credit to efficient farmers to be used in expansion, especially in livestock.

Bankers are in an especially good position to do this because of the rapid way in which farm loans have been paid off since June. Between June 22 and August 17 the commercial and industrial loans decreased but 10.1 per cent, while livestock and agricultural loans, considered together, decreased 21.05 per cent, or more than twice as rapidly as the "city" loans, in the commercial and industrial class. Unsecured agricultural loans were paid off more rapidly than any other class; they decreased 35.8 per cent in that time.

The more one studies these figures, the more he becomes convinced there is a splendid opportunity created for bankers to render a real service to their home communities by supplying credit—the life blood of industry—to the business of agriculture. It is quite evident that the banks, with their huge reserves and the rapid decline in agricultural paper are in excellent condition to do this. Will they? Why not have a talk with your local banker on these figures, and ask him if they don't mean a more liberal policy toward farm credit needs?

There has been a considerable decrease in the pressure exerted by the city banks on the smaller institutions to force them to call loans no matter what the conditions were—this situation was quite common last winter. Naturally a banker, if he has the right vision of service toward his home community, as most of them have, is willing to do everything he can to promote business in that section, for it means future prosperity for him to do this. That is why banks should, and will, in view of these large reserves they have built up, look with more favor on extending credit to efficient producers. This will mean much in helping farming make the grade of the next year.

Coming Fairs in Kansas

County fairs in Kansas this year ought to have many fine agricultural exhibits. The season in general has been favorable and from the excellent crops of wheat, oats, corn, sorghums, and vegetables there can be assembled many fine exhibits. Farmers should make a special effort to make displays of their farm and livestock products at the county fair and good exhibits from every county also should be sent to the three big fairs at Hutchinson, Topeka and Wichita. It is one of the best means yet devised to advertise the great agricultural resources of Kansas.

The following is a list of fairs and dates with the names and addresses of the secretaries as reported to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture:

- Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson; September 17-23.
- Kansas Fice Fair Association—Phil Eastman, Secretary, Topeka; September 12-17.
- International Wheat Show—H. B. Marks, Manager, Wichita; September 26-October 8.
- Anderson—H. C. Ferguson, Secretary, Garrettsville; September 12-17.
- Atchison—C. E. Sells, Effingham; September 21-23.
- Barber—William C. Ritchie, Secretary, Hordley; September 7-9.
- Barton—Porter Young, Secretary, Great Bend; October 4-7.
- Bourbon—W. A. Stroud, Secretary, Uniontown; October 4-7.
- Clark—C. O. Hendrick, Secretary, Ashland; September 26-October 1.
- Clay—R. A. Bruggeman, Secretary, Clay Center.
- Coffey—C. T. Sherwood, Secretary, Burlington; September 19-24.
- Comanche—A. L. Beeley, Secretary, Coldwater; September 12-17.
- Cowley—W. A. Bowden, Secretary, Burden; September 7-9.
- Doniphan—C. R. Hewins, Secretary, Troy; September 20-23.
- Douglas—J. Lane, Secretary, Lawrence; September 20-23.
- Ellis—H. W. Chittenden, Secretary, Hays; September 27-30.
- Ellsworth—C. F. Kyner, Secretary, Wilson; September 27-30.
- Ford—A. O. Drake, Secretary, Dodge City; October 10-15.
- Franklin—F. B. Martin, Secretary, Lane; September 2-3.
- Gray—H. J. Adams, Cimarron; September 28-30.
- Jackson—C. W. Porterfield, Secretary, Holton; September 26-30.
- Jefferson—Lou Hauck, Secretary, Valley Falls; October 4-7.
- Jewell—Charles S. Putt, Secretary, Mantoka; October.
- Kearny—W. E. Slavens, Secretary, Lakin.
- Labette—Clarence Montgomery, Secretary, Oswego; September 20-23.
- Labette—L. A. Walker, Secretary, Parsons; September 5-10.
- Leavenworth—L. N. Chapman, County Agent, Leavenworth; second week in November.
- Lincoln—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association—W. A. Buzick, Secretary, Sylvan Grove.
- Lincoln—Agriculture and Fair Association—E. A. McFarland, Secretary, Lincoln, September 27-30.
- Lyon—Sale and Fair Association—Frank Lostutter, Secretary, Emporia; October 3-5.
- Lyon—Hartford Agricultural Fair—C. K. Turner, President, Hartford; September 29-October 1.
- Marshall—Stock Show and Fair Association—J. N. Wanamaker, Secretary, Blue Rapids; September 6-10.
- Miami—William H. Brooks, Secretary, Paola.
- Mitchell—Ora N. Tice, Secretary, Beloit; September 27-October 1.
- Pawnee—H. M. Lawton, Secretary, Larned; September 28-30.
- Phillips—Abram Troup, Secretary, Logan; September 13-16.
- Pottawatomie—C. Haughawout, Secretary, Onaga; September 21-23.
- Rawlins—Burton Powell, Secretary, McDonald; September 28-29.
- Rooks—F. V. Hagenmeister, Secretary, Stockton; September 6-9.
- Russell—H. A. Dawson, Secretary, Russell; October 4-7.
- Thomas—R. B. Snell, Secretary, Colby.
- Wichita—Edward Case, Secretary, Leoti.

Getting Results from Advertising

The main thing that a livestock advertisement can do is to get seller and buyer in communication with one another. For different reasons a goodly number of near sales never materialize. It is too often the case that the buyer

does not make his wants clear and definite in his letter to the seller but one of the main reasons why sales are not made is due to the fact that the seller does not make it easy for the buyer to get a good idea as to what is offered for sale.

The next best thing to seeing the livestock offered for sale is to see a picture of it accompanied by brief description and pedigree. A good practice for one to follow is to have good photos of livestock for sale with description and pedigree written on back side of the picture.

One should have a bunch of these photos right at hand and upon receipt of an inquiry from his advertisement in the paper should send immediately to the inquirer such picture or pictures as he thinks will interest him and accompany this with a letter. If this doesn't result in more—a sale or further correspondence then follow it up with a letter of inquiry as to what the buyer desires. By all means make it easy for the buyer to sense what you have to offer for sale.

All Set for Kansas Free Fair

(Continued from Page 12.)

posite the grand stand. All the acts are high class.

Just to be sure that there would be plenty of thrills the fair management also arranged for a game of "auto polo" every evening. This game has been greatly developed in the last few years. Formerly the players wouldn't put on a game except in the quarter stretch where they had plenty of room to twist and turn. But this season the games will be played on the race track immediately in front of the grand stand. This will be brilliantly lighted. The young dare-devils who drive the cars put on a real game and it is about a hundred per cent more exciting than the fastest game of football ever played by college boys.

After that things will speed up. Out in the quarter stretch a gang of men will set off the biggest fireworks display ever seen at the Free Fair. It will be straight fireworks and action will be plentiful. More fireworks will be set off in 10 minutes than was exploded in an hour last year in connection with the big spectacle.

Thruout the evening Al Sweet's Singing band will provide the jazziest of music. It is a novelty musical bunch which has toured the United States many times and makes all the biggest shows and resorts.

A special attraction will be the sensational flying of Aviator Mart Campbell. If he is alive September 12 he will perform a series of aerial stunts that seem impossible. Campbell will climb about over the plane while it is hundreds of feet in the air, hang to the edge, stand upright on the wings and end up by leaping to the ground with a parachute.

Out along the Sunflower Trail the pleasure hunter will find a lot of things to entertain him. The Alamo Shows, a big amusement feature, will show at the Free Fair for the first time. It consists of a large number of special shows of all kinds, supplying amusement for every person.

There will be dozens of other attractions at the fair. Secretary Eastman knows more about it than anybody else because he's running it, and he says it will be the best fair ever held in Topeka. And he's looking for a record-breaking crowd.

SAVE \$17.50



Buy It By the Drum

En-ar-co
SCIENTIFIC REFINING
MOTOR OIL

The Oil of a Million Tests

Buy En-ar-co Motor Oil by the iron drum. Save 35c per gallon or \$17.50 on every iron drum. Get a leak proof iron drum package with easy flowing faucet—FREE.

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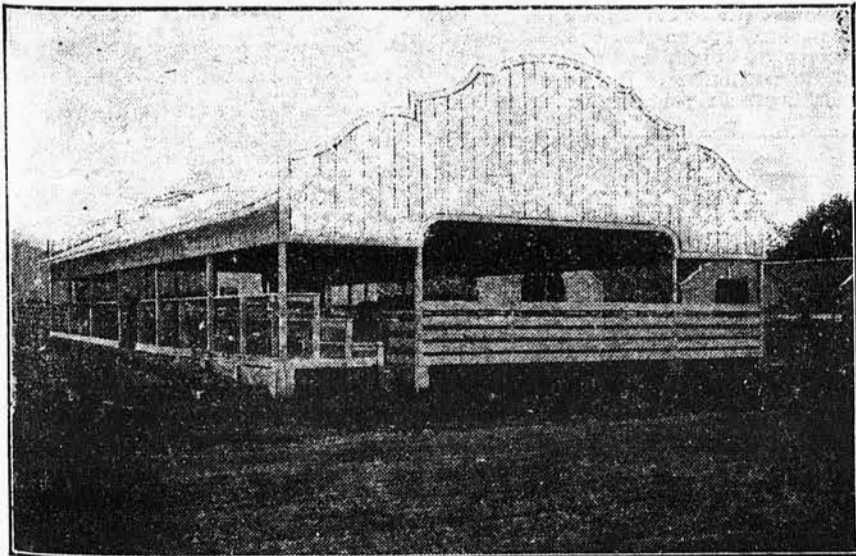
Ship me at once by freight from your nearest distributing center.....iron drum of En-ar-co Motor Oil. I want it to lubricate.....(Name of Tractor).(Name of Car).(Name of House Lighting Plant), for which you are to charge me 80 cents per gallon, f. o. b. your nearest shipping station.

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This is One of the Two New Swine Judging Pavilions Just Completed for the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. Each One is 36 by 72 Feet.

BANKERS and business men say that the country's business outlook is now much better and the feeling is gaining ground that the various industries are making quiet but definite progress with indications that a genuine business revival is on the way. "The packing industry," says the Financial Age, "is reported to be making consistent headway and there are signs which indicate that the farmers are pretty well deflated and that the agricultural interests are facing better times. Inasmuch as the United States is still an agricultural country first of all some of the shrewdest bankers and financiers always take their bearings by what happens in the agricultural line. The feeling is gaining ground that the next six months will be much more encouraging than have been the last six months for it is apparent that readjustment in many lines has been pretty well completed, while in other lines it is fast being accomplished."

"Great caution is being expressed by business men, however, in forecasting precise developments and the feeling is still strong that business conditions in many industries will be governed by the demands of a buyers' market for some time to come. On the other hand, there are those who feel that commodity prices are nearing a stabilization basis and that the time is not far off when this very difficult and in some aspects heartrending crisis has been completed."

The money situation seems to be easing up to some extent. Call money last week was available at 6 per cent, but at the close of the market it declined to 5½ per cent with only a nominal number of loans at that figure. Time money was available at 6 per cent for all periods from three to six months. It is rumored that the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City will soon cut its rate for rediscounts from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent. Banks in the past I think have been a little too tight on loans needed by the farming industry, but I believe this shortsighted policy will soon be corrected and in the future a more liberal policy will be pursued toward farmers. Bankers are beginning to realize that while commercial loans often appear more attractive these will not prove safe when agricultural interests on which merchants depend have to suffer thru a lack of proper financial credits.

Banks Squeeze Farmer the Hardest

Banks in all parts of the country and especially the Federal Reserve Banks have been too much concerned with trying to be able to make good bank statements rather than trying to do good for the communities they represent. An analysis of the Federal Reserve Bank's position at Kansas City shows that from June 22 to August 17 commercial and industrial credits were liquidated 10.1 per cent, but agricultural credits were forced to liquidate 21.5 per cent. That is the farmer was hit just twice as hard as the merchant and other business interests in the compulsory slaughter of his products on a falling market. He has been forced by banks to cut down his credits one-fifth while the merchant has been curtailed but one-tenth. The largest part of the business of the world always has been conducted on credit and when credit is disturbed and curtailed it is bound to have a depressing effect on farming and business of all kinds. Federal Reserve Banks should loosen up their grip on the country banks and these banks in turn should loosen up their stranglehold on the throats of the farmers. Such action in connection with the agricultural relief measures recently passed by Congress will bring about a general revival of all kinds of business. If the bankers will do their part to bring back prosperity the country at large will do its part. I believe all sensible bankers are ready and willing to do this if the people demand it.

Present indications are that Europe will need all of our surplus wheat and most of our other farm products. The drought in Northwestern Europe makes it certain that we will have a heavy demand made on us by Europe for food products. Herbert Hoover says that on account of a lack of capital there is a general tendency in Europe to delay purchasing imports until actually needed, that is, the American farmer, according to Mr. Hoover, is in effect carrying the warehouse supplies for Europe. Export business on

Better Times are Coming

Liberal Rural Credits Will Start Business Revival

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



Poultry Culling is Becoming Popular in Harvey County. A. B. Kimball, County Agent, Held 14 Demonstrations in August and Culled 843 Hens.

wheat is already going forward at a lively rate. Between 70 and 80 million bushels of our available wheat export supply of 200 million bushels have been shipped in the last two months and if that rate should be kept up all of our surplus wheat will have been exhausted within six months. In the light of these facts it seems to me that the bottom has been reached in prices and steady improvement may be confidently expected in the future.

Crop yields in Kansas this year will be fairly good and if they can be turned into money at fair prices the general condition of Kansas farmers will be very satisfactory. In the monthly crop report of the Kansas state board of agriculture recently made public, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says: "Kansas produced a crop of corn this year of approximately 113,390,000 bushels on 4,422,850 acres which is the second smallest acreage since 1881."

Last year's yield was 132,786,000 bushels on 5,137,240 acres as compared with 91,800,000 bushels for the average annual yield in the decade ending with 1920. The average acre yield for 1921 was 25.64 bushels. Fifty-four per cent of this year's crop is in an area embracing the four eastern tiers of counties and including Washington, Clay, Riley and Geary counties in the northern part. Here the prospective acre yield averaged 31.4 bushels and runs as high as 41 bushels for the average in Riley and 40 bushels in Douglas. West of this area, in the northern two-thirds of the state, the yield of corn will be comparatively light, and in some of the central counties is practically a failure, as McPherson with a reported prospect for 8 bushels to the acre, Ellsworth 12 bushels, Saline 14 and Dickinson 14. In this region, the counties with the higher average acre yields are Jewell 27 bushels, Ness 23, Trego, Barton, and Republic with 22 bushels apiece. Yields are quite uniformly better, however, in most of the counties south of the Arkansas river.

"The leaders in total production this year are the three adjoining eastern counties in the northern tier, of Nemaha with 4,604,170 bushels, the largest, Marshall with 4,315,000 bushels, and Brown with 3,831,000 bushels. Jewell, a central county as in the northern tier, is next with 3,755,000 bushels.

"The acreage planted to all sorghums this year was less by 25.5 per cent or 602,060 acres than in 1920 with an average condition of 84.1 per cent

or about 2 points higher than in August a year ago. The recent rains make the prospect for the sorghum crops seem excellent. The acreage in kafir is about 779,525 acres or 188,843 acres less than in 1920. Its average condition is 82.7 per cent as compared with 81.21 in 1920 and 67.8 per cent in August in 1919. The acreage in milo is 127,000 or 167,000 acres less than last year. Its condition is 83.7 per cent or 1.7 per cent better than for 1920. The area in feterrita is 47,600 acres as against 93,800 acres for last year. Its condition is 82.3 per cent or a little more than that of a year ago. The area planted in cane or sweet sorghums amounts to 703,300 acres or 20.7 per cent less than for 1920. Its condition is 84.4 per cent or about the same as for last year.

The area in broomcorn is 10,110 acres or about half of that for 1920.

Its condition is 81.6 per cent as compared with 83.4 per cent at this time last year. Only 95,000 acres were planted in Sudan grass as against 108,500 acres in 1920. Its condition is 87.6 or 5.7 points better than in 1920.

"The area planted in alfalfa this year amounts to 1,062,331 acres as compared with 1,231,340 acres for last year. The third cutting was light and only averaged about two-thirds of a ton. Pastures are very good in the eastern third of the state and in the more southern of the central counties and also in the southwest counties. Elsewhere they are rated mostly as 'medium'.

"Fall plowing in the wheat belt is 60 to 80 per cent completed. In the eastern counties where wet weather has hindered the work it is about 35 per cent finished. In the northeastern counties the work is from 50 to 55 per cent completed, but thru many central counties the ground is too hard and dry to prepare for seeding of wheat. It is also very dry in Western Kansas, especially in the southwestern counties.

"Corn cutting has started in Southeastern Kansas and the crop is maturing very fast on account of the dry weather. In Central Kansas and many of the north central counties much corn is being made into silage. Sorghums in the southeast and central counties are already ripening because of the hot winds during the past week. Broomcorn grown in the southwest principally, promises a poor crop. Pulling will start in the next 10 days, according to a report received from Fin-

ney county in the early part of the week. "Nearly 80 per cent of the year's wheat crop has been threshed, and 50 per cent has already been marketed, according to a summary of correspondents' estimates. Threshing returns to date suggest that the Board's preliminary estimate in July of a 122 million bushel crop of wheat for Kansas this year was conservative."

Local conditions of crops, livestock and farm work over the state are shown in the following reports from the county correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Anderson—Farmers are very busy plowing, haying and having picnics. Chinch bugs are doing some damage. The chicken cholera seems to have abated for the present. Several farms are for rent but owners ask too high a cash rent. Butterfat is worth 36c; eggs are 27c.—J. W. Hendrix, August 19.

Barber—We have had an abundance of rain and all crops are excellent. The corn this year is the best raised in this county since 1915. Pastures are far above average and all kinds of livestock doing well. Farmers have more than half of their fall plowing done. Wheat threshing has been slow because of so much rain. There are no public sales being held because the farmers are so busy. No bids on kafir or corn but market will perhaps start at 25c. Wheat is worth \$1.—Homer Hastings, August 20.

Brown—Fall plowing is being rushed but ground is very dry. About 75 per cent of the ground is plowed. A smaller acreage of wheat will be sown this year. The corn is looking fine and the yield will be the largest we have had for many years. Pastures are getting short. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 40c; cream, 28c; eggs are 27c; hens, 23c.—A. C. Dennenberg, August 21.

Coffey—We have had no rain for 10 days and the ground is getting dry. Farmers have completed their plowing and are disking, haying and cutting corn. The files are extremely bad. A few public sales have been held and prices are low on most things. The corn crop will not be as large as was expected.—A. T. Stewart, August 26.

Edwards—Threshing is almost completed and all grain went to the bin in good condition. Most of the ground is ready for the drill. We are having plenty of rain now. A few public sales are being held but prices are very low. Wheat is worth 96c.—Nichie Schmitt, August 20.

Gray—We are having excellent weather for threshing and the machines are making the most of it. A number of threshing machines from Oklahoma and Eastern Kansas were shipped here and are doing rapid work in getting out the grain. Recent rains have put rowed crops in good condition. Kafir and corn are excellent. I think the corn yield will be about 50 bushels an acre.—A. E. Alexander, August 20.

Hamilton—Threshing of small grains is in full swing. The yields average from 20 to 30 bushels an acre. A considerable amount of grain is being marketed. The loco weed is still in evidence in many parts of the county and is doing some damage to stock. Wheat is worth 90c to \$1.15; barley, 36c; oats, 45c; hay, \$10 to \$12; cream, 30c; butter, 40c; eggs are 18c; hens, 18c; broilers, 22c.—W. H. Brown, August 20.

Harvey—We have had several good rains recently and ground is too wet to complete plowing. Pastures are in good condition since rains. Wheat is worth \$1; butter, 36c; eggs, 27c.—H. W. Frouy, August 19.

Haskell—Threshing is better as stacks are getting dry. Just about one-half of the threshing is completed. Pastures are in good condition and cattle are getting fat. Some cattle are being sent to market. Farmers are busy plowing, threshing and cutting feed.—H. E. Teagarden, August 20.

Leavenworth—Shock threshing was delayed by too much rain, but is completed now. Plowing for wheat is about one-fourth done, because it is too wet to plow most of the time. The tame hay is mostly crab grass. Corn is worth 50c; butterfat, 40c; eggs are worth 25c.—George Marshall, August 20.

Lincoln—We have had a few local showers but generally it is dry. The plowing is just about completed. A larger acreage of wheat will be sown than last year. Threshing is just about done and the acre yield was from 8 to 15 bushels. Prairie hay is not very good this year. Wheat is worth \$1, and oats, 30c.—E. J. G. Wacker, August 18.

Linn—We have had lots of rain during the last week. Some farmers have been plowing where the ground is not too wet. Only a small acreage of wheat will be sown. Corn will be a good crop. Wild hay is fine and many are cutting it. Some building repairing and painting being done. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 38c; oats, 35c; butter, 25c; eggs are selling for 25c.—J. W. Clinesmith, August 20.

Neosho and Wilson—About 8 inches of rain up to date in August. The ground is too wet to plow and there has been no haying lately. Pastures are in excellent condition but there is not enough stock on hand. Some of the corn was blown down flat. Work in Wilson county on Capital Highway is suspended. Much of the prairie grass will not be cut. Farmers are becoming dissatisfied. Business dull. Wheat is worth 90c to \$1; corn, 32c; flour, \$2; butter, 25c; hay, \$5 to \$6; eggs are worth 25c.—Adolph Anderson, August 18.

Riley—The ground is getting dry and hard for plowing which is about half done. Shock threshing completed but stack threshing will be late. Farmers are putting up alfalfa and prairie hay. Very little wheat is being sold. Corn is looking fine but the hot weather is maturing it very fast. Wheat is worth 90c to \$1; eggs are selling at 27c.—P. O. Hawkinson, August 24.

Rooks—It is still hot and dry here and many farmers are double disking their wheat ground. The corn is doing fairly well in some localities and in others it is drying up. Farmers have started filling their silos. Wheat is worth 85c; corn, 50c; butterfat, 26c; eggs are worth 20.—C. O. Thomas, August 19.

Saline—We had a good rain recently which revived the pastures and made the plowing good. The third crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Several carloads of cattle are being shipped out but prices are disappointing. Corn was damaged by drought and much of it has been cut for silage. Kafir is generally good. Some hogs are dying of cholera. Farmers have almost completed their plowing. Wheat is worth 95c; butterfat, 33c; and eggs are selling for 24c.—J. P. Nelson, August 20.

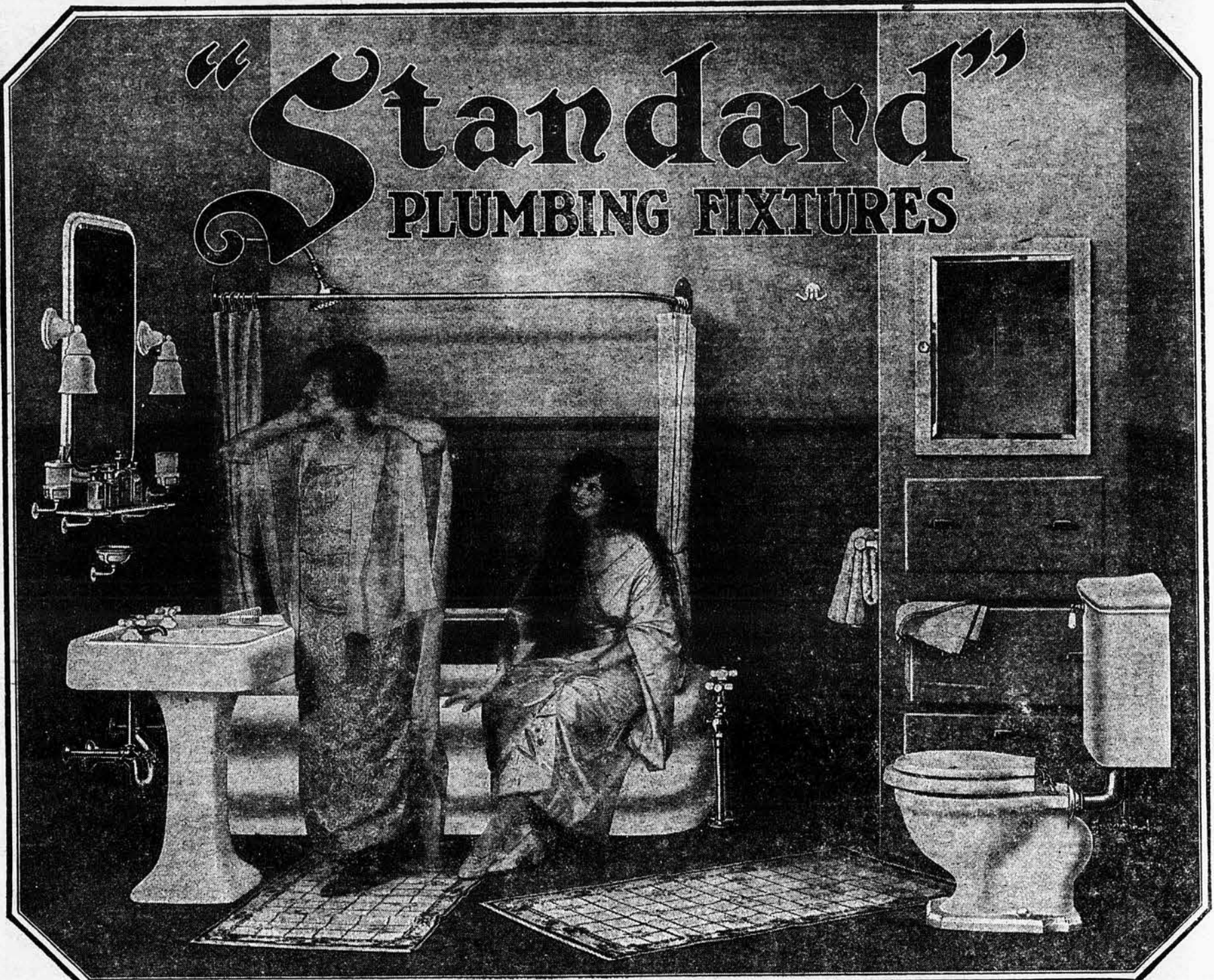
Sherman—Some good rains have visited every part of this county in time to save a lot of corn and feed crops, but the dry

(Continued on Page 28.)

To Our Crop Reporters

CROP reporters of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze no doubt are interested in our county fairs and also our big state fairs at Hutchinson and Topeka. One of our crop correspondents in Eastern Kansas has suggested that a meeting of the crop reporters of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in Eastern Kansas be held on Farm Bureau Day, Wednesday, September 14, at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka. A similar meeting can be arranged in Hutchinson at the Kansas State Fair for crop reporters in Western Kansas who plan to attend the fair at that place. In order that proper arrangements can be made if such a meeting is desired we shall be pleased to have all of our crop reporters write us to that effect at once. Dates and places of meetings at both fairs will be announced next week if we find that such meetings are desired. Address all letters on this subject to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Crops Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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strain of work for farm women—protects the health of the family by providing a safe system of waste disposal—keeps the members of the household physically fit by providing better bathing facilities and more convenient arrangement for eliminating the wastes of the body.

If your home is not provided with these first essentials of your family's health, comfort and contentment, write for our catalogue of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Farm." It describes the most complete line of practical, satisfactory fixtures obtainable anywhere and points the way to greater happiness for wife, mother, children—and you.

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