

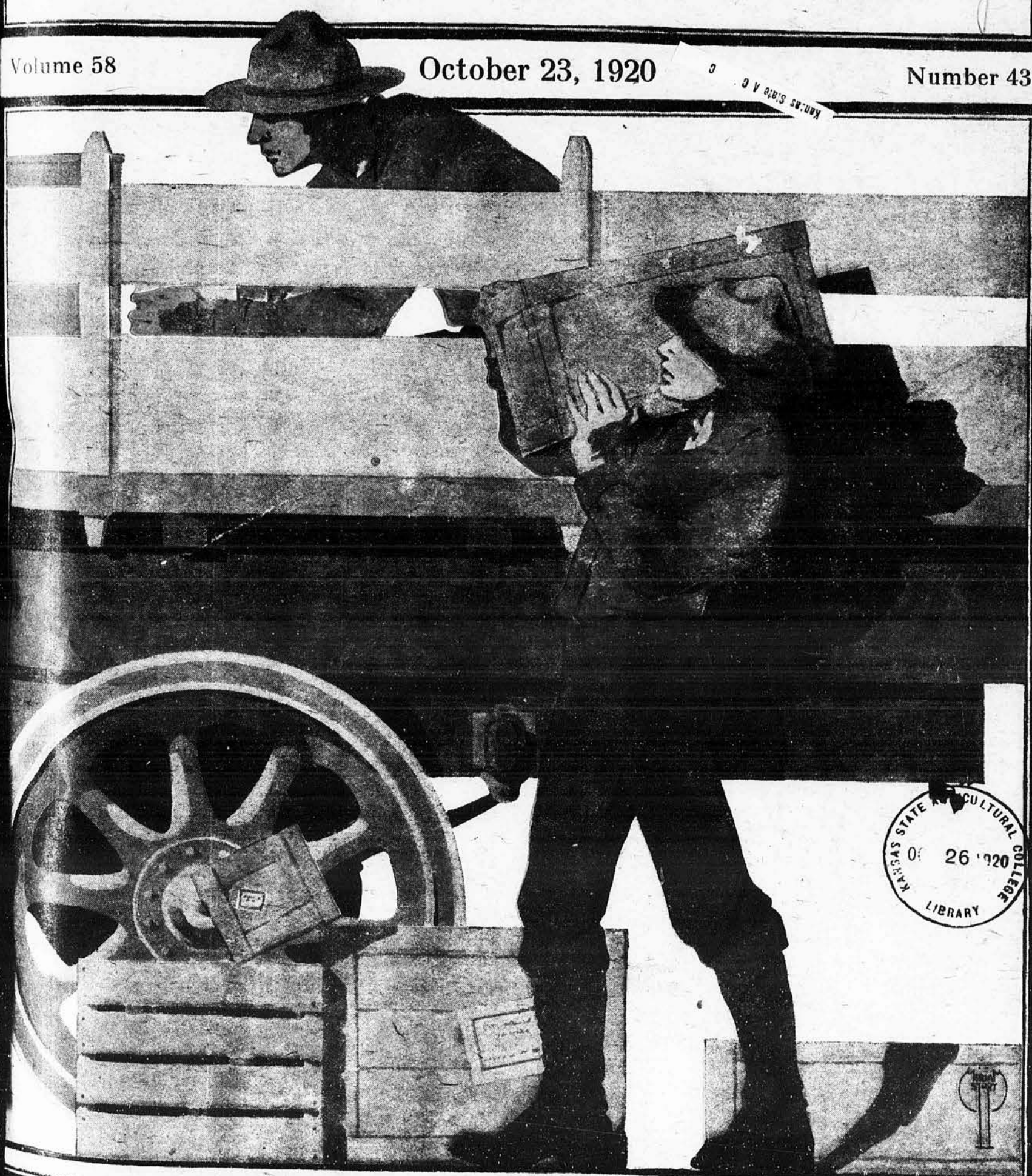
KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 58

October 23, 1920

Number 43



One Man Saws 40 Cords a Day!

"Look Men!

I can start and stop saw with engine running with this newly invented clutch."

New Balanced Crank Shaft

Wheels Turn on Swivel Axle

Pulls Over 4 H-P.

310 Saw Cuts a Minute

Used by U. S. Navy and in Gov't Schools!

Strictly a One-Man Outfit

Does Work of 10 to 15 Able-Bodied Men!

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Remember last winter! Coal is scarce now and will be harder to get. Sawed wood will bring high prices. Get an **OTTAWA** Log Saw now. It will cut all the fuel you can use all winter in a few hours and neighbors will pay you big money for cutting wood for them.



Mr. G. W. Swiney of Vondar, Tenn., who writes: "The Ottawa will do all the company claims and more too."



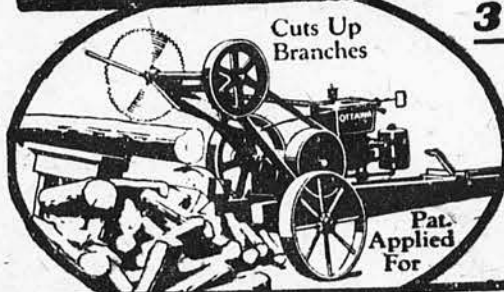
Mr. T. J. Detson, of Percilla, Tex., who writes: "I don't see how any farmer gets along without the Ottawa."



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Cuts Up Branches

Pat. Applied For



Cuts Down Trees Level With Ground

Leaves No Stump

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power

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30 Days' Free Trial Every **OTTAWA** shipped on 30 Days' Trial. Must fulfil 10-year Ottawa Guarantee. For nearly 20 years we have been selling direct from factory to users, saving them thousands and thousands of dollars.

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Big Farming at Garden City

By Frank A. Meckel

FORTY thousand acres are included in the farm of the Garden City Sugar and Land Company at Garden City. Of this land 22,000 acres are under cultivation and the rest in pasture. The 22,000 acres are divided up into small plots of 160 acres apiece, and these are farmed as separate units of the entire farming system.

The company has its own sugar factory right on the ground and has a plant which will handle 1,000 tons of sugar beets a day. When we consider that about 12½ per cent of the entire weight of the sugar beets is recovered as refined sugar, it is of considerable interest to note that this factory is turning out ¼ million pounds of sugar every 24 hours. But more about the factory will be given later.

The primary object of the company in farming this land as you will note is to raise sugar beets. There are 7,400 acres of beets grown this year on the land owned by the company at Garden City. Beside this, they have about 1,500 acres of beets contracted around Garden City on land owned by private individuals who simply grow the beets and sell the crop to the sugar company at a fixed price. This year the price is \$12 a ton, altho some growers have taken advantage of the offer to allow a sliding scale price governed by the price of sugar at the seaboard markets. This year, those growers who took advantage of the sliding scale price will get somewhat more for their beets, but the majority choose to play the game safe, and accept a good price for their beets delivered to the nearest dump. Aside from the acreage of beets mentioned so far, there are still about 500 acres more contracted in the vicinity of Larned, so this makes a total of 9,400 acres of sugar beets that the company will handle this year. Incidentally that will be some stack of beets if figured at a conservative figure of 12 tons to the acre—112,800 tons of beets. If the mill runs at its capacity of 1,000 tons a day this fall and winter, there will be plenty of beets to keep it going for about 113 days.

The farming operations and plans are of considerable interest. Of the 22,000 acres now under cultivation, 17,805 acres are farmed by the company directly, that is, by hired labor composed largely of Mexicans imported by the company itself; and 7,040 acres are rented out on a share basis. The day labor hired by the company is paid a fixed rate. This year the Mexicans were paid 35 cents an hour with a bonus of 5 cents an hour extra if they kept working until Christmas. Thus if the help remains on the job until after the rush season is about over, they are rewarded with an extra 5 cents an hour for all the time they have worked. This is rather fair pay for the Mexican peons who have been accustomed to working for next to nothing and having a larger debt hanging over them all the time, and they seem very well satisfied with the proposition.

The contracts made with the tenant farmers are of course different in every way. The tenant contracts to raise 60 acres of beets every year on the 160 acres allotted to him. A certain portion of the farm is put to alfalfa and the rest

pair with very good out-buildings and sheds. The company also provides the tenant with best seed, but the tenant provides all machinery for working the ground and harvesting the crop, as well as all power required. The tenant also provides all necessary labor at his own expense.

He agrees to plant the seed at a time the company shall specify, and to thin out the plants at a certain time after they have started growing. He also agrees to cultivate and irrigate when the company advises him to do so, and to begin harvest when they tell him. The company insists upon that for this reason. They have had the experience in growing beets and know when the time is best for all of the various operations. Toward the end of the grow-

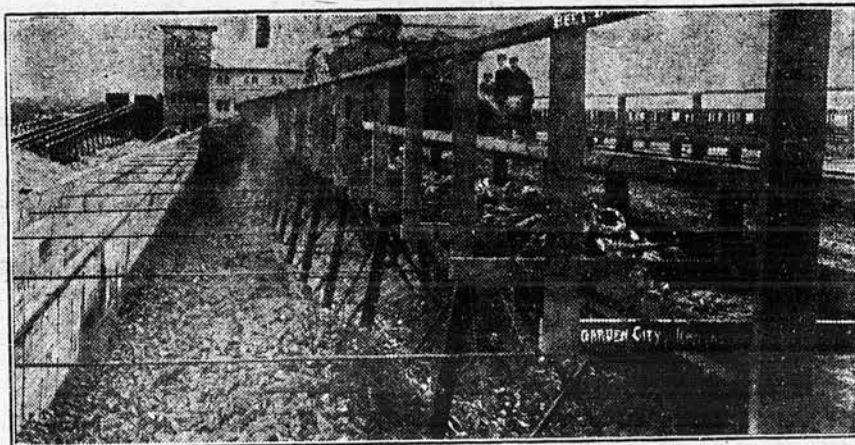
to wheat. The company provides the land and the water and houses the man and his family in a little dwelling right on the ground. The houses are very comfortable little frame dwellings kept in good repair.

for his share of the beets. Then he raises say 50 acres of alfalfa and makes 5 tons an acre which he easily can do on that irrigated ground. That will net him \$2,500 for his half of the hay at \$20 a ton, and his third of a 30-bushel crop of wheat off 50 acres will net him \$1,333, so all told he takes in \$4,833 for his share of the crops.

Now if he were like the average American farmer, he would be a bankrupt before the beets ever sprouted in the spring, because it takes a lot of labor to grow beets and labor costs money when you must hire it at prevailing prices. But these men who take up these contracts are not average American farmers. They are as a rule Russian and German farmers who have heard of and are strict adherents to Teddy Roosevelt's theories regarding race suicide. They have families ranging anywhere from six to 16 and they have discovered the secret of keeping all of them at home on the farm. Everyone works on these places. The man operates the machinery drawn by horses and cultivates and irrigates, and the women and the kiddies are down on their knees from sunrise until sunset pulling weeds. If you wish to see an excellent example of thrift and industry, go and watch a Russian or German peasant family at work in the beets. There is plenty of work for everyone and even the little tots help in a measure, if it is doing nothing more than keeping out of the way and out of mischief. This is why these people can make money at the game. If they had to hire all that labor done, they would starve.

In the fall, October as a general thing, the beets are pulled and the tops cut off and then they are hauled to the best dump on the railroad. This may seem to be a poor plan, too, for so many of these farms are a long distance from the railroad and this would necessitate a very long haul. However, the company has gone into the railroad business also. They have about 15 miles of their own railroad with their own locomotive and their own freight cars. They can laugh at the car shortage, as their railroad puts all of the farms within a very few miles of the beet dumps. They have built dumps about every 3 miles along the line, and the farmers haul their beets to the nearest dump and get a credit coupon for every load they deliver.

The beets are then hauled by rail to the factory and the special built cars in which they are hauled are run up upon a concrete dumping platform, and emptied into a huge vat of water underneath the platform. The beets are in this way washed and they are taken into the mill by this water conveyor. Huge pumps inside the mill draw in the water and the beets with it. The first operation inside the mill is to slice the beets up into thin (Continued on Page 8.)

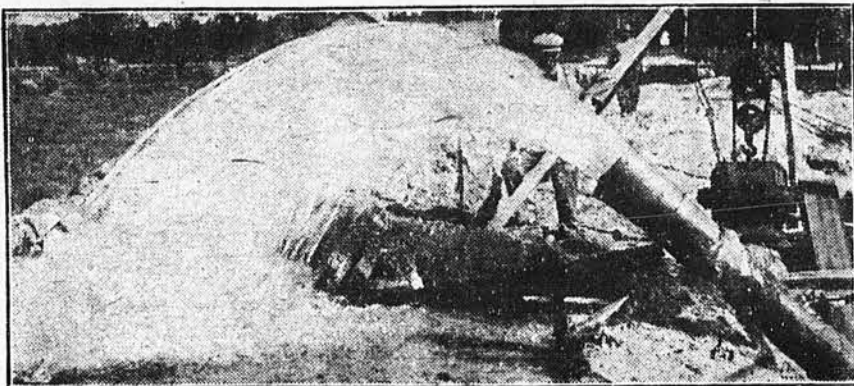


The Factory of the Garden City Sugar and Land Company, the Only One in Kansas; It Will Handle 1,000 Tons of Beets a Day.

ing season, they analyze the beets every day, and when the sugar content reaches its peak, they send out word to start the harvest. Thus it will be seen that they desire to have the beets sent in to the mill when they contain the maximum amount of sugar.

The tenant receives one-fifth of the beets and pays \$1 a ton for the beet tops left on the field; that is, if the beets produce 12 tons to the acre, he pays \$12 an acre for the tops left on the ground. The tops make very excellent cattle feed, as some of the beet is cut off with the top and is left on the ground also. He receives one-half of the alfalfa and one-third of the grain. This in itself does not seem to be much of a thing so far as the tenant is concerned. It would even seem that he were getting badly stung, but let us stop and consider his case for a minute, and go into details regarding his personal makeup, and then decide.

If he grows 12 tons of beets an acre on 60 acres, pays \$1 a ton of beets for the tops, and receives one-fifth of the crop, he receives \$1,020



Testing a Well Near Garden City. If a Plant is Managed Properly a Profit is Certain, as It Provides Insurance Against Dry Weather.



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 WE GUARANTEE that all display advertise-
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 from such advertising, we will make good same.
 We make this guaranty with the provision that
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

I AM IN receipt of a letter from a very ardent supporter of the Sinn Fein cause in Ireland. He thinks I ought to feel the same way about it. He regards Mayor MacSwiney as a glorious martyr in a great cause.

Now I have no quarrel with any man about his views on the Irish question. I have my own opinion about it which is that Ireland is being ruined by religious intolerance and that one side is just as intolerant as the other. Having that opinion I refuse to lend any of my undergarments on account of the Irish question.

I have not been able to see either, just what Mayor MacSwiney will be able to accomplish for his cause by starving himself to death. It occurs to me that he might accomplish more alive than dead. But then what is the use to write or talk about it? Persons who are moved by religious intolerance are never in condition to reason calmly. You may as well let them alone.

A Lesson in Finance

MOST of us are not financiers. We do not understand the science of money and banking and frankly acknowledge it. At the present time we know that interest rates are exceedingly high, but do not understand why. A borrower anxious to know the reason asked a banker for an explanation. "Well you see," said the banker, "there is a great demand for money and not enough money to supply the demand, therefore the law of supply and demand makes interest rates high."

"But," said the borrower, "I have been reading in a bankers' journal that there is a great, even dangerous inflation of the currency. I suppose that means that too much currency has been issued. If there is too much currency how does it come that it is so scarce that the banks cannot supply the demand?"

"I observe that you do not understand the principles of finance," patiently replied the banker. "There is a great inflation of the currency which decreases the purchasing power of the dollar; therefore it takes more dollars to do the business of the country and therefore we must charge more interest." "In other words then," replied the perplexed borrower, "the less service the bank renders the more it charges, the more plentiful the dollars, the harder they are to get, and the less they are worth the more we have to pay for them. The whole financial theory is entirely clear to me now but I didn't really understand it at all when I came in here."

The Land Purchase Amendment

BECAUSE I think it important that the voters of Kansas understand the proposed amendments to the constitution to be voted on in November, I again wish to call attention to them. In the last issue I gave some of the reasons why I think the tax amendment should be adopted and I also published a letter for a subscriber giving his reasons for opposing this amendment. I have no axe to grind in favoring the adoption of any of these amendments. It will not affect me personally whether they are adopted or defeated. If I did not honestly believe that they have merit I certainly would oppose them. My judgment may be at fault. I therefore have no quarrel with any reader who is opposed to any or all of the proposed amendments. He may be right in his judgment and I may be wrong. In this frame of mind I feel that I can at least discuss the matter dispassionately.

What is known as the "Land Purchase Amendment" reads in the following way: "To encourage the purchase, improvement and ownership of agricultural lands and the occupancy and cultivation thereof, provision may be made by law for the creation and maintenance of a fund, in such manner and amount as the legislature may determine, to be used in the purchase, improvement and sale of lands for agricultural purposes. The legislature may provide reasonable preferences for those persons who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the Great World War and holding honorable discharges therefrom." Now it will

be seen that this amendment if carried, imposes no obligation on the legislature to establish and maintain a fund for the purchase, improvement and sale of lands; it simply gives the authority and power to the legislature to do this.

How may it work out in practice? The legislature may establish a revolving fund to be used in the purchase of farm lands, to be in turn sold to men who have no lands, renters, perhaps, and without the capital necessary to purchase lands. It does not compel any landowner to sell his land no matter how much he may own, but it would enable the state to go into the land business; to purchase such lands as might be for sale and to resell them to poor men on long time and easy payments. The state might under this provision establish farm colonies as has been successfully done in California. I can see no valid objection to the adoption of this amendment. It may not accomplish anything, because the legislature may refuse to pass a law putting it into operation. I can on the other hand see that it offers possibilities for helping poor men to get lands. I am, therefore, supporting it.

Storiettes

A KANSAS man was traveling thru Northwest Arkansas about the first of January and happened to meet the wife of a hill-billy chopping wood. The man was sitting comfortably in the cabin smoking his pipe. "Why don't you make the old man chop the wood?" asked the Kansas man.

"Well, it's thisaway," said the woman as she paused to spit at a distant bug on a weed. "The old man and me made a sort of agreement that I was to chop all the wood durin' the spring and summer and he was to chop all the wood durin' the fall and winter."

"But this is winter," said the Kansas man. "It does sort of feel thataway," said the woman, "but the rule down yere in Arkansas is, that when the whip-poor-wills begin to call it's spring, and for the past two days the whip-poor-wills hev been a callin'. I reckon it must be spring. We all kaint read and so we hev to go by the signs."

The woman took up the ax and began chopping again and the Kansas man rode on. A couple of weeks later he rode back that way. The man was busy chopping wood and the woman was smoking in the cabin. He also observed that both the man's eyes were blacked and his face in general showed hard usage.

"How is this?" asked the Kansas man. "I see you are not chopping wood."

"No, stranger, I'm not a choppin' no wood now. You see I found out that that wuthless old man of mine had learned to mock a whip-poor-will perfect, but I reckon that he'll not try no more of that on me. He'll chop wood now till the robins' eggs is hatched and the fish worms is a comin' outen the ground." And the woman removing the pipe from her mouth spat with accuracy and satisfaction thru the open cabin door.

There used to live down in Southwest Kansas a man by the name of Frazier, Jake Frazier. One day Jake came home declaring that he was a desperately sick man and didn't think he could live long. He took to his bed and refused to get out for 6 months. Wouldn't even sit up long enough to have his bed made. A good many of the neighbors called on Jake and some of them volunteered to sit up with him during the night. At the end of 6 months Jake's wife and the rest of his family and most of the sympathetic neighbors were worn out waiting on him. His house was a frame shanty, such as were common on the settlers' claims, and one day it caught fire. Jake's wife happened to be out of the house and so were all the other members of the family. He saw the fire start near the kitchen stove and began to yell for help but it happened that no member of the family was within hearing. Seeing that if he laid in bed he would burn up. Jake finally jumped out of bed, grabbed the water bucket, ran out to the well, pumped water and put out the fire. When he got it out he

was mad all over and put on his clothes and went to the nearest neighbor, who lived a mile away, where he found his wife. "Maria," he yelled. "What do y' mean runnin' off and leavin' me to burn up when you knowed that wa'n't able to lift a hand or foot?"

The Fallacy of Bolshevism

A READER of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze asks: "What is the fallacy of the soviet government? I do not know whether the question is asked in good faith, or the questioner is trying to get me tangled, but I will assume that it is asked in good faith and I will try to answer it in good faith.

The theory of bolshevism is communism and to my mind communism is a fallacious theory which is bound to fail.

Communism is based on the theory that every person shall contribute to the extent of his ability and every person shall withdraw from the common product to the extent of his need. It assumes also that the needs of one are greater than the other. Every military organization is built on the theory that every individual composing the rank and file of the army is entitled to so much clothing and so much provision and so much pay and no more. The works out fairly well because an army is controlled by a military despotism. Experience has pretty clearly demonstrated that it can be controlled in no other way.

But if an even division of the entire product is made it necessarily results in one of two things: either the least effective worker becomes the standard by which labor is measured, or there must be an industrial despotism which shall dictate to every person what he shall do and how much he must produce. We know that some men are quick, active and efficient. They can accomplish as much as with as little effort to themselves in an hour as other men working to the extent of their ability can accomplish in 2 hours.

Let me give a homely illustration: I live on a farm barring the time I was in school until I was a man fully grown. I had to do all sorts of farm work. I knew how to husk corn but I was not an expert-husker. I have seen men who without having to work as hard as I could husk twice as much corn as I could husk. It would seem to be manifestly unfair that the man who husked 100 bushels while I husked 50 should receive no more for his labor than I. What he would do naturally would be to slow down, work half the time and loaf the other half in order that his product should not exceed mine, if he was to receive no more for his day's work.

The inevitable result of such a system would be a constantly decreasing rate of production for the slow man, seeing his more efficient companion loafing would begin to loaf himself as a result little or nothing would be done. The only way this could be prevented in my opinion would be an industrial despotism fashioned after the manner of a military despotism which would compel men to work whether willing or not. This is exactly what has taken place in Russia. There is enforced employment, wages fixed by the Government, hours of employment fixed by the Government and output determined by the Government. The army is not the only place where this system is in vogue. The same general system is in operation in nearly all of the penitentiaries of the world. A given task is set for each prisoner. An armed guard sees that the task is performed. For the prisoner who is weak, slow and inefficient this task is very hard; for the prisoner who is quick and efficient it is comparatively easy.

It is, however, a noteworthy fact that the output of enforced prison labor is never as great for the same number of men as free labor. Take from man his liberty, his right to control his own labor at least to a reasonable degree and you destroy his incentive and lower his efficiency. A great many things have been published about the soviet government in Russia that are no doubt untrue, but there is no doubt about the establishment of universal compulsory labor as a theory there. That is

the necessary, logical outcome of the system. But in every despotism we know that there develops a favored class, the class which dictates to the masses. That kind of a class is already developing in Russia. It is inevitable that it should. Communism is founded on a fallacy. It runs contrary to human nature. It can only be made to work thru either a military or industrial despotism. I hope that I have made myself plain to the reader who asks the question.

Experience of an Old Timer

A READER of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, J. Wesley Smith, of Ottawa, Kan., writes: "For fear you may think I am talking thru my hat with no knowledge of the ups and downs of wheat raising, will state that I came to this state from near New York City in July, 1867, locating on a 40-acre tract near this town. A log house, barn and three seedling peach trees comprised the improvements—sold two years ago; the improvements, including 8 miles of fencing were worth \$6,000 or more.

"After several crops of wheat I decided that I was too poor to stay in the game and quit until 1899, when I tried it again. My wheat yielded 40 bushels to the acre, but a light shower bleached it and there was no sale for the wheat as the best of wheat sold for 50 cents a bushel or less. In 1902 I hauled it 8 miles and had it ground into feed for hogs. When the world war inflated the price I had the tenant sow wheat in the fall of 1917. Wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre and it was smutty but it sold at \$2.03 a bushel on track at times. I received one-half of the crop, provided the seed and paid for threshing my half. The tenant and I swelled up like Mark Twain's jumping frog. The land cost me less than \$13 an acre and my share of the wheat netted me over \$17 an acre. The tenant made more that year than he had in the previous 40 years of his life. It was not the yield but the price and abnormal demand that put us and other farmers on "Easy" street.

"It's the law of supply and demand that will dominate prices. In the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze of October 9, 1919, T. D. Hammett in a few words summed up the situation in respect to wheat prices: 'This country has a surplus of wheat that must be exported because we cannot consume it. The price that can be obtained for the surplus is, so far as we can now see, quite beyond the control of any marketing system we can devise.'

"The late Orange Judd in his (Chicago) Farmer more than 40 years ago gave as good a definition of the law of supply and demand as I have ever read. He illustrated it by supposing that 100 families were isolated on an island and wholly dependent on what could be raised on the island. Suppose there were 1,200 bushels of potatoes raised and 10 bushels were given to every family, leaving 200 bushels surplus. As they could not be exported there would be 200 bushels go to waste and potatoes would be cheap. Now reverse the situation. Suppose only 800 bushels were raised for 100 families and they were 200 bushels short—Hell to pay. Everybody would desire potatoes, and desire them as badly as their pocketbooks would provide.

"My sympathies, and my prejudices are all for the farmer. For more than 50 years my bread and butter depended on the farmer. Why should I not stand up for him? I wear the bronze button. When I was 23 years old I was paid \$2,000 a year for my services. I loved the business and that is why I farmed, but of all classes of people I have met farmers are the most unreasonable. Only yesterday I read where a wheat expert in tabulating the cost of producing wheat put down \$12 an acre for rent! And think of a body of supposedly intelligent men demanding \$3 a bushel as the least livable price for wheat. Surely their angle of vision is not the same as mine.

"In the early 90's I sold on the Kansas City market a bunch of half-breed Shorthorns that crossed the scales at 1,480 pounds, at \$3.85. The clipping I enclose tells of 1,300 pounders selling for \$17.70. No doubt the seller, Alex McGregor, is making the air hot enough to light a match because he did not get the \$24 paid last year in Kansas City. Another clipping says that cured hides are now 10 cents and last year they were 50 cents. Green hides are down to 8 cents. The man who sold his green hides this week at 8 cents was in luck compared to what was handed out to me and thousands of others during the Cleveland Administration for then we only got 3 to 4 cents a pound.

Just wait until Russia gets into the game again raising wheat. You know that the Russian wheat price was the sword of Damocles hanging over the head of every wheat farmer in North America. I simply wish to emphasize by this letter that it might be worse, a lot worse than it is, so far as we are concerned

here in the United States. When I landed in this county I had less than \$1,000 and did not know how to make a plow take land. All I have was made when prices were low. When crops failed there were high prices, but they did us no good because we had nothing to sell. The years of 1917 and 1918 were the exceptions, then the abnormal high prices put us ahead."

It would be true that prices are fixed by the law of supply and demand if that law were permitted to operate naturally. Frequently, however, it is not and therefore the law does not operate, or so far as it does operate it operates unjustly. Take the illustration used by Orange Judd. Suppose some of the hundred families on the island were engaged in the business of growing wheat and some in the business of growing potatoes and suppose each group produced sufficient to supply all the people of the island. If the law of supply and demand were permitted to work naturally the potato growers would trade their surplus potatoes for the surplus wheat of the wheat growers and one would balance the other, but if two or three individuals managed somehow to get control of practically all the wheat and potatoes raised on the island the law of supply and demand no longer operates naturally and equitably and these few monopolists would compel all the other people on the island to pay them whatever price their necessities would require, limited only by their ability to pay. Under an equitable system of distribution, that is world wide, prices of products necessary to the life and reasonable comfort of people, would vary but little, because as a rule the people of the world would consume all that was produced and there would be neither a surplus nor a shortage.

On one point, however, I wish to agree most heartily with Mr. Smith. As compared with most other countries the United States is a wonderfully good place in which to live. I have recently talked with a very intelligent young man who has spent some years in Europe in connection with the Red Cross. His work took him into most of the countries of Europe. Only six weeks ago he left the Polish front, and was for a time within the Bolshevik lines. He tells me that instead of the reports of conditions having been exaggerated the worst has not been told respecting conditions in either Poland or Russia. "To the European or to the man who has been in that part of Europe" says the young man, "the United States seems like Heaven."

Develop the Water Power

O NE OF MY friends, A. G. Groh, of Clay county, Nebraska, writes the Nebraska Farm Journal urging the development of the water power now going to waste in the state, to be used in home manufacturing plants and in lighting and heating the Nebraska homes. I have been advocating the same thing for many years. While neither Kansas nor Nebraska are as well endowed with natural water power as many other states, there is enough water power going to waste to supply all the home manufacturing plants necessary to turn the raw products of both states into the manufactured products and have a large surplus over for domestic uses.

The Kaw river alone from Junction City to the mouth has a theoretical horse power at average flow of 500,000 horse power. If the river were canalized, locks put in and reservoirs built for impounding the flood waters 300,000 horse power could be developed. I do not think that more than one-quarter of that amount of power is being used at present by all the plants in all the cities and towns on the Kaw, including Topeka and Kansas City, Kan.

There are many other streams which would supply a great deal of power if properly developed, notably the Republican, Saline, Smoky Hill and Neosho rivers. There is no doubt about the soundness of Mr. Groh's theory; the only question is how can the necessary capital be obtained to do the developing.

One Hundred and Five Million

T HE CENSUS takers announce that the population of the United States, not including its island possessions is a trifle over 105 million. That is 14 million more people than the country contained ten years ago. I presume it is expected that we will show pride on account of the gain. I am not sure that there is any occasion for pride or congratulation.

The Census shows that whereas 10 years ago only 32 per cent of people in the United States lived in cities of more than 10,000 people, now more than 40 per cent live in cities of more than ten thousand population.

The population of the cities is increasing out of proportion to the population of the country districts and small towns. Probably not more than a third of the people of the United States now actually live in the country and the num-

ber is growing proportionately smaller every year.

Is this a healthy condition? Maybe not. Most all writers on economic and social subjects say it is not. However they have not suggested any way to help the matter. The fact is also that every mother's son of these writers who deplore the trend of population away from the country toward the towns lives in some city or town himself. Not a single one of them is engaged in tilling the soil and neither has any one of them any intention of doing so.

As long as the cities and towns offer better inducements financially and socially than the country, the red-blooded ambitious young men will continue to head toward the cities and I might also observe that a large number who are not ambitious will also head for the cities and towns under the impression that they can make a living there with less work than in the country.

On the whole then it is a question whether the country is to be congratulated on the increased population. It is a debatable question, indeed, whether any individual is to be congratulated because he or she has been born into the world. Would the average man or woman who has reached the age of 70, or 80, who feels that his or her time on earth is short, if given the opportunity to be born over again, with a reasonable certainty that he or she would have to endure all the trials and disappointments he or she has endured during his or her life time, take the chance or would they decline with thanks? That is a question that every person must answer for himself but I am inclined to think a good many would conclude they have had enough.

A Kansan on Money and Banks

O NE OF OUR readers, Robert C. Mayse, of Ashland, used to be a newspaper man and is now a lawyer. I presume that Mayse is regarded by many who knew him as a crank, and perhaps he is. However, he is a great deal of a student and it is my opinion that most students become cranks, if they are not that way in the beginning. There are many varieties of cranks. Some of them are simply crazy. They have accumulated a lot of fool theories, mostly borrowed, which they have not the brain power to analyze. Such cranks do not interest me. They are merely nuisances.

There are, however, persons who are denominated as cranks because they do not agree with the commonly accepted theories about things. Not only are they so denominated but, perhaps, justly so, for the man who gets out of the beaten track, who refuses to accept the commonly accepted theories of his age, politically, religiously or economically becomes to an extent a disturber and a crank. The crank with brains always interests me, whether I agree with him or not. Mayse interests me, because, right or wrong, he is at least a thinker, a student. He believes that most of our ills flow from a wrong financial system. I take the liberty of quoting from a letter just received:

It seems to me that all of our political and economic ailments can be traced to the misconceptions of the objects and purposes for which money is created, and the right usurped by the banks to create money by issuing their I. O. U's, which are primarily liabilities of the bank upon which they pay no interest, but on the contrary extort interest. The purpose of money is to facilitate production and enable us to trade wares for merchandise, thru that medium. It is but a means to an end, a symbol of values, a lifeless token representing but an order for property. Only by circulation and passing from hand to hand did it get any vitality. Inactive it was unfruitful and a burden to its possessor. As did the volume of business so did the burden of handling the money increase. Then came the banks. Obsequious at first with representations of "let me carry your satchel," they have, inch by inch, encroached upon and usurped sovereign powers until now the public is thoroughly educated in the belief that they are dependent upon the banks for their "money," for that which licenses them to carry on their business, instead of the banks being dependent upon the public for the privilege of carrying the people's money. The representative people have become so well educated to this belief, so involved with the banks and so in debt to them that their protests are stilled. The parties and the press have become so controlled that they dare not raise their voices. They have even manipulated their transactions and the laws so that the Government, whose flat according to the Constitution and every other reasonable hypothesis should be the premium of values, is discounting its obligations to obtain the empty I. O. U's of the banks—to obtain that which is necessary for the Government to function.

The sovereign power is in the arena bidding against its subjects for that which it only creates and ordains. It is like the cow which tries to sustain herself by sucking her own teats. The effects will be the same—the parent will not only emaciate herself, but the dependents as well will starve.

While I could not agree with Mr. Mayse in his statement that all of our political and economic ailments can be traced to one cause, I think it is true that entirely too much power is placed in the hands of the bankers of the country.

THE Netawaka community in Jackson county held a fair in the rural high school building at that place recently. According to E. H. Leker, county agent, exhibits of farm and garden products, poultry, domestic science and domestic art were made. These, Mr. Leker says, were extraordinary for a community fair. Good prizes were offered. One of the features of the fair was a corn judging contest, in which a team of five girls competed against a team of five boys. The girls made a better score than the boys. Mr. Leker is urging all communities to arrange such a fair next year.

Wyandotte Farmers Co-operate

C. A. Patterson, Wyandotte county agent, reports that eight farmers in the Stony Point community in that county have bought a threshing rig, and will do all their own threshing hereafter. They have more than 1,000 acres of wheat each year. Mr. Patterson reports that farmers in this community have learned the value of co-operation, and are practicing it in matters other than threshing.

Root Louse Damages Wheat

According to Arthur L. Myers, county agent, the root louse is killing much of the early sown wheat in Marion county. The insect, Mr. Myers says, looks like the green bug, but it is working on the roots of the wheat, which indicates that it is not this insect. In many fields it took all of the volunteer wheat. The insect is some kind of an aphid, Mr. Myers says.

Wage Scale for Huskers

Farmers in Marshall county have decided to pay corn huskers 6 cents a bushel and board, or 7 cents a bushel and give them one meal a day, according to O. T. Bonnett, county agent. This action was decided upon, Mr. Bonnett says, by farmers at the Vermillion Farmers' institute, and at a county-wide meeting of the Farmers' Union, held at Frankfort. All farmers are being urged to stand by this price. Mr. Bonnett is assisting farmers in obtaining hands to husk their corn.

Home Market for Apples

According to F. H. Dillenback, Doniphan county agent, there is a market in Kansas for all the apples that can be grown in the state. Mr. Dillenback has been selling apples for the farmers in his county this fall. Recently he made a trip into Western Kansas to visit other county agents to arrange for carloads of apples to be shipped to that part of the state. Heretofore, very few of the apples grown in the larger orchards of the state have been sold to Kansans. Mr. Dillenback believes that the marketing system, which is being established this year, will be continued, and that hereafter Kansas farmers will eat Kansas apples.

Comanche County Exhibits

E. L. Garrett, Comanche county agent, is urging the farmers and business men of his county to provide for a county display at the state fairs and the International Wheat show next year. Comanche county this year put up its first display at a state fair. The score was only 527 out of a possible 1,000 points, but Mr. Garrett says this was because of a lack of the right amount of products rather than because of a lack of variety or quality.

Clubs for Boys and Girls

E. L. Garrett, Comanche county agent, is planning to organize three boys' and girls' clubs during the next month. A pig club, a baby beef club, and a dairy club also will be organized as soon as enough members are signed up.

Mankato Fall Festival

The Lovewell Pig club members have prepared their pigs for exhibition at the fall festival at Mankato, October 14-16. Every member of the club will exhibit an animal. W. T. Warren is leader of the club. W. W. Houghton is county agent.

Bourbon Farm Bureau

Agent A. C. Maloney of Bourbon county this year prepared an exhibit showing the work of the Bourbon

State Farm Bureau Items

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

County Farm Bureau, and displayed it at the Bourbon county fair at Uniontown. He had a map of the county on which he showed by means of brass tacks the location of every member of the Bourbon County Farm Bureau. Pictures and charts were used to show how the farmers marketed their wool. Samples of fertilizer and specimens of blister canker, which is killing the orchards of the county, also were shown. Mr. Maloney had a coop containing specimens of both laying and non-laying hens. A microscopic slide showed the germ which causes blackleg in calves. Mr. Maloney also had a display of grains showing a comparison of Fulghum and Red Texas oats. Several varieties of soybeans also were shown.

Co-operative Wheat Tests

Several farmers in Sedgwick county have conducted co-operative variety tests in wheat the last year in co-operation with E. J. Macy, county agent. Kanred averaged 14.07 bushels, and Clark's Blackhull 13.63 bushels an acre on the farms of the nine co-operators where the grain was measured.

Jersey Cow Club Organized

E. H. Leker, farm agent in Jackson county, has organized a Jersey Cow club among the boys and girls of the county. To date only seven cows have been purchased and distributed to the club members. These animals were bought from A. D. Ralston of Macon, Mo. All of them are 2-year-old and 3-year-old heifers, bred to calve in a few weeks. Cows will be bought later for other members of the club.

Money in Culling Poultry

O. T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent, helped cull 24 flocks of chickens this fall. There were 3,525 birds in the flocks, and 1,376 were culled out as unprofitable. Mr. Bonnett says the cost of keeping these chickens a year would have been \$1,300. Mr. Bonnett estimates that 550 persons attending the

demonstrations culled three times as many birds without his aid as were culled at the demonstrations. This would put the value of culling in the county at \$5,000.

Excellent Dairy Records

According to Hays M. Coe, Montgomery county agent, the Montgomery County Cow Testing association now has 137 cows on test. He reports that a 4-year-old Jersey, Majesty's Little Princess, owned by A. G. Stevens of Coffeyville, finished a year's test with a record of more than 500 pounds of butterfat and 8,272.6 pounds of milk. A junior 3-year-old Jersey, Comba's Interesting Lady, owned by L. R. Fansler of Independence, finished a year's test with a record of 542.96 pounds of fat and 10,467.6 pounds of milk. This, according to Mr. Coe, makes her the champion 3-year-old Jersey of the state. Twenty-three cows in the association made records of more than 30 pounds of fat in a month.

Farmers Inspect Experiment Station

A tour of the Kansas Experiment station, in charge of W. L. Tayloe, county agent, was made by the Morris County Farm Bureau, October 6. The party of 80 or 90 farmers drove in motor cars to Manhattan. They left Council Grove at 7 o'clock in the morning and left the station for home about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The forenoon was spent, by both men and women, in inspecting the college poultry plant. In the afternoon the men inspected experiments with livestock and viewed the barns and purebred livestock and the women visited the home economics department. This tour of the station is an annual event with the Morris County Farm Bureau.

Stock Judging Contest

R. O. Smith, Douglas county agent, conducted a livestock judging contest at the Douglas county fair, and at the Vinland community fair this year. Forty boys took part in the judging

demonstrations. The winner at each of the fairs is to be given a free trip to Manhattan to attend Farm and Home Week this winter. The agricultural teachers in the Lawrence and Vinland schools co-operated in helping to put on the demonstration. Mr. Smith also put on the corn contest for the boys of Douglas county. More than 100 boys entered exhibits of corn at the Lawrence fair. Forty of these exhibits were in Boone County White, Reids' Yellow Dent, and the remainder Pride of Saline and Iowa Silver Mine. The boys entering corn grown on bottom land were not permitted to compete against the boys entering corn grown on upland. George Petefish, of Lawrence, was the winner of the bottom land class, with an entry of Boone County White, and Howard Sturdy, of Vinland, was winner in the upland class, with an entry of Reids' Yellow Dent. These two boys also will be given free trips to Manhattan to attend Farm and Home Week.

Irrigation Plants for Marshall

According to O. T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent, a number of the farmers in that county are planning irrigation plants. H. B. Walker, irrigation engineer of Kansas State Agricultural college, visited Marshall county October 4-5, and helped six farmers plan plants for taking water from the Big Blue and Little Blue rivers. Centrifugal pumps will be used. The farmers who are to install plants are W. H. Hill and M. A. Brooks, Blue Rapids; George Dolen and E. H. Moore, Oketo; Ben Shaw, Waterville; Edwards and Satterfer, Irving.

Good Wheat Yields

O. T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent, reports that the average yield of wheat for six years on an experimental plot conducted by H. J. Bornhorst of Marysville in co-operation with Kansas State Agricultural college has been 23.8 bushels an acre for wheat sown September 30, and 28.04 bushels an acre for wheat sown September 23-25 and October 7. Other yields were 27.1 bushels for wheat sown October 14 and 26.15 bushels for wheat sown October 21.

Big Profits in Sudan Grass

According to A. C. Maloney, Bourbon county agent, C. H. Daggett, south of Fort Scott, this year raised 720 pounds of seed on an 8-acre field sown to Sudan grass. This is a yield of 90 pounds to the acre. Last year Mr. Daggett sold all the seed he raised at 13 cents a pound. At this price his crop this year would be worth \$117 an acre for seed alone. He believes the straw is worth as much for feed as the grain. The ground on which the grass was grown had been fertilized. Mr. Daggett believes this increased the yield of seed enough to pay well for the fertilizer used.

Fort Scott Dairy Show

The Bourbon County Farm Bureau and the Fort Scott Chamber of Commerce will co-operate in putting on a dairy show at Fort Scott October 28-29. The show, according to A. C. Maloney, county agent, will be held in large tents which will be erected near Convention Hall. One tent will be used for housing the cattle and the other will be used for a judging ring, and to house the industrial exhibits. This fair is an annual event in Bourbon county. Last year more than 100 head of dairy cows were entered. No admission fees and no entrance fees are charged. The business men of Fort Scott defray all expenses and supply money for all the prizes, an amount totaling more than \$2,000. One of the features of the show this year is to be a students' judging contest. Every school in the county will be asked to furnish a judging team of three. Members of the team may be either boys or girls. The first prize in this contest will be \$15, the second \$10 and the third \$5. High school students will enter another contest and prizes will be given to the winning teams. Prizes are offered for the cows producing the most pounds of butterfat in 24 hours during the show. Thirty dollars in prizes will be offered for the best prints of farm butter exhibited at the show. F. W. Atkeson, field man of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' association, will judge Jerseys, and J. B. Fitch, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will judge Holsteins.

Community Pep Pays

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

NOWADAYS folks are thinking in terms of "communities," and communities are given names just as towns have been named. It would seem that this word—which has been explained as meaning a group of persons having the same common rights, interests and privileges—has literally bound people together.

Because of this union of human interests great strides are being made toward the accomplishment of better things. As one passes thru a strange country he can tell whether that particular section is a live community. If traveling overland, good roads are the first visible signs; if on the cars better homes, schools and churches tell the story. To stop and visit is to help one to an appreciation of just what the community spirit is doing for everyone in that vicinity.

Listen to the homemakers tell what they have been able to accomplish since they decided to join forces by means of a community club. It may be the school house, or it may be the church that is used for the community center. In either case greater interest is taken in the cause for which the building was erected. The whole neighborhood is brought in closer touch with it because people go there frequently and they see its needs and its accomplishments.

Perhaps it is not possible to use either building for the center, but that does not need to check the organization for there are homes a plenty. It is true that during the busy summer little can be done in the way of club activities, altho in several instances the erection of a community canning and drying center has served not only as a means of solving the problem of the work but it also has brought people together.

Community dressmaking schools help reduce the high cost of clothing. Community canning, poultry, and home problem clubs bring those interested together, and every member profits by the experiences of the others. Community health campaigns enlisting the services of the county, and state public health nurses are instrumental in helping parents find physical defects in their children that might hinder normal development if not corrected while the child is young.

Community clubs have been successful in encouraging a greater social life. Men, women and children have reaped much pleasure from a summer chautauqua or a winter lyceum course, financed by the club. The fall always brings with it the community fair, which, because of its fine display of "harvested efforts," is really an exchange center of human experiences.

Since folks are thinking in terms of communities they are realizing more and more that every life is related to all other lives. They are proving that if the most is to be accomplished in their particular group every individual has a part to play in making the life of everyone else a success.

Consistency and its Result

This trade-mark is branded in red on one side of the Still Better Willard Storage Battery—the only storage battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation.



More than twelve years ago Willard built his first automobile starting, lighting and ignition battery—several years before electric starting came into general use.

For more than twelve years the one object on which Willard effort has concentrated has been automobile batteries—batteries that would serve the car owner longer, more efficiently and more reliably.

This consistency, this concentration on one big problem, has resulted in Willard leadership in the automotive battery field, and is responsible for—among many and varied contributions to the industry—the perfection of Threaded Rubber Insulation, the greatest battery improvement in years.

There are today 152 passenger car and truck manufacturers using the Still Better Willard Battery—the only battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

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Acason	G M-C	Oneida
Acme	Giant	Oshkosh
All American	Glide	
Allis-Chalmers	Great Western	*Paige
*American		Parker
Beauty	Hahn	Peerless
American	Hatfield	Peugeot
LaFrance	H C S	Phianna
Apex	Hawkeye	Pierce-Arrow
*Apperson	Haynes	Premier
Armleder	Henney	Preston
Atco	Highway	
Atterbury	Holmes	Rainier
*Auburn	Holt	Renault
Austin	Hupmobile	*Reo
	Hurlburt	Republic
Bacon		Revere
Bell	Independent	Riddle
Belmont	Indiana	Robinson
Beasmer	International	Rock Falls
Betz	(I. H. C.)	R & V
Biddle		Knight
*Bour-Davis	*Jordan	Rowe
Brookway		
Buffalo	*Kiesel	Sandow
*Buick	Kochler	Sayers
		Seagrave
Cannonball	Lancia	Service
Capitol	Landa	Shelby
*Case	Lewis-Hall	Signal
*Chevrolet	Lexington	Singer
Clydesdale	*L. M. C.	Southern
Cole	Luverne	Standard 8
Collier		Standard
Colonial	Madison	Stanley
Comet	Marmon	Studebaker
Commerce	Master	Stutz
Commodore	Menges	Sunbeam
Corlies	Menominee	
Cunningham	Mercer	Tarkington
	Mercury	Thomart
Daniels	Meteor	Titan
Dart	(Phila.)	Tow Motor
Denby	M H C	Transport
Dependable	*Mitchell	Traylor
Diamond T	Murray	
Dixie Flyer	McFarlan	Ultimate
Dodge	*McLaughlin	
Dorris		Velie
		Vulcan
*Elgin	Napoleon	Ward
Fargo	Nash	LaFrance
Federal	Nelson	*Westcott
Fergus	Nelson &	White
Ferris	Le Moon	Wilson
F W D	Noble	Winther
Franklin	Northway	Winton
Fulton		Wolverine
	Ogren	
Garford	Old Hickory	*For Export
	*Olds	

STORAGE BATTERY

Willard

Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NOTION	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEOHA	BROOKING	WYOMING
17 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	CHEROKEE	CHASSAULT	JACKSON	ATCHISON
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	CITY	OSAGE	JEFFERSON	DOUGLASS	JOHNSON	SMITH
16 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
GRIFFLEY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	DARTON	WYOMING	MARION	CHASSAULT	COFFEY	ANDERSON	LYNN
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
HAMILTON	KEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	STANFORD	RENO	HARVEY	SEDERBERG	DUTLER	GREENWOOD	WOODSON	ALLAN	DOUGLASS
15 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	41 1/2
STANTON	GRANT	HASKELL	GRAY	FORD	EDWARDS	PRATT	KINGMAN	SEDERBERG	WILSON	MEACHAM	CHANDLER	CHANDLER
16 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
MONTGOMERY	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	HARPER	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	44 1/2
17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	44 1/2

IN READING the answers to farm questions observe the map of the state and keep the average annual local rainfall in mind—this is given in inches in figures under the name of the county—and the soil and altitude. All inquiries are answered free and promptly; the name and address of the writer should always be given, as in many cases it is desirable to supply additional information by mail. Address all inquiries to G. C. Wheeler, Farm Question Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Dig Out Fruit Tree Borers

Borers seem to be working on the apple and pear trees I set out last spring. What can I do to keep them from killing the trees?

Johnson County.

Borers seem to be working more than usual in apple, peach and pear trees this fall, says E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist of the Kansas State Agricultural college. To prevent the borers from killing young trees they should be gone over systematically and the borers destroyed. The best way to do this, says Mr. Kelly, is to cut away, with a sharp knife, a little bark where evidence of the borer is found and gouge out the worm with a sharp pointed piece of wire. The wound in the tree should be painted with a thick paint made of raw linseed oil and white lead.

G. C. W.

Spring Wheat Does Not Pay

Does it pay to raise spring wheat in Kansas? What is its yield? Are there many different varieties of spring wheat? Does it do better on new ground or will it do as well on old ground?

N. M.

Spring wheat should not be grown in Western Kansas. It matures later than winter wheat, does not root as deeply and as a result is much more likely to be injured by hot winds and dry weather. It seldom yields more than winter wheat and frequently yields less. There are a large number of varieties of spring wheat, but none have been found which are satisfactory for Central Western Kansas.

The experiment station at Hays has conducted experiments comparing winter and spring wheat for a number of years and they have the detailed figures in regard to the two types of wheat. New ground is usually more productive than ground that has been cropped with wheat for a number of years.

S. C. Salmon.

Silage For Stock Cattle

I have plenty of corn silage for the stock cattle but do not have rough feed in proportion. I have been told that it is not good to feed silage alone. Can I overcome this difficulty by feeding cottonseed cake or other concentrated feeds having a high percentage of protein or does it have to be roughness of some kind to make a balanced ration?

Butler County.

Silage is essentially a roughage feed and while it is usually a good plan to give silage fed cattle some kind of dry roughage in addition, it is not necessary in order to make the ration of sufficient bulk. Silage can be successfully fed as the only roughage.

The composition of the corn which goes into the silo has not been changed by the process and consequently the silage is still deficient in protein. In wintering stock calves 1 pound a day to the calf of cottonseed cake or linseed oil meal with all the silage they will eat, makes a good wintering ration. A summary of three different tests at the Manhattan Experiment station shows that the calves consumed an average of 27 pounds of silage daily with 1 pound of cottonseed cake or linseed oil meal and made average gains of from a little over 1 pound a day to 1 1/4 pounds a day. At the Hays Experiment station kafir and cane silage with wheat straw has given good results in wintering breeding beef cows. In one test cows ate an average of 35 pounds of silage daily and 14

pounds of wheat straw with a pound of cottonseed cake a day. It was observed in these tests that cows fed on the silage consumed about twice as much straw as cows given dry fodder in place of the silage and having free access to the wheat straw. Apparently the silage stimulated the appetites for dry roughage and it is a matter of economy to supply wheat straw as it is a cheap rough feed.

Mature cows going into winter in good condition have been successfully wintered on silage and wheat straw without cottonseed cake. Of course it is poor policy to have breeding beef cows come up to calving time in a weakened and run down condition.

G. C. W.

Store Sweet Potatoes With Care

Will you give the proper method of keeping sweet potatoes? Cherokee County.

Success in storing sweet potatoes depends largely upon the proper handling of the crop at digging time. They should be dug during the warm weather and dried off well in the field before placing in the storage house or cellar. The storage room for sweet potatoes should be fairly warm and remain warm until the potatoes are dry. If possible the house should be a little warmer than the potatoes when stored. To insure proper circulation of air narrow slatted bins should be used for the potatoes. The place in which sweet potatoes are stored should be free from moisture. In the large commercial storage houses they usually try to keep the temperature from 75 to 80 degrees, grad-

ually reducing it to about 55 degrees.

In small quantities sweet potatoes may be stored in the kitchen or in the furnace room. A good method for keeping small lots is to pack the sweet potatoes in dry sand or wrap them in paper. Farmers Bulletin No. 970 entitled "Sweet Potato Storage" can be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Albert Dickens.

Singing Church Songs in School

Is it against the law to sing church songs in school? READER.

Section 210, Article VI, of the constitution reads as follows: "No religious sect or sects shall ever control any part of the common school or university funds of the state."

In one of the city schools of Topeka, it was the custom to repeat the Lord's Prayer as an opening exercise. J. B. Billard, formerly mayor of Topeka, brought an action against the Board of Education asking that the teacher be forbidden to repeat the Lord's Prayer on the ground that it was contrary to this constitutional provision. The supreme court unanimously decided against Mr. Billard.

It is my opinion that it is not unlawful to sing church songs in school. No pupil, however, could be compelled to participate in the singing. The object of the constitutional provision was to prevent sectarian control of the common or state supported schools. The mere singing of a church song like "Jesus Lover of My Soul" or "Lead Kindly Light" or "Rock of Ages" would not in my judgment be a violation of this constitutional provision.

T. A. M.

Preparing for Asparagus Beds

An Illinois reader who formerly lived in Kansas writes the following: "When we lived in Kansas some years ago we started an asparagus bed from instructions given in your paper and it was the best bed of asparagus we ever saw. Will you not tell us again what to do in preparing the bed? Should plants be started in the fall or the spring?"

Asparagus plants should be set in the spring. A good asparagus bed will last and be productive for a good many years. It is well worth while to prepare the ground in the best manner possible. The soil should be plowed deep or spaded deep the fall previous to planting and heavily manured. It is scarcely possible to get the soil intended for asparagus plants too rich with manure or organic matter.

The plants can be obtained at almost any good nursery and should be set as early in the spring as the weather and soil conditions will permit. They should be set in the bottom of a deep furrow spaced about 18 inches apart in the rows and the rows about 4 feet apart and it is a good plan to have some well rotted manure on hand to mix with the soil in filling the furrows. Cover the plants lightly at first, working in more

Wamby Did It. Maybe You Can Put On a Repeat

BY RAY YARNELL

I'M A BASEBALL fan just once a year—when the world series is on. And every year, out of that sport classic, aside from the real pleasure I get from the game itself, always comes something that may be hooked up with life as folks are living it.

So it was with the series so prettily won this year by the Cleveland Indians. Wambsganss furnished it with his unassisted triple play. It was the first time an unassisted triple play ever was made in a world's series and hence a very unusual feat. Wambsganss is the hero of the Cleveland team. It might be said that he has achieved a place in baseball history second to none by his performance.

Wamby, as the fans call him, is a Cleveland boy. He played his first baseball in the vacant lots there while he was growing up. And then he stuck. For many seasons he has been a member of the Cleveland aggregation in the struggle for the pennant and he has suffered, along with his teammates, the disappointment of not getting it. But he stuck. He played ball. He got to be a better ball player. He kept to the old home place.

And today, for that faithfulness and stick-to-it-iveness, Wamby has his reward. He helped win a league pennant and then he had the honor of figuring decisively in the winning of the world's baseball honors.

The oft-repeated advice that it pays to stick at the job you undertake until you finish it still holds good and Wamby has proved it once more. He has proved more than that. Wamby started in Cleveland and remained there. The old home "farm" was good enough for him and he has established the fact that success could come to him there as easily as if he had been with a team that more frequently finishes the season at the head of the league.

And out of this series comes this conviction: That one can be successful wherever he finds himself, if he has the courage to do his best there and not give up the fight, and does not wander away toward the first fascinating mirage that he sees.

soil as the shoots appear until the ground is level. A well fertilized and properly cultivated bed with the plants set about a foot deep will be profitable for a period of twenty years.

G. C. W.

Big Farming at Garden City

(Continued from Page 5)

slices and add hot water. This water keeps circulating thru the mass of beet slices until all the sugar is extracted. The principle involved is the sugar solution in the beet transfers over to the water by the process of osmosis. The beets are then pressed in a hydraulic press and all the juice extracted, and the pulp is sent out in another section of the mill to be dried in a kiln. It is then shipped out as sold as cattle feed. Last year the sold 4,000 tons of this dried beet pulp at an average price of \$45 a ton.

The sugar solution is filtered and clarified by adding certain ingredients such as lime and some sulfur compounds. The clarifying process is difficult to understand unless one is familiar with organic chemistry, but the long and short of the whole proposition is that the impurities are extracted and filtered out of the sugar solution, and the sugar is then crystallized out by evaporating the solution. This evaporation process is similar to the boiling down of maple or sorghum molasses, except that it is carried on in vacuum pans. This allows the solution to be boiled at a low temperature, since reducing the pressure reduces the boiling point of a liquid. The final operation is a washing of the sugar. The crystallized sugar is simply washed with clean water and dried and packed in sacks containing one hundred pounds each.

As has been noted above, this sugar company is not in the sugar business alone. They dry the beet pulp, sell that for feed, and then they have another immense industry beside the sugar. They have an alfalfa mill. They take their share of the alfalfa that is grown on the farms and grind it up into meal. They also buy up alfalfa from outside territory for the same purpose. Last year they turned out over 7,500 tons of this meal.

The hay from the farm is shipped unbaled and is run thru a kiln to dry it thoroughly before grinding. The hay is about 150 feet long, and the alfalfa enters at one end green and comes out the other end just as dry and brittle as can be. It is then ground and conveyed into a sacking machine which automatically sacks it into 100-pound packages. It is stored in an immense warehouse in connection with the grinding room. At the present time the company is buying all the alfalfa from outside that it can buy in order to get freight cars in which to ship out wheat. It is the only way they have of getting the cars, and they are forced to buy hay at a loss now in order to get their wheat shipped out. However, the officials consider it a good deal and no doubt it is.

There are two other industries connected with this sugar mill which should be mentioned. One of them is an agricultural lime industry. Lime is one of the by-products of sugar clarifying, and comes out in a pure pulverized form. Just at present there is no immediate use for the lime, as tests show that the soils are not acid in that section of the state but the company officials are storing it away in concrete pits. It will deteriorate, and there will come a time when it can be well used.

The other industry at the mill is an electric power plant. The company has two immense generators which produce current for Garden City and several little towns along the line of the Santa Fe Railroad. They also provide power for pumping stations along the line and their lines extend northward within a few miles of Scott City, miles away. The current is produced for 4 cents a kilowatt. The generators are operated by large steam turbines. One is an Allis-Chalmers and the other a Curtis type machine. The current is sent out on the lines at 22,000 volts and stepped down to 220 volts at the pumping plants and to 110 volts for house lighting. The company does not distribute the current in the towns, merely delivers it to a switchboard and the towns distribute it.

In speaking of the pumping station

(Continued on Page 20)

"Built Up to a Standard"

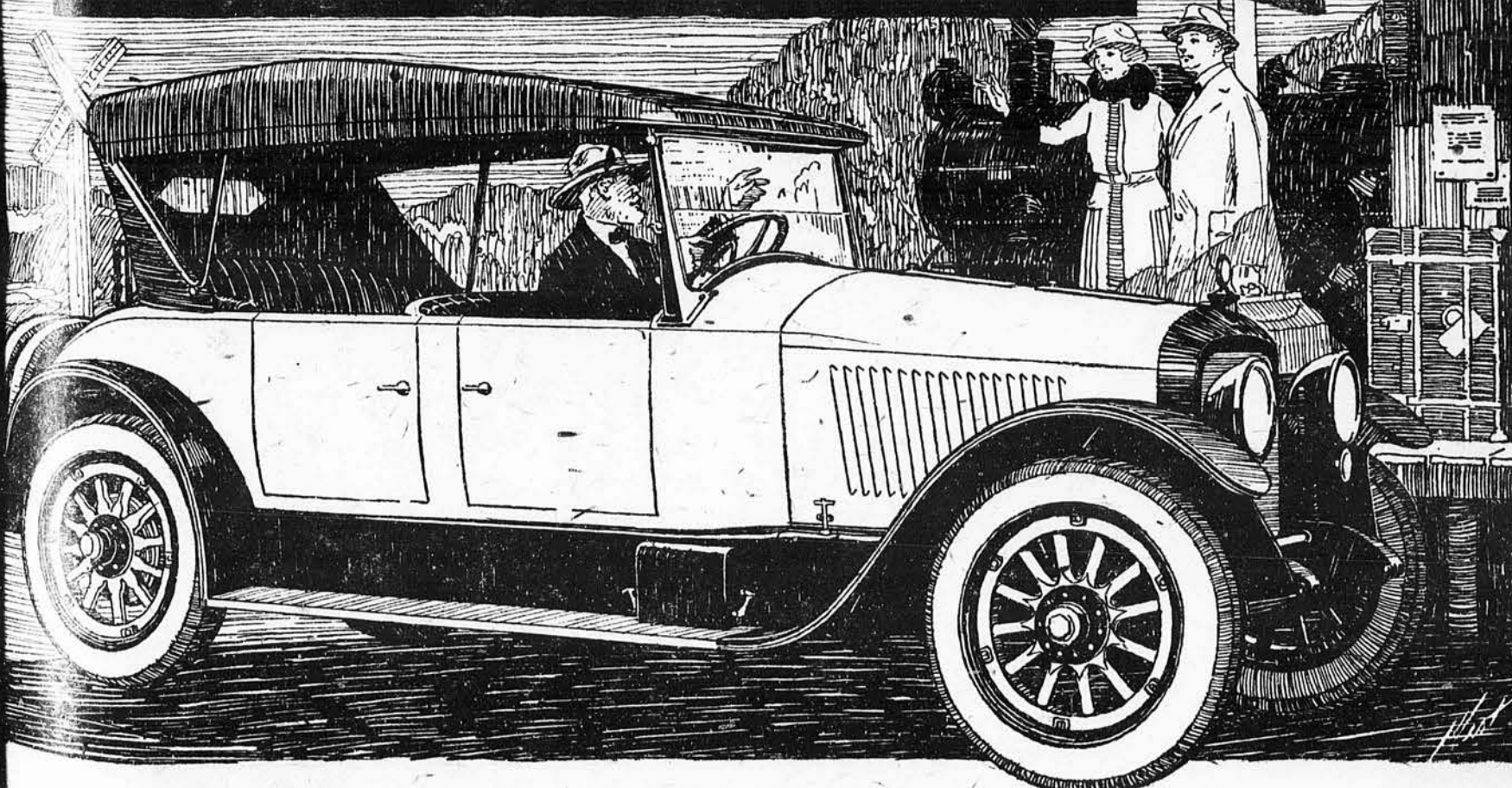
The fundamental principles of engineering design which have been the underlying reason for the high position of the Dorris in the passenger car field, include the installation of Timken-Detroit Front and Rear Axles since 1906.

Timken-Detroit Axles serve as a support and final drive for thirty-three American passenger cars.

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Cunningham	Handley	Noma	Standard Eight
Daniels	Knight	Pan-American	Stephens
Detroit	Hanson	Preston	Velie
Electric	Holmes	R & V	Westcott
Davis	Hudson	Knight	Winton

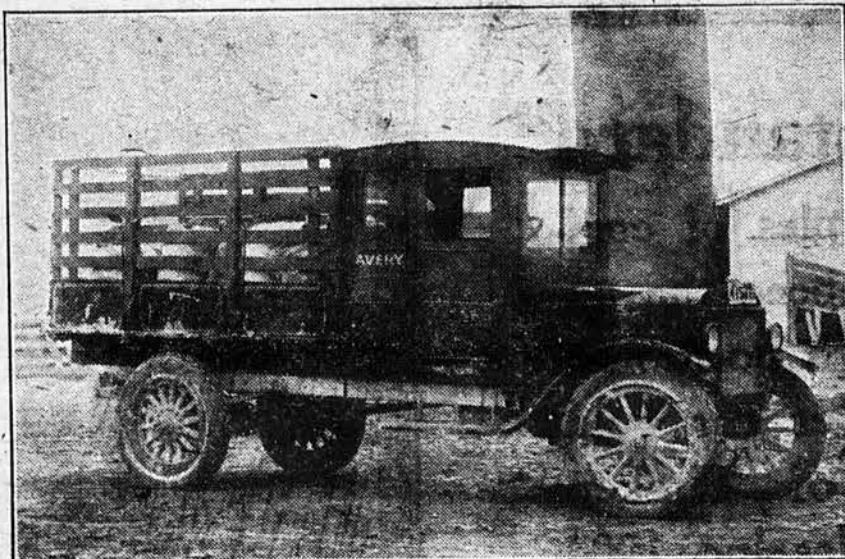
THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

TIMKEN DETROIT FRONT & REAR AXLES



Farm Stories Told in Pictures

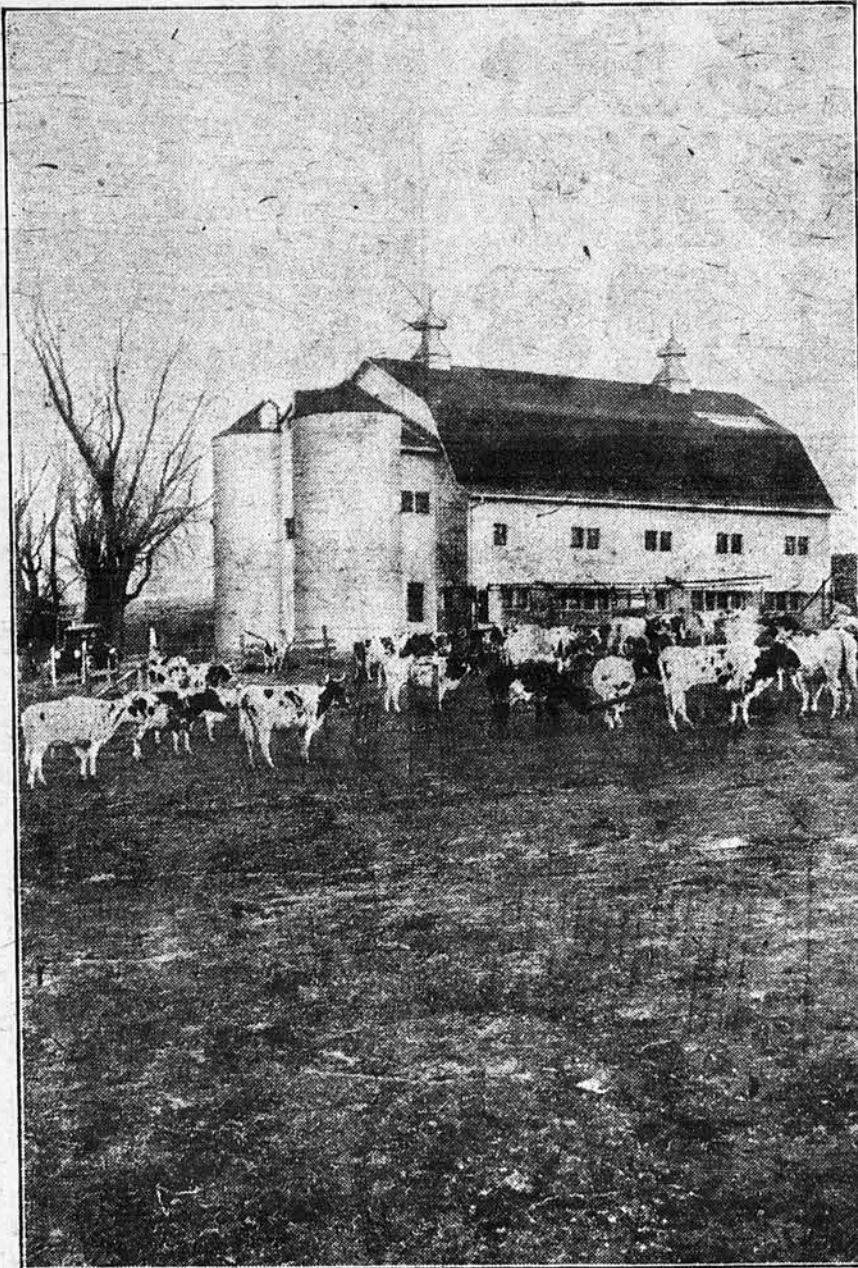
WITH THE progress of farming in Kansas is coming a more general development with good farm buildings, such as the dairy barn shown at the bottom of this page. A prosperous agriculture should mean well equipped farms, which provide good protection for both crops and stock. The picture of the walnut logs is a common one in the Middle West; the great increase in the price of furniture in the last few years has created a huge demand for walnut logs. The sheep scene is a sight which should become much more common on Kansas farms, even if the wool market is going thru a temporary depression. As a rule the flocks are kept on products that would otherwise go to waste; the production cost is very low. The poultry scene is a most pleasing one, especially as the flock is so uniform. There has been a great improvement, by the way, in the quality of the poultry on Kansas farms in the last three years. A good flock of poultry will prove a profitable investment on any farm. The income from the poultry products will help to pay the grocery bills for the family.



Farm Trucks are Becoming of Increasing Importance in Kansas Agriculture; They are Doing Much to Reduce Hauling Costs.



Rumanian Cattle, a Few of Many Thousand Head Seized by the Enemy and Returned to Rumania after the War.



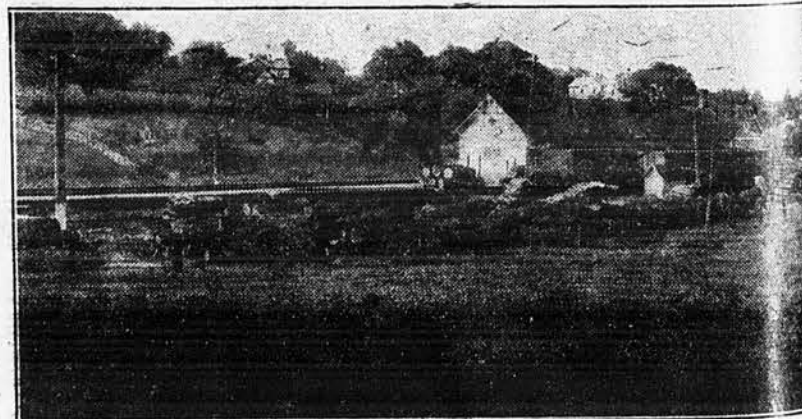
Oh a Dairy Farm in Shawnee County; Excellent Progress is Being Made in Dairy Farming in Many Communities in This State.



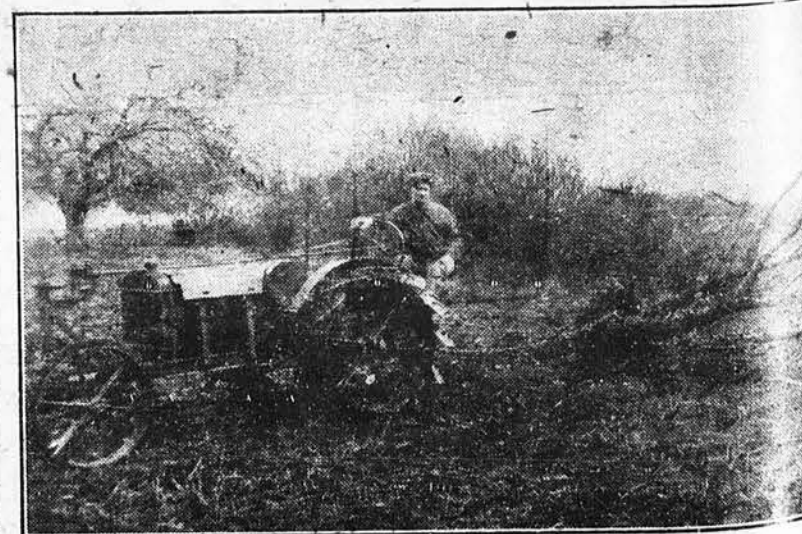
The Morning Feed; Care Must be Used With the Fall and Winter Stations If the Best Egg Records are to be Obtained in Every Case.



A Reno County Farm Scene; Considerable Progress Has Been Made in Kansas in the Last Two Years in Increasing the Number of Flocks.



Walnut Logs at the Local Shipping Point in Wilson County, Ready for Trip to the Furniture Factory in the City.



There are Many Winter Uses of a Tractor in Doing the Heavy Farm Tasks for Which Horses do Not Have Enough Power for Best Results.

Justice, and the Farm Taxes

A Person's Ability to Pay Should be Considered

BY SAMUEL T. HOWE
Chairman State Tax Commission

THE MOST important proposition in connection with taxation is that the burden of the tax should be distributed in a relatively equal manner among all those citizens who are capable of giving financial aid to the state.

Formerly the benefit theory was assumed by students and legislators to be the correct principle to govern in distributing the burden; that is, that the burden should be apportioned among taxpayers in amounts measured by the benefits derived from government. Modern thought, however, has regarded this theory and is agreed that the benefit principle is not the correct equitable proposition, but that the burden should be distributed in accordance with the ability of taxpayers to contribute to the public fund.

Aside from moneys obtained thru the sale of obligations, the Federal Government financed the war, very largely by laying taxes according to the varying abilities of the citizens to share the expenses. The principle of ability justifies progressive taxation, that taxes laid upon the taxpayer in amounts increasing by a scale corresponding to a scale of increases in amounts of property owned or income received.

Progressive taxation, however, is not advocated except with respect to inheritance taxes, income taxes, excess property taxes and the like.

Where Wealth is Found

The experience of the Federal Government in raising funds to carry on the war showed conclusively that ability to contribute to the public fund is found more largely in industrial and commercial centers than in rural districts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has shown by statistical data that one-third of the taxes paid to the Federal Government on personal incomes in 1917 were paid by citizens of the states ranking in payments in the following order: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio. The same five states, with the position of Massachusetts and Ohio reversed as to order, rank highest in the amount of taxes paid by corporations of the same year, as 63 per cent of the total amount of taxes paid by corporations in the country as a whole are collected from corporations in these states.

What is thus shown as to the country at large is undoubtedly the condition in a smaller way in single states. That is, in the commercial and industrial centers of a particular state there is relatively more ability to contribute to the funds of the state and its governmental subdivisions than there is in the rural districts. The law making body, when free to do so, should take this fact into consideration in its endeavor to provide an equitable plan of taxation.

Paper Property

Expert statistical data show that more than one-half of the individual wealth of the people of the United States consists of paper property, such as mortgages, stocks, bonds and other assets of property designated as intangibles and called, also, invisible property because its visibility to the taxing authorities depends largely on its discovery thru the aid of its owners, which is given in a comparatively small degree.

The general property tax which exists in Kansas and in a little more than one-half of the American states, but rarely anywhere else in the world, is generally acknowledged by students of the question, and by administrators of tax laws, to have broken down completely as an equitable system of taxation. The unavoidable result of such a system is to place the tax burden unequally. This fact is so evident that every one will note it, if he has an open mind.

In Kansas the law requires the taxation of moneys on deposit and of mortgages owned by the citizens of the state, but an investigation has shown that less than 30 per cent of the com-

bined value of these two classes of property is listed for taxation; practically 1/2 billion dollars' worth of these two classes of property escape, entirely, any contribution to the public funds, and other forms of intangible property, likewise, escape.

It is indisputable that the burden of taxation is gradually being shifted to visible property such as realty; tangible personalty which has a fixed situation; and to the property, tangible and intangible, of corporations, all of which is reached for tax purposes by the assessors with but little trouble.

A Need for Different Rates

An undeniable fact is that all classes of property are not equally capable of bearing an identical tax rate. The qualities and characteristics of the classes differ widely with respect to: (a) Their productiveness; (b) Their condition as to benefiting from public expenditures; (c) Their situation with respect to interstate or foreign competition and their consequent inability to equally bear public charges; (d) Their visibility and therefore unequal capability of assessment without co-operation of the owners; (e) Their liability to removal from a given taxing district if the property owners feel that the burden of taxation is excessive.

It is just as logical and reasonable to say that all classes of commodities should be transported by carriers at the same rate a ton a mile, such as coal, flour, glass, furniture and other commodities of widely varying market value, as it is to claim that all classes of property shall bear a like rate of taxation.

Taxes upon imports have always been laid differing as to commodities as the kinds and values of the commodities vary among themselves.

It is because of this need of classification, impossible under the present Kansas constitution, that the last legislature submitted the pending tax amendment to the consideration of the people. In the house of representatives, which voted by a large majority to submit the amendment, 51 of the members were farmers. The committee on assessment and taxation of that house at least seven members of which were farmers, after a careful investigation, recommended the submission of the amendment.

Wheat Growers Were Caught

Data at the office of the tax commission develops the fact that there were assessed, as of March 1, 1920, 22,735,780 bushels of wheat at an average value of \$1.87 a bushel, the total assessment being \$42,578,567. Large quantities of this wheat were in the hands of the farmers on March 1 because of a lack of transportation facilities, and much of the wheat was in temporary and crude storage receptacles. The owners of much of it were indebted to the banks for money borrowed to harvest the wheat. Had there been transportation facilities more of the wheat would have been disposed of before March 1 and the proceeds used in paying the debts of the owners, but, under the present system of taxation, notwithstanding the compulsory holding of the wheat, the same was subject to taxation and could not, by any process of law, be exempted from the tax nor could the indebtedness be offset against the wheat, to harvest which the indebtedness was incurred. Should the pending amendment be adopted the legislature will have power to so legislate as to relieve farmers from such grievances. This example is given simply to suggest the possibilities of adjusting taxes equitably, provided only the legislature has freedom of action and is not bound by the hard and fast rules of the present constitutional provision.

In 1919, there was raised in the state for road and bridge funds, \$10,334,363. Of this amount \$4,147,170 was raised by township taxation and \$6,187,193 were the proceeds of county tax levies. That year, the ratio of assessed real estate outside of cities to the total assessment of all property in the state was 46.34 per cent. Of county taxes, therefore, at least that percentage of

the taxes was paid outside of cities, the amount thereof, \$2,867,145. The township taxes paid plus county taxes thus paid, gives an amount of \$7,014,315 paid by the rural population and approximately \$3,320,048 by the population of cities.

Kansas has entered on an era of good roads building, the cost of which is now being borne by property taxation. If the pending tax amendment is adopted real estate and other visible property can be relieved of the burden by the exemption from general taxation of motor vehicles and the raising of a fund by reasonable special license taxation, which will furnish ample funds to carry on this great work of internal improvement.

Only last month, Nebraska joined the list of progressive states by adopting an amendment to the constitution which permits classification of intangible property.

The effect of the adoption of the amendment will simply be to give the legislature the freedom necessary to enable it to devise a tax system which will distribute the tax burden in a relatively equal manner among taxpayers. It should be needless to suggest that conservative action on the part of the legislature would be the popular demand and there is no reason to think that the legislature would not be responsive to public opinion. The house of representatives is fresh from the people every two years and a majority of the members are elected by rural populations, and the well known conservatism of those populations insures that legislative action will follow careful study and will be in harmony with the greater public interest.

No immediate revolution in the present system is contemplated by those who favor the amendment. Experience shows that in other states which have amended their constitutions there have been no instant revolutionary changes in the system, legislation being generally in accord with the greater public sentiment and slow to make innovations in established institutions. With freedom to act, the legislature can slowly reform the system in a fair and just manner, so that capital and users thereof will be attracted to the state instead of being kept out, and the present policy, because of which much of the wealth produced in the state by industries is sent out of the state for investment under more favorable tax laws, can be discontinued.

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I TELL you it is too late. O, why did you not come to me and say this before?" she cried, and suddenly broke into unrestrainable sobbing. "It is too late, I tell you. You don't know. I thought you were grasping and wicked, and I hated you. I wished you evil. Look to your boom! No, let me go, Monsieur! Look to your boom!"

And, snatching her hand away, she ran, still sobbing wildly, down the road, leaving Hilary staring after her in uncomfortable dismay.

He could not understand her meaning, tho her last words still rang in his ears. He watched her as she fled thru the trees like a hunted deer. She was out of his sight around the bend of the road almost in an instant, her shoulders heaving and her hands outstretched in blind panic before her.

Hilary heard the shouts of the workmen still more plainly, rising above the awful smashing of the logs. Then, while he still looked after Madeleine, there came a sound louder than any he had heard, rivaling that of the explosion itself, as if Thor's hammer had clanged upon a leaden anvil, as if the earth were rent in twain like a stitched garment.

There was no need to wonder what had occurred. Hilary began running down the road. Far ahead of him went Madeleine; she glanced back over her shoulder, saw him, and, plunging into a little byway among the undergrowth, was swallowed up in the forest. But Hilary did not heed her. His eyes were fixed ahead where the log boom lay rent like a straw pipe, and the great burden of logs which the Rocky River had borne so long was plunging down the cataract.

He ran on, breathless, and the stupendous spectacle went on before his eyes. A mighty barrier, piled up for a few moments against the rocks that spanned the cataract, gave promise of arresting the debacle. Behind it the logs spun and twisted. All the freight of the river, far back from among the hills, was sweeping onward, an irresistible army, forging past stone and boulder, tossing, upheaving, mounting the dam, whose cement wall was now submerged, swept by the milk-white torrent to where had been the boom. The clashing of the logs against that wooden wall was like battering rams against a city wall. Then swiftly, as Hilary still ran, he saw the picture dissolve. The wall of logs went down into the cataract, and a column of spray rose higher than the flume, flared funnelwise and caught the sunlight into prismatically banded hues like a rainbow, and went down.

Over the cataract swept the logs, unimpeded now. The river had burst its chains and spued its burden into the Gulf. Fanlike, the lumber began to spread and stain the grey St. Lawrence surface with mottled brown.

Hilary reached the waste place beside the mill. The workmen stood there, impotently watching the ruin of their toil. Lafe, stung almost to frenzy, raved at them, but nobody understood a word of what he was trying to say. When Hilary arrived he spun round like a jumping-jack. The tears were streaming down his cheeks. He tried to speak, but was unable to articulate, and could only wave his hand toward the cataract, over which the logs were now descending one by one, like canoes taking the rapids, and clattering on the rocks below.

It was the wreck of everything. There could be no hope of building up the boom in the face of that torrent of water until the river was low enough for the closing of the dam gates to keep it pent back. And long before that time the entire lumber load of Rocky River would be in the Gulf. Hilary looked on in embittered silence. He might as well give up now and go home. Brousseau and nature had united to thwart him.

"I guess," said Lafe Connell at last, with a wry smile, and the faint gleam of cynical humor in his eyes, "I guess that this means Shoeburyport for me."

"No, it doesn't," said Hilary.

"What, then?" asked Lafe incredulously.

A Record Cutting

"We'll make a record cutting this winter," Hilary answered, "and keep things going by hook or crook until we've sold it." Then he wondered why he was talking nonsense.

"By the Lord!" muttered Connell,

HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright, 1919, by the George H. Doran Company as "Wooden Spoil.")

ON THE north shore of the St. Lawrence River a tract of timber land 10 miles square is inherited by Hilary Askew, an American. He visits the land and learns from Lafe Connell, the foreman of the mill, something about the crooked methods used by Brousseau, Morris, Leblanc and others in cutting the timber. He also meets Father Lucien, Seigneur Rosny and his daughter Madeleine. A new contract is made by Hilary with Leblanc covering a timber area with a panhandle running toward St. Boniface. This brings on trouble with Seigneur Rosny when Leblanc begins cutting trees around the Rosny home. Hilary fails signally in his attempts to smooth over this difficulty and he is ordered out of the Rosny home.

Later further trouble arises when Hilary finds Black Pierre and Brousseau's men cutting timber on his land. When ordered off, Black Pierre refuses to leave and challenges Hilary to fight. A desperate struggle follows, but Hilary wins in the contest and Black Pierre and his men withdraw. The next morning Brousseau and Morris visit Hilary and attempt to frighten him but without any success. Finally a strike is threatened by the mill men and Hilary seeks the aid of Father Lucien in handling the situation. Together they visit Captain Dupont and induce him to promise to keep the mill supplied with logs. In return for his kindness Hilary promises Father Lucien to keep dance halls and dram shops out of St. Boniface.

At the end of the week Hilary while on a survey of the timber meets Madeleine Rosny and when he attempts to talk with her her advances are indignantly spurned. Hilary insists that he has done her father no intentional wrong, but Madeleine insists that there can be no peace between them unless he agrees to abandon all rights. This he refuses to do and Madeleine proceeds on her way alone. Later Hilary and Lafe rode over to Ste. Marie to see what was transpiring at that place. There they found Simeon Duval's dance hall thronged with men some of whom were in Hilary's employ. There was no pretense of secrecy in the sale of liquor. In the crowd they saw Marie Dupont and Nannette Bonnat, and also Leblanc and Baptiste. Matters soon came to a crisis when Simeon Duval offers Hilary a drink which he refuses. Simeon and Hilary engage in a scuffle and about the same time two revenue officers appear on the scene and there is a wild scramble in which every one tried to get away. Hilary and Lafe seize Marie Dupont and drag her out of the building and carry her home.

Baptiste worked all the next Monday on the log jam and in the afternoon finally had everything ready for setting off the charge of explosives that would start the logs to moving again. Just as the charge explodes Hilary sees Madeleine Rosny riding along the road and is very much excited when he notes that her horse is frightened and has gotten beyond her control, and was rushing madly toward him. He tried to stop the frightened horse and to save Madeleine if possible, but he could not stop him. Hilary is knocked down by the bolting animal and Madeleine is thrown off on a ledge from which she is shortly rescued by Hilary. She tells him that he has saved her life, but at the same time she wishes he were a thousand miles away and that she had never seen him. Hilary tells her as he takes her hand that he hopes they can at least be friends, but Madeleine insists that it is too late.

and gripped his hand hard. "I'll stand by you to the end," he added.

"There ain't going to be no end," said Hilary.

The workmen had been joined by the mill hands, who had left their work and hurried down to the boom when the catastrophe occurred. They seemed all to have lost their heads. They were chattering excitedly; Hilary could not understand a word, but Connell started and looked about him. Like many uneducated men, he had the faculty of getting en rapport with men of other speech. Evidently he had heard something said that puzzled and alarmed him.

"What is it?" Hilary asked.

"Where's Jean Baptiste?" said Lafe.

"I don't know. He set off the dynamite, and that ended his job. Why?"

"Nothing," said Lafe, still glancing about him.

Hilary looked at him curiously, but said no more. It was in his mind to order the mill hands back to their work, but the whistle would blow in a few minutes, and he felt that this was no time to be finicky about discipline. There was no use waiting. He began to push his way thru the crowd in the direction of the office. He had not invited Lafe to accompany him, but Lafe was at his elbow when he went in, followed him inside the room, and took a chair beside him.

Hilary looked at him with a whimsical smile. "I guess I was talking rubbish just now, Lafe," he said.

"When, Mr. Askew?"

"When I spoke to you about a record cut this winter, and tiding things over. We're finished, Lafe. This affair, coming on top of the cancelling of those jobbers' leases, has ended me."

Lafe scratched his chin, but said nothing to this.

"You see," said Hilary, "according to my reckoning we shall have about forty thousand dollars on hand about September first. That will last us till Christmas. On the first of the year we shall be up against it. We need another sixty thousand to carry us thru the winter, till navigation opens and we can sell our cutting. No bank's going to lend us anything with our record. There's seven thousand coming to us from that Ontario paper concern. Well, say fifty thousand will carry us thru; where's it coming from?"

"We can ship six thousand cords by December first," said Lafe.

"Thirty-five thousand dollars—perhaps less."

"We could get more out of those river bottoms," suggested Lafe.

"Same here," said Lafe. "I was just hopeless, till you made me see straight."

"Why, it was you made me see straight," said Hilary. "Now, Con-

"And shut down in the middle of March."

"As far as I can see," Lafe blurted out, "you'll be about ten thousand shy, Mr. Askew, assuming things go fairly well. That's why I came here. You see, it's like this. I've got nearly eight thousand in the First National Bank at Shoeburyport, Mass. Clarice—Mrs. Connell, that is—wouldn't let me buy her a house on the installment plan as I wanted to. And as soon as I'd got the four thousand that we'd reckoned on for a little one she said we'd best make it eight thousand for a bigger one, and there the money lays, drawing its four per cent. She said as I'd never know when we'd need the money, and if I couldn't pay up on time they'd get it away from us some how, no matter what the contract said. It seemed mighty unreasonable to me, Mr. Askew, but I'm glad now—I sure am glad."

"Lafe," said Hilary, "are you crazy enough to suppose I'm going to take the money that you and Mrs. Connell have been saving up for a home, and put it into this bankrupt concern?"

"O shucks!" said Lafe. "Why that ain't nothing. I guess I know a good thing when I see one. I'm loaning it to you, Mr. Askew, at—any rate you want to pay me."

"Lafe, you're a fool," said Hilary, trying to keep his voice steady. "I'm tempted. But I'm not going to take it."

"Then I guess I'll take the next boat home!" shouted Lafe. "I ain't going to work for a busted concern what's going to leave me stranded up here in midwinter, not drawing a cent, and Clarice—my wife—and the kids in Shoeburyport. No, sir! You take that or I'll leave."

"I guess you'll take it, Mr. Askew, won't you?" he continued, going over to Hilary and laying his hand on his shoulder. "It ain't so crazy as you think. It'll give me an interest in getting the last ounce out of the men—and I guess Clarice will approve. And when the concern's on its own legs, you—why, you can raise my wages."

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nell, we'll push things hard from the very minute. We'll start in cutting along the river, and we'll float the right down stream to the mill, and we'll keep Dupont and his schooner coming and going till navigation closes even if we make Riviere Rocheuse as bare as our bank account was looking just now. Baptiste will be worth a score when he understands."

He broke off suddenly, and the men, struck by the same thought, looked at each other.

"I wonder why Baptiste went off so soon as he'd dynamited the jam," said Hilary.

The two had risen and were looking squarely into each other's eyes.

"Little Baptiste's as straight as die," Lafe answered.

"I wasn't reflecting on him, Connell. Tho, with regard to that, he did mention, on the day you made break for Shoeburyport—"

"I know what you mean, Mr. Askew. I said Baptiste was in the game, was I? Why wouldn't we be? Was going to stake his job on the point, minding the business of somebody he never seen, hundreds of miles away. Little Baptiste runs straight, Mr. Askew, if I know men. I don't honestly straight nor yet dishonest. Just straight. He's like a horse blinkers, sir; he runs the way he's turned, and he's loyal thru and thru."

Hilary felt ashamed of his suspicions. Yet, remembering that when Baptiste was conferring with Pierre, he could not wholly rid himself of them.

"Lafe," he said, "what was it that heard those men saying after the accident? You started."

"Why, I guess that wasn't nothing, Mr. Askew. You know how excited these people get over trifles. They're just like a flock of geese gabbling around."

"What was it, Lafe?"

"Just nonsense, sir. Not worth peating, but—well, you see it's the way. Some darned fool said that somebody had sawed part way thru the logs of the boom."

Then for the first time the words Madeleine Rosny came back to Hilary. "Look to your boom! Look to your boom!"

He hung his head and flushed with shame. It seemed impossible to associate that act of treachery with her.

Yet, struggle as he did, her words haunted him.

The Challenge.

"Yes, sir, it was Morris who pulled that little affair at Ste. Marie," said Lafe, a few days later. "That's what he went to see the revenue people for. He was in Quebec. And it's he who spread the report that you were at back of it."

"And, like a fool, I played into his hands by being at Simeon's just when the raid came off," said Hilary.

"I guess that's the size of it, Mr. Askew. You know how people are. There ain't no surer way of queering a man anywhere, specially if he's a stranger, than to suspect him of setting the revenue people on to the 'tigers.' It queers him even with folks that don't touch liquor. It's human nature somehow. And I guess you were right when you turned down my proposition to wire the revenue people only somehow I didn't think folks were the same up here as in our country."

"By the way," he added, "you heard that Simeon's back?"

Hilary nodded. "And running open again."

"Well, I guess that hundred dollar fine didn't hurt him much. But he's mighty sore on you, Mr. Askew."

Hilary agreed. He did not know, however, that Lafe had learned from Tremblay, the landlord—in some incomprehensible manner, since he had not acquired an additional word of French during the time which had elapsed since Hilary's arrival—that Simeon not only meant mischief but was believed to be planning it.

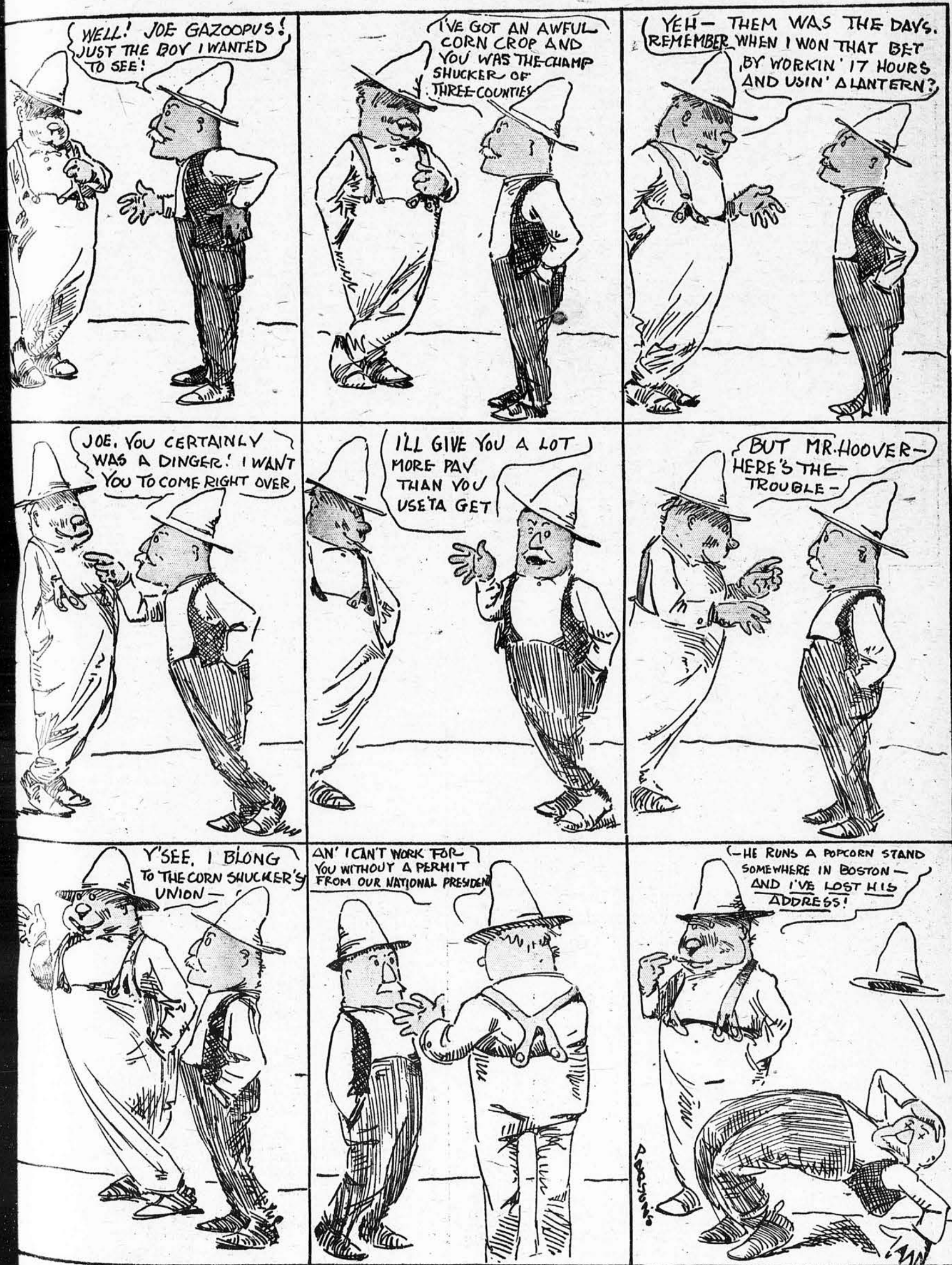
Since the raid the men had been more sullen than before. They were spite into his labor; but it was clear that something was brewing. Hilary knew that Brousseau's agitators were stirring them up again upon the wages question, as if the proposed strike had been called off to allow the destruction of Hilary's lumber men.

However, the schooner had already

(Continued on Page 15.)

The Adventures of the Hoovers

There's Always a Reason for Every Thing, But Joe Gazoopus Gives Hi a Pain When He Explains Why He Can't Husk His Corn This Fall





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Now for Better Highway

Let's Cheaper the Hauls to Farm Markets

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

WITH KANSAS placing sixth in the Union in road building programs, it is time that some attention be given to the problem of financing the good roads.

Years ago when the constitution of the great state of Kansas was drafted the people were very much afraid that public funds might be used for poor purposes, such as exploiting canals or other avenues for transportation which would soon prove to be for private gain rather than for the public good. Their attention was at that time forcibly drawn to such matters by the state of affairs in some Eastern states such as Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Useless Public Investments

At that time numerous canals and waterways were being promoted in the East and public funds were being appropriated toward the building of these. As we know now, these canals and waterways, with few exceptions, amounted to very little or nothing at all of importance as soon as the railroads began to spread out and enter the same territory as the canals. As a result we now find hundreds of miles of obsolete canals in the East, such as the Ohio canal from Cleveland to Cincinnati, the Sandy and Beaver canal striking the Ohio river at Marietta, and others. The Ohio canal was used for a time and a great quantity of freight was moved over this waterway, just as the Erie canal was used to good advantage in New York. But as an example of an unwise and improvident expenditure of both private and public funds, the old Sandy and Beaver canal stands in a class by itself, for no more than a dozen cargoes of freight were ever moved on this canal during its entire history. Expensive locks built of solid masonry still stand as a memorial to the old waterway, and trees a foot or more in diameter now block the tow-path. Most of the hand cut stone which was used to face the locks has been grubbed out by surrounding natives and used for building purposes, so that it has served a few people at any rate, but as a public servant, the canal has been properly nick-named. "Nothing divided by two."

The people of Kansas had many such examples of imprudent appropriations staring them in the face at the time the constitution was drafted, and hence the clause prohibiting the appropriation of state funds for highway construction was written into the constitution.

We all know that at the time, this was no doubt a very wise provision to make, and that no doubt it saved many a dollar, and removed the possibility of political graft so current at that time, but that time has passed. It has passed years and years ago, and the farsighted policy of yesterday has come to be the shortsighted policy of today.

An Interesting Comparison

Let us just consider for a moment what this policy is doing for us, and what it may be meaning to us. Let us take a glance at what some of the other fellows are doing and compare the figures with what we are doing.

Taken from the standpoint of having the greatest percentage of the total

road mileage surfaced, the first states in the union rank as follows: Massachusetts, Indiana, New Jersey and Ohio.

Massachusetts has 9,100 miles of surfaced roads, or 48.8 per cent of the total mileage. Indiana has 31,000 miles of surfaced roads, or 42.5 per cent of the total mileage. New Jersey has 10,000 miles of surfaced roads, or 41.0 per cent of the total mileage. Ohio has 10,000 miles of surfaced roads, or 30.8 per cent of the total mileage.

These figures include the roads during 1918, since which time building has been more or less standstill. Now to compare these figures with our own activities along same lines we find that the great state of Kansas had at that time only 1,400 miles of surfaced roads, or in words, just 1.4 per cent of the road mileage in Kansas was surfaced and that figure is not materially different than that now. Our neighbor Missouri the state which insists on being first has a total of 7,550 miles of surfaced roads, or 7.8 per cent of the total mileage of the state.

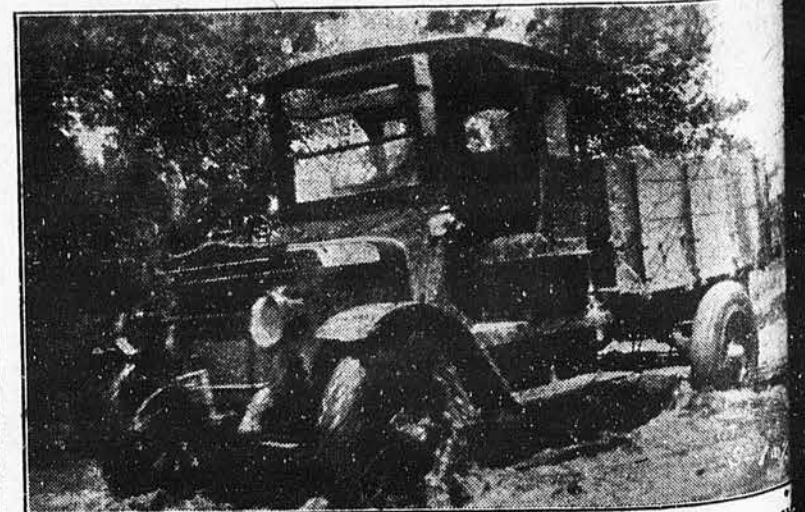
Trucks Relieve Car Shortage

There are two big factors which have been holding back the improvement program in Kansas for many years. The one and, perhaps, the bigger is the fact that we are unable constitutionally to appropriate any money from state funds for road building purposes, and the other factor is the state itself is very much divided on the matter. There is a line of division drawn thru the center of the state which is as old as the international boundary of the Mason Dixon line. It is the line which divides Eastern Kansas from Western Kansas, or the line which divides the dry part of Kansas from the part which has a rain occasion. True, the line exists more in the nations of the folks living west of the meridian, but nevertheless, it is to many of them. West of this line roads are supposed to be fairly good without surfacing, for the dry roads during much of the year. Poor folks east of the line must, however, and many of the good families must remain cooped up in considerable periods of time because they are unable to get over the line. The legislators from west of the line are not strong enough in number to control the voting on measures, but are in sufficient numbers to stop constitutional amendment, since it requires a two thirds majority.

We do not believe that these boys and good friends of ours are blind to the advantages of better highways. We are sure that they are of the real and economic value of roads just at this time particularly.

Not long ago, an article appeared in a Kansas City paper which stated that 35 per cent of last year's Kansas crop was still in Kansas, and we heard no end of complaining about the car shortage, or the inability of the railroads to move the produce.

(Continued on Page 15)



This is What Many Kansas Motor Trucks are Having to Contend With. Better Highways Will Reduce Ton-Mile Hauling Costs.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 12.)

one trip to Quebec, well loaded. He had been in negotiation with paper mills, and he hoped to improve his chances materially if the strike was not an early one, and if the threatened strike did not materialize.

There had been another trouble, comprehensible to Hilary, and Lafe, who understood its origin, had not threatened him. It concerned Baptiste. One or two before Hilary had seen the Dupont in the store. She was among some purchases, among a crowd of men, who took no notice of her. In the corner old Jacques Brousseau was waiting for a trap. As the girl came Hilary saw the old man and muttered at her. Then he stepped forward and said something in the girl's ear. She shrank back, and Hilary saw the tears spring into her eyes.

Instantly later Baptiste, who had been among the group and had seen the incident, leaped forward and shook fist in old Jacques's face, pouring a flood of invective. Jacques Brousseau, not at all perturbed, grinned mildly and turned to his trap again. Jean Baptiste hesitated a moment, and then waved Marie out of the store. Hilary took her by the arm. She jerked herself free. Baptiste was pleading. Marie was crying and would not go to him. At last she went away, and Baptiste came slouching

Hilary and he met face to face. Baptiste stopped dead and thrust out his chin aggressively. "Tell what is this that they are saying about the boom?" he demanded. "Who?"

Jean-Marie swept his arm round the room. "Everybody. I ain't a dog; I'm a man," he said.

"I have heard nothing, Baptiste," Hilary said.

"You don't speak the truth. You know I saw the boom thru because Brousseau pay me, eh? All right! I'm a man. I don't have to work for

anybody. I have no accusation to make against you, Baptiste."

"You don't want to accuse. But you know, eh? I praps you tell me now I saw the boom thru, eh?"

"I don't know whether you did or not," said Hilary, becoming exasperated. "If I had reason to believe you would know it."

"You think I stan' for talk like that?" shouted Baptiste. "I get better from Monsieur Brousseau than from you. All right. I leave Saturday."

"You can go right to the office and your money till Saturday," said Hilary. "I'll be there in a few minutes."

Hilary paid Baptiste, who took his money with a menacing muttering that was affected not to hear. But after Baptiste had gone he felt the incident. He valued the little man, and knew he had wronged him by refusing to affirm his faith in him. Baptiste's defection was not very much, it showed that the wind of adversity was still blowing strongly. He was a little surprised at the equanimity with which Lafe received an account of the incident.

Baptiste secured a job with Brousseau on the following day and shook dust of St. Boniface from his heels. Leaving Lafe at the mill, Hilary took his headquarters in one of the camps, about five miles up the river. At five o'clock on the Saturday afternoon he was surprised to see his hands coming homeward along the road. One of them did go home over the day, and some every night; but it was an exodus. Hilary called his foreman, who came up sullenly.

"Strike," Hilary said.

"What's the meaning of this?" he asked.

"We strike. We want two dollar a day."

"Why don't the men come to me?" Hilary asked.

"I don't know. We strike, that's all," said Leblanc.

"So you've chosen this time to strike, eh?" Hilary cried furiously. "All right! Get out! I'll bring men over from the south shore."

He went back to his shack and sat down, resting his head on his hands. It was clear that Brousseau had posted his original plan till now to

cripple him beyond hope. And Leblanc, who did not work for him, was in charge of the affair! He was thoroughly disheartened over this new development.

However, if the strike did not extend to the mill he could still get his shipment thru.

Presently he heard the sound of wheels, and, going outside, saw Lafe driving rapidly along the road. He stopped the horse, jumped out of the buggy, and came up with a woeful expression on his face.

"I met your men going home, so I guess you know," he said. "They've struck."

"The mill hands too?"

Lafe nodded. "It's that fellow Leblanc. He's telling them they can get two dollars and their grub. MacPherson tried to hold the mill hands, but he couldn't. You'll have to give what they're asking."

"Not a cent more," said Hilary firmly. "I'll close down the mill first, stop everything, and hang on till spring."

Connell's face grew more lugubrious. "Say, Mr. Askew," he protested, "it's this way. You're taking this here strike as a personal matter. Now it ain't that. They know they've got the whip hand over us, and they ain't far-sighted enough to see that if they bust us they bust themselves, and that

Brousseau's only making believe he's going to have jobs for them all. What we've got to do is to give in and pay them back later. That's the way strikes like this are handled."

"Suppose I pay the mill hands two dollars, will they stay in?" asked Hilary.

Lafe shook his head. "I offered it to 'em," he said. "I took the responsibility of that. Maybe I was wrong—but anyway, it won't go. They say it's to be two dollars all round, mill hands and lumbermen."

"I'll not be beaten by Brousseau," said Hilary furiously.

Lafe scratched his jaw. "It appears to me that you're going in just the way he wants you to," he answered. "Make it two dollars till we get this shipment thru the mill."

Hilary shook his head. "Not a cent," he answered. "I'm not going to have Brousseau dictate the price of my labor."

"That's all right, I suppose, so far as you're concerned," said Lafe indignantly, "but what about me? I guess I've got the right to have some word in the matter, with that eight thousand of Clarice—my wife—invested. Seems to me you're putting up your front on my money as well as yours," he blurted out.

"I'll write you a check for it," Lafe said. "O shucks!" said Lafe; and, turning

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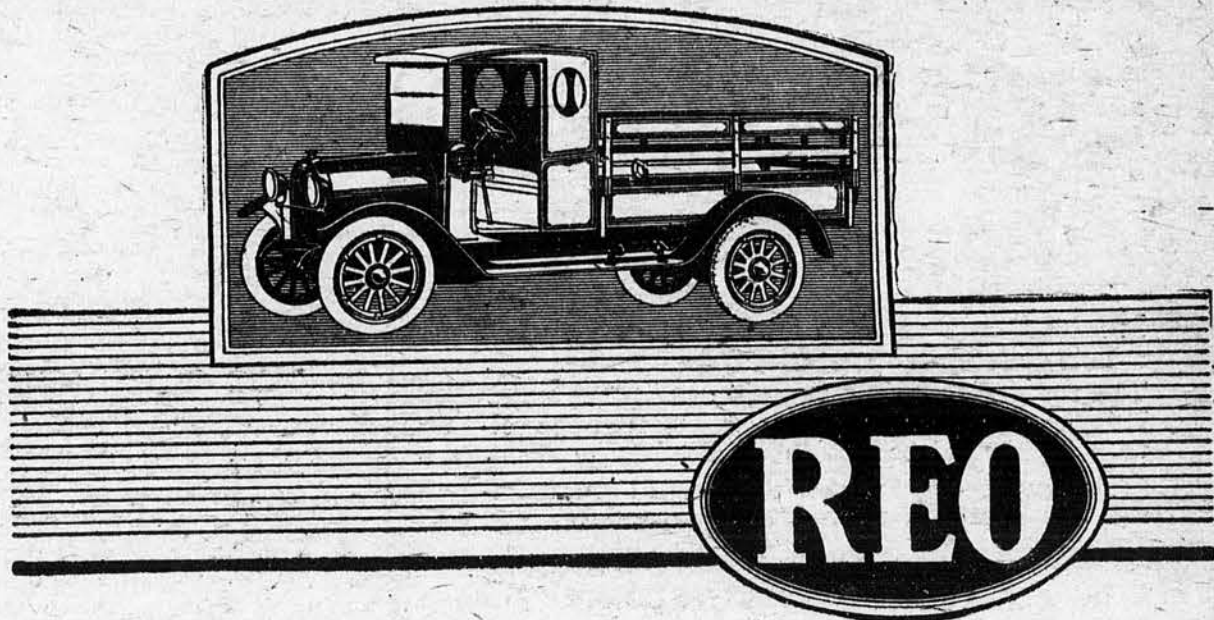
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upon his heel abruptly, he went back to the buggy without another word. He entered it, whisked the reins, and drove slowly away. But when he had gone a hundred paces he turned the horse and came back.

"You'd better know the worst," he said. "Louis Duval's in St. Boniface, and he's going to open up tonight. Now I'm thru with it—all of it."

He whipped the horse and drove away furiously, leaving Hilary alone in the deserted camp.

Hilary sat there for a long time. It began to grow dark, but, absorbed in his bitter reflections, he took no note of anything. He had made a bungle of everything to which he had laid his hand since he came to St. Boniface; and yet, as he looked back, he could not see how he could have done any better. It had been necessary to oust Morris, from which action the ensuing sequel of difficulties flowed, like a river from a mountain brook. The loss of the lumber—that was beyond his control. And the visit to Ste. Marie, while unfortunate, made little difference; Brousseau would have got him the same if he had not gone there.

Everything sank into insignificance beside the fact that Louis Duval, in open defiance of him and his warning, was selling liquor upon the St. Boniface property. It was a deliberate and direct challenge; and he must accept it or be forever discredited among his men. More: he must accept it or abandon his plans and return home.

"I'll stop that, anyhow," he muttered, and, rising, took a revolver from his suit-case, loaded the six chambers, and thrust it into his coat pocket. Then he clapped on his hat and went out.

It was still light, and he calculated to reach St. Boniface soon after Duval opened. But he had not gone a dozen paces when he heard the sound of a trotting horse, and presently, from among the trees, he perceived Madeleine Rosny upon the chestnut which had bolted with her on the day of the dynamite blast.

Hilary stood still, overcome with surprise. He had not seen her since the day when she forbade him to speak to her, and the thought that she was riding toward his camp at that late hour aroused the echoes of his old hopes, but, with them, resentment at her injustice.

She put her horse to the gallop as she neared him, and reined up so suddenly that she almost threw the beast back upon his haunches. Hilary saw that she had a new and powerful bit, which gave her perfect control. Her pluck was splendid in this riding of the same animal along the same road.

He raised his hat and waited. She leaned over the horse's shoulder, and he saw that her face was expressive of great concern.

"You are not to go to St. Boniface tonight," she said.

"May I ask why?"

"It is my wish, Monsieur—and my warning also."

A Rush of Anger

The memory of their past meetings rushed thru Hilary's mind, already unbalanced by the events of the afternoon, and he became conscious of a great rush of anger that seemed to sweep thru him like some impersonal force and hold him against his will.

"Do you think, Mademoiselle Rosny, that you are entitled to express your wishes and your warnings to me, in the light of our acquaintance?" he demanded.

"You are pleased to be insolent to me again," she answered in a low voice. "It does not matter. If you go to St. Boniface you go at your peril."

"And my safety is your care and interest?"

"You are not to go."

"Mademoiselle—"

"I ask you not to go. I implore you, then."

"By what right?" cried Hilary angrily. "Have you worked for me or against me, Mademoiselle Rosny, since I came here, expecting to find only a welcome among my neighbors? Have you shown any reason why I should heed your advice, or put faith in your disinterestedness?"

She was not looking at him. "No," she answered, very quietly. "But you must not go. Monsieur Askew, I have come here to beg of you. I—"

"You have come here to beg me not

to attend to my interests."

Hilary, losing all his self-control, you not actively allied with my enemy, who seeks to ruin me and me out of St. Boniface! How can I dare come here to hinder me in any action I choose? How can I know that this, too, may not be a scheme of Monsieur Brousseau's lost nearly a winter's cut of lumber when my boom was treacherously destroyed. You knew, Mademoiselle Rosny, and yet you ask me to heed

vice from one who is not my friend across the face. She tried to laugh at him, but could only stammer faintly; and her eyes, which had been filled with tears, were checked valiantly.

"You think I came here tonight," she began, and paused, her voice faltering. "You think I came here—to engage in some plot of Monsieur Brousseau's? It is insufferable! I am not so important an enemy that!" She put out her hands and pleaded.

Hilary looked at her steadily. He would not let himself be moved. The moonlight, full on her face, showed the quiver of her lips, her agitation. "I have come to you, and you humiliated me," she whispered. "Then!" she cried suddenly, jerking her reins. "Go, Monsieur Askew! St. Boniface!"

She spurred her horse and galloped wildly away, while Hilary stood there. It was a mad thing to gallop that along the stony road beside the river. He saw her pass out of the forest, and he waited till the last reverberation of the flying hoofs had ceased. He was ashamed; and yet he was sustained by a grimmer determination than any that he had ever known. He would not let himself believe in his wrath, which made him hate every one, which had suffered him to let Lefe depart, kindled him to fight heat.

The reputation under which he chafed since the day when he thrashed Black Pierre, should sustain him in good stead that night. He encountered nothing but hostility at St. Boniface, and he had lost his and judgment under the last of many treacherous blows. He was to meet Brousseau face to face; heaps that chance would come; he would exercise his right against the man's underlings.

Ready for a Fight

He meant to fight, and he hotter as he tramped steadily toward the river road, reeling off the miles behind him, a lonely figure, his rancorous against the injustice done to him; bitter against Lefe, against Madeleine, but furious in resolution to show St. Boniface in manner of man he was.

At last the lights of the settlement began to twinkle thru the trees, walked a little faster, fingering his revolver in his coat pocket. But he reached the gate above the dam stopped for a while and considered. His instinct was for physical assault, such violence as alone could appease his rage. He listened to the tant hubbub about Duval's share, and then he did the wisest, or else most foolish thing that he could do. He broke his revolver, took the cartridges, and threw them away. He put the weapon back in his pocket, opened the gate, and went on.

And this was wise, because Canadian law does not readily exonerate a man who kills; yet foolish, because he knew that three men at least at St. Boniface expected him and were prepared for his coming.

He strode past the dam and approached the outlying houses of the settlement. As he neared the house he perceived, beneath the eaves, which hung from the roof of the porch, the wrinkled face and beard of an old man, aureoled by downward reflection. It gave the effect of a portrait of some old Adam worthy done by Rembrandt, in chiaroscuro; it was such an old face as hangs upon the wall of a picture gallery. The man was Jacques Brousseau, and at the sight of him Hilary stopped for a moment without knowing why.

Old Jacques was adjusting the trap of a trap with a pair of large pliers.

(Continued on Page 19.)

To Replenish Farm Labor

Kansans Hear Hoover Discuss Rural Problems

BY RAY YARNELL

THE LABOR difficulties of the American farmers are in the process of being solved. That was one of the very important declarations of Herbert Hoover, former head of the United States Food Administration, in his discussion with members of the Kansas state board of agriculture and representative farmers from over the state recently held in Topeka.

The stage is all set, Mr. Hoover said, for the beginning of the back flow of labor from the congested cities to the farms. The movement, in his opinion, will be in full swing before another harvest. It has not yet begun, he asserted, but it is on the verge of starting.

High prices, the enormous increase in the cost of living and in rentals, have forced men who have gone to the cities to the conclusion that the wages offered and the shorter hours were no more than they were getting on the farms or in the rural districts. And they are about ready to return. Increasing unemployment in congested regions, he declared, is adding to this conviction and it is only a matter of a short time before the wave of workers will be running from the cities to the farms.

Welcome News for Farmers

It was welcome news to Kansas farmers who have been struggling with high wages and scarcity of labor to carry on their work. If it proves correct it will solve one problem that has been giving farmers a great deal of trouble during the last few years.

The meeting in the supreme court room was very informal, but it was jammed full of interest to farmers and others who attended. Several points were made by Mr. Hoover which served to clear up certain questions in the minds of his hearers. And in addition, perhaps, many of those present got a new idea of Hoover himself.

America, Mr. Hoover declared, must go thru the process of deflation. Prices must come down. But it is essential, he said, that the process be orderly and that it be accomplished step by step and not suddenly.

"In this process," said Mr. Hoover, the farmer suffers most. He has but one turnover a year. The manufacturers have from two to 12 turnovers and they can adjust themselves more quickly to decreasing price levels. The farmer can't do this. He has a fixed level of costs extending over an entire year. I am convinced that the prices of farm products have come down too far in comparison with other prices. There is an injustice there. The price of wheat today is below the cost of production and a reasonable profit."

Export prices determine the price of wheat to the farmer, Mr. Hoover stated. Prices, in a free market, he continued, are determined by the last small percent of that commodity which remains as a surplus. There is no surplus of wheat in the world today. There should be a staple price of wheat.

Europe Not Buying Wheat

"But," said Mr. Hoover, "the great customer, Europe, has not been in the market since July 1. The reason is that Europe can't buy wheat without credit. Moreover, all wheat going to Europe is bought by men who are absolutely in control of purchasing for their government. Their buying is rigidly controlled. They dominate the market and can and do control the price. I am not sure that our action in this matter has been either intelligent or unselfish. We need a little co-operation there. We have the wheat. We have sought to tell Europe that it must pay a certain price, but we have not helped Europe, thru providing credit, to buy our wheat at any price. I believe they would be willing to pay the price which would guarantee the farmer a profit, if they could get the credit to do it. They will stay off of the market unless they do get this credit. The net result has been to create a glut of wheat in the hands of the American farmers."

In discussing suggestions that the wheat farmers, thru organization and co-operation, should seek to control the price of wheat so that they would be

assured of a profitable price, Mr. Hoover said: "I do not believe prices can be controlled in the long run thru co-operative effort. It can be useful, however, in taking out the wide fluctuations and thus reduce speculation and the margin between the producer and the retailer. I haven't any notion that a co-operative monopoly which will be able to dictate the price of wheat will be set up this side of the millennium. Even if it was possible to put all the wheat in one man's hand, he would be fixing the price for awhile, but he would soon be possessed of the unsalable surplus and then bankruptcy would come. I am not possessed of the notion that thru co-operation we can establish a new system of distribution. "Co-operation must develop slowly. It must grow from small beginnings. There are certain limitations on the movement. Prices of farm produce are made where American produce meets

the produce of the rest of the world in competition. The result is that the margin between the farmer and the retailer is a margin that primarily concerns the farmer. This margin involves the cost of handling and transportation. It varies a very great deal with various commodities.

"Our system of distribution handles all commodities. I believe that co-operation must be confined to separate commodities. I do not believe the same co-operative can successfully market both potatoes and wheat. But the co-operatives can help lower the margin between the farmer and the retailer by aiding in the standardization of commodities. Any commodity that can be sold on a standardized basis will help to lower this margin. Co-operation can also help greatly in the stabilization of prices."

One statement made by Mr. Hoover, during the time he was answering a number of questions put by members of the audience, won loud applause. He said, in commenting on the fact that certain persons had accumulated large fortunes thru speculation on the board of trade: "There is only one legitimate means of accumulating wealth and

(Continued on Page 39.)

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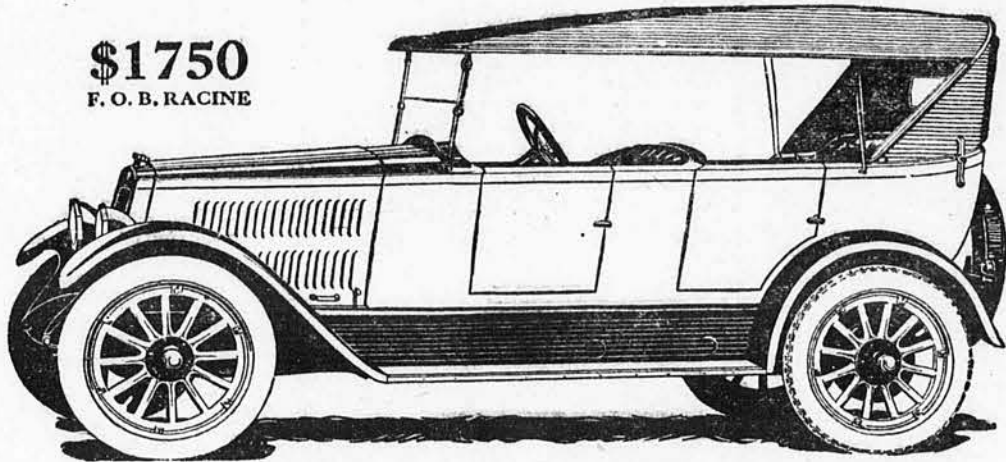
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Tariff on Foreign Wheat

Grain Growers are Imperiled by Canadian Imports

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

ON INQUIRING among unbiased students of the wheat market as to the reasons for the recent sensational tumble in prices, one hears almost without exception, this exclamation: "Just look at that enormous Canadian crop and the heavy importations across the border into the United States!" Of course, the observers of grain trade conditions also make reference to sentimental influences of the downward trend of commodity prices in general, but they consider the Canadian importations of wheat and wheat flour a far more disturbing bearish factor.

From the high point prevailing on markets just previous to the inauguration of the winter wheat movement from Kansas and other Southwestern states, the bread grain has suffered a decline of approximately a dollar a bushel. Prices are below the former guaranteed level maintained by the United States Grain Corporation, which was fixed as a fair valuation in August of 1917 and continued until June of 1920. Few will deny the claims of farmers that the cost of producing wheat of the crop now moving marketward averaged considerably higher than in 1917, 1918, or in 1919, during the years in which a guaranteed price prevailed. Despite this, however, wheat is selling at a lower level, with the deferred deliveries quoted at more than 30 cents a bushel below the old guaranteed basis. The large movement of wheat and wheat flour into the Northwest and into the enormous consuming outlets of the Eastern Atlantic states from across the border is employed as the bearish argument, and certainly with an unusual degree of success. The Canadian exports of breadstuffs to this country are broadening.

No Duty on Canadian Wheat

Importations of Canadian wheat and flour into the United States are now permitted without any tariff restrictions, no duty whatever being required. Nor is there any tariff restriction on the importations of wheat and flour into the United States from any other country of the world, tho this nation, ranking today as the world's greatest exporter of the breadstuffs, is naturally not drawing wheat from Argentina or from other countries. Canada, however, took advantage of her position to share in the high prices which prevailed in the United States before the Dominion crop matured.

The eagerness of Canadian farmers to market their wheat and the strong efforts being made by Canadian millers to find an outlet for their flour among the 105 million inhabitants of the United States are further explained by the abnormal relationship of the exchange rates prevailing between the two countries. Canadian money is at a sharp discount under the American dollar, so it is not surprising that thousands of bushels of wheat are crossing on the northern border into the United States.

The Canadian farmers deposited the proceeds of their wheat sales with their home bankers, converting the attractive American dollars into the money of their country. They enjoy

a sharp premium in converting the dollars, this having amounted recently to approximately 10 and 12 per cent.

For some years prior to the period of the war, moderate quantities of wheat and flour moved into this country from across the border. During the period of control by the United States Food Administration and the United States Grain Corporation, an embargo was in effect against such importations, but this was removed in the latter part of 1919 by a Presidential proclamation, made at the request of Julius H. Barnes, former president of the Grain Corporation and the United States Wheat Director. Mr. Barnes at the time was making strong efforts to hold down the price of wheat for the benefit of consumers and took this action to relieve partially the shortage then developing in the United States. The plan was successful to a degree, but Canada had already sold or contracted with foreigners for the bulk of her surplus, and comparatively little of the grain was therefore shipped into this country despite the attractive position of exchange rates. The movement this year, however, promises to establish what may prove to be a record volume.

Dominion's Grain Crop is Large

Despite the high freight rate on shipments of flour from Canadian milling points to the consuming sections of the East, millers of the Dominion are offering their flour at a discount of \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel under the quotations made to the Eastern trade by the millers of Kansas and other Southwestern states and by the spring wheat millers of the Northwest. In the Eastern trade, which has not developed an established market for American brands and varieties of flour, the Canadian product is meeting a widespread demand. This is only natural in view of the sharp discount. The Dominion wheat prices are also relatively lower than the domestic quotations, the discount resulting from the abnormal exchange situation between the two countries.

The wheat crop of Canada this year is the second largest on record, being officially estimated at 289,498,000 bushels, compared with a harvest of 193,260,400 bushels in 1919, a total of 189,075,300 bushels two years ago and 393,542,000 bushels, the largest crop ever turned in the Dominion, in 1915. While Canada is a small producer of wheat compared with the United States, still she ranks as one of the important sources of surplus stocks for the Old World, owing to her small population. Before the war Canadian production was far less than in Russia, the averaging slightly greater than that of Argentina. It is probably true of Canada, however, that a comparatively larger portion of her production is sold for export than in other important producing nations. For instance, in 1918, out of a total crop of 189,075,000 bushels, the Canadian exports of wheat and wheat flour were the equivalent of 106,740,000 bushels. In 1917, the exports were 152,590,000 bushels out of a total crop of 233,743,000 bushels. In 1915, when Canada's largest crop was gathered, the exports were 291-

734,000 bushels, also a record. From the crop of this year, it is estimated that about 200 million bushels will be available as surplus for export.

The argument is advanced, and there is doubtless some basis for it, that the exportations of Canadian wheat and flour into the United States exert only a temporarily bearish influence on domestic values, because wheat is a world commodity and the price is ultimately regulated by world demand and supply conditions. Exportations of wheat by Canada into the United States merely reduce the surplus available for foreigners in that country and increase to the same extent the surplus of the United States, the "bullish" operation on markets now argue. Europe, which requires the surplus of both exporters in North America, will eventually turn to the United States for a large portion of her needs if the surplus is not obtainable in Canada, the "bulls" claim.

Unfair to American Farmers

But such a view does not hold good in its entirety. Our domestic channels are being stocked to a considerable extent with Canadian flour, checking the operations of domestic milling plants and reducing the competition for wheat on our markets. The foreigner is making a great effort to halt the sale of American flour abroad, and, with pressure of Canadian flour, he is having remarkable success in stifling competition for the wheat for which he is so eager. The domestic demand will be less keen later in the crop year. Canadian millers continue successful in placing their flour on our markets and in selling large quantities of the wheat to mills of this country. European nations are pooling their purchases of breadstuffs in the United States thru governmental buying organizations, and it is possible the foreigners will contract in this manner for our entire surplus without having been forced to pay a price reflecting the world demand and supply conditions. Whether our price will advance later on the crop will be dependent upon the ability of domestic buyers to absorb offerings on markets, and this is the probability that Canadian millers may have unloaded their flour of bakers, jobbers and other handlers in this country to the extent that no real shortage will exist within our borders tho the foreigners may feel such a condition.

It does not seem fair to the agricultural industry of the United States that Canadian wheat and flour be allowed entrance into this country without duty. Canadian farm labor is cheaper than that of the United States, the value of our farm lands is considerably greater and the domestic industry is far more developed than the Dominion, thus placing American farmers at a disadvantage with the Canadians in competing on markets. The sale of Canadian flour reduces the milling activity in the United States and means a lessened supply of bran and shorts available for the dairies and hogs of this country, which is also important to farmers. American farmers have been very successful of course, in competing with Canadian on the foreign markets, but they suffer, either fundamentally or as a result of the sentimental influence of Canadian importations of wheat and flour into the United States. The foreign buying interests, by spreading the propaganda of large exportations of wheat from the Dominion into the country, are able to contract for the requirements in the United States at comparatively low prices. This they are now doing. So influential has the Canadian wheat movement been on our markets that prices declined abruptly.

An Embargo Urged

An embargo against the importation of Canadian wheat and wheat flour into the United States is a necessary step. Even fair-minded consumers of the nation will approve such protection for producers of the staff of life. Consumers will lose in the end if the producers of wheat in Kansas and other states do not receive fair prices for their grain. Having already established a precedent during the war when an embargo was declared against the importation of Canadian breadstuffs into this country, partly as a means of maintaining the guaranteed prices then prevailing, the government should now adopt the same course for fairness to the growers of wheat.

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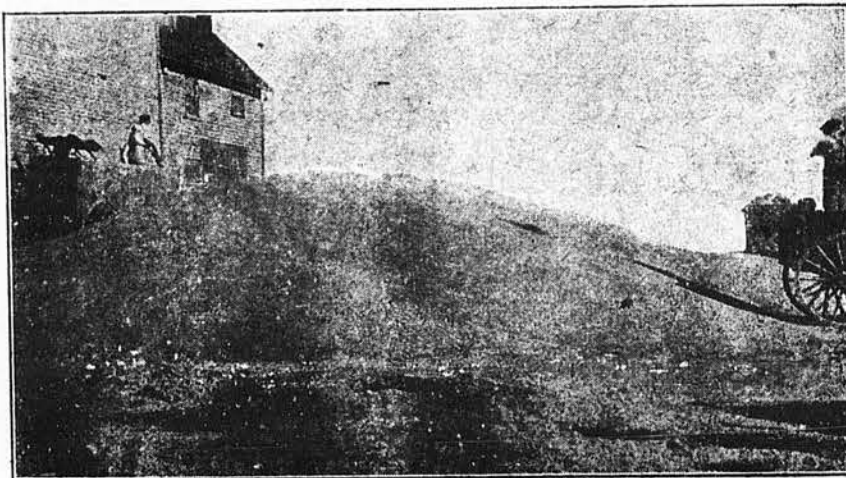
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Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 16.)

Hilary stopped he looked up, knuckled, and pointed at the trap with long, skinny finger. The illusion escaped Hilary, but there was something horrible about the smile. Hilary shuddered; and when he shook the recollection from him continued, feeling an implacable resolve harden him as he heard the shouts and the tumult that came from Baptiste's old house. He turned to the little street on which it stood and saw it in front of him with the higher bulk of the mill beyond. The streets were almost empty; all the men of St. Boniface seemed to have assembled there, and the women had withdrawn anxiously into their huts and drawn the shades. The shades of Baptiste's cabin were drawn too, and the lamp-light from within threw the shadows of the lumbermen upon them in grotesque attitudes. Hilary could see thru the open door that the place was packed to suffocation. There was no room to dance; but there was to be no dance at night.

A group of men, chattering upon the porch, ceased their conversation as Hilary ascended the three steps, and edged one another. One of them spoke into loud, drunken laughter. Then a small boy, whom he recognized as the one that unnailed the packing cases at the store, leaped from among the feet of the men, where he had been lying, apparently posted as a look-out. He yelped into Hilary's face, yelled an imprecious word, and dashed, screaming excitedly, into the shanty. Hilary followed upon his heels, heedless neither him nor the man who had laughed. He hardly heard them. He rode into the saloon and stood within the doorway.

The Trap

The first man whom he saw was Louis Duval, uncorking a bottle of gin. Their eyes met across the heads of the lumbermen before Hilary's presence was known, while the boy was still giving his warning at Hilary's side. Hilary stood still for a moment, taking in the scene. He was faintly conscious that the door at the far end of the room had closed, but this perception made no impression on him. He felt, alone tho he was, that he was absolute master of the situation. As moments of such intuition, the course of time seemed momentarily arrested and very slowly he saw the look on the faces of the lumbermen change from drunken good humor to dread, and Louis's hand that held the little bottle to shake with fear. Hilary strode up to Louis, pushing the lumbermen who were in his way aside, seized the bottle from his hand, and dashed it to the floor. His movement and the ensuing action were so swift that it was only after their completion that all the company awakened to his presence.

He turned toward the plank table which had been nailed across a recess for a bar counter. On this were a number of bottles, all of brandy or gin, neatly distilled and smuggled up the river. On the floor were two hogheads. A quantity of glasses newly bought, and still containing fragments of the snow in which they had been packed, stood on a packing case near-

Hilary swept his arm along the plank, knocking off the bottles, which dashed to the floor, strewn it with broken glass. A score of streams began to filter between the edges of the boards, gushing in the depressions. The effect of spirits rose into the air. He kicked the hogheads over, and poured their contents to the pool. With another sweep he struck down the glasses. Then the lumbermen rushed at him, cursing, infuriated. He hesitated not as they came within reach of his arm, however, remembering Pierre's discomfiture. The day was fatal to them. Hilary struck at will all his force, felling them, or sending them staggering backward, or knocking them behind, and clearing a passage in a twinkling toward Louis, with whom alone he had business at that moment.

Louis was a coward, unlike his brother and Pierre, perhaps pardonably, on account of his physical weakness. As Hilary grasped him by the shoulders the little liquor seller, who

made up in adroitness for what he lacked in strength, twisted like an eel, dived under the arms of those about him, and rushed toward the rear entrance, shouting something as he ran.

What it was Hilary did not know. He perceived dimly that the mob fell back, except for a few who, unable to restrain themselves, surged about him like a pack of wolves, snarling, and trying to thrust at him with the knives which they had drawn from their leather belt sheaths. Hilary, fighting like a madman, sent them smashing to the floor, cleared his way again, and made for Louis, who was just opening the back door. He grasped at him, but Louis was just a second too quick. He darted thru, and the door, thrown back violently, struck Hilary upon the forehead. The next instant Hilary passed thru the doorway in pursuit.

The shanty which Baptiste had once occupied had formerly been a part of a large structure used by the mill for storing machinery. At the back, and contiguous with it, had been the old mill stables. Here had been kept two dozen horses, with two or three cows to furnish heat in the winter time, and this stable was much more solidly constructed than the machinery shack. When new stables were erected the old one was left standing, and the adjoining shanty, being no longer needed for its original purpose, was turned into a house by the addition of windows, a chimney, and an upper floor. The door connecting the two places had been nailed up, but Duval had

opened it that morning in the course of his preparations for Hilary's advent. As Hilary entered the stable the door closed behind him, and he heard the bolt shot. The yells of the lumbermen grew faint. It was only then Hilary realized he had run into a trap.

The stable was dimly lit by two oil lamps, placed in the wooden window embrasures. On either side of the stable's length ran the horse boxes, with pieces of old harness still hanging above them from rusty nails, and stowily rotting under the damp and the cold of many winters. There was a passage of a few feet down the center. The stable contained Louis, who had posted himself within the stall immediately opposite the entrance, and grinned at Hilary defiantly. Between the two stood Simeon Duval, a grotesque grin upon his scholar-like features. The man who had bolted the door was Leblanc, and Black Pierre stood beside him.

A Flanking Movement

The four, executing a flanking movement simultaneously, advanced and took up their position between Hilary and the door. Nobody spoke, but Simeon Duval took off his spectacles quite methodically, folded them in their case, and placed it back in his pocket. Standing with his back close enough to the wall of one of the horse-boxes to be able to prevent an attack from behind, Hilary watched the four contemptuously. They had got him there

(Continued on Page 21.)

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Dairymen Meet at Chicago

More Profitable Milk Production is Urged

BY G. C. WHEELER

NO MORE vital industry exists than that of producing and marketing dairy products. A great exposition such as the National Dairy show which was held in Chicago October 7 to 16 serves to visualize and make real the magnitude and importance of this great industry. Thousands of visitors saw this great show held in the International Livestock Exposition building at the Union Stock Yards.

The cow is the center around which the whole dairy industry revolves and at the National Dairy show the big arena in which the dairy cattle were being judged was the center of attraction. Visitors as they passed from exhibit to exhibit in the big building were constantly coming back to the arena to study the different classes, and watch the placing of the ribbons. An official catalog had been prepared in which appeared the number of every animal shown making it possible for even the uninitiated persons visiting a show for the first time to watch the work of the judges with some degree of understanding. Every attendant carried a placard bearing the number of the animal being shown. A ring announcer and a bulletin board upon which appeared the number of the class being shown and the placings as they were made by the judges added to the educational value of the judging.

Dairy Cattle Judging Contest

In the opening days of the show keen bright students from the various agricultural colleges were much in evidence. The contest in dairy cattle judging in which 21 teams of three men to the team competed took place October 9 and most of the students remained for a few days to study the show. A contest in judging dairy products took place at the plant of the Beatrice Creamery Company October 8 the day preceding the cattle judging contest. In this the Ohio University team won the National Dairy association's trophy cup for judging all dairy products. The South Dakota team was first in butter and the Ohio team in cheese and milk. The Kansas State Agricultural college did not have a team in judging dairy products but won first place in dairy cattle judging.

Boys and girls from 15 states, representatives of calf clubs, took part in a junior cattle judging contest which attracted a great deal of attention. Calf club exhibits and calf club demonstrations were very much in evidence in various sections of the show. A team representing a Wisconsin county club of more than 100 members gave talks and demonstrations covering all the details of feeding and handling calves in the room occupied by the exhibits of the United States Department of Agriculture. In these junior contests Arthur Gwin of Missouri was the star performer ranking first, and Arthur Bennett, another Missourian ranked third. The Missouri boys were first as a team. The trophies and awards were presented by George E. Farrell of the United States Department of Agriculture at a banquet given in honor of the boys and girls of the clubs at the Stock Yards Inn.

On Monday October 11, began the battles in the ring to determine the ranking of the cattle on exhibition. Monday was the day for the Guernsey cattle. In point of numbers the Guernseys were second only to the Holsteins there being about 190 animals shown. A large number of individual breeders were represented and a few of the larger breeders had full show herds. The aged bull Imp. Itchen May King, owned by F. E. Fox and G. Kinston of Waukesha, Wis., was made senior and grand champion bull of the breed. A senior yearling shown by W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Ia., was the junior champion bull. The senior and grand champion cow was an imported cow shown by Jones and McKerrow of Waukesha, Wis. A senior yearling heifer shown by Mr. Marsh was the junior champion female. In this breed as in the Holsteins the state herd prize had created a wide interest in the contests of the National Dairy show. Five herds of 10 animals to the group were lined up for the judge in

the concluding ring of the Guernsey show. These herds were shown in the name of the state Guernsey Breeders associations of the respective states entered. According to the rules not more than two animals could belong to any individual breeder. In this state herd contest Iowa won first, Wisconsin second, Minnesota third, Illinois fourth and Ohio fifth.

Holstein Day

Tuesday was the day for Holsteins and in numbers Holsteins led all other breeds shown, there being about 225 animals representing entries of more than 90 individual breeders. The \$1,000 stake for the state herd of 10 animals did much to bring about the showing by such a large number of individual breeders. In showing of Holstein cattle the rivalry between Kansas and the older Holstein states was soon apparent. Two contests of unusual interest early in the judging were those in the aged bull class and in the aged cow class in each of which Kansas and Wisconsin contended for first place. In the bull class nine animals were shown. The decision finally went to the Wisconsin animal, Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d, grand champion of the 1918 National Dairy show and champion of many state shows being beaten only by Cedar Canary Paul shown by Baird Brothers of Waukesha, Wis. The Kansas breeders gracefully accepted the decision recognizing in the Baird bull an animal of great quality and of pronounced dairy type. When Irene Sarcasie DeKol, the Kansas cow, grand champion at every state fair of the circuit made this season was turned down for first place in the aged cow class in which 20 animals were shown, the decision was not so gracefully received, many feeling that the Kansas cow should have had the place.

The Kansas entries were inside the money in most of the classes. U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis, the senior yearling belonging to C. W. McCoy of Valley Falls won third in class. In the junior bull calf class the Kansas entry, Sir Tidy, Glista 6th, owned by J. T. Mast, of Scranton, won sixth place. In the 3-year-old class the Stubbs' Farm entry from Kansas won sixth place and in the senior heifer calf class the entry of the United States Disciplinary Barracks of Leavenworth, Kan., won fourth. The Kansas State Agricultural college junior heifer calf, Canary Paul Inca won second in class of 13. The Disciplinary Barracks exhibitor's herd, consisting of a bull and five females, won second place.

The Baird bull was made senior and grand champion of the show and the senior bull calf shown by the Minnesota Holstein Company of Austin, Minn., was junior champion. The senior and grand champion cow was Doetje Nellie Concordia, shown by Aitken Bros., of Waukesha, Wis., and the junior champion female was the senior calf shown by Baird Brothers.

The climax of the cattle show was the judging of the Holstein state herds. Five herds were lined up and ringside enthusiasts watched every move of the judges. In the Holstein state herds Wisconsin won first, Minnesota second and Kansas third. Kansas is but an infant in breeding Holstein cattle as compared with Wisconsin and Minnesota and the Holstein Association of Kansas and the breeders concerned have no cause to be ashamed of the results of this show and the others previously made. Fourth place was awarded to the Illinois herd and fifth to Indiana.

The Jersey Contest

Jersey breeders failed to take advantage of the state herd offer. In numbers this breed did not make as good a showing as in previous years. In all 113 Jersey entries were shown. The most outstanding herd on exhibition in numbers and uniformity of type was the Longview Farm herd of Lee's Summit, Mo. This Missouri herd made its most striking showing in the breeders' classes. In get of sire class it took first and third on get of the same bull and had a third entry by the same

sire in the ring, all bred on the farm. On produce of cow second, third and fourth went to Longview entries as did first and second in the exhibitors' herd class. First, second and third places in the breeders' young herd class were won by Longview first in the calf herd and first in dairy herd of five cows in milk. The Longview 2-year bull was made senior and grand champion of the show and their senior bull calf junior champion. Their aged cow won the senior and grand championship in the female classes, placing the grand championship award being postponed while she gave birth to a calf. A. M. McClenahan, of Greeley, Colo., made a very creditable show of Jerseys being inside the money in most of the classes. This herd won second in the breeders' calf herd class and third in the breeders' junior herd.

The Ayrshire Breed

The Ayrshire breed was represented by some of the best herds of the country. Some extra distinction was given to the placing of awards in this breed from the fact that the judge was a prominent Scotchman, Hugh W. B. Crawford, of Chapmanton, Scotland, one of the directors of the Ayrshire Herd Book association. After placing the awards he explained the reasons for his decisions to those at the ringside and emphasized the importance of good udder development in placing the awards in the cow and heifer classes. "No teats, no cow" was his terse remark. There were about 112 animals of the Ayrshire breed shown by breeders from Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. The Alta Crest farm of Massachusetts won the banner for the grand championship bull. The awarding of a banner was a feature of all the grand championship rings, the attendant proudly carrying the banner as he paraded his winning animal around the ring. The junior champion Ayrshire was owned by the Wendover Farm of New Jersey.

Eighty Brown Swiss cattle were shown by breeders from Wisconsin, Montana and Ohio. These rugged dairy cattle attracted considerable attention. Breeders of Brown Swiss cattle state that these cattle are making many excellent official records in milk production. Most of the blue ribbons went to the Ohio herd. The senior and grand champion bull was owned by Hull Brothers of Ohio and the senior and grand champion cow by A. E. Bower, also of Ohio.

Many Foreign Visitors

The widespread interest in the National Dairy show was evidenced by the attendance of visitors from various foreign countries. These foreign delegates and representatives were the most enthusiastic of all visitors. A special commissioner from the Mexican government, Julio Riquelme Inde, was one of the early arrivals. South America was represented by Senor Arroya Amado of Venezuela. There were two representatives from Guatemala and one from Hayti. Official delegates were in attendance from the Argentine Embassy in New York City. Several European visitors were present, among them being Dr. A. J. Swaring, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture of Holland; Henri Martel, chief sanitary official of the police department of Paris, Marquis Idelfonse Stanga of Italy. The Chinese government also had a representative, Phillip Hsun Young, who is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college. He is a good example of Oriental thrift.

All thru the week meetings of various kinds were being held. A three-day session of the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors was held beginning Monday, October 11. Among those addressing the convention were Prof. H. E. VanNorman of the University of California, president of the National Dairy association, Ernest Kelly, president of the Milk Inspectors association, Leslie W. Farris, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Miss Jessie Hoover, Milk Utilization Specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. George E. Bolling, city bacteriologist of Boston, Mass., Clement E. Young, Ralph E. Irwin, Pennsylvania health department, Dr. R. A. Pearson, president of Iowa State College, Dr. H. H. Kilbourne of New York City. A convention of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers was held,

and a meeting of the National Creamery Men's association.

Tuesday night October 12 the Holstein breeders met for a banquet at which time addresses were made by D. D. Aitken, president of the association, R. R. Graves, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college now in charge of dairy cattle breeding at the United States Department of Agriculture, T. E. Elder, of Northfield, Mass., director of the Mount Hermon school for boys where Holstein cattle are kept and C. M. Long of Sedalia, Mo., county agent of Pettis county. Wednesday night all of the various dairy organizations held a joint meeting and were served a banquet under the auspices of the National Dairy Council of which W. B. Munn is president. This organization is devoting its efforts to a most comprehensive educational campaign on the food value of dairy products.

In the first address of the evening Mr. Munn who was introduced by W. W. Marple of the Beatrice Creamery Company, the toastmaster of the evening, spoke of the broad and vital character of the industry and the fact that every branch of it was represented in the meeting which might be considered the outcome of the efforts started a year ago to federate all these different unities and get them to working in perfect harmony for the promotion of the dairy industry. D. D. Aitken of Flint, Mich., John D. Roberts, health commissioner of Chicago and Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers Federation, also spoke. In concluding a resolution endorsing the efforts of the National Dairy Council and pledging the support of all the various dairy interests to its educational program was unanimously passed. In the United States Department of Agriculture space in the exhibition building lectures were given all during the show on the production side of dairying. In the Dairy Council hall every day Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein and other moving-picture films were run and at 4 o'clock the Milk Fair play in which a large company of children in costume set forth the vital character of milk as a food product was given. All thru the show from early in the morning until late at night interested groups were gathered around the exhibits asking questions of the attendants and in almost every section could be seen visitors busy with pencil and note book copying figures and other items of interest as displayed on the charts shown. In the evening a horse show was held in the big arena which also was well attended.

Big Farming at Garden City

(Continued from Page 8.)

It would never do to neglect mentioning just what is meant by them. In this section of the state, much of the water for irrigating is obtained from wells which are anywhere from 15 to 400 feet in depth. Some of these wells are immense producers and deliver as much as 4,500 gallons of water a minute. This water is pumped with centrifugal or deep-well turbines, and where current is available, they are operated by electric motors, so that where the power line comes in so handy to some of the farmers who are located along the line. The sugar company pumps water from several of these wells for their land, but finds that they can help out materially with water taken from the Arkansas River. In a natural basin, some miles west of the ranch the company engineers located a reservoir. Government engineers doubted the advisability of trying to hold water in this reservoir but these people tried it anyway and made a success of it. The reservoir is covering more than 3,000 acres to an average depth of 10 feet, which provides water to cover 30,000 acres to a depth of 1 foot. The river goes dry during the summer months and 4 feet of water is not enough to insure a good crop of beets, so the wells are drawn upon to provide the extra water.

It is a wonderful plant owned by a big organization, and operated and directed by big men. Mr. Stewart, vice president of the company is the general manager of the entire enterprise. Every farm is under the personal supervision of an expert in sugar beet growing, and every one of these men has a certain district under his supervision. F. A. Gillespie is the secretary and treasurer of the company and has his office in Garden City.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from page 19.)

to fight and there was nothing he wanted more, even against the lot of them. He half regretted having drawn his cartridges, but he was conscious of no sense of fear whatever. He kept his right hand lightly against the pocket in which the revolver lay; it might be useful for intimidation, or even for self-defense.

"Well, we got you, Meestair Askew," sneered Simeon. "Now you listen here. We're peaceful men an' we hate trouble. We don't want to hurt you if you go away from St. Boniface. Go back where you come from. Else we kill you to-night. What you say? You are alone here, no police, and every one hate you. If we kill you every one swear you try to kill Black Pierre, and my brudder, an' me. Now what you say?"

"I haven't come here to say, but to give your brother a thrashing," answered Hilary scornfully. "The thrashing that I promised him that night at Ste. Marie."

"You spy on me in Ste. Marie an' bring revenue officers. It cost me a hundred dollar, you damn police spy. You go now, eh? What you say?"

Hilary wheeled upon Leblanc and Pierre. "And these men—what are they doing here? You want three men to help you kill me, eh, Simeon?"

He did not want to parley, but despite his eagerness his judgment told him that he was in a perilous situation. He must taunt them till they lost their heads; that would give him an advantage.

"You, Leblanc, want your lease again, suppose you thief," he said. "You, Pierre, didn't get enough of a hiding that day I caught you cutting down my trees. There's another coming to you in a minute or two. Simeon if I'd seen you I'd have picked some men who could help me fight if I was afraid, instead."

He got no further, for at that moment, taking the initiative, he sprang. His fists dashed full into Simeon's face, right and left, almost together. Simeon toppled backward; his head struck the edge of the stall behind him, and he dropped moaning to the floor and lay there.

Passing him, Hilary leaped for Louis, but the agile little man eluded him and darted down the middle of the stable. Before he could quite recover himself Leblanc and Pierre sprang from behind. As Hilary swung aside he saw the knife in Pierre's hand. He thrust his arm up, and the blow, diverted, glanced, the knife ripping his sleeve open. Leblanc, also with a knife, was springing from the other side. Hilary sized up the situation with judgment for which he could never afterward account. Dashing his fists upward, he caught Pierre under the chin, forcing his head back; at the same time he grasped the wrist which held the knife and swung so as to intercept the outlaw's body between himself and Leblanc's blow. As Leblanc struck Hilary turned, sheltering himself behind Pierre, one hand under his chin, the other holding back the wrist, so Leblanc's short, stabbing strokes always fell short, being aimed around Pierre's body.

Backing into the stall adjacent to the one in which Simeon had fallen, Hilary in this manner continued to ward off Leblanc's attacks. The stall was narrow, and the jobber was unable to get past Pierre, struggling in Hilary's grasp, in order to strike a blow from behind or rear. So long as Hilary could retain his hold on Pierre and keep him in this position he was comparatively safe. But he had no more than about fifteen seconds in which to think out his next move. It was all a question of muscular endurance; he could not hope to retain his clutch on Pierre's wrist with one hand for many seconds, against the force behind the outlaw's shoulders, and his strong, thick-set body. Suddenly he made up his mind. He released Pierre, flinging him backward with all his might. Pierre fell against Leblanc, sending him staggering; the two clawed at each other and fell to the floor.

As Hilary released Pierre he caught sight of Louis's face peering across Pierre's shoulder. The fall of the two men left Louis Hilary's only immediate opponent. Hilary hesitated; despite his three-to-one spoken to Simeon, he hesitated to attack a man much his in-

ferior in size and strength. But at that moment he saw Louis's right arm drawn back, and the gleam of the knife he held. Before the upward thrust came he stepped back, pulled the revolver from his pocket, and brought the butt crashing down on Louis's head.

"That's what I promised you!" he shouted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Barley as Feed

Livestock men of Northwest Kansas are coming more and more to appreciate

barley as a stock feed. Breeders and fitters of show herds, both cattle and hogs, have long recognized the value of barley as a safe and satisfactory feed in growing breeding stock or fitting animals for the show ring. Where barley can be grown as successfully as in Northwest Kansas there should be little necessity for shipping in large quantities of corn and other expensive grain feeds. John Focke, president of the Rawlins County Hereford Cattle Breeders' association, uses barley extensively in feeding his purebred animals. Last year he threshed 2,000 bushels from a 40-acre field.

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What One Dairyman Learned About HEBE

He had heard many conflicting stories regarding this new food product—some that it would injure and some that it would benefit the dairying industry. Desiring to form his opinion from facts rather than hearsay he started out to investigate. During the course of his investigation he called at the offices of the Hebe Company and asked some very searching questions.

"I have been told," he said, "that HEBE is being marketed as evaporated milk or a substitute for it. Is this so?"

"It is not," was the reply, "HEBE is produced, labeled, advertised and marketed as a distinctive dairy product for use in the home as a cooking and baking ingredient."

"But some dealers sell it as, or for evaporated milk" he objected.

"There are such cases of misrepresentation," was the reply, "but they are becoming fewer each day due to the widespread campaign of education which the Hebe Company is conducting by which the consumer is learning the exact nature and uses of HEBE and the dealer is being made to realize that his greatest profit lies in selling the product for just what it is." He was shown the methods employed by the Company to correct misrepresentation on the part of the distributor and misuse by the consumer. His attention was directed to the label which specifically states what HEBE is and its uses.

"Is not the real purpose of HEBE to develop a market for cocoanut fat rather than a market for skimmed milk?" he asked—

"Decidedly not," was the reply. "To make every hundred pounds of HEBE it takes 210 pounds of skimmed milk and only 7.8 pounds of cocoanut fat and this small amount of non-dairy ingredient is used for the sole purpose of supplying the large amount of dairy ingredient with the shortening and other elements necessary to make it desirable as a cooking medium. It is no more true that the skimmed milk is used as a vehicle to bring cocoanut fat to market than is it true that butter is used to bring salt or ice cream to bring gelatine to market. These non-dairy ingredients all serve the same purpose—to make the dairy ingredients better for the uses intended."

"How will the sale of HEBE benefit the dairy industry?" was the next question.

"By developing a human food market for skimmed milk" was the reply. Government reports were produced which showed that yearly over 30 billion pounds of skimmed milk was not finding its natural and most profitable market as a direct human food. The statements of government and other authorities were read to show the need of creating such a market if the dairy industry is to best serve humanity and itself. HEBE, it was pointed out, is one means to this end.

"How will this benefit all dairymen?" he next asked.

"That which benefits the industry as a whole must benefit each individual member," he was answered. "Every can of HEBE sold and every bit of advertising put out is helping to educate the public to a greater use of dairy products. The ice cream industry is a parallel case. Every dairyman, whether he ships his product to an ice cream factory or not benefits by the increased demand caused by the use of nearly 4 billion pounds of milk yearly by the ice cream manufacturers."

"Why are you advertising HEBE in the farm papers?" he asked.

"For no other purpose" he was told, "than to give other dairymen as we are giving here to you the facts of HEBE in its relation to the dairy industry so that these men may have a complete and accurate knowledge of the subject and form their opinion of our product and our company from facts and not from prejudice or from mis-statements on the part of wilful or uninformed persons."

At the close of the interview the dairyman visitor expressed his satisfaction at the frank and straightforward answers given to his questions and made this significant remark "If every dairyman who now sees in HEBE a menace to his business could have the opportunity of going into this subject with you as thoroughly as I have, I am sure he would see HEBE in an entirely different light."

We will be glad to discuss HEBE with any person interested, either by personal interview or by correspondence. Write for our booklet "The Missing Third" which discusses in detail the relation of HEBE to the dairying industry. Address 3063 Consumers Bldg., Chicago.

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NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

25c This coupon is worth **25c**
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Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

ONLY 60 more shopping days remain now until Christmas comes.

A dollar saved for every day between now and then will buy mother some labor-saving device for lightening her burdens during the next year. Why not let it be something in the way of a vacuum cleaner or a power washing machine. In case she has both of these, why not install a simple little system of running water in the kitchen for her in case she hasn't been so blessed all these years. There are any number of ways that the water can be run into the kitchen, and every one is so much better than the old "Armstrong and Bucket" method that mother has been practicing for so many years.

Should we have all of these things mentioned already in operation on the farm, \$60 would pay for all the material and most of the work on a little concrete septic tank to take care of the sewage in a sanitary way rather than simply emptying it into an open ditch or draw as so many are doing.

Trench Digging Machines

The United States Department of Agriculture has published recently a new bulletin entitled "The Trenching Machinery." It is Farmer's Bulletin 1131 and it discusses fully the various types and sizes of trenching machines which are now in common use throughout the country. There are many illustrations taken from actual field photographs, and anyone who is contemplating the purchase of a ditching machine should send for this publication and study it carefully before finally buying the machine. The names and addresses of the manufacturers of various types of ditching machines will be sent to anyone who may inquire of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Something About Silos

Some of us will be planning to build silos this fall or next spring if the price of corn and cattle stays down. It is going to be profitable to feed stock under present conditions. Here

are some of the essentials of what are considered good silos.

1. Impervious walls.—The fundamental principle in silage preservation is the retention of moisture and the exclusion of air. An impervious wall prevents moisture passing out or air passing in.

2. Strength of walls.—Silage exercises a bursting pressure on the walls of the silo. This pressure is greater near the bottom of the silo, so great precaution should be taken in properly reinforcing silo walls and especially near the bottom. Wood stave silos should have extra hoops for the first 10 feet, and tile or concrete silos should have about twice as much steel reinforcing around the lower 10 feet than for the next 10 feet.

3. Smoothness of walls.—If silage is to be well preserved, it must be well packed down in the silo, and if this is to be done, the walls must be smooth in order that the silage can pass downward easily. There should be no ledges or depressions in the walls, as they will allow air pockets in the silage, and once we have air pockets there will be spoiled silage.

4. Durability.—To make a silo durable in order that it may pay interest on the investment for a maximum number of years, only the best of material should be used in its construction. The best is the cheapest in the end.

5. Wind resistance.—In most of the Middle West we find silos blown over by the wind. The very shape of the silo, tall and narrow, makes it easy to blow over. Especial attention should be given to this feature of making it wind resistant. Good firm foundations should be made for all silos, and they should all be firmly anchored. Wood stave silos are best anchored otherwise also by means of guy wires. They should always be kept taut.

6. Fireproof construction.—Wood stave silos of course are not fireproof, but it will pay to build masonry silos because of their fire resisting qualities. The shape and character of the silo makes it easily built of concrete or tile.

7. Convenience.—A silo should be convenient for filling and so arranged that silage may easily be removed during feeding time. Doors should be easily placed or removed. A chute will mean a considerable saving of silage.

8. Appearance.—A good appearing silo is an asset to any farm. It adds more than its cost to the value of the farm and it is a pleasing thing to the eye.

9. Low cost of upkeep.—A silo that must be continually adjusted at the hoops for shrinkage or expansion after filling is not economical. At least not so economical as the masonry silo which needs no such adjusting. Time is money, and this phrase is now meaning something on the farm. Formerly a farmer's time was not worth a great deal, or at least he did not think so, but it has all changed now.

10. Smooth-faced forms.—In case a monolithic concrete silo is built, steel forms will be found to give the best satisfaction. If you let a contractor for a concrete silo, let it to the man who has the steel form, or at least a wood form lined with sheet metal.

Thresher-Harvester in Pratt County

E. L. Rhodes, farm management specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural college and V. S. Crippen, county agent of Pratt county, have just completed a survey of the thresher-harvester machines in the county as a part of a survey of four counties to determine just what the machines can do.

After giving a detailed statement of the performance of the machines which he investigated in Pratt county Mr. Rhodes draws these conclusions:

A combine cannot be expected to cut as many acres a year as a header does. The combine is later in starting in several days at the beginning of the season and cannot be started quite as early in the morning, or after a rain. The labor cost is much lower with a combine and it has the advantage of relieving the necessity of large crews of strange men.

The greater part of the cost of cutting and threshing with a combine is the overhead, cost of depreciation, interest on investment and repairs. Repairs as shown in this survey of new machines on which companies give service give no adequate indication of what future repairs may be.

There were 28 machines investigated in Pratt county, 12 Deering machines and 16 McCormick machines. Ten were horsedrawn, two used a Fordson tractor and four horses, two used eight horses part time and a 10-20 tractor part time; 14 used tractors exclusively, averaging 16.3 horsepower at the drawbar.

The first date of cutting was June 13, and the latest date, July 2. The average acreage cut was 263 acres; average bushels cut, 2,543; and the days required for this work were 108 days. The average date for beginning with the binder was June 25, or a difference of seven days. Men operating machines on an average were 24 men, and hauling grain 1½ men, and they put in an average of 9.1 hours a day, and were paid an average of \$9.96 a day exclusive of board.

Thirteen farmers reported wheat uneven in ripening and weedy, seven only good ripe wheat cut. Twelve reported straw light; nine, medium; three, heavy; and four reported varied weights. Seventeen reported wheat standing all during cutting and the rest reported wheat down in places.

The average daily use of gasoline was 12.5 gallons at 28 cents a gallon, or an average of \$3.50 a day. Oil and grease cost an average of 60 cents a day. The average cost a year of repairs was \$8.50.

The farms averaged from 700 to 3,000 acres in size with an average of 1,200 acres of wheat. The average estimated life of the machines as given by farmers was 7.8 years.

It is a crime to burn straw; every pound of it should be spread back on the fields. It has a value of more than \$5 a ton for this purpose, based on its comparative cost if the fertility it contains were purchased in the form of commercial fertilizers.

There is nothing like passing a good thing along, so as soon as you have read Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, pass it along to your neighbor. It will be appreciated.

Black Eye of the U. S. A.

TAKE a look at the picture below. Somebody has given the U. S. A. a beautiful black eye. The territory represented in white represents the states which are providing state aid for road construction, and the territory in black represents Kansas, the one state which is not helping itself out of the mud. Up until two months ago, Kansas had company. There were two other states represented in black, Georgia and Florida. Two months ago, they got busy and wiped away the blot. Now we are alone.

The voters of Kansas will have a good chance to apply a piece of beefsteak to the black eye on November 2. They will vote on a constitutional amendment which will give Kansas the right to contribute state money toward the construction of good roads, and after that the whole country will be represented in white. It will not mean extra taxation, but merely a more even and just distribution of the money now paid in as taxes. Everyone out on November 2, and don't forget to vote "YES" on amendment Number 3.



There's One Muddy Spot Left. Let's Wipe It Out November 2. Vote Right and See That Your Neighbor Does Likewise.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

ALMOST a month has elapsed since any rain fell in this locality so you may know that a good shower would be acceptable. Despite the dry conditions wheat seems to be coming well in most fields. On this farm wheat sown one week ago is coming along well except along a big hedge on the west side of the field. This hedge has taken all the moisture from the ground for a strip as wide as the hedge is tall and the wheat in this strip lies in the dry dirt. Last season and this we raised good crops of wheat and oats right up to the hedge, but corn is nearly always a failure within 12 to 16 rows of it. We threaten every year to have this hedge pulled but never get around to it. The only redeeming features of a hedge are, that it provides good posts and wood and stock sheltered along it in electric storms never are killed by lightning as they sometimes are when lined up along a wire fence.

Chores for the Tractor

Beside the 40 acres we have sown in wheat we put in 30 acres on the farm lying just north. This 30 acres was plowed just before the copious rains of the last of August and had none of the growth which came up on the July plowing. This was fortunate for the tractor broke down just as we reached the last field. An end thrust was provided with ball bearings and two of these balls split and jammed in the gearing, bringing everything up with a "chug" and making a crack in the crank case. The tractor was taken to town where the dealers said that without doubt the tractor maker would replace the broken parts without charge. But that left us without a tractor for three days with, as we supposed, 30 acres to disk and harrow. An examination of the ground showed it to be very mellow so we rigged up two sections of the new harrow, set the teeth straight, put a plank across it, hitched four horses to it and put the land in good condition. We soon finished the wheat sowing and then tackled the kafir.

Kafir for Fodder

Our 3-acre patch of kafir is on low ground and the leaves were severely killed by the frost of October 1. We let it stand until the heads had dried out pretty well and cut it. This field of kafir was replanted during the last days of May and it had just ripened and that was all when the frost came. When kafir does this the fodder is usually eaten by stock better than where it has stood, fully ripe, in the field for some time. The stand of kafir was just about right for producing grain and grain was what we especially desired this year. Rough feed is so plentiful as to be of but little object. I do not think, in the 25 years we have been raising kafir, that we have ever produced a crop with such heavy heads as the crop of 1920. This indicates that while kafir may be a dry weather crop it will respond to wet weather in August equal to any

other crop. It is the standard Black-hull White kafir, a variety which pleases us best of all as a grain producer. The Red kafir variety is better for fodder.

Wheat Prices Decline

The going price for wheat on the local market reached \$1.75 a bushel this week, which is a reduction of 50 cents in a few days. As a large amount of the 1920 crop is still held on the farms here one might think that so radical a reduction would cause considerable comment among farmers. But they seem rather indifferent to the decline, one and all making the same comment, "It'll come back." They do not seem in a hurry to sell and many say they intend to hold until next spring if necessary or until we know what the coming winter is to do to the newly sown crop. The present price of \$1.75 pays expenses in this locality where wheat has averaged 20 bushels to the acre for the last four crops but, few of us care to work for a mere return of necessary expenses. To return all expenses, a fair interest on the value of the land and a profit equal to that earned by the average business, wheat should be priced here for at least \$2.25.

Last Cutting of Alfalfa

Next week our first job is to be the cutting of the last crop of alfalfa. The September rains brought on a good crop considering the time of the year in which it grew. It is pure alfalfa and will make ideal hay to feed calves. We have 10 head of good calves which it is our intention to feed this coming winter. While we probably will not get the price for fat yearlings that has obtained for the last three years, yet, value of feed considered, I think this will be as good a time to feed that kind of stock as any in the last five years. We have the calves and the feed, all homegrown, and so cannot lose much even should there be a further slump in beef prices. For feed we have plenty of alfalfa hay and more corn and oats than can be fed on the farm in three years to our present supply of livestock.

Grinding Feed is Economical

Even with corn and oats both plentiful and comparatively low in price I am convinced that it pays well to grind both grains when fed to calves. We now have a good feed grinder and the tractor provides abundant power to run it at full capacity. Under those conditions it does not take long to grind the week's feed. We seldom grind a larger supply for we find that all kinds of stock like fresh ground grain much the best. We always start our calves out on a mixture of two-thirds oats and one-third corn, ground together, and gradually increase the proportion of corn until towards the last the ration contains only enough oats to lighten up the mixture a little. It is especially necessary, I think, to grind grain where no hogs run with cattle that are being fed.

Low Prices and Farming

OTHER years farmers have seen the buying power bear down prices just when the food producer is upon the threshold of the market. And as often he has seen those same buyers boost prices immediately after getting their hands upon the food, wheat, meat, vegetables whatever the farmer has sold.

The result always was hard times on farms.

Hard times there means less buying power for millions of Americans. Lack of farm buying means fewer city goods sold to rural customers. This, in turn, makes for unemployment in cities.

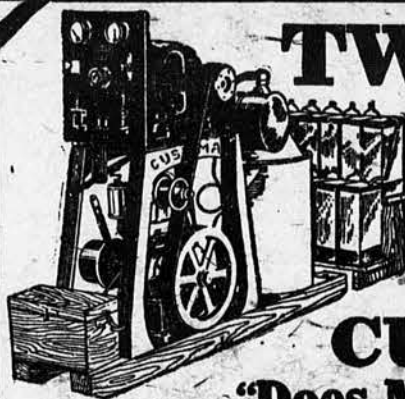
The city consumer does not benefit by these annual harvest price drops. The retailer is not buying directly from the producer. He is buying from the middleman, who, by the way, is the only man getting a profit out of the autumn price manipulation.

But the loss in rural buying power does affect the city man. It throws many city workers out of jobs.

Only a few persons reap the profit—those who depress prices to buy and increase them to sell.

The many reap the losses—the producers in field and factory.

And this woful weakness in the marketing system has been repeated year after year.



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Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Not All the People All the Time. That Wastes Energy

WHEN MARY ADAMS walked into her aunt's comfortable little home she was surprised to see her 15-year-old cousin curled up on the couch with a book and her mother alone in the kitchen, busy with supper preparations.

"Is there time for a game of croquet before supper?" Margaret asked her mother, when the greetings were over. "I promised Lois I would play."

"Just about time for one game, girlie. But be sure to watch the clock and be back by a quarter to six. Now, Mary, I will give you a chair out here, so we can visit."

"Isn't there something I can do to help you, Aunt Mollie?" It troubled Mary to see her aunt doing everything alone.

"No thank you, dear, I believe not. Margaret will be back in time for the table."

Mary had heard so much of her aunt's careful training and Margaret's capability that what she now saw worried and disappointed her. In her own home, everybody was busy so long as there was anything to do, and that seemed to be always.

"What have you been reading this summer, Mary?" her aunt asked when the principal news items had been disposed of.

Arranging Time to Read

"Absolutely nothing, Aunt Mollie. It is so discouraging! I had hoped to do so much, but there never is any time. We are all just as busy as we can be, with nothing to show for it. Of course our family is a little larger than yours, but then there are more of us to do the work. I am sure that there is something wrong. Certainly we were not meant to spend our entire lives in cooking and dishwashing."

Before Aunt Mollie could answer, Margaret came in and interrupted the subject with her lively chatter, which in no way interfered with her setting the table.

When the meal was finished Aunt Mollie went at once to a big easy chair, while Margaret proceeded to remove the dishes from the table. Mary was

scarcely less astonished than before, but offered her assistance to the little girl who gratefully accepted it.

When the last dish was put away the older girl went into the living room and sat down by her aunt, who closed the book she had been reading. "This is a charming story, Mary; I am sure you would enjoy it. It is so wholesome and breezy, the sort of thing that helps keep one young."

"If you don't mind, Aunt Mollie, I would rather talk about something else, first. You seem to find plenty of time to read, and Margaret has time to read

she wishes, read, walk with the girls, or play croquet. In the afternoon she is not called on to do anything until 10 minutes before supper is ready. Then she looks after the table so I can give my entire attention to the last minute demands in the kitchen. My turn comes after supper. While your uncle reads his paper and Bob studies I have a quiet hour with my book or the magazines. Margaret knows that she has the whole evening before her, if she wishes to use it in dishwashing, but she has learned that the sooner she finishes the more time she has for her-

shirking. I really believe three-quarters of the time is wasted."

"With four people to do the work of the house, Mary, I think I should plan to have it done by pairs. Two can work together to good advantage in most tasks, especially in washing dishes. Indeed, if two would take entire responsibility for a week, leaving the other two free to sew, or to do any of the many things that every woman longs to have time for, you certainly might accomplish a great deal. It would be less monotonous, and more instructive."

"Another hobby of mine is that the mending and the sewing that does not require much thought, such as buttonholes and finishings, shall be saved for a community hour. Three of you could attack the mending basket while the fourth one read. Wouldn't it be fun if you could read a play a week in that way?"

"I wish every family would try the plan, for surely it is not necessary for us all to be pounding away in a kitchen treadmill from morning until night."

"Does Margaret do any cooking, Aunt Mollie?"

Margaret Enjoys Cooking

"Yes, indeed she does. On Saturday she helps me with the meals and she plans and prepares the Sunday evening tea, trying any little experiment she wishes. She enjoys it all the more because she doesn't have the dishes hanging over her head." Aunt Mollie laughed. "That is where Bob comes in. You see he is busy in the field during the week, and so escapes some of the training that I believe all boys ought to have if they are to make good husbands. However, he always makes his bed and does many of the heavier tasks that are better fitted to a man than to a woman, such as handling the rugs or lifting things that are beyond our strength, and on Sunday he helps Margaret with the dishes."

"Yes dear, our household machinery does run smoothly, because we believe that it should include all of the people some of the time, but certainly not all of the people all of the time."

Katherine W. Hand.



In Most Household Tasks Two Can Work Together to Good Advantage If Each Knows Her Duties and Attends to Them.

and to play, as well as to study. There are two of you doing the work for four. Now at home, there are four of us, doing the work for six, and we are all busy nearly every minute. When we are not trotting around the house we are too tired even to read. I wish you would tell me what your system is."

"Well, Mary, we have divided the work in such a way that each one has her free hours which are not to be encroached upon. After Margaret's lessons are finished she can do whatever

self, so she seldom dawdles. Later one of us usually reads aloud."

After a thoughtful moment, Mary spoke. "I wish you would help straighten out our family. At home we all work all the time. We stand around in one another's way. We carry one dish at a time, to seem to be doing our part, and to keep as busy as everyone else. We all get the meal and we all wash the dishes. If anyone should sit down and pick up a book while the others were at work it would seem like

It Was a Practical Dream

FOR YEARS I had wished I might have a little modern cottage or bungalow in a big city with a lawn no bigger than a handkerchief that I could keep in order myself. Sidewalks and pavements looked good to me, for I was so tired of muddy feet and dusty rooms. I longed to have a street car line close by so that I might go all over the city. And above all, I yearned for church, society, lectures, and a city library.

All my life I had lived on a farm void of modern conveniences. I brought all the water for domestic use from a well outside, after pumping it myself. I cleaned floors muddied by men's feet, raised chickens, skimmilk, churned, baked, and climbed down and up cellar stairs and up and down chamber stairs until feet and legs were stiff. I stayed at home on Sundays from weariness and because no inspiration was to be received from services held at our small church. I washed, ironed and patched, saw weeds grow in the yard and fence corners, "shooed" chickens from garden and flower beds, and reared my babies. I saw no way out of the routine except selling out, as so many of our neighbors were doing, and moving to the city, there to rest on my laurels.

One night I slept and dreamed I was an independent widow. The long anticipated sale materialized. Even the high-chair from which seven babies

had ruled the home kingdom, and the little red rocker were auctioned off without remorse or pang. "Now, for the first time in my life I can do exactly as I please," thought I. The bungalow pictured in my mind so long was soon found in the city, and was furnished with everything new. I settled down in comfort and peace at last.

Soon the newness wore off. A strange uneasiness came over me. A pint of milk a day was a constant reminder of the gallon crocks in the home cellar from which cream always could be had

when wanted for coffee or mashed potatoes or berries. Odious comparisons were ever present between wilted cabbages, onions and tomatoes found in store windows, and those gathered from the old garden, with fresh morning dew clinging to them. And where were my cardinals, thrushes, robins and orioles that were a source of constant pleasure in the country home? Not here, at any rate. And how could I ever live without the blooming and bearing orchard?

And elbow room? I thought I was

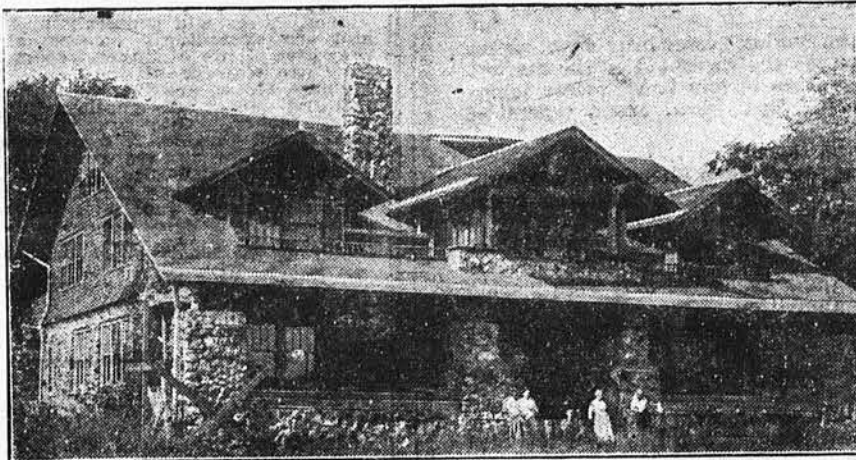
going to smother without a soul to care if I did. The rumbling wagons on the pavements and the constant hum of street cars were noisier than bawling calves, bleating sheep and cackling hens. In fact, nothing belonged to me and I belonged to nothing.

I went to church and missed the familiar handclasp and aftermath of visiting. Yes, I lived in the city and had access to all I thought I wanted. I went to the door for a breath of fresh morning air, and thought, "It has been breathed over and over again by others." I went to hear a famous lecturer and went home alone, then was afraid to enter the house because of possible burglars. Sleep refused to respond to wooing and the long night hours were given to vain regrets.

"Come, come mother, are you going to sleep all day?" Believe me, that was the sweetest music I ever heard. City life was a dream for me. Hardly I washed, combed my gray locks and dressed. Breakfast was ready in a minute. "Never again," I thought during all the hours of the day.

My dream was not in vain, however. I decided that I was going to have what might have been mine long ago. I was going to buy a motor car to enable me to get some of the city benefits. "It's up to you, my lady," I said to the picture in the looking glass, "to have the very things you crave here; you can have them if you will plan right."

Ruth Rustie.



A Bungalow May be Built in the Country with More Satisfaction Than in the City Because of the Landscape Possibilities.

For Better Children

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

THERE NEVER was a woman who did not enjoy looking at the dainty intimate articles pertaining to a bride's trousseau. But even more interesting to the feminine mind is an infant's layette. The very tenderness of the garments calls forth all the softness of which we are capable, and nothing is too dainty for the precious little bundle.

The past few years have marked a great change in the manner of dressing baby. There was a time when only the poor had infant dresses of a sensible kind, and they had them, short on funds with which to buy

bands that slip on over the head and have a tab on which to pin the diaper. These are comfortable, and should be only half-wool. No shirt will be needed over them in hot weather after baby is several months old.

The first diapers should be 24 inches square to be comfortable. As to material, people differ in preferences. Personally, I like the bird's-eye diaper cloth for the first diapers as it is soft and easily laundered. A dozen and a half of these will be sufficient where baby's clothes are washed often, as they should be. But as the baby grows older, the same number of 27-inch

Your Baby and His Powder

NO MOTHER'S equipment for her baby is complete without a good nursery powder. No other powder will suffice so well. The best baby powders are borated which makes them antiseptic and more soothing to most babies' skins. But many mothers are so ignorant of the proper manner to use powder on a baby that they defeat its real purposes.

Never sprinkle powder profusely on the lower part of the child's body and allow it to collect in the creases of the skin. This will not keep the baby from becoming chafed, but is frequently the cause of him doing so. While a puff will put the powder on baby very well, it is a dirt collector. The best thing to use is a good-sized piece of absorbent cotton. This can be thrown away after being used a few times.

In hot weather the baby's body should be sponged frequently and dusted with powder. This will prevent heat rash from becoming irritant. Before putting baby to bed dust powder over the sheet. This will feel cooling to him.

After baby's bath he is less apt to take cold if he has powder dusted over his body, as it will complete the drying process.

Empty powder cans make excellent playthings for baby as they can be washed and are easy for him to hold. The pretty colors are fast, and they attract him.

In powder, as in most other things, the best is the cheapest in the end. The use of a cheap, non-antiseptic powder may cause the baby serious discomfort, so the wise mother buys a good, standard brand.



efficient material. It was the boast of many mothers that when they stood up with the baby in their arms, the dress of the infant reached to the floor. Added to this were innumerable tucks and ruffles that were uncomfortable to the baby and extra work for the mother in washing and ironing. In the layette of today, the comfort of the infant is placed first but this need not detract from the attractiveness of the garments.

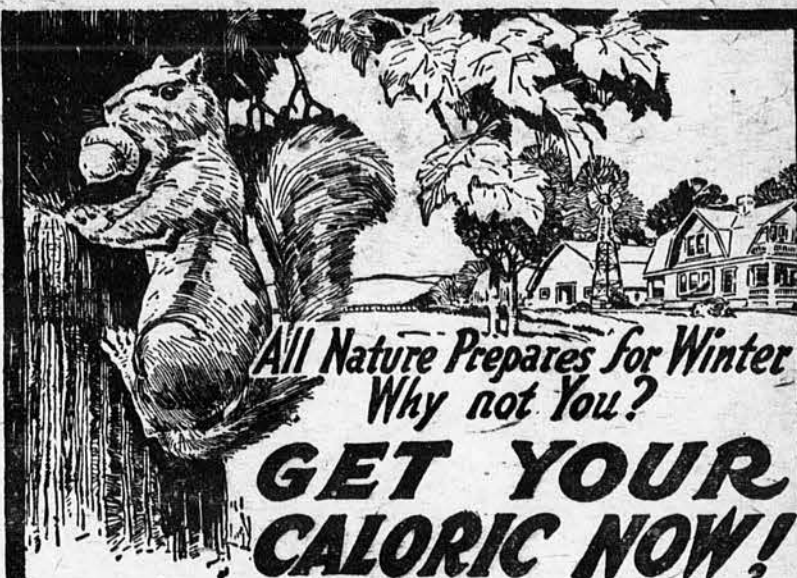
First, there are the shirts. Three will be plenty. If the baby is born in hot weather, the mother need have no fear of putting either cotton or silk shirts on him. He does not need the wool, but it is advisable to have long sleeves.

The band, a straight strip of flannel, is used merely to hold the dressing for in place. As soon as the band is healed properly, it may be discarded. Many mothers may not agree with this. There was a time when the band was considered the most important part of a baby's dress and it was wound around him too tightly for comfort. Because this was believed to prevent rupture, it is almost impossible for the baby to soil the diaper without soiling the band, and then too, the band is always slipping around, or up and down. My last three children were born in hospitals and the nurses removed the band when the navel healed. There was never any trouble and I noticed they were much less prone to vomit their milk. I have since been told that this was due to the absence of a tight band. If you think the shirt is not enough, buy the sleeveless knit

diapers should be added. If these are of cotton flannel or flannelette, they are more absorbent. The little rubber bloomers, so popular at the present time, are very nice to use occasionally when taking the baby out, but should not be used continually as they are apt to make the baby uncomfortable and chafed. Dainty lap-pads may be made to protect older people's clothing. One can be made by taking an ordinary baby blanket and doubling it, leaving one end open like a pillow-case. Into this slip a piece of rubber sheeting and fasten with ribbon. When the case is soiled, remove the rubber sheeting to launder it. There are more elaborate ones but this answers the purpose.

Baby should have at least two flannel skirts but three is better. These will stand laundering better if they have a percentage of cotton in them. I like the gertrude petticoats best as they are easily put on and because flannel gathered to a band is bunched. The gertrudes may be fastened on the shoulder with small snaps. Narrow crocheted edges of silk thread make a pretty finish around the hem, and the hem can be put in with cat-stitching. For around the neck and armholes, I find the easiest finish is to stitch the edge of the material with the machine. This makes a stay. I then take a crocheted hook and go all around it, catching back of the machine stitching. Dainty little scallops or any small crocheted designs can be used. Of course tatting and hand embroidery may be used but they are more tedious to make and not any prettier.

(Continued on Page 28.)



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When Father Played Ghost

A Community Halloween Frolic That All Enjoyed

BY RACHEL A. GARRETT

Just think, grandpa. It's only a week 'til Halloween and you and papa and mamma and all the other children and everybody are going to have a party then. Aren't you glad, grandpa?" asked 7-year-old Elsie. And surely enough. It was only a week 'til Halloween, that time of the year when mother and father, big brother and sister, and even grandpa and grandma can gather together for a evening of fun.

There was going to be a neighborhood party, and every family in the neighborhood was invited. If the weather was still warm the party was to be held in a cornfield but if it

brought from behind a corn shock by some witches. Everyone was told to take a walnut. When broken, the nuts were found to contain fortunes in rhyme. They were read aloud for the amusement of the crowd. The laugh that went up was indeed hearty when the good natured unmarried woman read the following:

You will be a teacher, a genuine crank,
You'll marry a man who owns a bank.

They were then directed by the witches to sit in a circle to play "Three Fates." A witch represented each one of the "three fates." One went around the circle and whispered the name of a girl to every boy and the name of a boy to every girl; the second whispered



Shocks of Corn Were Moved Into a Circle, Leaving a Clearing in the Center for a Bonfire and the Games.

could turn cold and crisp, it would be held in the big house on the hill.

At the house on the hill every member of the family and some of the young folks of the neighborhood were gathered. The cornfield had been chosen as the best place for the good time. The men folks moved the shocks into a circle, with a clearing in the center large enough to build a fire and to play games.

The Boys Helped, Too

The boys at the house were bringing pumpkins of all sizes and were carving them into jack o' lanterns with glowing faces. The girls were working in the kitchen, making doughnuts by the dozen. Cousin Lou and grandma sat on their thinking caps for a while, and new. It was to be a masked affair and no elaborate costumes were to be worn.

When the guests arrived, at an early hour, there were ghosts, witches, pirates, Raggedy Annes and Topsy's. The first thing to greet their eyes, as they followed the ghost to the cornfield, was two grinning jack o' lanterns on the posts of the gate that led into the field. As they passed thru the gate, every one was given a torch and told to follow the ghost. The ghost, who was really father, lighted the bonfire and every person followed him and lighted his torch. Then they had a dance around the fire.

They then were seated in a circle. Every one was given a pencil and paper and told to guess the identity of the guests. There were no strangers, but it was not easy to guess who every one was. When the lists were read, they caused much merriment as some of the folks had not recognized the members of their own families.

Of course they bobbed for apples! As grandma said, "That was a part of Halloween." But to make it a little different, a ring, a coin, a thimble and a key had been pressed into the apples. Whoever succeeded in getting the apple containing the ring was sure of marriage within the year; the coin meant wealth; the thimble, an unmarried life. Then several magic pumpkins, filled to the brim with English walnuts, were

the place of meeting; and the third whispered when they would marry. After the witches had been around the circle, each person repeated what had been whispered to him. This created much laughter, especially when the timid young man said: "My future sweetheart's name is Mary. I shall meet her at a skating party in July, and we shall never marry."

The next game was an apple hunt. Apples had been hidden all over the field. The guests were instructed to find as many as they could and put them in a basket labeled with their name. A judge looked after the baskets. The one who brought in the most apples was given a prize of a small pumpkin pie, baked in a tiny tin. Those who brought in less than 13 apples had to give forfeits. Then the forfeits were read.

Two captains were appointed to choose sides to play charades. One side gave, "going to the movies," impersonating the school girls with their gum, the maiden lady with her escort, a mother with a number of children who all talked at once, and the women who came, not to see the pictures, but to gossip.

A Big Wonder Ball

Again they were told to form a circle around the fire. A big yellow wonder ball was brought out. On this ball, a yard or two apart, small articles of all kinds had been tied. The ghost was given the ball and told to start a ghost story and continue it until he found the first article which he could keep. Then he was to pass the ball on to the person next to him, who was to continue the same story until he reached the second article, and so forth. It was a long weird ghost story before it was ended, so absurd that it became more amusing as it progressed.

Then the boys brought apples and marshmallows and every guest was given a sharp stick to toast them over the bonfire. Irish and sweet potatoes were roasted also. Then the cider and doughnuts were brought out and passed around. It was midnight when the party broke up. "And didn't we have the best time, grandpa," asked Elsie, and grandpa had to agree.

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For Better Children

(Continued from Page 25.)

Altho it will not be necessary to use them the first few weeks if baby is born in summer, it is well to have several pairs of cashmere stockings and knitted or crocheted booties on hand. The knit ones are usually more durable and less likely to lose their shape unless a tight stitch is used in crocheting.

Four plain slips will be enough with which to start baby. These should not be more than 24 inches long and 22 inches is better. For materials, use cross-barred dimity, nainsook or long-cloth. Make them plain as they will be easier to launder and more comfortable. If it is a winter baby, flannelette may be used and the garments are pretty made with little ribbon ties down the front. Handwork in white or colors is always pretty but do not use anything around the neck that is apt to chafe. For fancy dresses, the mother has a wide selection of materials and patterns but should remember a certain amount of simplicity is necessary for good taste in a baby's garments. Nothing but washable materials should be used.

In summer a knitted or flannel sacque will be warm enough for a wrap as a young baby should never be taken out without being carefully wrapped. For winter nothing is so good as the baby-bunting style made of some heavy material. The attachment of the hood to the coat keeps drafts from the baby's neck.

Every mother will have to use her own judgment in many cases in dressing the baby. If the house has no furnace, he will have to be dressed warmer than where there is one. Also, sudden changes in the weather should be met by changes in his clothes. Make his night dresses longer than his slips and draw them in at the feet. Frequently the reason babies are good all day and cry all night is because they have a bath in the morning and are comfortable the rest of the day. But by evening they are fretful. Their clothes have become wet and uncomfortable and they need fresh clothing and a fresh blanket. The good baby is usually the baby who is well cared for—and part of this is to see that he is comfortably dressed at all times.

Women's Service Corner

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

This Winter's Reading

Where can I obtain information concerning a traveling library?—A Western Reader.

The Kansas Traveling Library Commission, State House, Topeka, Kan., will supply you with any information you desire concerning a traveling library.

Bulbs for Spring Gardens

Where can I buy tulip, jonquill and Chinese lily bulbs?—Mrs. J. T. W.

You should be able to buy these bulbs at a seed store. The C. E. Hubbard Seed Co., 611 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., is a reliable store in Topeka to which you can send for them, if there is no seed store in your town.

Keeping Moths Away

I am planning to store some clothing and should like to know how I can keep the moths away. Will these pests go thru pasteboard?—A Subscriber.

The first step in storing clothing is to have the garments clean. Hanging for a day in the sun and wind will help. The next step is to wrap the garments so carefully that the moths cannot reach them. Pasteboard boxes, sealed with strips of gum paper, or sewing the garments in strong, brown wrapping paper usually proves effective. If you pack the garments in a trunk, sprinkle freely with moth balls and have the trunk as nearly air tight as possible. Clean garments packed in a cedar chest are not likely to become moth-eaten.

Topics for Club Discussions

I should like to have you suggest some topics for discussion at a farm women's club. —B. C.

The following topics make interesting discussions for a farm women's club: "Books I Enjoy Reading," "The Influence of Music in the

Home," "The Social Life of the Community," "Keeping the Young Folks on the Farm," "Convenience I Find Helpful," "How to Improve Our Community," "Systemizing Housework," "Value of Religious Training in the Community," and "How Should We Vote?"

Cornmeal Cleans Fur

Can you tell me how to clean a fur neck-piece?—J. M.

Try cleaning your neckpiece by rubbing cornmeal well into the fur. Then brush it and rub in fresh meal, repeating the process until the meal comes out clean.

To Make Mittens

Will you please tell me how I can make a pair of mittens from heavy cloth or sheepskin?—D. D. W.

You should be able to get a pattern for making mittens from any dry goods store that carries patterns, and it would tell how to make the mittens. If you have an old pair of mittens you could rip them to use for a pattern.

Is Your Church Chloroformed?

BY JENNIE S. OWEN

"Gasoline has chloroformed the country church and taken its members joy-riding," is the rather startling statement in an editorial on the power of gasoline which was published in a recent issue of a magazine.

There is no doubt but that the country church is in a bad plight and perhaps gasoline has had a share in its downfall. The young people, at least, are joy-riding and the older ones seem helpless to combat with the new situation. Even ministers, in many cases, are trained theologically and not socially, and realize their inability to cope with the gasoline and "motor" age.



Once the church was the social center of the community. All-day meetings, dinners and long sermons were the main social diversions of our grandparents. Less than 10 years ago a small church with its social, its lecture courses, occasional pie suppers, and the annual congregational dinner was the center around which the social activities of many a Kansas community revolved. It is no longer true.

The church has not kept pace with this fast moving age. Young men who could have kept it within hailing distance of advancing civilization have not been attracted to the ministry.

We are in great danger of becoming a material nation. We need country churches that will interpret religion in a way that is applicable to the needs of the people of today. If true religion is taught and practiced the social life of a community will not be a great problem.

The church should have a leader who will tie it to the community. The time is past when the church can be separate from community life. I have all respect for the older people who were taught to hold the church building sacred and who believe that there should be no social gatherings held within its walls but I believe that idea must be abolished, particularly in small communities where there is no other place for community gatherings. We should see that the church is made a place where our young people will go.

Milk is the most nearly perfect of all foods. Children need it; grownups thrive on it. Milk contains the things needed by the body to maintain health in better proportions than any other food. It is easily digested. And if one tires of it, milk can be disguised in soups, creamed and scalloped dishes. It is equally good combined with meats and vegetables. If the children aren't gaining in weight and growing, why not try milk?

The porridge pot of our grandmothers is being revived. Cereals can be used in puddings, muffins and numerous other dishes just as well as for a breakfast food. And the liberal use of cereals is one way to lower the grocery bill. The body needs fuel just as the motor car does. Cereals are one of the best and most economical fuel foods.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Someone has said that spring is the season of promise and autumn the season of fulfillment. This is true in many ways but autumn may be made a time of promise as well. When we plant the bulbs for spring flower beds or for winter house plants we have much the same hopes we have for spring gardens. Unless one has tried making a fall flower garden she cannot realize what a pleasure she may have in store for her. It seems almost incredible that bulbs will grow beneath the snow and frost and come up with blossoms before the leaves are out on the trees.

Tulips, hyacinths and narcissus bulbs may be planted this month. If planted in out-door beds, they will bloom next year. After two or three years it is best to separate the bulbs that have grown around the one first planted. Then one may increase the size of the bed or share with a neighbor. We have in mind a group of friends who sent an order for bulbs in the fall. Each ordered a number of one kind, sufficient for one flower bed. In the spring they ordered spring bulbs such as gladiolas and dahlias. After three years, they met and exchanged bulbs and each had enough to make several beds or borders for pathways.

We find the bulbs planted in boxes or pots in the house give the children a great deal of pleasure. They have learned to do the planting and by each owning a small collection they have developed a friendly rivalry in caring for them. Water is warmed, choice places for sunlight are chosen and every effort made to secure the first blossoms. One year the bulbs placed in water and pebbles were the first in blossom. We have heard of some persons who found little flies or gnats flying around such water planted bulbs and from them to other plants. It is said that charcoal placed in the water with the pebbles, will aid in keeping it sweet as will frequent changes of the water.

Those who wish to keep bulbs for late winter blooming find it advisable to plant them in sand and store them in the cellar. When wanted for bloom they may be brought up and easily forced into rapid growth and bloom by warmth, light and water. We find the dollar invested in bulbs yields large returns in beauty and pleasure.

House cleaning and cellar cleaning are being hurried in order to complete the work before summer clothes may be packed away or winter vegetables placed in cellar storage. We should like to whitewash the cellar walls and but several difficulties are met in trying to do so. One may not easily get a small amount of unslaked lime at this time of the year. When jars of fruit and boxes of vegetables are stacked around on cellar shelves, a large whitewash sprayer cannot be used conveniently. Many find a bucket spray pump satisfactory. It is probable that the upper part of the walls will receive a broom treatment and the lower part a brush application of slaked lime. This will whiten the old coat of whitewash but will not have the cleaning effect that a coat of unslaked lime whitewash would give.

Cleaning rugs, preparing bedding and painting woodwork are the big parts of the fall house cleaning here. The rugs are well swept, shaken or pounded during the summer, they often show by dull colors, that they are still dusty. Many find it advisable to send good rugs to rug factories where facilities for cleaning rugs are part of the factory's equipment. We have seen the work done at home in a very satisfactory manner. This requires no more expensive tools than a scrubbing brush, good soap, plenty of soft water and a large supply of muscle. The scrubbing needs to be gently but thoroughly done and the soap completely rinsed out of the rug.

Others who have used soft water and ammonia claim that the dirt disappears as by magic. It is said the addition of salt or turpentine to the water will help to prevent the fading of colors. The main drawback to the washing of rugs is the fact that too much water removes the sizing on the back of the rug and allows it to become limp.

Plants Beautify the Home

Flowers and Ornamental Shrubs are Easily Grown

BY S. W. BLACK

MANY times when we behold a beautiful flower, we wish we could have one for our window garden especially if it be a rare one. It is a long wait until the seed of the flower appears in the regular course of nature and then, perhaps, the plant does not always come to seed. What are we to do? In growing roses we may make a cutting from the opened wood of this season, or one of the terminal branches, and get a start from that. The cutting should have at least two or three sets of the cane, that is it should have at least three sets of buds. Cut the off just below one set of the buds, trim the leaves and branches off, but the last two or three whorls of leaves at the top. Prepare the bed as for planting fine seeds and thrust cuttings into the ground so that at least two joints are below the surface and press the soil around them. Cover these slips with inverted glass fruit jars, preferably of two-quart variety. Push the jar in well into the ground and if the weather is very dry water should be added. When the weather grows warm, a mulching of leaves or light straw may be thrown around the jars pushed down so that the jars are protected. In the spring the jars may be removed and the ground cultivated through the season. If you have a well ripened wood and the plant has been successful you may have blooms the first summer. If possible the cuttings should be set out in rows where they are to stand permanently.

Soft Wood Cuttings

Cuttings from the geranium, pelargonium, fuchsias, chrysanthemums, and other plants of a similar nature may be started from cuttings. The cuttings should be made preferably when the wood is brittle enough so that it will break easily when bent between the fingers. The cuttings may be prepared in the same way as for roses.

A small box or flat may be used. It should be just large enough to be handled easily. For women folks, they should not be more than 18 inches long and not more than 4 inches wide. Arrange the bottom for drainage by boring several rows of holes. If the bottom of broken pots may be placed in these holes and the sand filled in there is at least 2 1/2 inches in the bottom. Firm this sand down and dampen thoroughly but do not make it too wet. Make furrows across the top of the box deep enough to receive the cuttings. Place the cuttings in the furrows and push them well into the soil. Cover the sand well around them and then a good wetting with a watering pot. A good device can be used for watering by punching a number of very small holes in the bottom of an oyster can. Pour the water into the can and shake it rapidly over the plants so that the water is evenly distributed. Set the box in a warm spot but not in the direct rays of the sun. Examine the box frequently. Within three or four weeks small plants should have roots enough to enable them to be potted off. Of course some plants do not root as rapidly as others. It will do no harm to place the finger under the slip and lift it gently from the soil. If not rooted place it back in the sand and be careful to firm the soil down tightly around it and apply water.

Starting Plants From Slips

Currants, gooseberries, lilacs, grapes and plants of a similar nature may be started from slips. These may be cut the fall after the leaves have fallen. Every slip should have at least three joints. Make a smooth slanting cut of the knife across the limb trim off all side shoots. The wood should be of this year's growth. Gather the cuttings into bundles of 25 or 50 and tie them firmly. Place the bundles in a cool damp cellar or bury them in a trench at least deep enough so that the tops will be from four to six inches under the surface. See that the soil is pressed down over them. In the spring

the bundles may be brought out and the slips may be set in rows in the garden and cultivated just as you cultivate onion sets or cabbage plants. If the slips came thru the winter in good condition the bottom cuts will have healed over and the roots will start very soon. At the end of the season the rooted plants may be set out where they are to stand permanently. They need not be removed to their regular places until the following spring if desired.

A fine rose, the lilac, spirea, weigelia or any other similar plant often is started by layering. This is done by bending over a sprout of this season's growth and covering it with good soil, and having the dirt well packed down. The bark should be nicked or cut slightly at the point where the soil covers it. Care should be taken that the soil does not become dry. In a year's time roots should have formed and the new plant may then be removed to its new position. Sometimes in a favorable season the roots form very quickly so that the plant may be transplanted either in the spring or the fall.

Winter Care

Plants that have been started in any of the ways suggested may be potted and taken into the house where they may be forced into bloom during the winter. A small plant may be placed in a 4-inch pot and still larger plants may require 6-inch, 8-inch or even 12-inch pots. Arrange proper drainage and then fill the pot almost full of the soil. Place the plant in the soil at about the depth you desire it to stand. Firm the soil down by pressing with the thumbs around the edges of the pot. Then press the soil down immediately around the plant. Jar the pot strongly to settle the soil, wet it thoroughly and after it has drained sufficiently, place the pot in a shaded place for a few days until the plant has become acquainted with its new surroundings and then bring it to the light gradually. When fully rooted and growing nicely the plant may be placed in a window or other light place. Perennials and hardy plants when rooted may be set out where they are intended to stand in the future.

Catching Winter Sunshine

The furnishing of a sun room is one of the most fascinating experiences that can fall to the lot of a woman who is trying to make the home more cheerful and attractive. No matter what the season, the sun room is enjoyed by all the family because it is always summer there.

The farm home may have such a room with little expense. A porch or room on the sunny side of the house may be inclosed with windows, or a glassed-in porch may be built to the house.

The walls, ceiling and floor should be a neutral color—some shade of grey or brown for example—in order that the sun light on the bright draperies, plants and accessories will not be too strong. In order that the summery feeling may be enhanced, ferns and flowering plants should be used freely.

Woven and basketry furniture is very appropriate with which to furnish the room. It is comparatively cheap in the plainer weaves and is very durable. But if one does not want to go to the expense of buying furniture, odd pieces such as rockers, settees, tables and pedestals from different parts of the house, may be painted to match and grouped about in a pleasing effect.

The floor can be left bare in summer, but in the winter rugs should be used to insure warmth. Grass, rush, fiber or homemade braided or rag rugs may be used.

Shades or draperies are needed to temper the light; and there is a great variety from which to choose. Cretonne is without doubt the most popular material for draperies and pillows, but the ordinary cretonnes soon fade. Light weight crashes, linens, burlaps and linen gauzes are very pretty and can be dyed or edged with braid, fringe or a blanket stitch in heavy yarn. Mrs. J. W. Logan.

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For Our Young Readers

Butterfly Money Pays for Tea at Thistle Inn

BY HARRIETTE WILBUR

AS THE BROWN TWINS and their Uncle Andy drove along the road from town one sunny October afternoon they noticed that the thistle clump by Mr. Nelson's willow-break was thick with butterflies.

"How lovely!" cried Sally. "Let's stop, Uncle Andy, and look at them."

"Must be hundreds of them—thousands—millions," decided Billy after a hasty count that wasn't much more than a look.

There was a large flock of them, two or three butterflies to each purple blossom. And they were beautiful creatures, too, with black and orange-brown wings lazily fanning the still air as they clung to the honey blossoms.

"Taking tea at Thistle Inn," suggested Uncle Andy. "Well, they can afford it, judging from the money they are carrying."

"Money?" echoed the twins. "See it—there, on the under side of the wings."

"Oh, yes, yes," they cried. For while some of the butterflies rested with their wings spread wide, showing the orange-brown and black upper sides, others drew their pretty fans close over their backs, which brought some silver spots into view.

"I think you could each catch one easily," said Uncle Andy, "for after sipping thistle honey for awhile, these butterflies become so full-fed that they scarcely can fly. The honey and the sunshine make them stupid. You might try your luck, anyway, and then you'd have a chance to count your butterfly money. But be careful not to bruise or break their wings."

The children hopped out of the car and slipped up to the thistle clump. As Uncle Andy had said, the pretty creatures didn't become frightened, tho some spread their wings and soared a little distance as the children drew near. So it was an easy matter to pick up a butterfly carefully by its folded wings and carry it to Uncle Andy.

The twins thought the insect a lovely one. On the upper side of the wing velvety black markings on a satiny orange-brown surface looked like black velvet ribbon on satin. Out near the end of each wing was a wide band of orange with small dots midway across the wing. The very edge was bordered with rows of hollow black diamonds set the long way across, the center filled with orange-brown.

"Notice how delicately spaced all the markings are, and how one wing is the exact copy of the other. It makes you think old Mother Nature a skillful worker, doesn't it?"

The under wing was even more elaborate, for the inner half showed irregular blotches and patches of black with a black dotted band of orange-brown. Along the edge was a row of silver spots ringed with black. These spots were larger on the hind wing, the base

of which showed several large silver black-bordered coin-spots where it joined the body.

"We youngsters used to call those silver spots 'butterfly money,'" explained Uncle Andy. "I remember that your mother was fond of counting it. The round spots on the base of the hind wings were dollars, the ones along the edge half-dollars, the smaller spots quarters, dimes and nickels and the orange-brown ones coppers."

"Oh, that's a good game," cried Sally, and fell to counting her butterfly's coins.

She lost count several times and had to start over again, so Billy won when he cried that his butterfly had \$20 in silver, not counting the copper cent-pieces all over the wings.

"What is this butterfly's name, anyway? Millionaire?"

"That would be a good name, Billy," laughed Uncle Andy, "tho this one is

Can You Guess Them?

When you have found the "Primals" and "Finals" which are given in the puzzle at the bottom of the page, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

Solution October 9 Puzzle—Do You Know Them? Spider, beetle, hornet, chinchbug, potato bug. Prize winners are: Alice Ramey, Springhill, Kan.; Marie Olivier, Danville, Kan.; Viola Voss, Inman, Kan.; Arthur E. Baughridge, Clements, Kan.; Ray Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.; Howard Cuman, Salina, Kan.

called 'Silver-Bordered,' being named in honor of that row of white squares along the edge of the under wing, of course. The insect's full name, in the butterfly books, is 'Silver-Bordered Fritillary,' the last word coming from the Latin 'fritillus,' or 'spotted.'

"It is 'fritillated' all right, with copper as well as silver," agreed Billy.

"Why wasn't it named the 'Thistle Butterfly'?" asked Sally, for when she let her insect go it at once winged its way to a purple blossom.

"Because another butterfly has been so named; then, too, when the Silver-Bordered is a caterpillar it lives altogether on violet leaves. The caterpillar is a pretty fellow, too, in a coat of mottled green, brown and purple. He hatches from an egg laid on the violet plant by his thoughtful mother. Thru

the magnifying-glass the egg looks like a kernel of dry seed corn.

"During the summer he eats, changes his coat several times, prepares for winter by burrowing in the ground and rolling up in a tight yellow-brown overcoat. In the spring he and those sisters and brothers who have escaped freezing come out with silver-bordered wings. During the summer another family is raised and this hatching is a large one; butterflies are plentiful in the fall.

"What will become of those that hatched out now?" asked Billy. Uncle Andy drove on.

"Jack Frost will get them, no doubt—not before some of them have laid eggs for the next year's hatching."

Letters to a Small Farm Boy

My dear Harry: Did you ever see a kitten play? That's foolish question No. 33429. Of course, you have, but I'll wager you a stick of chewing gum that you never saw a muskrat kitten (or maybe it's a rat) play. That something everyone isn't lucky enough to witness in a lifetime.

Wilfred and I were down at the creek. We'd been swimming and were lying quietly on the bank in the shade when out from the roots of the big tree that shades the swimming pool came a strange procession. Five big rats they were, and they trooped up the bank one after another, just as you and Ted and Bill and Carey and Wilfred used to follow the chosen leader. Soon they began chasing one another round and round, for all the world like kittens and pups. But there was one fear of their play that a kitten or pup wouldn't like. Pretty soon down came the leader, tobogganing the "slide" which we'd seen up the bank. He struck the water with a splash, and then "kerwallop" went the second. One by one in rapid succession they took the slide. It was fun to watch them.

How the sun glistened on their sleek coats, and how proud their motion must have been of that fine family! Pretty soon, as they were starting to slide, one of us made a noise, and "splash," every rat hit the water and dove under the tree, and not a tail whisker did we see again, although we waited patiently. No doubt sharp eyes were peering up at us from under the protecting roots.

"Those rats are pretty things," said Wilfred, "but if no one ever caught them they'd soon increase in number until they'd eat up our cornfield. You know, son, that rats get high grades on arithmetic in the schools."

"Go on!" said Wilfred. "There are any rat schools—and if there were what would they get high grades on?" "Multiplication," I told him. "Rats—like their cousins, the cats—are great multipliers."

"Rats!" said Wilfred. Last winter, Harry, I visited one of the biggest fur buying houses in the world. Skins from every fur producing country were there. The Bengal tiger crowded the fur of the far Polar bear, and uncounted thousands of smaller animals were represented by the huge piles which busy men and boys were sorting. In my mind I could see the pictures of those hardy trappers and hunters in many countries. There were many skins of animals I never had seen, even in shows or parks. Among them was that of the Nutria, a small Australian animal. The strange thing about this fur was that the fur is on the belly of the animal and that the teats nursed by the young along each side. The fur is split down the back for removing. I could tell you many strange stories that the buyers told me of the shipments from far away countries to our good state.

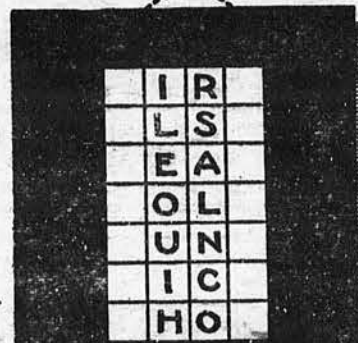
Back in my own boyhood I earned pocket money when I was your age by trapping the muskrat and the mink. Wilfred is to try his hand this winter and it will be fun to find which of you has the best success. Whatever you trap, Harry, be careful to visit your trap line promptly each morning. No small creature of the wild should be left to suffer an hour longer than is necessary. If your dad hasn't time or desire to tell you how to do it, Sammy Muskrat or Billy Mink, drop me a line in care of this paper, and I'll tell you how Wilfred and I plan to do it. It's easy when you know how.

Your good friend,
John E. Case.

PRIMALS AND FINALS

BY WALTER WELLMAN

FILL IN THE NAMES OF TWO GIRLS IN THE TWO VACANT COLUMNS, SO THAT YOU WILL HAVE SEVEN WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS EACH.



Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

SERVICE in this department is rendered to all our readers free of charge. Address all inquiries to Charles H. Lerrigo, Health Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

The High Cost of Babies

Today I read a column in a newspaper about the high cost of babies. It seemed that prices had gone up so much in one town that a young mother left there and gone to a neighboring city so that her baby might be born at a reasonable rate. The home doctor charged \$75 for his services, whereas the charge of the doctor at the competing town was only \$30, plus \$30 a week for six weeks' hospital care.

I could have given that poor, bewildered mother the names and addresses of half a dozen first class physicians in her home town, any one of whom could have seen her thru a normal delivery for \$25, in an absolutely clean, helpful and scientific manner. So I include that the mother either got her facts wrong or that her case presented some abnormality. The feature about the case that interested me was the thought of a mother going from one town to another to get cheap attendance for her baby. I made a trip thru representative Kansas county recently calling on every doctor in the county. I talked to them about their baby cases.

Many of the country doctors complained that the fees they received for confinement cases were so low that they hated to be engaged for a case where there was always more trouble than pay. Some of these doctors told me that they only got \$10 for caring for a case and I heard of one man who charged only \$5. The doctors of the better class charged \$15, but one or two of them made reductions to so many people that their average did not exceed \$10.

My conclusion was that the less competent a doctor was to have charge of an important case the lower he made his price. The average Kansas family now has about four children. During these four experiences the mother could have the best and most scrupulous of care. The doctor should be selected with reference to his skill, his reputation for thoroughness, and his honesty. It is as well to have him name his fee if he will, but so long as he charges only for services rendered the fee is a minor consideration.

The patient should be under his care from the early weeks of pregnancy until one month following delivery. He should give her counsel in her prenatal days, should examine the urine frequently, advise as to diet and exercise, and make sure by examination at a normal labor is to be expected. During the process of birth he should be able to give his sole attention to the patient. After all is over he should make such visits as are necessary to see that both mother and babe are doing well, and when the mother is able to come to his office he should make a careful examination to make sure that there are no unrepai red generations or other abnormal conditions that will lead to future trouble neglected. These are the things that a woman should consider in choosing her doctor, rather than the fee.

Questions and Answers

Subscriber: The operation for removal of one ovary and shortening of ligaments of the womb is not necessarily a bar to future child bearing.

Will you please tell me what will thoroughly infect toilet and other outbuildings used by one suspected of having social disease? X. Y. Z.

Most articles can be disinfected by the application of a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. For disinfection of the hands a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid is strong enough. A person with venereal disease living in the same house with others should use separate towels, washcloths, dishes, cups and tableware. In case of gonorrhea especial caution is needed to

keep from carrying infection to the eyes.

Infection is rarely transmitted by the use of toilets and outbuildings. It is when the same articles of clothing, towels and tableware are used that there is danger.

Use of Skin Foods

Please tell me of a good skin food that will nourish my face and make it plump. I am pretty well developed on my body but always look skinny because my face is so thin. ELIZA.

You can improve the looks of your face somewhat by careful massage with the finger tips, using any kind of oil that you care to select. There is no skin food that you can feed to the tissues of the face for their special benefit. The advertised foods produce such results as they get by the course of exercises that the spare lady goes thru in applying the cream. These exercises stimulate the skin and thereby increase its nutrition.

Valvular Heart Trouble

The doctor says I have valvular heart trouble and he thinks I would be better if I went to a lower altitude. All of the doctors have told me this except one who said I was developing tuberculosis and must go to a higher altitude. What shall I do? G. J. B.

Stay where you are. The matter of altitude is greatly overdone both as to heart and lung troubles. There is no part of Kansas with an altitude so high as to be dangerous for patients with valvular heart disease and none so low that a tuberculous patient need move away from it. Get proper care and wise treatment and these troubles can be cured at home as elsewhere; and you are spared the expense and home-sickness of a long journey among strangers.

Opportunity for Safe Investment

Readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who have surplus funds to invest can learn of a particularly attractive, high-grade security by writing me at once. I regard this as an exceptional opportunity for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze readers. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited; rate of interest, 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, with the privilege of withdrawal at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment, which is backed by unbroken record of 27 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West, offering a security that is as safe as government bond. I will be glad to give further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

More alfalfa is needed in Kansas.

Free Garden Seeds

At the last session of Congress, Senator Capper made an heroic effort, which may yet prove successful, to save for other and more vital uses of government the quarter million or more dollars spent every year on the free distribution of garden seeds joke.

A letter carrier who also thinks this Government might conserve this sum and employ it to pay a long delayed and long deserved living wage to its hard-up postal employees, writes that he has delivered hundreds of packages of these seeds to persons whose only possible place of planting them would be a small box set in the third or fourth story window of an apartment building and that most of them, no doubt, would prefer to spend a few cents at the seed store and obtain what they really wished to plant, or buy it from the greenhouse man.

What these free seeds are really intended to raise is not so much flowers and vegetables as votes, and for vote raising purposes a city flat is sometimes better than a country school district.

Lowe's



Are you going to look on while he tears it down?

Are you going to let old man "Wear and Tear" have his way, destroying your buildings this Winter—or are you going to shut him off with a paint brush this Fall?

When you think what buildings cost these days; the cost of paint is nothing compared to the wonderful way it saves your buildings.

You know that the trouble with most of your neighbors is: that they don't paint until they have to. When you have

to paint, your painting costs a lot more than it ought to. Costs more, because you have to use more paint and have to do more painting.

The time to paint your buildings is before they actually need painting. One coat will then do the work of two. So if you can't paint now, at least buy your paint. Send for circular on—"Figure Your Painting Costs with a Brush—Not a Pencil." Lowe Brothers' Paint is sold by the one best dealer in each town.

The Lowe Brothers Company

512 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO

Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City Minneapolis Toronto

Paints



A Big Doll For You

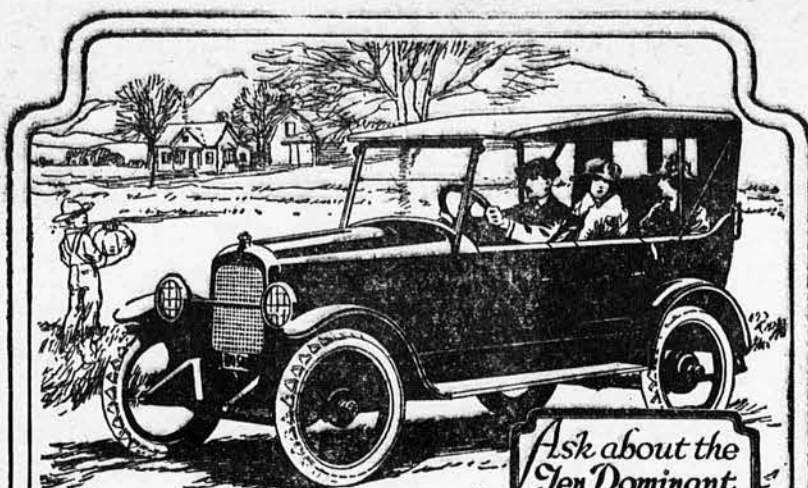
D-L-Y D-M-L-

What is the name of this Doll? Fill in the blank spaces above and complete the Doll's name.

This is easy, try it. Write Aunt Alice and tell her what the name of this Dolly is, and she will tell you how you can get a beautiful Doll over 15 inches tall, jointed at the shoulders and hips. It is not a cloth doll to stuff, but a real doll wearing a beautiful gingham dress with a cute little cap, socks and buckled slippers. It is a Doll that any little girl would enjoy making dresses, coats and caps for, so be the first in your neighborhood to get one. It is yours for just a little easy work.

Aunt Alice has a Doll for every little girl, so be sure and write and tell her your name and address TODAY and she will send you her big free Doll offer.

Address your letters to
AUNT ALICE
24 CAPPER BLDG.
Topeka, Kansas



"Before you decide
take a Briscoe ride"

Ask about the
Ten Dominant
Points of
New Briscoe
Superiority

NEW BRISCOE

The Leader of Light Weight Cars

5-pass. Touring Car
\$1285
Compartment Roadster
\$1285
Four-door Sedan
\$1885
These prices guaranteed
against decline to
April 1, 1921.
All prices f.o.b. factory

THE New Briscoe, sturdy and staunch,
represents a new standard of dollar-
value on motor cars. Whatever you pay,
you cannot get more in comfort, beauty
or economy of operation. So why be
satisfied with less?

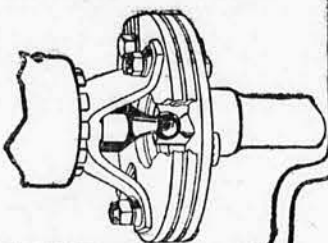
The touring car has special storm-cur-
tains, opening with the doors, so that in
cold or stormy weather everybody is
snug and warm. Many farmers, how-
ever, are buying the luxurious yet
moderately priced four door sedan.

Write for New Briscoe booklet.

Serlis Motor Company
Kansas City, Mo.

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION
JACKSON, MICHIGAN (173)

The Centering Device
—holding the universal joint
in absolute alignment—pre-
vents "whipping" of the
propeller shaft and conse-
quent strain on bearings
and joints.



WE PAY THE FULL MARKET PRICES ALWAYS HIDES AND FURS

Green Salt Cured Hides (all weights) No. 1... 10c
Green Salt Cured Hides (all weights) No. 2... 9c
Horse Hides, as to size, No. 1... \$3.00 to \$4.00
Horse Hides, as to size, No. 2... \$2.00 to \$3.00
T. J. BROWN, 126 North Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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

How To Make Hens Lay

Dear Sir: I read many complaints
about hens not laying. With the pres-
ent high prices of feed and splendid
prices for eggs, one can't afford to
keep hens that are not working. For
a time my hens were not doing well;
feathers were rough; combs pale and
only a few laying. I tried different
remedies and finally sent to the Walker
Remedy Co., Dept. 49, Waterloo, Iowa,
for two 52c packages of Walko Tonix.
I could see a change right away. Their
feathers became smooth and glossy;
combs red, and they began laying fine.
I had been getting only a few eggs a
day. I now get five dozen. My pullets
hatched in March are laying fine.—
Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Huntsville, Mo.

More Eggs

Would you like to make more money
from your poultry? Would you like to
know how to keep your birds in the
pink of condition—free from disease
and working overtime on the egg-basket?
Write today. Let us prove to you that
Walko Tonix will make your hens lay. Send
52c for a package on our guarantee—your
money back if not satisfied.
Walker Remedy Co., Dpt. 49, Waterloo, Ia.

Learn to Grade Furs!

Write today for our Free Book
which tells how. Full instructions in
Fur Grading told in plain and simple
language that all can understand. Study our
"Trappers Manual"—it will teach you how to
tell if you are getting a square deal in the
grading of your furs, the only book on fur
grading ever published. Free to Trappers.
Also "Fur Facts" and Trappers' Supply cat-
alogue. Get full information about our "Smoke
Pump," the wonder invention for trappers.

A card or letter brings all this
information FREE. Write today.

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You can do trapping and make big money
in spare time like thousands of others.
We sell all traps, animal baits, guns,
etc., and at rock-bottom factory
prices. We save you money on
supplies that cost more now.
BIGGS' baits famous for
years. Positively guaranteed
to increase your catch, or
money back. FREE CATA-
LOG of trappers' supplies,
Free Trappers' Guide, also
advance market information.
E. W. BIGGS & CO.
579 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Capper Poultry Club

A Little Journey Thru Salt Land

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Secretary

We are a happy crowd,
We raise our voices loud
Because we're glad;
The near or far away
Our thoughts will ever stray
To those we meet today
The Capper clubs.

Long may our friendship last,
Of thinking of the past
Of Capper clubs.
We are so glad we're here
With friends and parents dear,
We'll sing our songs of cheer
Of Capper clubs.

IMAGINE 50 folks—girls, boys and
grown-ups—singing this song to the
tune of "America" and putting their
whole heart into it. It was beautiful,
and it made one feel that every person
in the gathering was his friend and
that the friendships formed thru the
Capper clubs would last forever. Yes,
the pig and poultry club managers at-
tended the good meeting which Rice
county held October 9, and I wish you



Ruth Stone, Leader.

could have been there to enjoy it with
us. While the program was being given,
the mothers of the girls and boys were
busily unloading baskets and piling the
table full of good things to eat, while
every once in a while a whiff of some-
thing good would find its way in to us
and whet up our appetites until we
thought we couldn't last until the pro-
gram was over, even if it was just as
interesting as could be. You see, we
were all supposed to earn our dinner
just like Little Tommy Tucker did,
only of course we didn't all have to
sing a song. Nevertheless, we all had
to do something before we could eat.
Just before marching into the dining
room to fill our plates with goodies,
Mrs. Smith, at whose home we were
being entertained, said, "Girls, let's
sing our lunch song. Then we did sing.
Here's the way the song went as nearly
as I can remember it. Try singing it to
the tune of "America."

We are a happy bunch,
We've come out here for lunch,
A picnic lunch,
Rah! Rah! Rah! the lunch,
Rah! Rah! Rah! the bunch,
I've got an awful hunch,
'Twill be a dandy lunch.

It took some of the folks a long time
to fill their plates because there were
so many things to choose from, but it
didn't take me long. I just picked up
the piece of fried chicken that looked
best to me, a spoonful of baked beans
here and some potato salad there, a
sandwich, a pickle and my plate was
heaped full, causing me to make a
second trip after pie and cake. After
we were seated in two long rows on
the porch, Mrs. Smith served us with
hot coffee. Such fun we had and how
those were joked who went back to
the dining room to fill up their plates
again!

When there's poultry and pig club do-
ings going on "dad" simply cannot stay
away. At the breakfast table on the
morning of the big day, Mr. Smith

said, "I believe I'll get someone to take
my place today," so he was with us
when we went on our trip thru the salt
mine, which was the big feature of the
day's entertainment. Now you may not
have heard about it, but the salt mine
at Lyons is the largest in the world.
It was a nice little trip out there in the
cars and after we had registered the
excitement began. And I can tell you
it was exciting to stand crowded on a
wiggly platform and drop down into
the earth to the depth of 1,100 feet
in the dark, too. If you want a thrill
just try it. And then we explored around
thru tunnels with walls and ceilings
of salt, so hard and shiny that the
light shined like diamonds where the light
shown on them, we walked on salt and
fell over big chunks of it where the
light wasn't very good. We saw many
drilling holes in which to place charges
of dynamite; we saw the mining ma-
chine at work, cutting its way into the
solid wall; we saw mules which had
seen daylight for a number of years
and everywhere was salt. It seemed
as if we fairly breathed salt and our
lips tasted salty. It was all so strange
and so beautiful, too, with the little
lights shining on the miners' caps. Of
course we had to have some souvenirs
so we picked out some of the prettiest
pieces of rock salt we could find to
take home with us. I have one on my
desk now and am using it for a paper
weight. It seemed as if we couldn't
resisting tasting it all the time, the
with the result that the water fountain
was a very popular place when we
reached the surface after an exciting
upward journey.

More Wonders to Explore

But there was just as much to see
above ground as there was below.
There was the building where the salt
was evaporated full of big vats which
were steaming hot. I can assure you
we didn't stay in there any longer than
necessary. Then we saw how the salt
blocks for stock were made under
tons pressure, and saw the salt
dried and refined. Then we saw some-
thing that made us open our eyes wide
for what at first looked like mountains
of snow turned out to be big piles of
salt. We took some pictures of the
and if they turn out well you'll have
the opportunity to see them, too.

There was something unique about
this meeting, and this was that all of
the girls who were members of the
Rice county poultry club in 1917 were
there, all who were members in 1918
and six who were members in 1919.
There was also a good attendance of
this year's members, and Mrs. Borge
and Thelma of Saline county drove
miles to be with us. When I heard
Ruth Stone, Rice county's peppy leader,
giving orders, I knew why it was that
her county is doing so well in the com-
test. Her team mates like her so well
tho, that they consider it a pleasure
to obey her.

But let me tell you how one mother
showed pep, and how her daughter
showed her true colors. Mrs. Smith
simply had to go to Salina to attend
a church convention, but there was
Marjorie, her under-study, to take
house while she was away and to ex-
tain the club secretary when she
arrived. Did she do a good job of it?
Let me say that I never saw things run
more smoothly in a household. And
there were two younger brothers, too,
and you know what that means. But
I started out to tell you how Mrs. Smith
showed pep. She came all the way
back from Salina just to be present for
the afternoon, then went back again
that night. There's pep in Rice county
don't you forget it.

Every time I visit a county, I say
"These are the finest and loveliest folks
I ever met," then I go to some other
county and find that those folks are
just exactly as friendly and that I like
them just as well, so I'm looking for-
ward with much pleasure to the visit
which I'm planning to make next
summer.

Capper Pig Club News

There's "Seconds" on Membership. Ask for It.

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

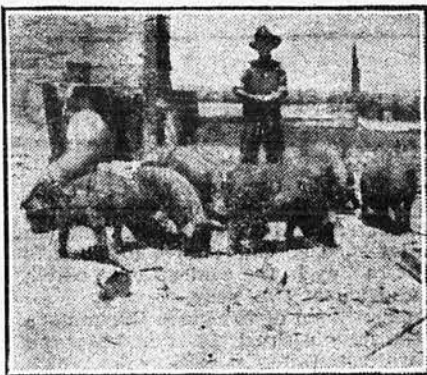
HAVE YOU ever been around a company of soldiers at mess-time? If there was something especially good for that, you heard many times the question, "Seconds on This?" If there was a good supply of that particular dish the cook would say, "Yep, there's seconds," and the fellows weren't bashful about going back for a second helping. Well, there's "seconds" on Capper Pig club work, and an astonishingly large number of boys—and dads—are going to avail themselves of the chance of joining again. Seems to me there's something in every mail to confirm my opinion that the club next

from the whole county and neighboring counties to come and enjoy the fun with us."

I wish I could have been in Cloud county one day recently. "You know, Senator Arthur Capper is coming to Concordia, and the pig and poultry clubs of this county are making preparations for giving a supper in his honor at the city park at 5 o'clock," wrote Cloud County Leader Ernest Newingham. "I'll write and let you know what success we have." At the time this story is written the expected letter from Ernest hasn't come, but unless something happened to prevent, I'm sure Cloud county boys and girls had a pleasant visit with Mr. Capper, for nobody likes better than Arthur Capper the experience of meeting a group of enthusiastic club members.

Talking about good times, tho, I surely must mention that enjoyed by the club manager at a Rice county meeting October 9. I've always known those Rice county folks have pep, but I didn't know what a fine, heart-warming enthusiasm they have until I became personally acquainted with them. The meeting was called by the poultry club girls, but the boys were there in force. The crowd gathered at the home of Wallace Smith and his folks. Wallace was a member of the Capper Pig club in 1917 and 1918, and the only thing that prevents him from being a member now is that his folks live at the edge of Lyons and it isn't convenient for him to keep hogs.

Riding to Lyons the morning of the meeting, I saw a man wearing a pig club button get on at Sterling. Of course, I introduced myself for I felt sure it was C. A. Stone, one of the Rice county dads in the father's division. Mr. Stone and I had a pleasant visit, but I learned to my disappointment that County Leader Herbert Hays was ill and unable to attend the meeting. Clarence Knight, a member of this year's team, met us at the depot, and at Wallace Smith's home the first chap I ran across was Levin Swenson, for two years leader of the Rice county team. Later in came the Rice county Capper Calf club member, Waldo McBurney, and his mother. Waldo also is a two-year veteran of the pig club.



Lawson Stucker, Sherman County Hustler.

I had the pleasure, too, of getting acquainted with Raymond Baldwin, a Rush county member last year. "I'm surely going back into the club if we ever move on a farm again," Raymond assured me. Then just before dinner another member of the club this year arrived—Roy Root, a red-haired chap who has a fine bunch of pigs and the pep to keep up with them.

I wish I had space to tell you about the croquet games we played, the business session we had, and most pleasant, the delicious dinner we enjoyed. I want every club member to read the poultry club story, tho, for in it Mrs. Ellis has given an interesting account of the trip we all made to the big salt mine at Lyons. It was "some" experience and one not to be forgotten soon. Believe me, Rice county has quality folks and I'm going there again some time. Who knows, perhaps Rice county boys or girls will win a trophy cup and I'll have the pleasure of being at the presentation picnic.

Send for the Sale Catalog

Capper Pig club members have quality stock. Every hog is registered or eligible to register, and the breeding is shown in winnings at local and county fairs all over the state. An incomplete list of prizes shows 16 firsts, 15 seconds and 3 thirds won on single pigs or sows and litters. Is it any wonder, when the contest sows were purchased from the best herds of the state? In the annual sale catalog are listed 700 gilts and boars of all the popular breeds. The catalog is well illustrated and contains, in addition to the offerings, an interesting account of the Capper Club work. Copies will be sent to club members without asking. All other readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who are in the market for good breeding stock are invited to send for a copy of the catalog.

year is going to break all records in size and pep. Mervin Moore of Ellsworth county has a new way of ending his letter, and I like it mighty well. "Yours as a member for next year," writes Mervin. Fine, let's have more like that.

It's not only the old boys, tho, who are showing pep. Just the other day I received a letter from a hustling chap down in Neosho county, Louis Tredway. "Please send me instructions about enrolling in the Capper Pig club," wrote Louis. "I have eight or 10 boys down here who I think will want to join." Isn't that great? I'll wager we'll hear from Neosho county in next year's contest. But there's another live wire up in Norton county. Lloyd Frans applies for the job of lining up a club in that county, and it surely is a pleasure to tell him to "go to it." Tom Thompson, the lone Norton county member, will welcome company. Let's see what Norton county boys can do.

And the dads are not going to be left behind, either. "We aren't trying to compete for prizes this year," writes J. R. Phipps of Ness county, "but the boy and I want to stay with the game another year, as I have bought an additional five head of purebred hogs." Say, fellows, let's resolve right now to get at least 50 dads in the father and son division this year. They'll enjoy the work, and we'll all be glad to have them with us.

Few clubs in the state can equal Johnson county in its record of regular monthly meetings, well attended and made interesting by programs given by the boys and girls. All three Capper clubs work together and the result is exceedingly gratifying. Seems as if those club members always are planning something good. Along in the summer they had a camping trip, and now County Leader Fred Rausch writes me of a Halloween good time they arranged for at their last meeting. "We're going to give a big public meeting," says Fred, "and there will be a program and a short business meeting. After that the club folks will distribute 'weenies' among the crowd and we'll have a real old-fashioned 'weenie' roast. It's to be a Halloween affair and we're going to wear costumes. The club has invited the boys and girls

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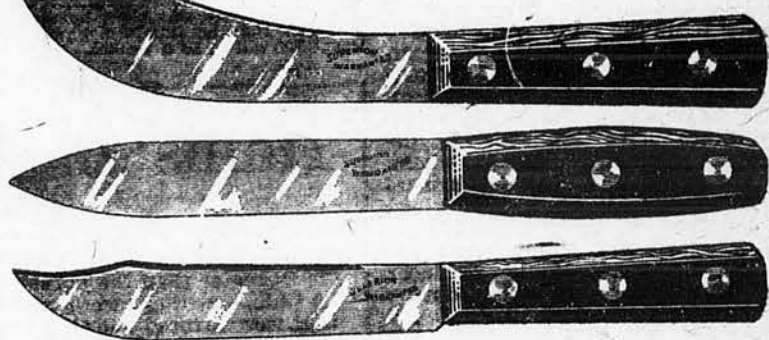


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Wheat Men Ask Square Deal

Grain Gamblers Rob Farmers of Their Profits

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WHEAT growers in many sections of Kansas with millions of bushels of grain piled upon the ground are almost desperate because of their inability to get their wheat sold or shipped. All thru the season there has been a shortage of cars and elevators have been filled to overflowing so that many farmers have been compelled to pile their wheat on the ground and take chances on late markets. In the last few weeks the price of wheat has declined sharply without any apparent justification except that grain gamblers saw a chance to gouge the farmers and they made the most of the opportunity. Before farmers had a chance to recover from the effects of the shock of the grain gamblers' raid the news came that under present tariff regulations Canadian wheat would be admitted duty free and that farmers of Canada were getting ready to dump all of their surplus grain on the markets in this country. This grain produced on cheap lands with cheap labor paid in depreciated currency of course can be sold cheaper than wheat grown in the United States on high-priced land and on which high taxes are paid.

Many farmers have been holding their wheat back from the market this month hoping to get better prices later in the year, but if the market is glutted with Canadian wheat now farmers in the United States will be robbed of their just profits. The present prices offered farmers will not even meet the actual cost of production. For this reason and because Kansas farmers hoped to get better prices later in the season they are holding 84 million bushels of their wheat, but the menace of Canadian grain is making this dream only a nightmare. Governor Allen has asked President Wilson to have the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the unethical stock manipulations in the Chicago wheat market which has forced an unnaturally low price for the nation's wheat crop. Many farmers also have sent letters and messages to President Wilson urging that steps be taken immediately to protect grain growers.

Ask Tariff on Canadian Cereals

Recently the farmers of Belpre, an important wheat shipping station on the Kinsley branch railroad line, out of Hutchinson held a mass meeting and sent resolutions to President Wilson declaring that farmers are threatened with financial ruin as the outcome of the low prices offered for wheat. The president was urged to use his influence to have an embargo declared at once on Canadian wheat. "We are organized," state the farmers in this communication, "an determined to tie up the wheat delivery jug-tight if the former market and prices are not restored at once. As the producer has stood by the Government during the war, we now demand that the Government stand by the producer. If results are not obtained at once we, as a body, declare that we will not support either of the old political parties at the next election." Similar resolutions were sent to President Wilson by the Edwards County Wheat Growers' association.

Capper's Bill for Farmers

Farmers undoubtedly will strongly insist that the next Congress pass legislation that will protect them against ruinous competition with foreign farm products and that also will protect them against raids of grain gamblers in the big market centers. Senator Capper has already drafted a bill to protect farmers against these thieves that he will introduce on the first day of the next session of Congress and if passed it will stop many of these abuses and unfair practices. Every farmer should write his Congressman urging him to support this measure.

Crop conditions thruout the state are for the most part very favorable. The Kansas state board of agriculture in its report for the week ending October 16 says: Rain which fell in the eastern part of the state on Thursday was a great benefit to the growing crop but the area over which it fell was limited. In the more northern counties

only showers were received, in the central part of the eastern third from 1 inch to 2 inches fell while in the southwest the precipitation was only about an inch. Showers were reported also in the south-central and southwestern counties but elsewhere there was practically no moisture received during the week. The days have been warm and the nights cool, on Friday a light frost being reported in some of the eastern counties.

Corn Husking in Progress

"The husking of corn has started in the northern and eastern counties of the state and the yields are reported as extra good. Silo filling, where contemplated, is well along and will be practically completed this week. Thru Central and South-central Kansas the heading of the grain sorghums is in progress, about fifty per cent of the work on milo fields in the central section being reported as finished. Threshing of the grain sorghums in the southwest has barely started and as yet no report on yields of grain are available. The alfalfa haying season is practically over and in most cases four cuttings were obtained. In the east-central section many grass cattle are being held and fed this year on account of the existing unfavorable market and there is a strong demand for stock hogs, especially in the central and northern parts of the state."

Atchison—Wheat looks excellent. Pastures are good for this time of the year. Corn cutting is completed. The corn crop this year is excellent though blown down in some parts of the county. We have had only two freezes this fall and corn is drying up rather slowly.—Alfred Cole, Oct. 14.

Barber—We have had good weather and no killing frost yet. Farmers have their feed up in good shape and wheat prospects are the best we have had for several years. Some farmers already pasturing wheat to keep it down. The acreage will be as large or larger than last year. Very little fly trouble is reported in the wheat but the eastern part of the county is needing rain. Fewer hogs for the market than usual. Pastures are good.—Homer Hastings, October 16.

Chase—Weather has been windy and dry and we are in need of rain. There is some wheat to be sown. All silos are filled and there is plenty of feed. Alfalfa hay is selling cheap. Stock hogs are in demand. Water for stock is scarce.—F. O. Praacht, October 12.

Cheyenne—We had a heavy rain the 14th which broke a 30 day drouth and amounted to .70 inch. Wheat was beginning to show the effect of the dry weather. Threshing is practically completed. We had killing frosts the last week of September but most crops were matured. Corn husking will begin soon and the standard wage set by the Farm Bureau is 8c a bushel. Corn is worth

less than 50c; wheat, \$1.60; eggs, 50c.—F. M. Hurlock, October 16.

Clay—This is the sixth week of dry weather and some of the early wheat is turning brown while much of the late wheat has never germinated. Farmers are putting up feed and digging potatoes; mulched potatoes are good. Corn is falling short of the estimate made six weeks ago the average yield being 25 bushels. Wheat is worth \$1.85; corn, 75c; oats, 60c; shorts, \$2.30; bran, \$1.50; hogs, \$14; potatoes, \$1.60; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 55c.—P. R. Forslund, October 16.

Chautauqua—Wheat sowing is completed and most of it is up and looks good. Corn shucking has begun and is turning out excellently. There will be considerable hay and corn here this winter but not much stock. Butterfat is worth 55c; eggs, 45c; flour, \$7; sugar, 18c; apples, \$2.25; potatoes, \$2; sweet potatoes, \$2.—A. A. Nance, October 16.

Dickinson—The weather has been dry and hot for the past month. The early sown wheat is suffering for want of moisture and is coming up very unevenly. Corn will make about 30 bushels on the upland but it is not ripe enough to crib yet. Sorghum is a good crop and is being topped. Prairie hay was a light crop.—F. M. Larson, October 17.

Ellis—We had a good rain on Thursday which was greatly needed for the wheat. Silo filling is completed and farmers are beginning to gather their corn which is making a very good yield but the price is very discouraging. Very few hogs and practically no cattle are being fed this season. Farm labor is scarce on account of oil fields which are developing in this locality.—D. W. Lockhart, October 16.

Ellsworth—A large part of the wheat is sown. The early sown wheat is up and looks good but we are in need of rain. A large acreage will be sown. The ground is very dry and loose and high winds have blown considerable dust into stock feed. Wheat sells for \$1.75; cream, 58c; eggs, 44c.—W. L. Reed, October 16.

Franklin—A good rain fell on October 14 which had done the wheat much good. There is some wheat to be sown. The usual acreage has been sown. We have not had any frost this fall. Pastures are very good. Flies are disappearing slowly and cattle should gain now. Corn is excellent. Hogs are scarce.—Elmer Do. Gillette, October 16.

Geary—The weather is hot and dry and we are in need of rain for the late sown wheat. The early sown wheat looks good. Seeding is nearly completed. Corn, cane and kafir will be good. Cattle are going to market in large numbers. Fat hogs are scarce. There are very few fall pigs. There is a big demand for stock pigs.—O. R. Strauss, October 9.

Graham—Wheat is nearly all sown. About half of it is up and growing. Threshing is nearly completed. The corn crop is also good and of excellent quality. There will be an abundance of feed of all kinds for wintering livestock which at present are in excellent condition. Prices of cattle and horses are on a pre-war basis and do not pay for keeping. Live hogs are not on a par with the butchered product. Farm labor is scarce and wages are very high. The shortage of cars makes it difficult to sell enough wheat to meet current expenses. Every whole-souled American is ready to welcome the day when business has assumed a real working level.—C. L. Kobler, October 16.

Greenwood—We had a 1 inch rain the 14th which was a great help to the wheat. Early sown wheat is a good stand. Corn is good but very little has been cut as it is down so badly. Kafir is excellent but not much has been harvested. Pastures are good for this time of year. Many farmers who plowed expecting to sow wheat will not sow.—John J. Fox, October 16.

Haskell—We had a frost the 30th of September which did considerable damage. Farmers are cutting feed. Some wheat is

growing but most of it is in need of rain. Kafir and milo yields will not be as good as usual. Wheat brings \$1.60; eggs, 45c; butterfat, 52c.—H. E. Tegarden, October 8.

Harper—We have been having very favorable weather for farm work. Wheat is nearly all sown and some is up and nearly ready for pasture. We had a rain which put wheat in good condition for winter. About 80 percent as much will be sown this fall as last. Corn is poor but cane and kafir are good. There have not been many public sales. Threshing is completed but not much wheat is being marketed as the price is too low. Wheat is worth \$1.75; corn \$1; cream, 55c; eggs, 50c; potatoes, \$2.35.—H. E. Henderson, October 9.

Jewell—Wheat that was drilled early is excellent but owing to the dry weather the wheat that was put in later is not up. September 28 we had a killing frost. Farmers are cutting cane and putting up hay. Corn will be ready to crib about November 1. A few public sales are being held but the bidding is slow and prices received are not satisfactory. Wheat \$1.65; oats, 35c; corn, 75c; cream, 60c; eggs, 50c.—V. S. Gidding, October 11.

Lincoln—The weather is dry and windy. Wheat is not coming up as it should on account of the dry weather. Corn is excellent and feed crops are heavy. Help is scarce. Cattle are cheap. Wheat sells for \$1.80; new corn, 65c but there is not much for sale at that price, eggs, 50c.—E. J. Wacker, October 16.

Lyons—Nearly all of the wheat has been sown. The ground is in excellent condition for seeding. The last cutting of alfalfa will yield about 1 ton an acre. Farmers are making hay and filling silos. Kafir, cane and Sudan are not as heavy as usual. There is plenty of feed. Stock are on pasture and are in good condition. There was a large attendance at the county fair.—E. R. Giff, October 9.

Marshall—The early sown wheat is good but the late sown wheat is not up evenly on account of dry seedbed. There has been plenty of feed put up to carry stock thru the winter. Silos have been filled. Milo is being threshed and is turning out well. Corn husking will begin November 1. Wheat is worth \$1.90; flour, \$3.25; shorts, \$2.80; bran, \$2.10; hens, 15c; eggs, 51c.—C. A. Koberg, October 16.

Nemaha—It has been very dry for some time but today we are having light showers which will put the ground in good condition for seeding. Wheat seeding has been delayed on account of the drouth. A few farmers have husked corn and it is making 25 bushels an acre. Some of the corn is sound but much of it is soft and light. We had our first frosts September 29 and 30 but not much damage was done.—Mrs. A. McCord, October 14.

Neosho and Wilson—Early sown wheat is up, and is doing well. We had excellent showers Thursday, October 14 which will make all wheat come up in a few days. More wheat is being put in than last year. We have had good growing weather and ground is in good condition. Corn and kafir are drying up. Some fall plowing is being done. Prices are going down. Baked ham \$10; corn, 60c; flour, \$3.25; butter, 60c; eggs, 50c.—A. Anderson, October 15.

Osage—The late corn has ripened. Cane and kafir have matured. The leaves are still green on the upland and tomato vines are uninjured. Seventy-five per cent of the wheat is sown and growing. There will not be as large an acreage as the past two years. Haying and threshing practically completed. Much corn fodder will not be cut. Sudan is not as good as last year. Not many stock hogs are being sold on account of the falling prices. Corn is selling high at sales. Poultry products and cream are bringing high prices.—H. L. Ferris, October 16.

Phillips—We have been having dry, windy weather for 3 weeks but on the 14th we had a good rain. There was a killing frost September 28. Farmers are sowing wheat, filling silos and cutting feed. Farmers are undecided what to do with cattle as the price is below cost, the best selling at \$4 to 5 1/2c. Early sown wheat is good.—J. M. Jensen, October 15.

Pottawatomie—The rain of October 11 was very much needed for the late sown wheat. A few farmers are not thru seeding wheat. Hay is nearly all cut and stacked and farmers are preparing to harvest the big corn crop. A few public sales are being held. Everything brings good prices except horses. Farmers are holding their wheat for \$3. Eggs sell for 54c; butter, 60c; corn, 75c.—F. E. Austin, October 15.

Republic—There has not been any rain in this part of the country for more than a month and the soil is very dry. The young wheat is very much in need of rain. We had killing frosts September 25 and 27 and about a week of cold weather but since then it has been windy and warm. Corn husking will begin about October 25. Wheat is worth \$1.75; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 50c; flour, \$3.25; sugar, \$15.—E. S. Shepard, October 15.

Rush—We are having dry, windy weather and a good rain is needed for the young wheat. Threshing is completed. Many farmers are filling silos. Stock are bringing good prices. Pastures are getting very dry. Very little grain is going to market. Corn will be a good crop in most localities. Wheat is worth \$1.85; oats, 65c; eggs, 50c; butterfat, 55c.—A. E. Grunwald, October 13.

Saline—It is still very dry and windy. Early sown wheat is suffering from the drouth and is coming up unevenly. Very little wheat is being sold and cattle are also being held on account of low prices. Farmers are undecided about feeding cattle at market is so low. Shotes are selling at fancy prices but very few are being sold. Wheat is worth \$1.90; hogs, 11 1/2c; eggs, 53 to 54c; butter, 56c; butterfat, 60c; hens 16 to 20c.—J. P. Nelson, October 16.

Sherman—The growth of all forage crops was ended a week ago by frost and as it resulted in sorghum and corn blight it will not be very dry when cut. Late wheat is not germinate as soil is too dry. Even the early sown wheat is suffering it looks good. Most of the cattle have been marketed at low prices. Low prices are received for grain and coal and lumber scarce and high.—J. B. Moore, October 8.

Trego—The weather is hot, dry and windy. There is some wheat to be sown. The flies are doing considerable damage to the early sown wheat and volunteer wheat. We had a heavy freeze the last of September. Nearly all feed crops are out. Wheat sells for \$1.55 and \$1.70.—C. C. Cross, October 11.

Rains in Kansas in 1920

BY S. D. FLORA

REPORTS from the United States Weather Bureau stations in the state show that the rainfall in Eastern Kansas this summer was greater than the normal for such Eastern states as Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio, and there were western counties such as Cheyenne and Thomas that were favored with heavier rains than many in the eastern half, which explains the wonderful crops of corn and wheat this year.

Taking the averages for the different sections of the state the eastern third this summer had 24.09 inches; the middle third, 18.51 inches; and the western third, 15.77 inches. The wettest county was Douglas which registered 32.40 inches in the 6-month period, and the driest was Greeley which had 11.42 inches.

Three-fourths of the Kansas rainfall normally falls in the six summer months, when it does the most good. This accounts for the fact that Kansas can raise such large crops and at the same time have excellent sunny weather while the eastern states are wallowing in mud.

COUNTY	RAINFALL	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMS	20.3	17.2	15.6	14.6	10.6	16.8	28.0	14.2	No record	17.2	19.0	22.4
BARBER	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
BELLEVILLE	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
BREWER	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
BROWN	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
CHANDLER	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
CHATELAIN	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
CLAY	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
CLINTON	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
COMANCHE	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
COWLEY	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
CRAWFORD	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
DECATUR	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
DEKALB	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
DONIPHAN	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
DRAKE	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
DUNSMITH	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
EDWARDS	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
ELLIS	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
ELLIS	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
ELLIS	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
ELLIS	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
ELLIS	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
ELLIS	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
ELLIS	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
ELLIS	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
ELLIS	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
ELLIS	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
ELLIS	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
ELLIS	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
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ELLIS	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
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ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
ELLIS	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
ELLIS	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
ELLIS	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
ELLIS	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
ELLIS	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
ELLIS	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
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ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
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ELLIS	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
ELLIS	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
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ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4
ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
ELLIS	11.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	14.5	No record	16.8	12.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	24.5
ELLIS	13.9	18.1	17.4	No record	19.5	19.2	13.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	21.0	26.2
ELLIS	11.7	15.4	19.4	15.8	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.9	20.9	25.5	25.3	25.3
ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
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ELLIS	11.9	15.9	14.2	14.9	15.8	13.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	25.5	32.4	27.8
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ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
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ELLIS	18.3	15.2	17.8	16.8	17.6	15.8	19.6	23.4	26.1	27.9	21.0	22.9
ELLIS	17.4	22.6	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	20.2	22.3	23.4

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Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.20	\$4.00	26	\$3.12	\$10.40
11	1.32	4.40	27	3.24	10.80
12	1.44	4.80	28	3.36	11.20
13	1.56	5.20	29	3.48	11.60
14	1.68	5.60	30	3.60	12.00
15	1.80	6.00	31	3.72	12.40
16	1.92	6.40	32	3.84	12.80
17	2.04	6.80	33	3.96	13.20
18	2.16	7.20	34	4.08	13.60
19	2.28	7.60	35	4.20	14.00
20	2.40	8.00	36	4.32	14.40
21	2.52	8.40	37	4.44	14.80
22	2.64	8.80	38	4.56	15.20
23	2.76	9.20	39	4.68	15.60
24	2.88	9.60	40	4.80	16.00
25	3.00	10.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercise the utmost care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed market value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer unbroken or to hatch, or that fowls or baby chicks will reach the destination alive. We will use our offices in attempting to adjust honest disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties have utilized each other before appealing to us.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or changed after the 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

AGENTS.

AGENTS! QUICK SALES! BIG PROFITS! Orders in every home for our beautiful dress goods, silks and general yard goods. Large stock of samples free to agents. Write today for particulars. National Importing & Co., Dept. P. A. D., 425 Broadway, New York.

EMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENT CLERKS NEEDED BADLY (men-women). \$1,600-\$2,300. No experience. Write Ozmert, 167, St. Louis.

WANTED—1,500 RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS; no experience; train for this profession thru sparetime home study; easy terms; \$110 to \$200 monthly and expenses guaranteed, or money back. Outdoors; local traveling; under big men who reward ability. Get Free Booklet G-27, Standard Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than two million readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 15c a word each week, 12c per word on four consecutive time orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kansas.

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

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR not pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

WE FIND PEOPLE WHOSE ADDRESS IS lost. U. S. or Canada. Send full particulars. The Searchers Company, 205 South Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 225 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE, COW, HORSE, or half skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR confinement; private; prices reasonable; may work for board; babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 12c a word each week, 10c per word on four consecutive orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

EDUCATIONAL.

COLVIN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE OF Wichita, Kansas, offers wonderful opportunities. Write them.

MEN-WOMEN DESIRING POSTAL CLERK positions. \$1,600-\$2,300. Write for free particulars. Modern Institute, Charles Bldg., Denver.

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

TELEGRAPHY (BOTH MORSE AND WIRE- less) and railway accounting taught quickly. Tremendous demand. Big salaries. Great opportunities. Oldest and largest school; established 46 years. All expenses low, can earn large part. Catalog free. Dodge's Institute, 6th St., Valparaiso, Ind.

FOR SALE

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, TRIAL AND payments. J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sandpoint, Idaho.

GUARANTEED FRESH LIST 2,500 FARM- ers, rural folk. Bargain, \$5. Martineks Company, 405 Lexington Ave., New York.

TIRED OF YOUR RECORDS? EXCHANGE them by mail. W. C. Cade, 857 East Minnehaha Street, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR THE TABLE.

HOME GROWN POTATOES, \$1.50 PER BU. f. o. b. Topeka, John Patzel, 501 Paramount, North Topeka.

HONEY, FANCY, 27c POUND 60 POUND cans, here or Beatrice, Neb. 2 cans delivered free. J. M. Lancaster, Greeley, Colo.

PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60 pound can, \$15; two, \$29. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 2516 Clayton Street, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—EARLY OHIO POTATOES, unirrigated, large size, car loads, bulk, 90 cents bushel. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Neb.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, PRODUCER TO consumer, 100 pounds, beautiful clean white new crop table rice in double sacks, freight prepaid to your station, \$8.50. J. Ed. Cabanis, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

PRODUCING HIGH GRADE HONEY AND selling it direct to consumers is our business. Write for prices and particulars. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, Crawford, Colorado.

HONEY FOR SALE—FINEST QUALITY delicious flavor extracted honey. Purity and delivery guaranteed. Two five-gallon cans (120 pounds net weight), \$24 f. o. b. here; one can \$12.50. The Rocky Mountain Bee Company, Box 1319, Billings, Mont.

COME TO ORCHARD FOR GOOD SPRAYED fruit. Will begin picking York Imperials October 4. Expect to have 4,000 bushels. Would like to sell all to the people direct. Located 3 1/2 miles N. E. Perry, Kan. Albert A. Rose, Route 1, Perry, Kan.

"THEBESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HONEY, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

HONEY, CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, VERY fine, 120 lbs., \$28; light amber, \$26. Sixty lbs., 50 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TRACTORS

12-25 AVERY TRACTOR, 22-36 SEPARA- tor and 3 bottom plows at a bargain for \$1,400. "Tractor," care of Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL Tractor, used little. Harry Dych, Ness City, Kansas.

SACRIFICE SALE—AVERY TRACTOR 18-36 Aultman-Taylor separator, good as new. Must sell on account of other business. Chas. E. Pierce, Atlanta, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, either or both; 25-50 Avery tractor and 28 Avery separator new this year. J. A. Kropp, Anthony, Kan.

TOBACCO.

KENTUCKY'S EXTRA FINE CHEWING and smoking tobacco for sale. Write for particulars. Adams Brothers, Bardwell, Ky.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO: 10 lbs. \$3.00; 20 lbs \$5.00. Rufe Veal, Jonesboro, Arkansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, EVERBEARING, \$1.75 per 100. Dunlaps, E. B. Ed Cheno-weth, Ottawa, Kansas.

MICHIGAN ROSEN RYE, \$3.35 PER BU. Red Rock wheat, \$4. per bu.; sacks 60c extra; f. o. b. Ypsilanti, Mich. Cash with order. Only small amount left. Martin Dawson Company.

FOR FALL PLANTING, IF YOU INTEND to plant send today for our new catalog it's free and contains other valuable information. Certificate of inspection with each order. Prices right at wholesale. Fancy alfalfa seed at a bargain. Address Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

AUTO SUPPLIES.

FORD OWNERS ATTENTION! THOU- sands of arms broken, cars stolen. The "Berg," only anti-kick, anti-theft safety auto crank. Prevents both. Easy put on. By mail, postpaid, \$10 with full instruction; guaranteed or money refunded. Live dealers wanted. Guthridge Sales Agency, Box 556, Little Rock, Arkansas.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS FOR BALE ties, can ship promptly. Good prices on lumber and shingles in car lots. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

MACHINERY.

BROOM CORN SEEDER FOR SALE, LEN Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW DEEP SOIL DISK plows, \$150 or \$175 for one. J. B. Jordyce, Box 699, Hot Springs, Ark.

FOR SALE—SANDWICH PORTABLE grain elevator good as new. Price cheap. J. A. Kuntz, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: GRAND DETOUR 8-bottom plow, Moline D. tractor complete. J. F. Regier, Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW MAYTAG 4-ROLL husker and shredder. Frank Wohler, Route 1, Waterville, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SANDWICH HAY press 17-22. Good as new. Address "Hay Press," care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

JOHN DEERE PORTABLE GRAIN ELE- vator; wagon dump; belt power. Used one season. Price \$150. Geo. Whitcomb, Cedar Point, Kansas.

SANDWICH MOTOR HAY PRESS, 7 H. P. engine. Run one season. Will sell with or without engine. Guaranteed. Priced reasonable. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kansas.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

PET STOCK.

NEW ZEALAND RABBITS, CHOICE ONES at reasonable prices. Write me. T. Elliott, Onaga, Kansas.

POULTRY

ANCONAS.

PURE BRED ANCONA ROOSTERS, \$2. Mattie Terry, LaCygne, Kan.

CORNISH.

ONE HUNDRED PURE BRED DARK Cornish cockerels, first class breeding stock, true to type and color, bred for heavy egg production, \$3 each if taken soon, as I need the room. L. Stafford, Republic, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS FOR sale. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Beagle, Kansas.

GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, reasonable. Mrs. Geo. King, Solomon, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels, April hatched, \$2.50. Mrs. Walter Brenging, Mullinville, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels and pullets, priced low through October. Ollie Ammon, Netawaka, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, 268 TO 275 egg strain, \$2.50 each. Also hens and pullets. John Wempe, Seneca, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, MARCH and April hatched. Extra good layers. Mrs. O. H. Olson, Mullinville, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2. George Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2. Chris Sobba, Fowler, Kan.

ENGLISH TYPE WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, single comb, \$2 each. Mrs. Byrl Johnson, Erie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25 each. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH. Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS strain, \$1.50. Mrs. C. D. Cornwell, Osborne, Kan.

PURE BRED ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels. Martha Hunt, Corning, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, BAR- ron strain. April hatch beginning to lay. \$1 each. Mabel Salmans, Burdett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Ferris strain, \$2; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. James Bennett, Edmond, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 and \$3. B. R. Littleton, Circleville, Kan.

CHOICE COCKERELS FROM HEAVY LAY- ing strain, S. C. White Leghorns, \$2. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEG- horns, trapnest bred to record 300 eggs. Cockerels bargain now. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, pure heavy laying strain, \$1.25 each. Good ones. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, WILSON strain, \$2.00 each. J. Blaine Fagerberg, Olsburg, Kansas.

NICE LONG-TAILED SINGLE COMB white Leghorn cockerels sold on approval, Fairview Farms, Stafford, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Fine ones. Mrs. W. B. Knowles, Mayfield, Kansas.

YESTERLAI D TRAPNESTED SINGLE comb white Leghorn yearling hens, direct, \$2.00. Mrs. W. G. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Iva Taylor, Westphalia, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Pullet strain, for October, \$1.25. C. E. Moore, Box 295, Scott City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels from Young Barron strain, nice large birds, \$2.25 each. Ida Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, two dollars each. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. Edna Work, Walton, Kan.

CHOICE R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$3. MRS. James Crocker, White City, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH. Mrs. Irvin Andres, Alta Vista, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS, MATTIE A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

LARGE BONE THOROUGHBRED WHITE Rock cockerels, \$2 each. Esther Trambley, Goodland, Kan.

CHEAP NOW, SINGLE COMB REDS, PUL- lets, cockerels. Ricksecker strain, some direct. Robert Murdoch, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, vigorous, farm raised, \$2 until December 1. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. April hatch. Price \$4. Mrs. Wm. Wood, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 200 EGG strain. Ancestors winners in Government laying contest. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler street, Topeka.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

REAL RED SINGLE COMB REDS: SOLD on approval. Fairview Farms, Stafford, Kansas.

LARGE DARK/ RED GOOD SCORING single comb reds. Laying strain! Guaranteed. Lela Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, March and April hatched, \$2-\$5. Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Lyons, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED RHODE ISLAND WHITE pullets and cockerels, March and April hatch, \$2 each. C. E. Potter, Harveyville, Kan.

FALL SALE—S. C. REDS, MAHOOD strain, superb cockerels and pullets, pairs and trios. Will give absolute satisfaction. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

PURE BRED S. C. COCKERELS AND PUL- lets, \$2.50 and \$3. Mrs. V. E. Couden, Olathe, Kan.

5,000 HENS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. First class breeding stock. Bred for heavy egg production. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farms, Box B, Lancaster, Mo.

THE McPHERSON COUNTY POULTRY Association offers cockerels for sale. Pure bred Single Comb White and Brown Leghorn, Ancona, Barred and White Rock, Buff Orpington, Rose Comb Red, White and Silver Wyandotte. Write G. R. McClure, Secretary, McPherson, Kan.

TURKEYS.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms and hens, \$5 each. Good as the best. Mabel Salmans, Burdett, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, CHAMPION strain, vigorous free range stock; \$8.00 to \$50.00. We have a splendid flock to select from and believe we can please you. Roy Wilkins, Miltonvale, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. T. S. Archer, Grenola, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BEST strain. A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2. Dora Cox, Mulvane, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3. R. M. Cress, Netawaka, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3 and \$5. Mrs. Sam Blair, Lyndon, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB PURE White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 and \$3. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kansas.

PURE BRED LARGE WHITE WYAN- dotte roosters, \$3. Mrs. O. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS— Steven's American and Carron's English strains, world's greatest layers, \$3 and \$6 each. Satisfaction or money back. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

SELECTED WHITE WYANDOTTE PUL- lets, three months old, from Poorman's 200-egg strains; \$1.25 each in lots of twelve or more. Warren A. Smith, Cawker City, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKENS, cows and hogs in the world is La-Mo-Pep. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS. Wanted for early shipment. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

WANTED—ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN pullets; give description; age; cockerels, \$2 up. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorensen, Dannebrog, Neb.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM- pany, 210 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Strong demand for turkeys. Price very good. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

NORTON COUNTY FARMS. Write for lists. Williamson Land Co., Norton, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale. Best of terms. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.

320 ACRES, close Ottawa, imp., all tillable, \$160, carry 1/2. H. Gruver, Ottawa, Kan.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas, by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

160 ACRES, imp., Salina, \$65 a. 1/2 will handle. See Paul C. Baer, New Cambria, Kan.

GOOD ALFALFA and upland farms for sale. W. E. McCabe, Fredonia, Kansas.

FINE IMPROVED FARM in northeastern Kansas, for sale. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—195 acre stock and grain farm, Neodesha seven miles. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

FARMS ALL SIZES; all prices; terms to suit purchaser. Send for lists. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES, well imp., 120 cult., 30 alfalfa, balance pasture. Fine water. \$155 acre. McComachie Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

160 ACRES, 1 mile of town, well improved, good orchard, \$35 an acre, \$3,000 will handle. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa farms. Verdigris and Fall River bottom, also stock ranches all sizes. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kansas.

A SPLENDID 80 acre well improved farm four miles county seat, gravel road, \$3,000. Terms. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

590 ACRES, improved, eastern Kansas, 390 bottom, bal. pasture. Price \$110, part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS Large list Lyon and Coffey Co. for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

EMP. LYON COUNTY Kansas Farms, from \$60 a. up with possession for putting in wheat. Write Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. This quarter is a dandy wheat farm, price only Forty Dollars per acre, with terms. Write me about it. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kansas.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS for something good. Choice alfalfa, corn and wheat farms. Write for list. Byrd H. Clark Investment Company, Erie, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Stock farms, ranches, wheat lands. Also unimproved grass lands suitable for farming. Bargains. Good terms. Whitmer Land Co., Ulen, Ness Co., Kansas.

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

FINE ALFALFA FARM 120 acres near Emporia, 40 alfalfa, good improvements, well located, \$125 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

37 ACRES river bottom, good improvements, 2 1/2 miles town, 1/2 mile school, alfalfa, corn and hog farm. \$200 per acre. J. A. Forde, Burlington, Kansas.

160 ACRES bottom land highly improved, extra located 2 miles town, \$125.00 per acre. Send for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kansas.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Farms, all sizes; lowest prices. Terms \$2,000 up. Send for booklet. ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

WHEAT, CORN AND ALFALFA FARM. 320 acres, 200 cultivation, 50 alfalfa land. Improved. \$37.50 per acre. J. H. Brotemarkle, Real Estate, Lenora, Norton Co., Kansas.

BARGAIN, 480 a. improved, 200 acres in cultivation, balance good pasture, everlasting running water, \$42.50 per acre. Will take Ten Thousand Dollars Liberty Bonds at full value, carry balance on land. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

A REAL FARM HOME—150 acres three mi. Healy, Lane county, Kansas; 220 acres cultivation, balance pasture; fine eight room house, sheet water, only \$37.50 per acre for quick sale. Good terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, (Lane County) Kansas.

160 A. 6 room house, good barn, plenty of water, on state road, 4 mi. Moline, good level land, can all be plowed, 50 a. now in cultivation, close to drilling well, \$70 per a. Other good farms at attractive prices. C. H. Wilson, Moline, Kansas.

KANSAS

INTERESTED IN FARM LAND? We'll place your name on our list and furnish absolutely reliable information about Southern Kansas land, conditions and prices. No charges. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles town, 5 room cottage; good barn; water; shade; fruit; 50 cultivation, remainder grass. \$8,000; terms. Write for description any size farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

1920 WHEAT CROP paid more than we ask for our land, this has been the case with most of this land for past 3 or 4 years. 160 a. \$4,500. 1/2 cash. Write for descriptions. G. G. Immell, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

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

OFFER FOR OCTOBER ONLY: 320 a. improved with 100 a. in cultivation, all level, black loam, 2 1/2 of Pierceville, 10 miles of Garden City; price \$10,000. Will take back mortgage of \$7,000, 5 years 7%. Write E. M. Wallace, Pierceville, Kansas.

640 ACRES AT \$32.50 ACRE. 1/2 in sod wheat up, all crops to purchaser, land nearly produced this year 28 bu. acre tested 62 lbs. We have tracts and farms of all sizes. Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Sharon Springs, Wallace Co., Kan. Agents wanted.

A BIG BARGAIN Improved 320 acre farm, 4 miles on gravel road from Fredonia. All tillable, fine location and a big snap, at \$18,000. Come at once, before it is taken. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

COMING TO TOPEKA TO LIVE? Suburban home \$3,500, 7 rooms, electricity, furnace, 6 lots, on car line, close to grade and high school, fine location. Write owner, Reynolds, 613 Mills Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

80 ACRES 2 1/2 miles good town, 15 Ottawa. Good improvements, plenty water, school across road. 50 acres cultivation. Some alfalfa. Early possession. Must sell at once. \$100.00 per acre. Write for list of others. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 120 acres and 184 acres, all well improved, 3, 2 and 4 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, all three good level, wheat, oats, alfalfa, timothy, clover and blue grass farms. Special prices on these for 30 days. Casida Clark & Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE 80 acres in Allen Co., 1/2 mile from school and rock road, 2 miles to R. E. station, 7 miles to county seat, all tillable but about 20 acres of limestone hill on which buildings stand, 11 acres of alfalfa. Fine water. House, 2 barns, granary and telephone. P. S. Mitchell, Owner, Iola, Kansas.

RUSH COUNTY FARMS 240 acres, well improved, some good bottom land, plenty timber and water, 140 acres cultivated, 4 miles market. Priced \$70 an acre. Terms. 160 acres, practically all cultivated, unimproved, 5 1/2 miles to market, \$8,000. Write Jas. H. Little, The Rush County Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles county seat, 40 miles Kansas City; 100 acres tillable; 40 acres pasture; 20 acres alfalfa; 15 acres timber; 10 acres wheat; all hog tight; plenty of water, 8 room house, well and cistern; acetylene lights; barn 40x70; barn No. 2 20x40, cement floor. Hog house, chicken house. Price \$21,000. Incumbence March 1, 1921. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

WE HAVE WHEAT LANDS, with crop of wheat now growing, when matured will pay for the land. We have blue stem grazing land and alfalfa bottom lands, that never fail to produce splendid returns on investment. These lands will double in valuation less than 3 years. Write us for prices, terms and number of acres in tracts desired. KANSAS & COLORADO LAND COMPANY, 209 East 9th St., Winfield, Kan.

240 ACRES, all bottom, close to Lawrence, no overflow, good imp. Fine alfalfa, corn and wheat, \$175 per acre. 60 acres, fine imp. Close to Lawrence, lays perfect, big bargain. 150 acres, all good rich soil, well imp. Price \$250.00. We have several suburban tracts, well imp. Big bargains. Don't fail to write us for information. Wilson & Clevenger, 640 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

KANSAS

150 ACRES, well improved. Price \$12,500. cash \$4,000, good terms on balance. Immediate possession. Other Anderson County farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 a. rolling farm land, 3 mi. east Parsons, Kan. Main traveled road. Good buildings, lots of water. Loading switch on farm. \$125 per acre. G. G. Lynd, Parsons, Kansas.

FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 240 acres, 3 1/2 miles out; fine level bottom land; no draws; no overflow; all in cultivation; 80 acres wheat; 6 room dwg.; large frame barn; 2 good wells; school 1 mi.; possession. Price \$24,000, \$10,000 will handle. Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

PUMPING PROPOSITION OR NOT, please yourself! 460 acres, on river, half bottom land, sandy loam, cuts 100 tons of hay, stone house, artesian well, mile to school, church and depot, someone gets this at \$30, 1/4 cash, balance 6%. Write now. Owner, Box 56, Coolidge, Kansas.

THE HOME YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED 160 acres, 50 fine wheat, 30 blue grass, remainder for spring crop; new 6 room Queen Anne house, good barn, poultry house, plenty water; real snap, \$125 per acre; terms; possession; 40 miles Kansas City. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Bonfils Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

AN IDEAL FARM—320 acre farm half in cultivation, half in meadow and pasture. \$20,000 worth of improvements, everything new, best barns, sheds, wind mills, fencing, etc. Four miles from county seat of 5,000 population. Have a fine herd of registered Herefords and a lot of feed on place will sell if desired. For sale by owner at \$150 per acre. Max J. Kennedy, Fredonia, Kansas.

THE BEST CROPS on the map are here in Northeastern Lyon County, on land that produces good crops every year. I have a number of choice corn, wheat, alfalfa and dairy farms for sale at bargain prices. I have the farm you want and in the size you want and at the right price. Come let me show you. Will guarantee you will not be disappointed. Write for free land list. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

REAL BARGAINS IN COFFEY CO. FARMS 80 acres, 2 1/2 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school, 1/2 mi. to church; lays smooth, abundance of water, well improved. Price \$110 per a., liberal terms. 160 acres, 3 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school and church, 100 a. cultivation, 25 a. prairie pasture and meadow, 30 a. timothy and clover meadow, 10 a. alfalfa, well watered, and improvements good. Price \$100 per acre, with any reasonable terms. 240 acres, 5 mi. of Waverly, 4 mi. of Halls Summit, 1/2 mi. to school and church, pasture rolling, balance smooth, 50 acres creek bottom, some nice timber. Everlasting water. Price \$75 per acre with best of terms. For further information, write. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

65 ACRES, imp., 60 cult., 5 timber, hog tight, family orchard, finest water, \$75 a. Mansfield Land Co., Mansfield, Arkansas.

IMPROVED FARMS for \$10 to \$50 per acre. Send for large farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., DeQueen, Arkansas.

FREE U. S. LAND—200,000 acres in Arkansas for homesteading. Send 35c for Home-steaders guide book and township map of state. Farm-Home Co., Little Rock, Ark.

WRITE LETONA LAND CO., Letona, White Co., Arkansas, for a list of their small 40 to 300 acres well improved and well located farms. Good water, schools, healthy.

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

FINE \$10,000 valley farm, Washington Co., for \$8,000. Pay \$4,000, 1927. Better terms. Owner G. T., care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

COLORADO

SUGAR BEET LAND \$100 to \$150 per acre with irrigation water. Production per acre: 4 to 7 tons alfalfa; 18 to 20 tons sugar beets, 70 bu. oats, 60 bu. wheat, potatoes 300 to 400 bu. Old established sugar factories. This land is in famous "Greeley, Colorado, district." Vernon McKelvey, Greeley, Colorado.

BEST LANDS

Nothing better in East Colorado; farms and ranches; lowest prices; best terms; write for facts and lists. R. T. CLINE, OWNER, BRANDON, COLO.

Livestock Farm For Sale or Exchange

Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for cattle of any kind, horses, mules, or hogs, a big, well located and improved farm twenty miles from Wichita, Kan. Close to shipping point. Good buildings. Plenty of gas for fuel. Good pasture, alfalfa, and grain farm. Good roads. Good neighborhood. I will sell this in tracts of 40, 80, 160, 320, 640 acres, or as a whole. Have too much land, abundance of feed, and not enough livestock. In case of sale will carry loan at 6%.

Deal directly with owner, Business phone, Market 6854

Address 432 Laclede, Wichita, Kan.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—Unimproved section smooth fertile wheat land, \$22.50 per acre. Terms. Owner, J. H. Miller R. R. 1, Campo, Colo.

COLORADO IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of Alfalfa, 60 bu. Wheat, 200 to 300 bu. Spuds, other crops equally well. Best hog country in the world. Farm prices low. Send for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

CALIFORNIA

300,000,000 ACRES free government land in U. S. Send for descriptive circular of our 100-page book "The Homeseeker," which tells you how to acquire this land, or send \$2 for book direct.

THE HOMESEEEKER, Department 104, Los Angeles, Calif.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA LAND FOR SALE 25,000 acres, choice farm and pasture land near Arcadia. Finest cattle proposition in the U. S. No blizzards. No feeding. Railroad water transportation. Price \$13.50 per acre. J. E. GOODYCOTZ, Auditorium Hotel, Denver, Colorado.

OWN A HOME IN FLORIDA WHERE WINTER'S NEVER KNOWN Come join our next excursion to Florida where one year's crops will pay for the land. We'll loan you half the price but you can't buy an acre until you've seen it for yourself and we pay over half the cost of the trip. J. M. STEELE INVESTMENT CO., 203 Ridge Arcade, Kansas City, Mo.

LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA—Write for our booklet Louisiana farm lands. Hopkins Land Company, Baton Rouge, La.

MISSOURI

LISTEN! 60 acre farm, fine fishing stream, \$2,000, \$300 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

DAIRY, poultry and fruit farms. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

BUY A HOME in the Ozarks. Write Roy Stephens for list, Mansfield, Mo.

IMPROVED 40, \$850; imp. 50, \$1,000; imp. 100, \$2,000. Others. Durnell Land Co., Cabool, Missouri.

FREE LIST describing Ozarks. 5 farms dairy, orchard, timber, cut over and tobacco land. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

COME to the Ozarks. Good spring water. Farms all sizes. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

WE STILL HAVE plenty rich, level, improved prairie farms. Turner & McGlothlin, Lamar, Barton Co., Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

TRADES MADE EVERYWHERE describe property and tell me your wants. Duke, Adrian, Missouri.

FARMS, RANCHES, timber, fruit, and grazing lands, 40 acres or 40,000 acres, write and let us show you. A sound, sensible proposition. Shuck Investment Co., Joplin, Mo.

160 ACRES, highly imp., orchard, fine level water, first and second bottom, \$35 acre, 50 per cent loan, 6% 5 or 10 years. C. E. Wendleton, Butler, Missouri.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST of improved and unimproved gently rolling, valley and bottom farms, \$15 to \$50 per acre, J. D. Gerlach & Co., Doniphan, Missouri.

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

MISSOURI—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

120 A. well imp., 90 cult., bal. pasture, fenced and cross fenced, springs and wells \$65 A. Terms. S. S. Tillery Real Estate Co., Humansville, Missouri.

ATTENTION FARMERS Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms, \$30 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

NEW INCOME PROPERTY KANSAS CITY, MO. 4 beautiful new 6 family apartments, lot 240 front by 136 deep; 12 garages, on car line; all leased; income \$24,000; price \$200,000 or will sell separately; will take some western land; this will bear inspection. C. B. MOLING, 201 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

NEW YORK

BEAT THE MIDDLEMAN. Come and see 100 bushel corn land \$100 acre. Save interest, freights, elevators. Write for facts. Ches. Heritage, 331 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.

110 ACRES IN ALFALFA BELT. 80 acres tillable, 3 barns, new also, 6-room house. One mile from bustling railroad town, \$4,000. Terms. Send for our catalog. Coughlin's Farm Clearing House, 121 E. Warren St., Syracuse, New York State.

NEBRASKA

ACRES of the best irrigated land, two and a fourth miles from Culbertson. \$500.

R. Smith, Owner, Culbertson, Nebraska.

EROT COUNTY, Nebraska, farms for sale. 20 acre tracts extra well improved. Good soil. Fine buildings. Good schools. Price \$175 acre; terms. Bank of America and D. C. Deibler, Pierce, Neb.

OKLAHOMA

LIST of Dewey and Blaine Co., Oklahoma. Come and see the big corn. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

4 miles McAlester. 65 acres. 12 timber, 45 tillable, 20 acres bottom. All good land. \$40 a. terms. Pennington, McAlester, Oklahoma.

ST. OKLAHOMA—80 acre farm, nearly all timber, wire fenced, stone, hungalow, public highway, near town, \$5,000. Arthur Johnson, 401 Garrison St., Fort Smith, Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA RANCH HOME

Grand, Ellis Co., Okla. 500 a. land, bal. pasture. New 8-r. complete set machinery, teams, and cattle. Immediate possession. \$51,555. Write owner. Dorsey Gillette, Rogers, Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA SNAPS—160 a. 5 1/2 mi. out, improved, \$8,500; 1,630 a. ranch, improved, \$12,000; 160 a. 3 miles 2 towns, improved, \$4,500; 320 a. 10 miles out, 2 sets improvements, improved, \$5,000. Free list and map. DeFord & Cronkrite, Watonga, Okla.

SOUTH DAKOTA

TH DAKOTA—Your opportunity is here for you in South Dakota. For a family in 1919 this state produced new wealth. South Dakota offers special opportunity now to secure land. Write for further information. Immigration Department, Capitol, Pierre, South Dakota.

TEXAS

CRABAPPLE crop often pays for the land in the Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100. Write for details. L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.

WISCONSIN

SALE by owner: Improved and unimproved places. Priced to sell. Very easy terms. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

EXCHANGE

ANT FARM—One store bldg., with living rooms above, also 3 small residences in St. Topeka, all on five joining lots. Total \$14,000. Price \$14,000. E. Stewart, Owner, Enterprise, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

OR SALE or might consider trade for good farm, large modern home in Topeka on 100 acres, walking distance to high school and college. Just the home for retiring farmer with family. F. T. Elmore, 303 West 10th St., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 120 acres, fine improvements, no waste land, near Humboldt, with free gas piped. House would consider a good residence about \$10,000 in Topeka as part pay. Price \$100 per acre. Address Box 235, Humboldt, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS AND CITY PROPERTY for sale or lease. West Texas, West Kansas, Oklahoma. E. E. Gabbart, Alva, Okla.

ALL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash. No matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LANDS ON PAYMENTS, nice smooth level land, good deep soil, some of these quarters in crops. Near the new railroad running from Shattuck, Okla., to Spearman, Texas. \$5 to \$30 per acre, one-sixth cash, balance in payments and interest. Write for literature. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

URSDAY today to the service that tells you about the opportunities (Business Directory) in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada and Sinaloa. \$1.00 yearly. Address Dept. H, Rogers-Burke Service, Tucson, Ariz.

AND MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

BULLISH breadstuffs trade observ. Bers are not now so shaky over their position in the market. On the recent break of about a dollar a bushel from the high point of the crop, they displayed some concern as to the correctness of their views. At present, however, with a rally of about 30 cents a bushel from the low point recorded approximately 10 days, they have more confidence in the logic of their market deductions. Besides, confidence over higher prices was never before so generally apparent among the producing element, whose holding tendency is lending aid to bullish operations on markets.

An indication of the strong position of the wheat trade is contained in an analysis of the statistics on farms stocks, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Government investigators reported a total of 477 million bushels of wheat on farms of the country October 1, with 29 million bushels in the visible supply and 102 million bushels in interior elevators and mills, thus making the total supply available in the United States about 608 million bushels. On the basis of our per capita consumption, 5.31 bushels on breadstuffs requirements of the 105 million people

No Surplus of Wheat

Statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture on the wheat situation show large holdings in the hands of farmers. Analyzed, the large holdings do not reveal a surplus of grain above our domestic breadstuffs and seed requirements and the enormous needs of foreigners. At the present rate of exportation from this country, our surplus will be disposed of before the close of the calendar year. A strong rally developed in wheat the past week.

in the country for the remaining nine months of the crop year is 417 1/2 million bushels. To this must be added 90 million bushels as seed requirements. The amount left for export and carry-over into the new crop year is, therefore, only little more than 200 million bushels. The claim is made by breadstuffs authorities that more than 100 million bushels of wheat have been bought or contracted by foreigners but not yet moved from this country, which is in addition to more than 125 million bushels already cleared for European ports. Allowing 50 million bushels as carry-over, for partial protection from a possible crop failure in 1920-21, a very small amount of wheat is therefore left for foreign distribution from our harvest.

Bearish Influences on Wheat

Farmers of Kansas are holding about 84 million bushels of their crop, or 71 per cent of the crop, while the percentage in first hands in the country as a whole is about 59 per cent. The argument is advanced from many sources that the holding of wheat by farmers will be bearish in the end, as Canada will unload more of her grain on our markets and thus take the place of the American farmers' product. Also, the bears claim that the longer the wheat is held by farmers the greater will be the supply in the country with the approach of the spring season, and that buyers will then be more independent in absorbing offerings. The Canadian situation will become less important as a market influence after December 1, when transportation on the Great Lakes closes for the season. Canadian railroads are allowing few if any of their cars to carry grain far inland in the United States, and the movement will naturally fall off sharply. So far as the predicted large stocks available for spring are concerned, it is very probable that prices will begin advancing before that season is approached, owing to scarcity on markets, which will permit an even distribution of holdings the remainder of the crop year.

Domestic demand for wheat remains of an extremely light volume. In the instances where mills buy wheat without having sold flour against the purchases, many are partially hedging their cash buying by sales of the deferred deliveries, thus depressing the futures to about the same extent as the strength they lend to the carlot market. Demand for flour is of a scattered character, with bakers, jobbers and other handlers still disinclined to accumulate large stocks. Mill operations are less than half normal, which, of course, is reflected in the light demand for milling wheat. Exporters continue to provide the principal outlet for wheat, shipping at the rate of more than 10 million bushels a week. The total exports thus far on the crop from the United States aggregate about 125 million bushels.

Carlots of wheat scored a gain of 10 to 13 cents a bushel last week, with sales ranging from \$2.02 to \$2.22 on the Kansas City market. The December delivery scored a stronger upturn, selling around \$2.13 a bushel, or about 24 cents a bushel higher than the preceding week, with March up about 23 cents to \$2.08. Further narrowing of the margin between the cash and the futures reflect the more bullish sentiment over the position of the wheat trade later in the crop year. Compared with a premium of about 30 cents a bushel, maintained by the cash over the futures at the time speculative trading began in July, the margin now amounts to only a few cents.

Slight Advance for Corn

Corn has improved its position, but market operators were divided in their views as to whether the moderate upturns were only a natural rally from the recent sharp depression, or whether the grain will continue to score advances. The market rose 5 to 8 cents a bushel on white, and 10 to 16 cents on mixed and yellow grades. Receipts of the grain from the country, however, are extremely light, and fluctuations reflect local rather than general conditions. Futures were carried up about 5 cents a bushel. A small demand for corn developed from feeders who are eager to mature their hogs and thus take advantage of the cheap corn prices. New crop corn will begin moving marketward in a comparatively liberal volume within another month and values will then be more accurately tested. Corn cannot be expected to rise sharply from its present level.

Better Prices for Oats

Firmness of corn and wheat was reflected in a small upturn in oats, and the view was expressed that the minor grain has reached its low point for a time at least. Cash oats are selling at a range of 55 to 57 cents a bushel, compared with 52 to 54 cents the preceding week. Slightly larger sales were made to the East and Southeast, and elevator interests are increasing their holdings, anticipating a firmer market. With farmers busy gathering corn, the movement from the country is expected to fall off further, and this should be reflected in higher prices.

Extreme weakness continues in the market for cottonseed cake and meal, with prices for the first time on the crop below the \$40-level in producing sections. Crushers in Texas are offering prime 43 per cent cottonseed cake and meal around \$38 to \$39 a ton, a decline of \$25 to \$30 a ton from the high point of the season. Oklahoma mills are quoting prices around \$40 to \$41 a ton. Demand from feeders is almost stagnant, and fertilizer and mixed feed manufacturers are buying very sparingly. Some sales of cottonseed feed were reported for export last week, but it is not probable that this demand will increase sharply on the basis of current prices, particularly in view of the abnormal relation of exchange. However, cake and meal already have undergone sharp depression, and a further revision downward is probable, prospective buyers may profit by beginning now to accumulate their needs.

As anticipated in these columns the preceding week, bran and shorts are

enjoying a rally from the sharp break of the past two months. After selling down to \$26 a ton for spot offerings on the Kansas City market, bran is meeting a strong demand around \$20 to \$30 a ton, these figures prevailing for both prompt or November-December shipment. Shorts also have strengthened, tho not to the same extent as bran. Gray shorts or flour middlings are bringing around \$34 a ton, compared with a low point of \$32 a ton, while brown shorts are holding around \$30, up about \$2 also. Mills are offering on a small scale, owing to small production and an improved local demand, this holding supplies off the market. No sharp rise from the present level is expected, tho a steady to firm tone is probable.

After receding to a level on markets far below a cost of production, a strengthening of prices is apparent on all varieties of hay. Gains of \$1 to \$2 on alfalfa, prairie and tame hay occurred during the week. This is not a time for extreme bullishness on hay, owing to the large holdings in the country, the depression in feedstuffs generally and absence of any important consumptive demand. The sharp declines in cotton are exerting bearish pressure on the trade in hay and probably will influence prices to a greater extent than other market factors. Alfalfa is selling at a range of \$12 to \$20 a ton and prairie hay between \$7.50 to \$17 at Kansas City.

Hoover's Word to Hog Growers

BY RAY YARNELL

A decline in the exportation of fats from the United States to Europe is expected by Herbert Hoover. On his visit to Kansas he explained some of the economic factors that will affect the hog raisers of the country during the next two or three years.

"My opinion," said Mr. Hoover, "is that there will be a slump in the exportation of fats. I cannot see a larger demand in this country. Hence I believe the livestock industry must expect a shrinkage in volume of consumption. Ultimately, however, the industry will have to expand to take care of the needs of a growing population and such world markets as may be developed."

In explaining the situation in Europe, Mr. Hoover pointed out that the livestock industry, during and since the war, had been enormously expanded on the export side. The absorption of fats in Europe was due to a shortage there. The war lowered the standard of living overseas, he said, and it is slow to build up. In most nations in Europe the consumption of fat is slow to reach its former levels. He said that American farmers must expect a constant decrease in the exportation of fats. The standard of living in the United States is ascending and the people are eating more fats. If this increase can be maintained more livestock will be needed. The question is, whether on a declining market, the general standard of living, already fairly high, will continue to ascend.

Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big three-sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county, it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given with a 3-year subscription at \$2.25. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

The progress made by the Kansas State Agricultural college in the last year is decidedly pleasing. It is taking a big part in agricultural leadership in this state.

Excellent progress is being made in the developing of profitable methods of fruit growing in Doniphan county.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Auction

Coffeyville, Kan., November 1

40 HEAD—Tried Sows, Gilts and Young Boars representing such boars as Caldwell's Big Bob, Liberty Bond, Giant Joe, and sons of The Clansman, King Bob and Caldwell's Big Bob. Some sows and gilts bred. Others will be sold with privilege of breeding to our chief herd sire, Giant Clansman. The offering will include a two year old son of Caldwell's Big Bob, a yearling son of Liberty Bond, and a yearling grandson of Big Bob. For catalog write

W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kansas

Sale in Fred House Horse and Mule Barn.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Plainview Polands

We sell all our stock at private sale and guarantee satisfaction. Liberator and Big Bob breeding.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Cedardale Poland Chinas

No boar public sale but 20 March boars, well grown, type and Big Bob Wonder, Guerdale Jones, and Big Timm breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JESS E. RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

Wiebe's Big Type Polands

Offering two herd boar prospects, one September by Liberator and other November boar by Wiebe's Big Bob; also select high class lot of spring boars sired by Wiebe's Big Timm, Mammoth Giant and Big Orphan Timm, the Gage county grand champion and sire of my best pigs.

G. A. WIEBE & SON, BEATRICE, NEB.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring boars ready for service, sired by Big Orange, Smooth Prospect, and The Jayhawk. Also a few gilts.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

The Lone Cedar Polands

Spring pigs either sex, by Big Chimes he by Big Hadley Jr. Also herd boar material in fall boars by The Yankee Jr., he by The Yankee and bred same as The Rainbow. Pigs out of Big Orange bred sows. Cholera immune. A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Kan. (Jefferson Co.)

POLAND SACRIFICE SALE

On account of change in location we are compelled to sell almost all of our herd at practically market prices. Let us price you herd boar, bred sows or pigs. Write at once.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

SHERIDAN'S PROLIFIC POLANDS

March and April boars and gilts; grandsons and granddaughters of Big Bob Wonder, Giant Buster and Orange Model; one gilt by Jayhawk; dams weigh at maturity 600 to 800 pounds.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS

Morton's Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars by Big Buster, Big Liberator, Black Orange and others at \$50 while they last.

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GOOD BIG TYPE POLANDS

Herd boar, fall boar, spring boars and gilts. Prices reasonable.

C. H. KAYSER, BUSHONG, KANSAS

Smooth Large Type Black Poland China

Pigs by Buster King, he by Giant Buster. Dams: Joe's Jumbo Giantess, Monarch Giantess and others. First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

D. JANSSENS & SONS, FOSTER, MO.

IMPROVED BIG TYPE POLANDS

Sows, gilts, herd boar prospects, any age.

B. E. McALLISTER & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring pigs for sale, either sex. For description and prices write LOGAN STONE, R. 4, Haddam, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

By A Wonder Hercules and A Longfellow. The real big kind. JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.

Poland China Pigs

The big smooth kind that will do you good. Priced to sell. C. D. Close, Gorham, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

FAIRHOLME SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Home of the Great Leopard King. A strong line of spring boars and gilts, making a special price on boars, bloodlines of Spotted King Jumbo, Osawatimie Boy, Billy Sunday, Kansas Monarch.

WILLIAM HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

Old Original Spotted Polands

Spotted pigs; both sex; priced to sell. CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

Big Type Registered Spotted Polands

Spring boars, out of matured sows sired by K's Budweiser, \$50. R. E. KERLEY, PECK, KANSAS.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Boars, sows and pigs. J. F. IRWIN, Geneva, Kan.

ORIGINAL BIG BONED SPOTTED POLAND
pigs; \$20 and up. Some tried sows, registered free. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

One Spotted Poland Boar

For sale; farrowed March 20, 1920; color, 60-40. He is Eagle's Spot No. 36035, dam Spotted Venus 82184; sire Spotted Eagle No. 87569, a half-ton hog. This pig has an 8 1/2-inch bone, the best of feet and back; extra good head, and in fact, he is as good as they make them. The dam cost me \$300 last winter. Have too much of his blood to keep him. He is double immuned from cholera. Price \$100.

D. W. DeVOE, ALTAMONT, MISSOURI

SPOTTED POLANDS

for sale. Big type spring boars and gilts. Registered free. Also wish to sell my eight acre hog ranch with seven room modern residence. Priced to sell.

A. M. BRANDT, SEVERY, KANSAS

CLOSING OUT SPOTTED POLANDS

Crop failure and inability to get building done this fall cause me to sell my herd of Spotted Polands; 8 tried sows, 10 fall yearling gilts, 20 spring gilts, 15 boars, 50 Aug. pigs, Kansas Jumbo (herd sire), Thrifty. Bargains. Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Polands

Spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, immuned. Satisfaction.

EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS.

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring pigs; good February boars; two year old herd boar 500 lbs. T. L. CURTIS, DUNLAP, KAN.

Spotted Polands; Both Sex

O. P. MORGAN, AMES, KANSAS

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HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Ton Black Percheron Stallions

3 and 4 yrs. old; 1,600-lb. 2-yr. olds. Black registered Percheron mares and fillies bred to champion sire. FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA. Above Kansas City.

SELLS SPOTTED POLANDS

Gentlemen: I will have to ask you to discontinue my card in the Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze as I have just about sold out and am swamped with inquiries for Spotted Polands. You will hear from me again when I raise some more.—THOS. WEDDLE, Breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas, Wichita, Kansas.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the best one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

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Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The Livestock Market

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle and feeding sheep thus far this season, while restricted by the strained credit situation, point to no serious shortage of fat stock on markets. The shipments of both thin cattle and thin sheep show decreases. However, the lighter movement of stocker and feeder cattle is offset by the absence of forced drouth shipments and reduced consumption of beef. In the case of sheep, the statistics indicate a sensational decrease, but this is fully offset by the fact that the movement a year ago was of record proportions, owing to drouth marketings, and also by the huge importations of mutton from New Zealand, Australia and Argentine.

Kansas City, Chicago and Omaha, the three leading markets, shipped 475,958 stocker and feeder cattle in the months of July, August and September, a decrease of 116,522 head as compared with the same period last year. The stocker and feeder cattle output for the past three months and the same time in 1919 is as shown in the following:

Market	1920	1919	Decrease
Kansas City	225,770	256,456	30,686
Chicago	115,734	117,240	1,506
Omaha	134,454	228,784	94,330
Total	475,958	602,480	116,522

Outlook for Feeder Cattle

It is highly interesting to note that Kansas has absorbed more stocker and feeder cattle the past three months than a year ago. The statistics of the Kansas City yards, where the great bulk of thin stock fed by Kansans is purchased, show that the state took out 77,398 stocker and feeder cattle, compared with only 39,062 head in July, August and September of last year. This increase may be explained by the fact that Kansas is credited with a corn crop of 159,765,000 bushels this year, while it had a failure in 1919, when the harvest was only 69,362,000 bushels. Kansas would have bought more cattle if her farmers had been able to borrow more money. Of course, the stocker and feeder cattle shipping season is not yet at an end. October is usually the month of largest shipments.

As developments warrant, I will review statistics of stocker and feeder cattle shipments later in the season. In the meanwhile, it is well to continue to pursue a very conservative cattle feeding policy even with current comparatively low cattle and feed prices.

Here are the figures on the number of head of feeding sheep and lambs shipped in July, August and September from the three leading markets this year and the same time in 1919:

Markets	1920	1919	Decrease
Kansas City	188,406	288,417	100,011
Chicago	378,759	449,341	70,582
Omaha	654,370	1,180,106	525,736
Total	1,221,535	1,917,864	696,329

The Kansas City figures, it is interesting to note, show that Kansas purchased on that market 37,439 feeding lambs and sheep, compared with 53,453 head in the same three months of 1919. "Is that not an alarming decrease?" I suppose this query would be considered natural after a glance at the figures on feeding lamb and sheep shipments thus far this season compared with a year ago. Let us see. First, the sheep trade experts on markets are not at all alarmed. They point to the fact that in September

alone imports of 572,570 carcasses of New Zealand mutton and lamb were made into the United States. More importations are being made, and it is rumored that fully 800,000 frozen carcasses are awaiting sale in the East. This will not mean any alarming shortage for lamb and mutton consumers. Besides, wool and skins are so much lower than a year ago that a difference of as much as \$5 a head in the value of every lamb and sheep is figured on that account. The statistical situation in the sheep and lamb trade indicates that feeding lambs required at more than \$1.50 are high in price. Colorado's feeding operations are still uncertain, but even with a sharp decrease in that state, which obtains the bulk of its feeding lambs direct from ranges, conservatism is as advisable in feeding lambs as in the fattening of cattle.

Livestock Receipts Decrease

Cattle, hog and sheep receipts continued last week to show a decrease as compared with the same time in 1919. Irregularity, however, characterized prices, and no branch of the market gave evidence of developing a strong rally.

Cattle displayed most weakness, with nervousness over a rush of offerings with the approach of frost. A. R. McGregor of Washington county, Kan., made a new top for the year, \$17.00 on a load of choice fed cattle but the market as a whole averaged an increase to 50 cents lower. Chicago quoted short-fed steers as much as \$2 lower with grassers fully \$1 to \$1.50 down. An encouraging feature of the trade in cattle was the broader demand for stockers and feeders, but prices were mostly unchanged, with a few sales slightly higher. Sales of grass steers continued mainly at \$7.50 to \$11, with a few head showing cake feeding up to \$14. Calves were about \$1 to \$1.50 lower, with a heavy run, about 14,000 head. Of the week's run of 74,000 cattle and calves, against 102,000 a year ago, slightly more than 20,000 head, a new high mark for the season, went out as stockers and feeders. Credit conditions are against a rise in thin cattle for the present.

In the hog market there was a better outside shipping demand, and prices were unchanged to about 2 cents higher. Stock hogs made the best improvement, but sold too high the top being around \$15. Fat hogs should be moved to market as early as possible, and stock hog buyers will profit by waiting until next month to make purchases, as lower prices are expected in the next 30 days.

Sheep and lambs reacted 50 cents to \$1, but the market did not exhibit strength at these gains. Fat lambs sold up to \$12.50, Kansas yearlings up to \$9, the top scored on a shipment from J. W. Smyser of Sterling. Fat ewes did not sell over \$5.25. A load of fat goats brought only \$3. The top of feeding lambs ruled between \$11.20 and \$12 for the better grades, with common offerings down to \$9. Breeding ewes sold largely at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Kansans having native lambs of sheep to sell would do well to defer marketing until the range runs are at an end. Feed is cheap in Kansas, and it will pay to hold this stock, as the market cannot go to a much lower level and should do slightly better on fed offerings when range runs are out of the way.

Horses and mules are still weak.

ules are still a good sale, but horses
ve promise of recovering later in the
ear. Further declines in cotton proved
nfavorable to the market.

To Replenish Farm Labor

(Continued from Page 17.)

at is by legitimately increasing the
productivity of a community.
Mentioning the co-operative organi-
zation of the citrus growers of Cali-
fornia, Mr. Hoover declared that it has
not out fluctuation, has standardized
s product and eliminated speculation,
ut that it has not upset any agent in
he chain of distribution. In the mat-
er of marketing wheat now held by
merican farmers at a price which
ould not them cost of production plus
fair profit, Mr. Hoover advocated
he establishment of a board similar
o the War Finance Board which ex-
isted during the war.

Business Conference Suggested

"I suggest," said Mr. Hoover, "that
ne Government call a conference rep-
resentative of all interests, to work out
his problem. The farmers, business
men, manufacturers, merchants, millers
and bankers are organized. Let those
organizations meet and work together.
Let them evolve a machinery for ex-
tending needed credit to Europe.
Someone must carry this wheat crop.
believe the banks of the United States
an and should do it. It could be ar-
ranged. Let the Government partici-
pate and help by furnishing the
energy of national action. It is my
pinion that a fund of 1/4 billion dol-
ars to 1/2 billion dollars would be suf-
ficient to finance the wheat situation
necessarily."

On the question of the differential
between wheat and flour in ocean
ates, raised by a miller during the
meeting, Mr. Hoover replied that
Europe desires to buy the wheat and
ill it overseas, and that even if the
United States Government lowered the
resent differential, the fact remained
that 80 per cent of the wheat is han-
dled by foreign shipping and that these
hip owners would not lower the dif-
ferential. Government action, he sug-
ested, probably would be futile.

The conflict between town and country
Mr. Hoover branded as economic-
ally unsound and he urged chambers
of commerce and all other organiza-
tions to seek to end it.

In discussing the transportation
situation, Mr. Hoover stated:

"I believe one of the things we are
all suffering from is the extraordinary
complete stricture of our transporta-
tion system. There have been heavy
losses in spoilage and waste. The rail-
roads have the brunt of the war. We
have legislated against monopoly and
limited rates and such action was nec-
essary. We entered upon a national
career of price fixing and in so doing
it is certain we have destroyed the ini-
tiative of the men who ran the rail-
roads. I am not in favor of nationiza-
tion. But we must restore initiative.
And we must co-ordinate our water-
ways with the railroads. We have no
national transportation plan. Our
waterways have been handled with the
maximum incompetence any Govern-
ment is capable of."

Extraneous System of Distribution

"Our system of distribution is ex-
traneous," continued Mr. Hoover. "We
should clean it up. I have more faith
in the farmers to do this than in any-
one else. I believe they can do it thru
organization. City folks will move
slowly in this direction. The trouble
is that the farmer loses his economic
interest in his produce the moment the
goods leave the wholesaler's doors."

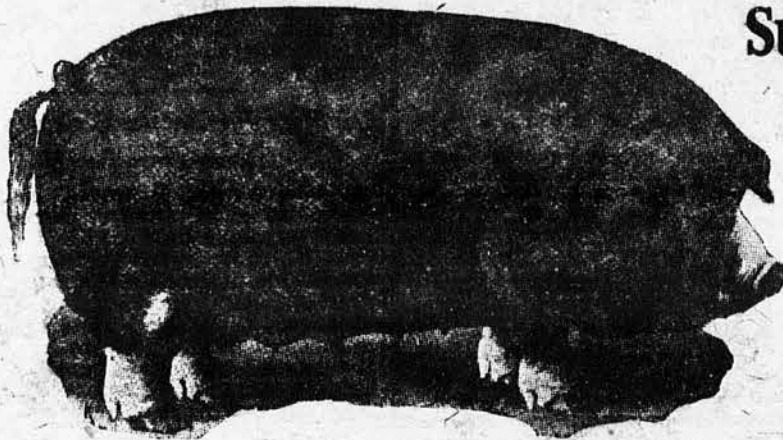
The board of trade as a part of the
National most valuable economic ma-
chinery was defended by Mr. Hoover.
He said that it performed a very valu-
able service. He, however, did advo-
cate limitation on the size of the
deals made and suggested that the
boards of trade might well be con-
trolled by the Government in a manner
similar to the way control is now ex-
ercised over National banks.

"Limitation of the size of deals
worked during the war," said Mr.
Hoover. "It reduced speculation. I
believe the whole operation of hedging
on the board of trade has a great value.
It helps establish a national price. It
is an insurance policy against loss.
The legitimate grain trade never
handles a bushel of grain without hedg-
ing on the board of trade. Insurance,
by selling or buying ahead, enables

Polands of the Champion Class

Spring Boars sell sired by TALKER at the J. Dee Shank Farm, 3 miles Southeast of

Superior, Neb., Nov. 3



15 spring gilts, 20 spring boars,
all by Talker, the first prize junior
at Topeka 1919. 12 fall gilts most
of them are by Master A. 3 of the
spring boars are by Reliable Clans-
man.

Smith Bros. sell 50 head on the
following day at the Curtis Smith
farm 9 miles northeast of Superior,
40 boars, 10 of their choice spring
gilts.

For catalog address

J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.

Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer. Send your orders to J. C. Lamb in care of J. Dee Shank, Superior.

Smith Bros'. Poland China Sale

Sale at Curtis Smith Farm, 9 miles Northeast of

Superior, Nebraska, November 4

Fifty head of Tops from our two Big Herds

40 Spring Boars—10 Spring Gilts

J. Dee Shank sells at farm 3 miles
south of Superior, Neb., on Nov. 3,
spring boars and gilts by Talker.

This sale will be held at a place well located for both
Kansas and Nebraska breeders to reach. Of our many
sales this will be the best lot we ever sold. They are the
get of our five herd boars, Long A Wonder, Long Timm,
Mack's Sampson, Queen's Big Bone, and A Orphan. For
catalog address

Smith Bros., Superior, Nebraska

Send bids to J. C. Lamb, representing Capper Farm Press. Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer.

SHEEP.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs.
Farm 3 miles north of town.
J. K. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Priced to sell; satisfaction guaranteed.
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

for sale Yearlings and lambs, also 2 herd rams (1 im-
ported). Ewes in season. W. T. Hammond, Fortis, Kan.

Reg. Shropshire Rams

Yearlings sired by imported ram \$45; large
March lambs \$50. Earl Scott, Belvidere, Kan.

Registered Shropshire Rams For Sale

Yearlings and two-year-olds. Priced cheap
for quick sale. Louis M. Boyd, Larned, Kan.

Reg. Shropshire Rams

For sale. Yearlings and lambs. Also one
herd ram. G. Q. PIERCE, NORTON, KAN.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

For sale. Two yr. olds. G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kan.

Reg. Shropshire Sheep

Ram and ewe lambs for sale; also one 3-
year-old ram. M. K. Darby, Washington, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMB

For sale, good one, price \$30.
C. Walter Sander, R. R. 2, Stockton, Kan.

GREENFIELD FARM POLANDS

Our Annual Fall Sale—30 Sows and Gilts; 15 Boars

Sale at farm just north of town McLouth, Kan., Friday, Nov. 5



Bower's Bob, one of the best breeding sons of the great champion. He is the
sire of a large part of this offering.

15 boars and 30 sows and gilts of the big, stretchy, heavy boned kind.
The big litter kind. Breeding privileges given. Write for catalog at
once. Address

Earl Bower, McLouth, Kansas

Auctioneers: Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.; Harry Metzger, Oskaloosa, Kan.
J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Jerseys at Auction

We are neighbor breeders and are topping out herds for this sale.

45 Head—25 Boars and 20 Gilts

Sale in town in comfortable quarters.

Centralia, Kan., Saturday, Nov. 6

These boars and gilts have been carefully grown and handled with their future usefulness always in mind. Some are Putman's Pathfinder and others are by Rosebud Pathfinder. Some good ones by Col. Orion and good ones by Citation Boy by Citation. There will be four proven brood sows sold with a breeding privilege. For the catalog address either,

**R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan., or
Dr. C. H. Burdett, Centralia, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Harry Glancey, Centralia; Art. Polson, Vermillion; J. E. Cain, Beattie; J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

DUROC BOARS

Big, uniform spring boars, sired by Royal Pathfinder, Royal Sensation and Uneda High Orion. The kind you always find at Royal Herd Farm.

One junior yearling by Royal Grand Wonder and a Pathfinder dam.

Don't delay, but come for your boar now.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Bred Sow Sale in McPherson Feb. 5

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Peterson's O. C. K. by Orion Cherry King; Long Orion by High Orion sired the 50 March boars from which I have selected 20 for my fall boar trade—with the exception of two good ones by High Pathfinder and out of a Great Wonder dam. These are splendid boars and priced very reasonable.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10.

M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.

Spring Top Boars

Fifteen picked boars by noted sires. Eight by Joe King Orion, the \$7,500 boar.

Four by Great Pathfinder, Col. Putman's boar of national fame. These boars are my tops and will be priced reasonable. Write for descriptions and prices.

Bred sow sale evening of Feb. 11.

W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Nemaha County

Gordon & Hamilton

Sensation King, Golden Pathfinder Fifteen March boars by these proved and popular sires.

Seven boars (winter farrow) of Disturber breeding.

Five by High Pathfinder and out of an Investor dam.

These are the tops of our 1920 spring boar crop. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 9. Write for boar prices.

Gordon & Hamilton
Brown County Horton, Kan.

OTTEYS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

Fall and Spring boars by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. "The Mighty Sire" and Great Orion 3rd. Gilts bred and open. Priced to sell.

W. W. Ottey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Immune Duroc Boars Shipped on Approval

Duroc boars, immune and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big herd bred for size, bone and length. Prices right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

PATHFINDER PIGS FOR SALE

A few pigs by old Pathfinder and a lot of other classy spring gilts and boars. Fashionable breeding. Reg. insured, guaranteed. We prepay express charges.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

Big Type Duroc Jersey Boars

1 spring boar, sired by Giant Wonder I Am, the twice grand champion of Iowa, and out of a big sow by Pathfinder. 1 yearling by Pathfinder Joe, out of sow by King's Col. I Am. 1 spring boar by E. J. Pathfinder Jr., out of granddaughter of O. C. K. All first class breeding stock.

WM. HAMBLIN, ALMA, KANSAS

FOGO'S DUROCS

The get of Fogo's Invincible won 1st, 2nd and 3d at Wichita, 1920. Spring boars sired by him for sale. A few choice sows for fall farrow bred to High Sensation Jr., Fogo's Invincible and Selsors' Nephew.

W. L. FOGO, BURK OAK, KANSAS.

Fulks' Big Type Durocs

Spring boars sired by my grand champion boar; also by Victory Sensation 3rd, a good son of the world's grand champion. Shipped C. O. D. See them before you buy. All immune.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

McClaskey's Durocs

Ten head of spring boars, Orion and Pathfinder blood lines. Well grown, immune, registered and priced to sell. Also spring gilts.

C. W. McCLASKEY, R. 3, GIRARD, KAN.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars.

G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs.

GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; cholera immune; priced to sell.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN.

REGISTERED DUROCS

20 boars 3 to 6 months old, also gilts, \$25 to \$50. Well bred, plenty length and bone. Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, \$100 to \$150. Liberty bonds taken at par. Write.

J. E. WELER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

20 March Boars Farmer's Prices

Pathfinders, Sensations, Illustrators and Orions. Well grown, type boars carrying the blood of these famous sires; all immunized and priced right.

L. J. HEALY, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kansas.

Four Daughters of Ideal Pathfinder

Two open and two bred. Twenty-five spring gilts from these sows. All priced to move. Write for description and prices.

R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

Zink Farm Champion Durocs

We have some good gilts that will farrow soon, priced to sell. Good spring boars by Uneda High Orion and Victory Sensation 3rd now ready to ship.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

Duroc Bred Gilts and Spring Boars

8 good gilts, farrow next thirty days; sired by Great Wonder Model, 1st prize Junior yearling, both Kansas State Fairs. 10 big type spring boars and 25 gilts. Prices very reasonable; shipped on approval.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

Now Listen to This

ANNUAL BOAR SALE, SATURDAY, OCT. 16
25 boars—15 gilts. Just the real ones and nothing else goes.

F. J. MOSE, SABBETHA, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE DUROC PIGS

Fall pigs priced right; Orion and Sensation breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed and orders booked now for shipment at weaning time. Homer Haynes, R. 3, Elmont, Kan.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

DUROCS

Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

Medicine Valley Durocs

Defender, Illustrators and Orion. Big type December boars \$50; March \$30. Registered and guaranteed.

Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

Duroc Boars

Spring yearlings and spring boars by Uneda High Orion and Cherry King breeding. Satisfaction.

A. B. SIMPSON, STAFFORD, KANSAS.

FOR SALE—DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Farrowed March 22d and 25th. Ed Casey, R. 1, Larned, Kansas.

upon his own head as Food Administrator. He said:

"It is impossible to hold character and brains in the public service if they are not to receive justice and appreciation for the service they give."

Scores of questions were asked of Mr. Hoover and he answered all of them quickly and clearly. His statements were impressive because they were so definite and were given so promptly. He spoke frankly and the information he presented was very valuable.

Now for Better Highways

(Continued from Page 14.)

crops of wheat. Improved highways would do a lot toward moving this grain by motor transport, and doing a good job of it too. It is not at all impracticable to consider just such plans. One big rubber manufacturing company of Akron, Ohio has a fleet of trucks in constant service between Akron and Detroit, Michigan, and another fleet between Akron and Boston, Massachusetts. These trucks carry a load of from 3 to 5 tons, and they haul economically too, and what is more to the point, they move the goods, and get it to its destination on time, which is more than the railroads are able to do these days. Of course, these trucks could not do this sort of thing if they had to travel over mud and unimproved roads. The roads which these trucks travel are surfaced. It cost money to surface them, but it was money well spent. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts put up the money for the work, and today one may travel thru these states from end to end and never get off a hard surfaced road on any of the principal highways. They were even built before the days of Federal aid. Today the Federal government is willing to put up dollar for dollar with the various states for road building and hard surfacing. It has been found the logical way of financing the proposition.

Of course in most of the states quoted above, there is no such plan of automobile or truck taxation which permits a 5-ton truck, a 90-horsepower automobile carrying seven passengers, and a flivver to all travel for the same \$5 license. In most states, the tax is apportioned according to the size and horsepower of the vehicle. A flivver may travel for \$5, and a big car for \$10 and a truck may travel for from \$10 to \$20. This not only tends to tax the vehicles according to their size and probable damage to roadways, but it also tends to place the burden of taxation where it may best be borne. For instance, one may well assume that the man with the big seven passenger, eight-cylinder car can better afford to pay ten dollars tax than the poor fellow who has to travel a la Ford.

There are at least two other means of raising the necessary money for state aid in road building. One is the levy of a mill tax on all kinds of property, and then limiting the amount appropriated each year to the amount collected in taxes.

Funds from Gasoline Tax

Another plan might be to place a tax of 1 cent on each gallon of gasoline consumed by automobiles. This will again be placing the burden where it belongs. The use of improved highways is certainly worth something to the folks who get to use them. We do not approve of the backwoods system of some of our neighbors such as the oldtime system of the toll-gate, but it is certainly logical that the man who drives his car over the road 10,000 miles each year is wearing out more road than the man who travels 1,000 miles. There will certainly be no trouble in finding means of raising the money if the amendment to the constitution is forthcoming. The house has voted by a unanimous vote of 104 to 0 and the senate by a vote of 28 to 7 to submit to the voters of this state a constitutional amendment, by means of which the legislature will be able to appropriate money for road improvement in the state. It will be impossible without the passage of the amendment by the voters. The good-roads amendment will be submitted at the coming November election. It is legislation positively needed in order that this state may be placed alongside of other states in permitting state co-operation with the Federal Government.

We praise the pioneers of Kansas for their vision and high National

standards. Will posterity say the same for us? The one great job before us at this time is to place the state in a relationship to the rural transportation problem that it may aid as well as command, help as well as counsel. This is the duty of the present hour.

Co-operation is winning in Kansas merit. It is doing much to increase the profits in farming, and to make rural life more satisfactory.

State Grange Notes

BY ERNEST MCCLURE

State Master Needham advanced worthy suggestion in his speech at Kansas Free Fair at Topeka which should receive careful consideration. He complimented the association numerous livestock and exhibits from the field and suggested that in making decisions in judging the exhibits the cost of production should enter as one competing point. Prize winners should not be based entirely on galling perfection, but also upon the economy of production. That a plan of this sort should be worked out is very essential to the big majority of farmers who raise food stuff. There is a question in the minds of the farmer but what the purebred type are essential as food producers.

The State Grange will hold seeds at Abilene on December 14-16. State Master Needham made a tour in Dickinson county recently and finds things in good condition. The increased membership of the Grange this year insured a rousing delegation at Abilene. The National Grange will be held this year at Boston, November 10-12.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Big Type Durocs

10 spring boars, 15 spring gilts sired by Victory Sensation-Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King dams. 5 fall gilts by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Either open or bred to Victory Sensation. Will also sell L's Pathfinders, a litter mate to the great champion Topeka, 1920.

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kansas

Taylor's High Class Durocs

High class rich cherry color service boars \$35.00 to \$50.00. Will breed 40 gilts in November, delivered in December, \$65.00 each. Pigs \$10.00 to \$12.00 each.

The Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm

James L. Taylor, Prop., Okemah, Mo.

Big Type Boars and Gilts

Representing some of the most popular breeding stock as Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd, Victory Sensation and Defender. Now these animals are good individuals, have been double treated and are considered immune to cholera. We are making attractive prices on them for immediate sale and you should write us today for prices and description or come and see them.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

Big Type Boars

PATHFINDERS, SENSATIONS, ORIONS, forty yearlings, fall yearlings, and early spring boars of the very best breeding and individuality. Immuned and priced to sell. Describe your wants when writing or better yet come in person and make your own selection.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

RICHLY BRED DUROCS

One February boar by \$3,000 son of ORION CHERRY KING, \$100. A few selected April boars, sire stood 42 in. tall, \$50.00 each, long and heavy boned. Also a few gilts.

J. A. Creitz & Son, Beloit, Kansas

BIG TYPE DUROC BOARS

A stretchy bunch of boars ready for service by Cherry King Orion, Pathfinder, Great Sensation, Uneda High Orion. The best Duroc blood lines. Immuned and priced right.

J. A. Reed & Sons, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.

Valley Spring Durocs

Big smooth early March boars for fall service by Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion, Col. and other top blood lines, \$40. April and May pigs; registered either sex \$30 and \$35; all immunized, same price guaranteed to suit or money back. Weanling pigs \$15 immunized \$20.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.

R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding fine individuals. The kind that satisfy.

R. F. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Morton County Durocs

June pigs either sex, unrelated pairs, Protection, Orion and Cherry King breeding. A. F. Cyr, Elkhart, Kan.

SEARLE Durocs. Leaders since 1914

Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

any patrons from Kansas express a desire to go to Boston and the probabilities are that Kansas will be well represented. It is hoped that Kansas will get the 1921 session of the National Grange. It will either come to Kansas or go to Washington. There is no reason why we should not have the national Grange meet here. Either Topeka or Wichita could easily handle the crowd since it comes early before the winter conventions begin. The National Grange usually attracts thousands of visitors. Its influence is felt throughout the country because it is the bringing together of real farmers to solve problems of rural interest. Let Kansas boost to bring the National Grange here in 1921.

The Grange tent at the Big Fair at Topeka was appreciated by many who took advantage of it as a kind of social center and rest room. Shawnee county Grange is sure doing a deserving thing by keeping someone on the job to look after it. Many who are not members enjoyed the tent as a rest room.

Mrs. L. E. Thomas, the juvenile Grange, reports growth in the juvenile Grange. The Juvenile Grange is a great builder of rural communities and stills community interests in the minds of the children.

From the report of N. A. Turner, assistant state treasurer, the towns, cities and school districts of this state are going in debt at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year. The Grange believes that this is a good time to pay off this debt, but a poor time to increase them. As a preventive for ever increasing indebtedness serial bonds should be issued so that when the terms of the bonds have expired they will be paid in full.

It has been announced in some of the press dispatches that State Master Needham favored special privileges for farmers to counteract the special privileges given to other classes of business. The Grange is a strong advocate of equal rights, and has in resolutions and active work always championed the cause of equal opportunities for farm, factory and labor, and Mr. Needham always has stood firmly for that principle. What he said in substance was this: Special freight rates have been granted other industries, and they have made large sums of money from this one privilege. It stands up to the farm organizations to require a readjustment of this special privilege that all shippers may be accorded the same rights.

Poultry and Prosperity

BY HARRY JOHNSON

It seems to us that the coming season could be prosperous from the poultry raiser's point of view. The feed question is not so much of a problem this year as it has been the past four or five years, while the prices for poultry and eggs have not slumped so much as has the price of feed. There is a big margin of profit between the price of eggs and their production and another big margin between the market price of live poultry and the cost of growing and maturing it. As we look at the proposition we are able to get a good deal of satisfaction from the experience of the last two or three years. One thing it has done for the poultry raiser, is that it has caused him to weed out the non-producers. Many farmers with a flock of 175 to 200 hens were getting about as many eggs as they ought to get as if they had 40 hens, consequently, the farmer didn't feel that it paid to keep chickens. He now finds that the right kind of chickens pay whether feed is high or not, and he is finding methods of weeding out the non-producers. This will put poultry on a profitable basis.

The average farm can carry 200 hens without going in for any large expense. In the majority of cases the farmers have stable buildings so that poultry can be added to the farmer's sources without going to a lot of extra labor and expense and I hope you are putting out this source of income to your readers.

Our Best Three Offers

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

KING SENSATION I AM

Our first boar and gilt sale. 40 head, 25 boars and 15 gilts. Sale in town rain or shine.

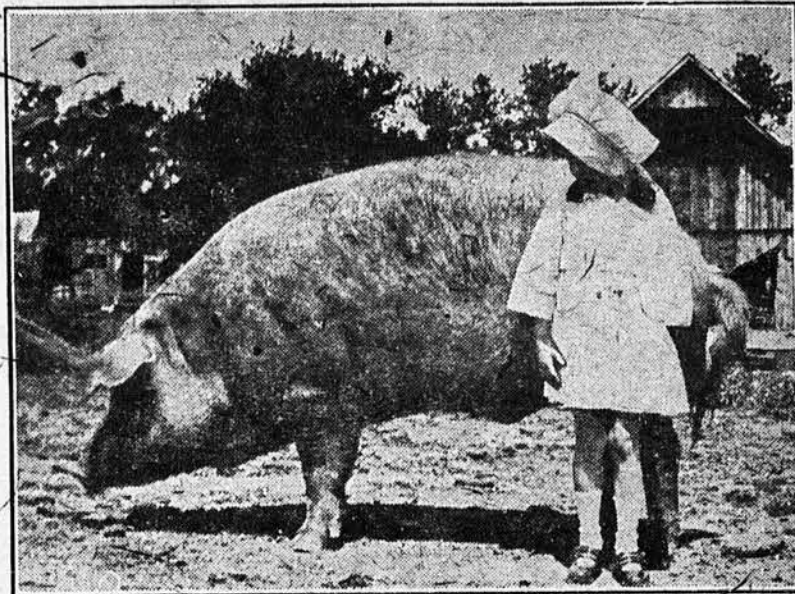
**Corning, Kansas,
Friday, November 5**

Herd boar material. 10 head by King Sensation I Am, 10 by Proud Pathfinder by Pathfinder's Likeness, the 1918 Iowa grand champion, 3 by Joe King Orion and out of Big Lizzie 2nd, 2 by King Sensation and out of a granddaughter of Pathfinder. 15 gilts, sisters to these splendid young boars. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

**KEMPIN BROS.,
Corning, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Roy Kistner, Jas. Clark, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Capper Farm Press.

NOTE: Corning is on the Central Branch Missouri Pacific in Nemaha county. Ask your R. R. agent to route you.



King Sensation I Am, an aristocrat of the breed. The sire of many of the splendid boars and gilts in the sale.

Duroc Combination Sale

To be held at the Topeka Free Fair Grounds

Topeka, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 4, 1920

A carefully selected consignment of tops from Shawnee county's leading herds of fashionably bred Durocs. The offering comprises fifty head of

Choice Boars and Gilts

About 35 spring and fall boars, and fifteen gilts. No better opportunity will be afforded this fall to secure a good breeding boar or a choice gilt. Every animal immune and a guaranteed breeder. Crews and Rule, auctioneers. J. W. Johnson will represent this paper. Send him your bids if you cannot attend. For catalog address

Ralph Searle, Sale Manager, Tecumseh, Kansas

Your Attention Please While the Boys and Girls of the Capper Clubs Tell You What They Have For Sale

Pigs—Registered or Eligible to Register

This offering represents only the best, selected from this year's contest litters. Every litter had the right breeding and the right start. Backed by the best blood of Kansas herds, developed by constant and careful attention, they are offered to you—a finished product. All the popular breeds except Berkshires are represented in the 700 boars and gilts listed. They are priced as low as pigs of their quality can be, and every pig is worth the money.

Standard-bred Poultry

You can't buy chickens at more reasonable prices than those asked by Capper Poultry Club members. There are 3,000 pullets and cockerels, representing all the popular breeds. Early-hatched, from vigorous, egg-producing strains, they offer the best buy on the market.

Calves—Registered and High Grade

A select few of the 150 calves entered in the Capper Club are offered for sale. Most of these calves are registered, and none is less than three-quarters full blood. Both beef and dairy breeds represented.

An Illustrated Catalog

Your copy of the combination catalog containing the offerings of these boys and girls is ready. Help the future breeders of the state as well as yourself by giving this livestock and poultry fair consideration. Get a catalog at once from any of the breed club secretaries listed here.

Catalogs also may be obtained from Earle H. Whitman, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

PIGS

Duroc Jersey: Floyd Herman, Attica, Kan.
Poland China: Ralph Cain, Westmoreland, Kan.
Spotted P'd China: Chester Wheeler, Gridley, Kan.
Hampshire: Rozelle Blowey, Anthony, Kan.
Chester White: William Dewey, Chanute, Kan., R. 2.

CALVES

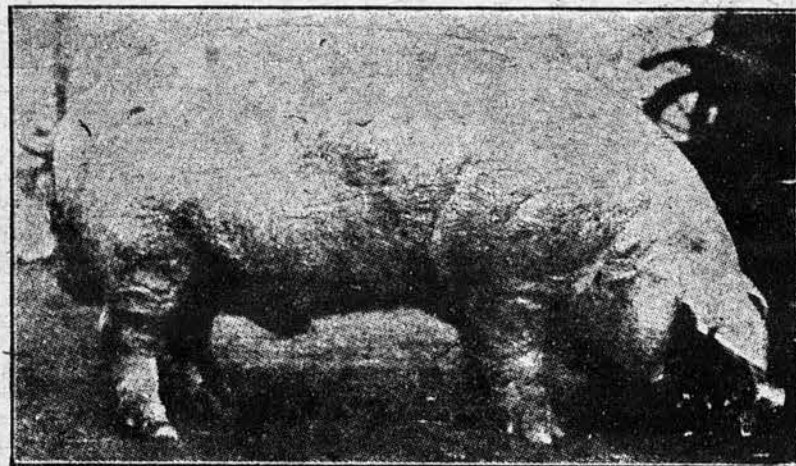
Holstein: Ray Jones, Deerfield, Kan.
Angus: Fred Helzer, Russell, Kan.
Ayrshire: Amos Bazil, Waverly, Kan.
Guernsey: Harriet Boyle, Lyndon, Kan.
Jersey: Carlos Herold, Osage City, Kan.
Shorthorn: Emmitt Herman, Carlton, Kan.
Hereford: Samuel David, Jr., Winfield, Kan., R. 7.
Red Polled: Eva Leatherman, Latham, Kan.

POULTRY

Plymouth Rock: Dorothy Dirks, Latham, Kan., R. 3.
Rhode Island: Ruth Wheeler, Hartford, Kan., R. 2.
Wyandotte: Anita Townsend, Hugoton, Kan.
Leghorn: Gwendolyn White, N. Topeka, Kan., R. 4.
Orpington: Blanche Ewald, Marsville, Kan., R. 6.
Langshan: Nola White, Olathe, Kan., R. 2.
Minorca: Maggie Madsen, Atwood, Kan.
Brahma: Hattie Tudhope, Linwood, Kan., R. 1.
Hamburg: Grace Hovey, Cambridge, Kan.
Ancona: Ruhie Guffey, Blue Mound, Kan.

Tip Top Chester Whites

25 Prize Winning Boars, 15 Gilts that are their sisters. Sale in town rain or shine



Prince Tip Top, the undefeated grand champion of 1919 who further distinguished himself as a sire of 1920 prize winners.

C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards sell at the fair grounds, Topeka, Oct. 29. Arrange to attend both sales.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. J. Zack Wells, Kansas City; McCullough & O'Brien, Tonganoxie. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

**Tonganoxie, Kan.
October 28**

My boar offering includes the first prize boar at Topeka and Hutchinson, junior champion at Hutchinson and all my first, second and third futurity litters.

Everything sired by Prince Tip Top, Don Bolshevik, Harvey's Big Wildwood, Henry's Model, Best Yet, Alfalfa Giant and other boars of note. New blood for our old customers and everything immunized. An opportunity to secure a real herd boar and an equally good opportunity to secure well grown gilts with lots of quality. For the catalog address

Cole & Reckards' Annual Fall Sale of Chester Whites

Topeka, Kansas, Friday, October 29

Sale at Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion 1:30 P. M.

Our offering will consist of 20 Boars and 20 Gilts unrelated

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 senior yearling boar | 1 junior yearling boar |
| 7 senior boar pigs | 17 junior boar pigs |
| 7 senior sow pigs | 6 junior sow pigs |
| 1 sow with litter. | |

Henry Murr sells Chester Whites at Tonganoxie, Kan., Oct. 28. Arrange to attend both sales.

C. M. Crews and Glen F. Pollom, Auctioneers. J. W. Johnson representing Capper Farm Press. Send mail bids to him in our care. For catalogs address either,

E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan. **C. H. Cole, N. Topeka, Kan. Route 3**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Raise Chester Whites?

Like This
the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by those fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.

G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

I Offer Chester Whites

of both sex. The good footed, high arch backed kind, the kind that leads the procession and are sired by prize winning ancestors. Write,
HUGH GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Chester Whites

From the two most popular blood lines for sale. Wildwood Prince Jr. and Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th, strains. Good big spring boars and gilts. All immune. Fall Sale Oct. 29. **E. M. RECKARDS, 817 LINCOLN STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

Won 80 per cent of the ribbons in seven big state shows 1920. No fall sale but all my 1920 tops at prices less public sale expense. Let us hear from you. **Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Big Type Chester Whites

Ready to ship, young boars by Pale Chief by Bob Tip Top, Als Pale Chief, 18 months old. All registered. Write for prices.
CHAS. POTTORFF, SEVERY, KANSAS

See Prince Tip Top At Topeka and Hutchinson

My boar and gilt sale will be Oct. 28, the first sale in the big northeastern Kansas circuit. Three big sales all close together. Book your name early for catalog. A few boars at private sale.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

Chester White Spring Boars and Gilts

for sale. **W. E. ROSS & Son, Smith Center, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE BOARS FOR SALE

Good spring boars, also one yearling.
Crosier & Sons, Howard, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

3 February, 1 March, and 3 April boars. Also 2 bred gilts. **E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.**

O. I. C. PIGS, \$12.00 EACH

E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Walter Shaw's Hampshires Will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trios, unrelated. Ready to ship now. Messenger Boy and Amber Tipton breeding. Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. Address Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

White Way Hampshires

on approval. Choice spring boars and gilts, the big quick maturing kind, weighing around 200 pounds. Best blood lines at bargain prices.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Spring boars and gilts; also one tried boar; excellent breeder. Priced to sell. **C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.**

Hampshire Rams—Three Yearlings

\$25 each crated. **J. J. Peterson, Princeton, Kan.**

Fewer Farms in Kansas

The Director of the Fourteenth Census has just announced that there are 165,287 farms in Kansas. There were 177,841 in 1910; this represents a decrease of 12,554, or 7.1 per cent. The 1910 census showed a decrease of 4,743 farms, or 2.7 per cent over 1900. Thus it is evident that the tendency in Kansas is toward larger farms.

There is a need for a great increase in irrigation in Kansas. More than 2 million acres have water near enough to the surface so it will pay to pump it; only about 50,000 acres now gets moisture from this source.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 29—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
Nov. 4—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., sale at Council Grove, Kan. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Nov. 9—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Assn., Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Mgr., Atwood, Kan.
Nov. 20—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., sale at Alma, Kan.
Nov. 27—Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan. Sale at Alma, Kan.
Jan. 11—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 28—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
Oct. 28—Leavenworth Co. Shorthorn Club and adjacent breeders at Leavenworth, Kan. G. A. Laudo, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 8—Geo. Cramer, Kanorado, Kan.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Oronoque, Mo.
Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Alma, Kan.

Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 11—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan.
Nov. 12—George Brown, Leon, Kan.
Nov. 17—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Hiawatha, Kan. D. L. Dawdy, Mgr., Arrington, Kan.
Nov. 18—Cherokee-Crawford Co. Shorthorn Assn., at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Sale Mgr., Columbus.
Nov. 18—American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., at American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 19—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., Dan O. Cain, Sale Mgr., Battle, Kan.
Dec. 1—Nebraska and Kansas Breeders' Assn., at Franklin, Neb.; Harry W. Blank, Sale Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 1—High Grades. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan. Sale at Salina.
Nov. 12—A. J. King, Grandview, Mo., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Nov. 18—Leavenworth Co. Breeders, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Nov. 29—30—Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 8—Cowley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 15—F. M. King, Fairview, Mo., near Kansas City. W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Dec. 16—Annual Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 28—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Oct. 29—E. M. Reckards & C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 18—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Jan. 28—C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, Topeka, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 10—Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.
Mar. 15—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 27—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
Nov. 1—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.
Nov. 3—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.
Nov. 4—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Nov. 5—Earl Bower, McLouth, Kan.
Nov. 13—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Jan. 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Jan. 13—P. Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Jan. 14—Barney & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 20—Chas. Hoffline, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 19—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.
Feb. 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Mar. 18—R. H. Stoker, Dunbar, Neb.
Mar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 28—Pfander & McClelland, Clarinda, Ia.
Nov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., sale, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 5—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Nov. 6—Mather & Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
Nov. 10—W. O. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 10—W. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Jan. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Jan. 26—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn., sale at Emporia, Kan. John Loomis, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.
Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., sale, Topeka, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 2—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Oklawaha, Neb.
Feb. 4—W. G. Resler, Stratton, Neb.
Feb. 4—Thos. F. Walker, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 5—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 15—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan., at Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 17—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan. in Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
Feb. 28—H. W. Flook, Stanton, Kan.
Mar. 2—John Sylvester, Oxford, Neb.
Mar. 3—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Mar. 4—H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.

Shropshire Sheep.

Jan. 5—Kansas Shropshire Breeders' Assn., Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., Mgr.

Sale Reports

W. I. Bowman & Co. Two-day Hereford Sale
206 cows and heifers averaged \$121
6 bulls averaged 165
212 head averaged 111

W. I. Bowman & Co. held a two-day Hereford sale at Ness City, Kan., Friday and Saturday, October 8 and 9. The average was but fairly satisfactory. The cattle were thin in flesh. Ness City is not very accessible to eastern and southern buyers, and preselection stagnation of business is now making itself felt. The top cow went to E. Herman, Ellsworth, Kan., at \$305. This cow was sired by (Imp.) Shucknall Monarch out of a Militant dam and bred to Lawrence Fairfax. Many of the Herefords were sold in lots of from five to nine. Eighteen head sold for \$200 or better. However, the bulk of the offering sold at prices close around the average, \$125. The choice of the buyers fell on the generous females. They were outstanding Hereford females. Generous V was produced by Herefords that has made the Bowman Herefords well known and well liked. The generous bull has done this by being mated with different strains of Herefords and producing in nearly every case in producing good offspring. He has handed down to Shucknall Monarch, the imported bull.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



POLLED SHORTHORNS

Ross Orange, weight 2600 pounds in flesh. Sultan's Pride, winner in 4 states head of nearly 200. 20 halter broke bulls; 20 heifers and a few Shorthorns for sale.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS.
Phone 2803 1 mi. west of Plevna, Kan.

Shaw's Polled Shorthorns

For Sale—My herd bull, Proud Marshal X14590-501053, and 7 of his bull calves 5 to 15 mo. old; also one 3 mo. and one 14 mo. by Meadow Sultan, the great show bull. Could spare a few and some Shorthorn heifer calves. Shipping station Phillipsburg and Stockton, Kan. Address T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS

OPOLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Good for sell. Can spare a few females.

M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

20th Century Stock Farm Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding; also cows and heifers from heavy milking dams.

20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Bulls used in the herd were from the breeding stock of the best Red Polled herds in the country.

Chas. Griffin & Sons and Mahlon Gummiller.

GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Red Polled Bulls

One 3-year-old, a good one; choice young bulls. Write for prices and description, or better, come and see them.

Chas. C. Walter Sander, R. 2, Stockton, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.

Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.

C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS

R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.

JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Heifers and Bulls

Fairfax and Anxiety heifers and bulls. Heifers bred in June, two and three year olds. Bulls range from spring calves to old enough for service. A well bred lot carrying plenty of quality. Phone or address,

E. H. ROBINSON, MARION, KANSAS

Live near Florence and Marion.

WILEY FAIRFAX AND BUDDY L.

Head our herd. Will sell Anxiety bred cows and heifers, many with calf at foot and rebred. Spring bulls and bulls ready for service also for sale.

Paul E. Williams, Route 3, Marion, Kansas

Anxiety 4th Foundation

Beau Grandolus, an Anxiety 4th bred bull, was our original herd sire. On his get we used Beau Blanchard 30th, Don Domino, and Bright Stanway Jr. Can't get these blood lines. Spring calves, both sex, for sale. Reasonable prices.

LEON LALOUETTE, FLORENCE, KANSAS

Phone Cedar Point, Kansas.

and other good bulls at the Bowman ranch a class of good Herefords that when mated to these bulls produce Herefords that have a finish in size and quality that makes the Bowman Herefords very desirable as foundation stock. Among the buyers who took the bulk of the offering were: A. C. Mendenhall, Gover; C. D. Hanley, Ness City; Fred Bowman, Council Grove; Bob Briggs, Utiaca; Chas. McKinley, Utiaca; Sam Bowman, Jr., Dunlap; Bill Petersillie, Ness City; Wiley Clawson, Wilsey; G. L. Matthews, Kinsley; S. A. Bowman, Council Grove; E. Derman, Ellsworth; P. W. Good, Wilsey; Jno. Phillips, Goodland; W. E. Stanley, Great Bend; Miller & Manning, Council Grove; Jno. Edwards, Eureka; F. M. Harned, Pendergast; Geo. Krantson, Ness City; Fred Johnson, Shields.

Linn County Shorthorn Breeders Sale.

The Linn county, Kan., Shorthorn breeders sale held at Pleasanton, Kan., October 14, resulted in the disposal of twenty-six cows and heifers at an average of \$221 per head and eighteen bulls at an average of \$119 per head. The following is a list of representative sales:

Blossom, 2 years, H. C. Mantey, Mound City, Kan.	185
King's Violet, 3 years, Tom Ball, Mound City, Kan.	180
Orange Lady, yearling, Ben Wallace, Pleasanton, Kan.	105
Prescott's Orange, 3 years, F. F. Campbell, Pleasanton, Kan.	115
Gloster's Dale, 1 year, J. A. Wallace, Rich Hill, Mo.	170
Scottish Lady, 8 years, Claud Thompson, Hume, Mo.	160
Silver Lady, 8 months, Loren & Wilma Haggard, Mound City.	405
Proud Clara, 7 years, Davis Bros., Prescott, Kan.	800
Fancy Flora, 1 year, Robert Lee, Hume, Mo.	125
Hamwood Dot 3rd, 7 months, R. C. Adams, Mound City.	100
Village Searchlight, 1 year, R. Cheneveth, Mapleton.	75
Fancy Eudora, 1 year, Edward Pritchett, Prescott, Kan.	140
Count Radium, 1 year, Jas. Smith, Fulton, Mo.	160
Nonpareil Lady 8th, 3 years, F. W. Wilson, Wellsville, Kan.	625
Vineyard Beauty, 1 year, W. F. Hultz, Hume, Mo.	400
Vineyard Queen, 1 year, Mabel Harri-man, Mound City, Kan.	300
Village Prince, one year, Lawrence Holt, Pleasanton, Kan.	100
Roan Victor, one year, Harry Switzer, Mound City, Kan.	95
Village Fashion 2d, 1 year, R. F. Campbell, Pleasanton, Kan.	145
Roan Ingledad, 1 year, Frank Priestly, Pleasanton, Kan.	90

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Kayser's Polands.

C. H. Kayser, Bushong, Kan., Lyon county, breeds big type Poland Chinas and is making his advertisement in the Poland China section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He offers for immediate sale one herd boar and a fall boar and spring boars and gilts. They are of Big Wonder breeding and are the kind that gets big. Write Mr. Kayser for descriptions and prices on anything you want.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Murr's Sale.

Henry Murr's "Tip Top" Chester White hog sale at Tonganoxie, Kan., next Thursday, October 28, is going to be a good place to buy a herd boar with a show record worth while or a few gilts with show records for themselves and for their parents. Twenty-five boars, prize winners, and 15 gilts, their sisters, will be sold in this annual sale. Remember it is next Thursday and the day before the C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards sale at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan. You can attend both sales conveniently.—Advertisement.

Shawnee County Breeders Duroc Sale.

One of the good offerings of Duroc hogs that will be sold this season will be the offering of the Shawnee County Duroc Breeders' association at the Free Fair sale pavilion at Topeka, November 4. The offering will consist of 50 head of boars and gilts, 35 head of spring and fall boars and 15 gilts. Breeders wanting high class Durocs will find them in this offering. All immune and guaranteed breeders. Look up their ad in this issue and send at once for catalog to Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan.—Advertisement.

Drennen Bros. Hereford Sale.

A Hereford dispersion sale that will afford great opportunity to breeders and farmers all over the west to buy real Herefords is the Drennen Bros. big dispersion sale of 150 Herefords at their farm two miles east of Blue Rapids, Kan., Wednesday, November 10. It is one of the strong herds in the state and Drennen Bros. are among the oldest breeders of Herefords in the state. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., has charge of the sale and you should write him at once for the catalog. The catalog gives all the information about the breeding and the different families represented in the big sale. It is free and very interesting. Write for it today.—Advertisement.

Anderson's Durocs.

Do you need a big, uniform spring boar that has been properly grown to insure his future usefulness by an expert hog man? If you do write to B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., for prices on his Royal Farm Duroc Jersey boars of 1920 farrow. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and they will not last long as he expects to put a price on them that will move them quick. They are Royal Pathfinder and Royal Sensation breeding. In fact they are by these good sires. He also offers a junior yearling boar by Royal Grand Wonder, the old show boar and out of a Pathfinder dam. Write him once if you want a boar that has been properly grown and that is well bred and ready for hard service.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Cole and Reckards Sale.

C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, both of Topeka, Kan., and both well known breeders of Chester White hogs, are holding a joint sale at the fair pavilion on the fair grounds, Topeka, Friday, October 29. This is the day following the Henry Murr sale of Chester White hogs at Tonganoxie, Kan., and both sales can be attended conveniently. Messrs. Cole and Reckards are selling 40 head, 20 boars and 20 gilts and they are not related so that it will be an easy matter to select a small breeder's herd by securing a few gilts and a boar in this feature sale.

Start That Shorthorn Herd

at the Dispersion Sale of

Geo. W. Brown & Sons

Leon, Kansas, November 12



In a dispersion sale you get the kind which a breeder saves for his own use.

45 Registered Shorthorns

40 of them females, including the following:

15 tried cows, with calves at foot and in calf again. One lot is a start for a herd.

20 cows and heifers safe in calf.

5 heifers too young to breed.

15 of the females are in calf to Looky Acres Sultan, one of the good breeding sons of Fair Acres Sultan.

5 of the calves at foot are by this valuable bull.

There is so much of interest in the catalog you will want it at once. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, addressing

Geo. W. Brown & Sons, Leon, Kan.

J. T. Hunter will represent the livestock service of the Capper Farm Press.

Rawlins County

Hereford Breeders

Annual sale of the Rawlins County Hereford Breeders Association with consignments from the association's best herds. Sale in new sale pavilion.

Atwood, Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 9

64 Carefully Selected Lots

12 cows with calves at foot and 15 young cows and all bred to such bulls as Superior Stanway, Domino Mischief, Bonnie Carlos 21st, Bell Domino, Botna Mischief 5th and others.

22 open heifers, 10 by Bonnie Weston, 6 by Beau Carlos 2nd, 1 by Carlos 117th, 1 by Gay Lad 12th, 1 by Maid's Beau and 2 by Tom by Beau Mystic 38th. This is a wonderful lot of open heifers and the second prize car lot of heifers at Denver, 1920.

15 long age yearling bulls drafted from the different herds consigning. Popular breeding and good individuals. For the catalog address

H. A. Rogers, Ass'n Sale Mgr., Atwood, Kan.

Auctioneers: Cruise, Gettle and Baker. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Capper Farm Press.

When you ask for the catalog mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The sale management likes to know where you saw the advertisement.

My Consignment of Herefords

I am Consigning 19 Good Herefords to the Harper County Ass'n. sale at Harper, Kan., Oct. 29

4 bulls, 8 open heifers, 2 bred heifers, and 5 cows with calves at foot and rebred. All bred cows and heifers are in calf to my herd bull, Echo Lad 85th by Laredo Boy. My consignment represents blood lines of Anxiety 4th, Beau Brummel, and Perfection Fairfax. Look for my consignment at the sale. Write me for catalog. K. R. GARVER, ATTICA, KANSAS

Young Hereford Herd for Sale

Nineteen registered coming 3 year old heifers, bred, and a 4 year old bull priced right for immediate sale. The heifers all show in calf to Shadyslope 18th, 588115. The entire lot are well-marked, well grown and good individuals. They will make any farmer a good income with ordinary feed and care. Write me about this herd and add a genuine profit unit to your farm. Leo. G. White, 205 E. 4th St., Pratt, Kan.

Goodman Herefords

Sires in service Disturber Stanway 839673 Publican 8th 685039 Breeding cows, strong Anxiety breeding. We offer for private sale 20 cows and heifers and 10 bulls of serviceable ages. Descriptions and prices by return mail. J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN. (Morris County)

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n 4th Annual Breeders' Sale

80 Lots—70 Females, 10 Bulls

A big sale with drafts from 17 prominent herds of this association. Sale in the pavilion at

Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 10

The sale management has gone deep into these 17 herds for desirable cattle for this sale and the offering is one of unusual merit.

Members of Association Consigning

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center.
R. B. Donham, Talmo.
A. C. Jewell, Concordia.
C. C. Hobson, Hardy, Neb.
Thos. Olson & Sons, Leonardville.
E. A. Cory, Talmo.

E. A. Campbell, Wayne.
F. M. Borland, Clay Center.
F. J. Colwell, Glasco.
Wm. Roe, Concordia.
M. L. Gould, Jamestown.
B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill.

A. A. Tennyson, Lamar.
Arthur Johnson, Delphos.
Menell Bros., Cawker City.
O. A. McKenzie, Wayne.
C. F. Loomis, Jewell.

10 Pure Scotch Bulls—The Bull Opportunity of the Season

There will be cows with calves at foot and bred back. A nice lot of pure Scotch heifers, bred and open. All of the cows and many of the heifers are bred to the best advantage to prominent herd bulls belonging to the breeders consigning.

Important—Come early and attend the banquet the evening before the sale and the showing of animals that go in the sale the morning of the sale.

Remember this: Every breeder consigning is a member of the association and consigns cattle that will be a credit to his herd and the big association that is back of him.

Catalogs are ready to mail right now. Write today for one to

E. A. Cory, Association Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; G. B. VanLandingham, Concordia; Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.; Dan Perkins, Concordia. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Copper Farm Press.
Sale headquarters, Barrons Hotel. When asking for the catalog mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The sale management likes to know where you saw their advertisement.

Gage County Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n and Calf Club Sale

Fair Grounds

Beatrice, Neb.

Friday, Nov. 5

50 Head of Scotch and
Scotch Topped Registered
Shorthorns
32 Females—18 Bulls



This sale offers a splendid opportunity to get some excellent individuals for herd improvement and foundation stock.

In this sale we are offering a prize winning Marr Missie, a Bruce Raspberry, a Cruickshank Acanthus and a number of others of equal merit.

All cattle are either from government accredited herds or a tuberculin test chart will be furnished. If you are interested in Shorthorn cattle it will pay you to be in Beatrice, November 5th. Write for catalog or for information.

Boyd Rist, Beatrice, Nebraska

P. F. Moseley, Sales Manager. Scotty Milne, Auctioneer. J. Cook Lamb, Fieldman.

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

Ballentyne Shorthorns

Twenty bulls, 6 to 14 months old. Roans, reds and whites. Sired by our herd bull, Roan Model. Also cows and heifers with calves or to calve before January 1. Write for descriptions and prices.

T.A. Ballentyne, Herington, Kan.
Successor to D. Ballentyne & Son.

25 Shorthorn Bulls Reds and Roans

Strong in Villager and Maxwellton blood. Bulls for the farmer and breeder.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
Dickinson County

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan. Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

TOMSON BROS.
Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

One Four Year Old White Scotch Bull

Three yearling bulls, also cows. Herd bull, White Goods 456886, weighs 2,400 lbs. Good disposition and a good breeder. Have small herd and cannot use him longer.
R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

EXTRA GOOD GRADE DAIRY COWS
16 Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys for sale to close out. J. H. Kelsey, Lawrence, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS

Two bull calves, sire Elroy, grandson of May Rilla. Roy McNeal, El Dorado, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Best breeders have topped their cash offering, one that will be a good advertisement for their herds. They have issued a nice catalog and it is ready to mail and are welcome to one if you will send name in to either C. H. Cole or E. A. Cory, Topeka, Kan. Everything has been vaccinated.—Advertisement.

Shungaville Holsteins

Attention is called to the advertisement of Ira Romig & Sons in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Shungaville Farm has long been noted as the home of high class, heavy producing Holsteins. At this time they are offering some choice high grade heifers that should interest buyers in the market for heavy producers. They have a lot of young bulls, some of which are backed by records that will recommend them to Holstein breeders wanting the herd bulls.—Advertisement.

Mather & Burdett's Duroc Sale

R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan., and Dr. H. Burdett, Centralia, Kan., are Duroc breeders who are advertising their sale and gilt sale of November 6 in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. It is on Saturday and the day following Kempin Bros. sale at Corning. These are only 12 miles apart and you can attend both sales very nicely. Mather and Burdett will sell 45 head, 25 boars and 20 gilts. They are topping both herds to make the offering what it should be. The sale will be in town and you will be taken good care of while you are in town. It is a Pathfinders offering of real merit. Putnam's Pathfinders sire of many of the boars and gilts at the sale, and one of his sons, Roselud Pathfinder, and Citation Boy by old Citation sired the rest. It is their first combined sale and they are putting in good time. Look up their advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Henderson Bros. Hereford Sale

At Alma, Kan., in the sale pavilion, Wednesday, October 27, Henderson Bros. of the place will sell their first public sale of Herefords. It is pretty well understood among Hereford breeders that this offering of Henderson Bros. on this date is an unusual individuals and Anxiety blood line. Sixty cows and heifers will be sold at a sale and everyone will be worthy the attention of breeders looking for something which to strengthen their herds. For Henderson Bros. have been building up a herd and have been careful in their selections when they bought a herd of breeding cows. Herefords are selling the money these days and it is the time for the breeder who wants a few real Herefords to be looking around and don't overlook this chance if you want good ones worth all the money you pay for them. It is probably much more. Write to Henderson Bros., Alma, Kan., today for the catalog. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Earl Bower's Poland Sale

Earl Bower, McLouth, Kan., Jefferson county, will hold his annual Poland China sale at Greenfield Farm, which is a modern farm home of Mr. Bower and where he raises his big type Poland Chinas. This sale which will be held at the place joining town on the north he will sell sows and gilts and a few of the sows will have litters sale day and the others will be sold open but with liberal breeding privileges. At the head of the herd is the old breeding sow of Caldwell's Big Bower's Bob. Most of the sows and the 15 boars in the sale are by the great breeding boar and out of choice producing brood sows on Mr. Bower's farm. Farmers and breeders are invited to the sale as they have been in the past and they will be again next fall. Mr. Bower is in the business to stay and is building up good trade among the farmers and breeders for his larger type Poland Chinas. Write today for the catalog and plan on attending the sale.—Advertisement.

Sale of High Grade Holsteins

On November 1, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., will conduct a sale of high grade Holstein cows and heifers in the new sale pavilion at Salina, Kan. This sale is being put on at Salina by Mr. Mott at the request of Salina business men and farmers who want to see real Holstein dairy cows brought to that section. In order to make a sale that would conform to the demand he wants to five of the best breeders in Kansas a question about their being good producers and the kind that any dairy farmer wants to put in his herd. They are all substantiated and sold fully guaranteed in the respect. They are an unusually good lot of cattle, being large, of real dairy conformation with splendid udders and just the kind of dairy cows everyone wants to get in their herd. One hundred and twenty-five will be sold and every one is a good one. They are invited to attend. The sale will be held in the new sale pavilion and it will be comfortable. Remember the date, Monday November 1, at Salina, Kan.—Advertisement.

Dole-Leuszler Shorthorn Sale

R. W. Dole and W. H. Leuszler, both Norton county Shorthorn breeders, are offering Shorthorns at Mr. Dole's farm, three miles east of Alma, Tuesday, November 9. This sale they will sell 60 lots, 16 bulls and 44 females. The bulls are all of serviceable ages and the females consist of eight cows and heifers with calves at foot and 37 heifers bred and open. There is a lot of pure Scotch animals in the sale and all are of choice Scotch tops. It will be remembered that Mr. Dole held a draft sale at his farm about a year ago. In this sale his neighbor breeder, Mr. Leuszler, is consigning some good ones with him and it is a combination sale with two drafts from two good herds. The sale is the day following the Geo. Cramer sale at Concordia and is the day before the Northwest Kansas Association sale at Concordia. You can attend all three sales very conveniently. A tremendous lot in the Prairie Dog valley, a territory that has always produced good Shorthorns. These sales are annual events and a class of Shorthorns are sold each year. These sales that will be a lasting advertisement for Alma and Norton county. Write for the catalog to either R. W. Dole, Alma, or W. H. Leuszler, Alma. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Geo. Cramer to Sell Shorthorns

Geo. Cramer's first annual Shorthorn sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Mr. Cramer lives a half mile east of Concordia, Kan., in Sherman county, and has been breeding Shorthorns for a number of years. In this sale he will sell 60 lots, 50 of them cows

and 10 are bulls from 15 months old up to three years. They are of popular blood lines and the cows are all bred to Brilliant Type and Thunderbolt, two bulls of choice breeding. In making this sale Mr. Cramer is offering an offering that will be found of a good useful kind. It has not been kept up for a long time in order to get the big fat and slick coats but has been running in the pasture on buffalo grass and will be in the best breeding condition and just right to put on your farm with fair treatment. Mr. Cramer expects to hold annual fall sales at his farm from now on. He has faith in the Shorthorn for western Kansas or any other part of Kansas. I think every animal in the sale is a product of Mr. Cramer's own breeding establishment altho there may be a few in the sale that he did not raise. The sale is the day before the R. W. Dole Shorthorn sale at Alma, Kan., Norton county. You can attend both sales and go from the first sale to the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Concordia on November 10. Mr. Cramer will be pleased to mail you his catalog if you will send him your name and postoffice.—Advertisement.

The A. J. King Holstein Sale.

A. J. King, 12 East 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo., is well known to Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri breeders of Holstein-Friesians because of the interest he has taken in the development of better herds in these states and because of the high class cattle he has bought in leading sales for his herd at Grandview, Mo., a suburb of Kansas City, and where Mr. King's Holstein breeding establishment is located. Recently he has built a dairy barn and W. H. Mott who has recently visited there says it is worth crossing a state to see it. On November 10, Mr. King is holding an important sale at his farm joining Fairview. One hundred head of purebred cattle will be sold and it is a high class offering. The sale is advertised in this issue and you should look it up and write Mr. King at once for the catalog. Ten daughters of King Segis Pontiac will be sold; five daughters of Joe Calamo Hengerveld, the great show bull; 25 heifers that are sold because they are good enough to please anybody. All of these will be bred to the senior herd bull, Imperial Rag Apple, whose dam was the world record heifer, Albus Josie. There will be 30 cows, either fresh or heavy springers; 20 heifer calves, daughters of Imperial Rag Apple; 10 young bulls of outstanding individuality and breeding by the senior herd bull. All of them ready for service. You will be interested in this catalog and you should write for it today. It will be sent promptly as soon as your name and address is received. When you arrive in Kansas City go direct to the Dixon hotel and inquire at the desk for information about the sale. Autos furnished by Mr. King will take you to the sale and return you in the evening free of charge. You are Mr. King's guest at the sale and will be treated as such. Write him for the catalog at office and address A. J. King, 12 East 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., will manage the sale and has seen the sale offering recently. He will be glad to answer any questions you care to ask by mail.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

E. A. Cory, Talmu, Kan., association sale manager for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association, starts the advertisement of the fourth annual association sale which will be held in the sale pavilion at Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, November 10. The evening before the sale, as is usual, the Concordia business men will serve a banquet to visiting Shorthorn men and a big time is sure to be had. The morning of the sale the animals that go in the sale will be judged and cash premiums awarded. It is the big semi-annual sale and get together meeting of the big Shorthorn association of northwest Kansas. Mr. Cory has spent considerable time on this sale and has gone deep into 17 herds of this association for cattle that will prove a credit to the association and to the breed. The cattle will not be fat or fixed up any for the sale but will be sold as they came out of the pastures and just as they should be sold to Kansas breeders and farmers who want Shorthorns on their farms. It is the largest consignment ever sold by this association and 80 lots will be sold. Seventy are females and there will be 10 real bulls, most of them pure Scotch. The association was organized to promote the Shorthorn breed in northwest Kansas and every member feels obligated to put nothing in an association sale that is not of real value as a breeding animal and it is the right place for breeders and farmers to buy foundation cattle. There will be plenty of Shorthorns in this sale that the consignors would rather keep but in order to make these association sales a success they are consigning a class of cattle that are as good at least as they are keeping in their own herds. You are invited to write to the association sale manager, E. A. Cory, Talmu, Kan., at once for the sale catalog. It will be sent promptly and early and attend the banquet the night before and the show the morning of the sale. Write for your catalog today.—Advertisement.

Rawlins County Hereford Sale.

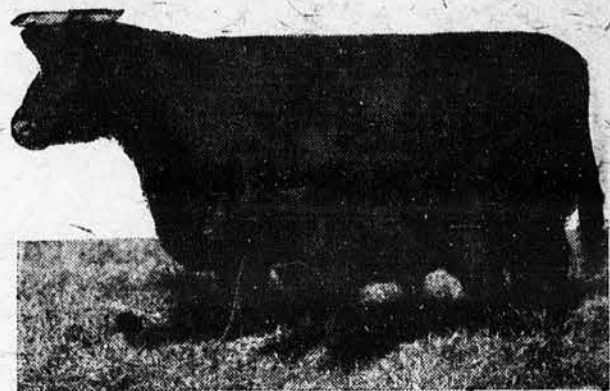
Rawlins county is a strong Hereford center with a strong Hereford breeders association with a definite plan for improving the herds of its members and popularizing Rawlins county Herefords. It was this organization that got behind the movement to build a sale pavilion at Atwood last year and the result was the building of one of the best sale pavilions in the West at a cost of \$15,000. There is about 25 active members of the association and the membership is growing. This association can show as many outstanding hard bulls as any association of its size in existence. While their herds of breeding cows are not as large in numbers as some they are of the very highest quality. The association holds two sales a year and November 9 is the date of their annual fall sale. In this sale the members of the association consigning are selling 64 lots, consisting of 12 cows with calves at foot and bred back and 15 splendid young cows that are bred. All are bred to herd bulls of outstanding individuality and popular breeding. The cattle will be sold right out of the pastures, and not long yearlings that are of popular breeding and used by bulls owned by members of the association that would compare favorably with any bulls. They have been selected from the different herds consigning. The 22 show heifers that will be sold in this sale are well bred lot of young things that any breeder would be proud to own. They were the second prize car of heifers at the big Denver show last January. Each consignor is a member of the association feels that as he should put as good cattle in this sale as he is keeping at home at least. It is an important sale and every consignor is consigning good useful breeding animals that will reflect credit on his herd and on the

First Annual Sale Golden Belt Shorthorns

60 Lots—50 Cows—10 Bulls

Sale at farm half mile east of Kanorado on Rock Island R. R. and Golden Belt Auto Highway.

**Kanorado, Kansas
Monday, November 8**



Shorthorns will make money for any Kansas farmer. There are 50 cows in this sale.

This is a draft sale of pure bred Shorthorns from our herd and practically all were raised on our farm. They are not in high condition but good breeding condition and were raised on Buffalo grass and out of doors. They are good individuals and will make money for their purchasers.

10 bulls from 15 months old up to three years, carrying the blood of Royal Victor 324747 and Missie's Knight 333309. 50 cows bred to Brilliant Type 665039 and the Whitehall Sultan bred bull, Thunderbolt 646876. Parties starting for the sale the night before will be cared for at the ranch. Free lunch served and starting at 11 o'clock. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

George Cramer, Kanorado, Kansas

Auctioneers: Burnham, Gettle, Bradley and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press. NOTE—Kanorado is in Sherman county and the second station west of Goodland on the Rock Island and Golden Belt. About 50 miles east of Lyman Junction, Colo.

Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

City Auditorium

Newton, Kansas, Tuesday, November 9

60 Head of Well-Bred, Well-Fed Shorthorns

Over one-half the offering will be richly colored roan, the popular color. The majority will be two and three-year-old heifers bred to or sired by Scotch bulls such as: White Hope, Cumberland Diamond, Scotch Champion by Village Champion, White News by Good News, Edelstein by Dale Emblem, and other good bulls.

A number of cows sell with calves at side. 5 good Scotch bulls and a number of Scotch cows sell. Here is a good opportunity for boys' clubs to get good Shorthorns in good condition.

Consignors are over a dozen of the most prominent breeders of the following counties: Sumner, Reno, Harvey and Marion.

A free banquet will be given visitors the night before at the City Auditorium.

For catalog as well as for information concerning the banquet, write

O. A. Homan, Manager, Peabody, Kansas

Auctioneers: Burgess and Newcomb. Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

Norton County Shorthorn Breeders

Two Prominent Herds Furnish 60 Lots, 45 Females and 15 Bulls for the Annual Shorthorn Sale

Almena, Kansas, Tuesday, November 9, 1920

The females will consist of 8 cows and heifers with calves at foot and 37 heifers bred and open. There is a nice number of pure Scotch animals in the sale and all are of good Scotch breeding. At the head of Mr. Dole's herd is Roan Sultan 668451 and a number are bred to him. Mr. Leuszler's herd bull is Golden Villager and a number are bred to him.

Among the attractions in the sale is a white bull, Clipper Goods by Gloster Goods and out of a Snowflake dam. Another is Sultan's Villager by Golden Villager and out of a Count Victor dam. Two of the choice Scotch heifers in the sale are Millie 4th in calf to Roan Sultan and Star of Fillmore in calf to Golden Villager. For the catalog, now ready to mail, address, either

R.W.Dole, Almena, Kan. or W.H.Leuszler, Almena, Kan.

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, assisted by Patton, Payton and Voss. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

NOTE: Almena is in Norton county, about 30 miles west of Phillipsburg and about 10 miles east of Norton. It is on the main line of the Rock Island and on the Rock Island auto highway. Almena is Shorthorn territory in the beautiful Prairie Dog Valley.

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Insists upon a square deal by and for its members.

Advertisers below are members of this association; officers are as follows:
Walter Smith, President, Topeka, Kan.
Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, Kan., Secy-Treas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Semi-Annual Sale November 29-30, Wichita, Kansas

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

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

BULLS

Calves sired by Sir Tidy Gelesta, his dam twice 32-pound cow and from heavy producing dams. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

Our Herd Sires are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at 7 leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.

A Good Son of a 22 Lb. Cow and sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the world's record butter cow, for sale. Capitul View Holstein Farms, Topeka, Kan.

JUSTAMERE FARM

Ragapple Holsteins

A. B. WILCOX & SON, TOPEKA, KAN.

Braeburn Holsteins

I have to cut the herd more than usual this fall, and now is the time to get females here. Write for list. A dozen bulls and bull calves. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

GEO. L. ALLGIRE,

Route 2, Topeka, Kansas

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEINS

Serviceable bulls, cows and heifers.

LILAC DAIRY FARM, Walter A. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

6 registered Holsteins with good A. R. O. records. Some are just fresh, bred to a bull with 1,000 pound backing. Also two grades, one just fresh.

Maplewood Farm Offers

Six cows and five bred heifers coming two years old. Priced reasonable. MOTT & BRANCH, HERINGTON, KAN.

Sand Springs Holsteins

"On the Golden Belt Highway." Federal accredited. Semi-officially tested. If in need of a young herd sire, these facts deserve your consideration. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS.

A Son of Korndyke De Kol Hartog

For sale. Seven-day milk record 538.6 pounds; butter fat, 16.179. For price and particulars address: M. E. NORMAN, LATIMER, KAN.

Shady Nook Farm Holsteins

On Blue Line Highway. Herd federal accredited and officially tested. Watch for consignment October 18. Hutchinson sale and data of herd sire. J. A. ENGLE, TALMAGE, KANSAS.

Oakwood Farm Holsteins

Bulls ready for service out of A. R. O. cows; also heifers and high grade cows and heifers. Herd sire—King Pontiac Ophelia Lyons 265861. Big Spotted Poland China Hogs. Chas. V. Saxe, 1104 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kan.

Calves, Both Sex; Heifers Also

Sired by Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lyons. Herd lacks but one test of being on Federal Accredited list. Everything priced reasonable. S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS.

WINDMOOR HOLSTEINS

Size, Type, Production, Breeding and Health. Headed by two of the greatest bulls of the breed; both prize winners, one a champion. Young bulls at half value; \$50 and up. SAM CARPENTER, JR., OSWEGO, KANSAS.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Improve Your Dairy Herd

by buying a registered Jersey bull from such sires as IDALIA'S RALPHIGH 141414 by Queen's Raleigh 88232; BARBARA'S OXFORD LAD 167003 by Mabel's Majesty 136740. They are from Register of Merit dams. BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Sylvia, Kansas. Thos. D. Marshall.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri. Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 95 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet. M. I. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

3 Registered Jersey Bulls For Sale

3 years; 8 months; and 4 months. Out of cows that are going on test. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

JNO. H. MAILS,

Tonganoxie, Kansas

Breeder of Reg. Holsteins. Member National, State and County Associations.

GEO. D. REDMAN,

Tonganoxie, Kansas

Some nice young heifers for sale. Two year olds and coming two. Member National, State and County associations.

Seven Pure Bred Heifers

Big fine ones, long two's and coming three year olds; bred to freshen in August and September. W. J. O'BRIEN, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

W. E. Zoll & Son,

R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

Lyon County Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Association

A few choice cows will be accepted for service to our herd sire, Princess DeKol Beauty Girl Segis, sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (20 world's records. Address County Farm Agent, Emporia, Kan.

Holsteins For Sale

We have a good herd of purebred Holsteins and will be pleased to answer inquiries from any who wish to buy some good Holsteins. C. C. STEWART, Independence, Kansas.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

34 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Five are registered; 29 high grades; grades 15-16 pure; dams milk from 5 gallons up to 80 lbs. per day; choice individuals; priced to sell. F. M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Watch for My Consignment of Fresh Heifers at Wichita, Kan.

Next November. (State Association Sale.) We have a few bull calves from A. R. O. dams to close out now. DR. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kansas

THE LAST 30-LB. BULL IS SOLD

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-month-old Son of King Pontiac Johanna, a 31-lb. son of the King of the Pontiacs, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) Junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs. AXTELL & HERSHEY, NEWTON, KANSAS.

SIR AAGIE KORNDYKE MEAD

Heads our herd. His 5 nearest dams averaged 1,000 pounds butter and 23,000 pounds milk in one year. An unequalled record. Herd under Federal supervision. HIGH BROTHERS, DERBY, KANSAS.

Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.65-744—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROP., DERBY, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production. B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

30 LB. BULL

Dam 17.50 as a Jr. 2-year-old, a good 30 lb. prospect; sire's dam 42.50 and she made more butter in 2 consecutive years than any other cow that ever lived. A splendid individual, nearly all white. Price \$400. APPLEMAN BROS., MULVANE, KANSAS.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Stubbs Farm Co., Mulvane, Kan.

QUALITY HOLSTEINS—The place to buy your herd bull. We broke four state records the past year and won more prize money at the Wichita National Stock Show than any other breeder. No females for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Tessoro Place Jerseys

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. First herd in the state to get on Federal accredited list. Young stock for sale. R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS (Jackson County)

Smith's Jerseys

For Sale—Registered Jersey cow and heifer calf. Choice individually. Owl breeding, 6 years old. Fine two year old bull, light fawn. Torono breeding. Also choice Duroc pigs. S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Jersey Cows and Heifers

Choice Registered Jersey cows and heifers, to freshen Nov. and Dec. Also a few heifer calves. FRANK WHITE, DELPHOS, KANSAS



JERSEYS

The Breed for Profit!

IN the Ohio test, 1917, Jerseys did the same as they have done in every great test for economic production ever conducted. They produced more pounds of butterfat per thousand pounds of feed than any other breed.

Jerseys are the Economic Cows—The Profit Breed. The Jersey Information Bureau will gladly tell you more about Jerseys and the profits you can make with them. Address—

The American Jersey Cattle Club
324-K West 23rd St., New York

association. H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., is the sale manager and a well known Hereford breeder. If you want Herefords with breeding and individual merit write to Mr. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., for the catalog and any information about the sale you want. You will find him ready to co-operate with you in any way that will help you secure the kind of Herefords you want. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A. J. King's Holstein Sale.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of the A. J. King registered Holstein-Friesian sale at Grandview, Mo., Tuesday, November 9. Grandview is a short drive from Kansas City. In fact it is a small town and Mr. King's Holstein breeding establishment is nearby. Sale headquarters will be at the Dixon Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., where everyone should report the night before and the morning of the sale for instructions as to free transportation to Grandview and return. The Kansas City address of A. J. King is 12 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Write Mr. King at that address for free copy of the sale catalog. This is a big sale of 100 head of carefully selected purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, and is a draft from the well known A. J. King herd at Grandview, Mo. All cattle are tuberculin tested and sold with a 90-day retest privilege. Mr. King has the greatest Holstein breeding plant west of the Mississippi river. He has bought the best cattle to be secured from the sales of the Middle West for his foundation. His mammoth, new, round barn is worth crossing the state to see. The cattle that will sell are in keeping with this splendid breeding establishment. Kansas Holstein breeders owe it to Mr. King to attend his sale because of the liberal patronage accorded Kansas breeders by Mr. King in the past. Special attractions of the sale will be 10 daughters of King Segis Pontiac, five daughters of Joe Calamo Hengerveld, a great show bull; 25 heifers of good lines of breeding, selected for this sale on account of their superior individuality. There will be 30 cows, either fresh or heavy springers, many having A. R. O. records. This is one of the great sales of the season. It is going to be a great place for breeders, especially Kansas and Missouri breeders, from which to recruit a few of the kind that will strengthen any breeder's herd. Just go to Kansas City and register at the Dixon hotel and make the fact known that you want to attend Mr. King's sale at Grandview, Mo. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., is sale manager. Kansas breeders that are interested in this sale are invited to get in touch with Mr. Mott, who is very familiar with the offering. You can also ask him for the catalog, but it is probably more convenient to ask A. J. King, 12 East Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. Remember the sale is Tuesday, November 9. You will find the advertisement in this issue. Look it up and write for the catalog at once.—Advertisement.

Kempin Bros. Will Sell Good Offering.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Kempin Bros. first annual fall sale of Duroc Jersey boars and gilts at Corning, Kan., Nemaha county. Their bred sow sale at Corning last February was one of the good sales of the winter and created for their herd a very favorable impression among breeders and farmers and a recent survey among the purchasers at their sale brought out the fact that their methods of feeding and caring for breeding stock had proved highly satisfactory among these buyers. They have been good buyers of the popular breeding of the day and they have cared for their herd in such a manner that it is one of the strong herds of the state. In their coming boar and gilt sale, Friday, November 5, they are cataloging 40 head. Twenty-five are select boars and 15 are gilts, sisters to these boars. Their leading herd boar, King Sensation Am, and whose picture appears in their advertisement in this issue, is a big high backed, heavy boned boar that is no accident but the direct result of the blending of the best blood lines known to the breed. His sire, King Sensation, is known to Duroc Jersey breeders everywhere and his dam was sired by The King, sired by Nebraska breeders, one of the very best Duroc Jersey breeding boars in that state. There is a nice lot of boars and gilts in the sale by this great boar. There is a choice lot by Proud Pathfinder by Pathfinder's Likeness, the grand champion of Iowa in 1918. Also several by Joe King Orion, Fern Moser's great boar. Also a few by King Sensation, a great sire. The Joe King Orion boars and gilts in the sale are out of Big Lizzy and a great producing sow by Pathfinder and out of a Proud Col. dam. She is conceded one of the great sows of the breed and was sold in the Moser sale last winter as an attraction going to Kempin at a long price bred to Joe King Orion. Bob and Fred Kempin are breeders who are laying their foundation in the Duroc Jersey business on a solid foundation. They are not putting in these sales anything that is not of the very best, both in breeding and as individuals. They invite Kansas farmers and breeders to their sale and hope to sell them boars and gilts that will prove profitable to them and make friends for their herd and for themselves. The sale will be held in Corning and you will be welcome to the sale as farmers and breeders and you can buy here fully assured that you will be treated in a business like manner and should any errors occur they will be gladly righted by this firm. The catalog is ready to mail and you should ask for it today. When you write mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They like to know where you saw their advertisement.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Hereford Sale, Anthony, Kan., October 29.

The Hereford sale to be held in connection with the Harper county breeders sale will be October 29 instead of October 28 as announced elsewhere. Don't forget the date, October 29, 1:30 p. m.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Dispersion November 12.

For full particulars on the dispersion of the Geo. W. Brown herd of Shorthorn cattle, be sure to send for catalog. The advertisement in this issue shows plainly that here is a good place to make that start in a Shorthorn herd, but the catalog will describe the offering fully. The sale will be held at Leon, Kan., November 12. For the catalog write Geo. W. Brown & Son, Leon, Kan.—Advertisement.

Reed & Sons' Durocs.

J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan., have a fine herd of Durocs. The spring gilts and boars are coming unusually fast. They represent the most noted Duroc lines and are the large, easy feeding and prolific kind. The blood lines are Pathfinder, Great Sensa-

tion, Unecda High-Orion and Cherry King Orion. No better bred Durocs can be found anywhere. Right now is the best time to buy purebred hogs. All purebred livestock that carried real quality has been selling at high prices until recently. This fall and winter purebred livestock will be in demand and will bring good prices. Feed will be abundant and at reduced prices while livestock will be scarce. Farmers will prefer to feed the crops rather than market them. Most Kansas farmers have but few hogs and any will prefer because of past experiences or observation to build up their herd with purebreds. Right now is the time to buy hogs. Pre-election stagnation of business is holding all livestock prices at an abnormally low level such as always comes just preceding the presidential election, and as is always the case when the country is again saved as it is every four years, gets better. Right now, before hogs begin to rise in value, is the time to buy purebreds and if you like Durocs, remember J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan., have good ones. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Overstake Bros.' Pathfinder Pigs.

Most farmers who change from raising grade livestock to purebreds do so very gradually, so gradually that the process is too slow for their own good. When they have finally got into the purebred business with both feet the transition has been so much observed by fellow breeders in the same territory that little surprise is manifested at the good quality of the herds. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan., are two young men who formerly were in business along with the larger towns of Kansas and decided to sell out and farm and raise hogs. Shortly after beginning to raise hogs they decided to raise nothing but purebreds and their preference was the Duroc. The first purebreds they bought were good ones—the big type from popular families and their pig crop was exceptionally good. The pigs were culled close and new blood quality added to the herd. Today, Overstake Bros. have some of the best Durocs to be found in Kansas. Only recently did they start to advertise their surplus for sale. Their selling plan is to prepay express charges and in case of dissatisfaction on the part of the buyer to pay return charges and refund the money. During the summer and fall they have shipped spring gilts and boars right along and none have yet been returned. They now have in addition to a good lot of spring gilts and boars for sale, a litter by Pathfinder, the old Pathfinder, himself, and the litter is one of which the Overstake Bros. are justly proud. Pigs of this old boar are scarce and soon there will be no more pigs by him. In addition the Pathfinder litter they have added a yearling sow by Orion Great Sensation out of Orion Cherry King. They plan to show this sow and the Pathfinder litter at the Kansas National Stock Show this winter. The Overstake Bros. might sell a few of the Pathfinder pigs before that time. Buyers of purebred Durocs will do well to correspond with Overstake Bros. if they want to get some excellent Durocs. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Harper County at the Front.

Last October, Harper county breeders held their first annual sale in the new sales pavilion at Harper, Kan. Nothing extraordinary occurred, but the fact that purchasers and consignors were satisfied proved that the surplus of livestock in the county was of good quality and that the buyers appreciated the good qualities of the purebreds offered and were willing to pay the prices they were worth. This year, October 21, 28 and 29, the Harper county breeders again hold a sale that will have in it animals carrying equally as good quality and many cases better quality than last year's sale. October 29 there will be 50 Durocs sold. In this sale there will be found half sired by three of the Kansas grand champions, Caldwell's Big Bob, Big Bob's son and Columbus Vander, as well as many other boars that have locally made records for themselves as good breeders. October 28 (10 a. m.) 25 Holsteins sell. Quality of feed and the fact that these Holsteins are mostly close up springers should make these cattle very desirable to farmers wanting good well bred milk cows. October 27 there will be 50 Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns sell. Some of the very best Shorthorns in Kansas are to be found in Harper county and cattle from these herds will go into the Harper county association sale. October 29 there will be 50 Herefords sell. Splendid attractions are offered here as well and noticed if the reader will hunt up and read in recent issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze the special advertisements of some of the consignors to the Harper sale. Taking the Harper county association sale as a whole it is doubtful if in any other county in Kansas so large a number of real quality purebred livestock of so many different kinds can be assembled in sufficient numbers to justify a three day sale. It is perhaps too late to write for a

JERSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY COWS

For sale, six granddaughters of Onda Design, two bull calves, U. S. accredited herd. R. O. MCKEE, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS

Seantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding

JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS

For sale. Also purebred bull 4 years old. E. H. Knepper, R. 1, Broughton, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS.

Bulls, cows and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery. \$30 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

WAUKESHA COUNTY

\$25 graded. Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis. High rated Holstein and Guernsey calves.

Three Purebred Holstein Bull Calves

For Sale—Nicely marked and from heavy milkers. JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kansas

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

Griffing Dairy, R. 27, Topeka, Kansas

log, if not then write Secretary H. A. Anthony, Kan., for a catalog. The previous two issues of the Kansas Farmer and Breeze carry advertisements of this sale as well as advertisements of the consignors. Look up these advertisements and go to the sales. Don't forget—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, the 27, 28, 29.—Advertisement.

[illegible]

Shepherd's Herd Header Durocs.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., has been in the business of breeding Durocs for the past twenty years and has built up a herd that ranks among the very best to be found in Kansas and the southwest. It has not only taken many fine ribbons but Durocs from his herd have won him his state fairs and world's fairs as well as young pigs into other herds and their developed into prize winners on all the produced prize winning hogs. Shepherd has the quality in his herd that farm-owners and breeders are looking for and he has a large number to offer the buyer a selection of all kinds of good hogs at a price to select what he wants. He also has at the time some extra good boars for sale. There are two fine summer yearlings sired by Pathfinder Jr., and one out of Pathfinder Rose, the Shepherd sow that was first placed class at the state fair where there were three stretchy fall boars sired by Pathfinder Jr. out of Queen of Graduates. This second champion sow at both Kansas and Oklahoma fairs. In the spring place she has a fine lot of perhaps forty or more sired by Shepherd's Orion Senses sow, including the big Sensation boar that was showed at the Kansas fairs this season. All this boar measured right at 31 inches at 6 months. That makes him one of the very largest pigs for his age to be found in Kansas. There are several good ones sired by Pathfinder Jr. Some of these are full brothers to the sow that topped the Shepherd sale last February. There are three sired by King Orion and out of the Pathfinder Rose sow that was first runner-up show at the 1920 state fair, two fine ones by Orion Amplifier by Jack's Friend 7th and Orion King Lady, the first prize junior sow at the 1920 National swine show. These are all in the best of condition, not fat but well grown and all immuned against cholera and swine plague. Readers will note that these blood lines are among the best to be found in Duroedom and Shepherd is proud to have within the reach of the young breeder and farmer. Better blood cannot be obtained at any price. To those wishing a real boar that will pay to go to Shepherd's farm and look over his herd as at this time they can get good ones than he has ever had at any previous time. Mr. Shepherd has a few choice section chasers and hunters and a hog run right at home and he has a mate for the boar buyer a wonderful array of real fine headers and herd header prospects and you will need no go further for your boar. When writing or talking to Mr. Shepherd about the Durocs please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail at Chicago advertisement.

BY S. T. MOUSE -

Herd Bull Headquarters.

Herb Lookabaugh is advertising a great lot of young herd bulls for sale. If you want a list of these bulls from Mr. Lookabaugh, study their breeding, see how they represent and find out what their ancestors have done, and then see the bulls the buyers and the great cows that have produced them, you will find here the bull you have been looking for. A bull that you could ask for. Individuality of ancestors that are the basis of the guarantee that he will breed his kind of bull from one of the best known herds in America. A nationally advertised product that will help you in building up your herd. Write or calling on your Lookabaugh please mention this paper advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Cage County Shorthorn Sale.

Cage County Shorthorn breeders will have a lot of 50 head of selected bulls and calves on November 5 at the fair ground near Noh. Investigate these cattle and buy of them and in the Capper papers. There are all kinds of feed in the country and there is where to get some good corn to make some of that surplus and at same time to turn a big dividend on investment. This lot is made up of 32 males and 18 bulls. Write at once and get and mention Capper papers.

BY H. R. LEASE

Bargains in High Class Dueroes.

James L. Taylor of Olean, Mo., is offering a choice lot of richly bred Dueroes at such prices in order to reduce his stock. They are choice individuals, good in shape, rich cherry color and will please breeders wanting first class herd material. Look up his ad in this issue of KANSAS FARMER and Mail and Breeze and if interested get in touch with him at once. He will not last long.—Advertisement.

100 Selected Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Sale to be held at the farm adjoining the little city of

Grandview, Missouri, a suburb of Kansas City Tuesday, November 9

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS OF THE SALE: 10 daughters of King Segis Pontiac; 5 daughters of Joe Calamo Hengeryeld, the great show bull; 25 heifers of good lines of breeding selected for this sale on account of their superior individuality. All of the above bred to the senior herd sire, Imperial Rag Apple, whose dam was the world record heifer, Albino Josie. 30 cows either fresh or heavy springers, many with A. R. O. records. 20 heifer calves, daughters of Imperial Rag Apple. 10 young bulls of outstanding individuality by the senior herd sire. All ready for service.

Bear in mind—Sale at the farm at Grandview a short drive out from Kansas City. Sale headquarters at the Dixon Hotel, Kansas City. All parties coming from a distance come to hotel where conveyance will be provided to farm. Come early. First auto bus will leave at 8 A. M. All cattle tuberculin tested and sold with a 90 day retest privilege.

Write today for catalog to A. J. King, 12 East 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

A. J. King, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas.

We have sold our farms and will sell at private sale our entire herd of 80 head pure bred and registered cows, heifers and bulls. Bulls ready for service, \$100.00 to \$125.00 for quick sale.

Smith & Hughes
Route No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

**Closing Out Sale of my entire herd
of 60 head of High Grade and Reg-
istered Holstein Cows**

Wednesday, Oct. 27**Wednesday, Oct. 27**

Beginning at 10:00 o'clock

Lunch served on grounds; six miles southwest of Wichita, Kansas.

J. M. Leendertse, Owner

We have four 2-year-old heifers out of our former seed sire, son of King Segis, Pontiac, coming fresh this fall and winter, bred to our Konigin sire, and three yearling heifers by our Konigin sire and from Segis Pontic heifers. These heifers are all grades, the last of our grade herd, and are extra good stuff. Also three bluish cows and heifers; well bred and registered, coming fresh; we sell for the price of good grade cows. (They are 3-teats.) Bulls from calves to serviceable age from dusted dams up to records of 25 lbs. butter in seven days.

Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

On account of loss of barns and feeds by fire, I am offering for sale my entire herd of grade Holsteins, consisting of 30 head cows and 14 year-old heifers, bred for winter freshening. A good, straight, clean, healthy herd for immediate sale. Will price this herd, tuberculin tested, f. o. b. cars, East Aurora, N. Y., \$3,500. Act quick if you want them. References: First National Bank, Chanute, Kansas.

JAS. W. MAGEE, EAST AURORA, N. Y.

For Sale—70 high-grade northern Holstein cows, fresh and close springers; age 3 to 6 years; weight 1,200 to 1,400; T. B. tested; the milking kind. Come and see them; do not write.

HANNON BROS., OLATHE, KANSAS.

5 to 8 weeks old, \$35 each. Express paid by us. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection
Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Sale to be held in the new sale pavilion.

These cattle come from five of the good herds of this state. They are cattle that have been selected to keep but all of these consignors are going into the pure bred business and to make room are selling these choice dairy cattle.

They are all tuberculin tested, sold with a guarantee to be free from tuberculosis.

They are a most unusual lot of cattle, being large in size, of real dairy conformation, splendid udders and the larger part of them springers due in November and December. They are all bred to registered Holstein bulls except a few that are fresh now.

This is without doubt the greatest bunch of young cows ever assembled in one sale in this state.

Make your arrangements to attend. It is a real opportunity to buy dairy cows.

Salina has splendid shipping facilities, being located on four lines of railway, namely the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and the Salina Northern.

For full particulars concerning this sale write to

W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kansas

J. W. Johnson will represent Capper Farm Press at this sale

Won more prizes at the 1920 Colorado state fair than all other herds combined, including five champions and grand champions. Serviceable age bulls for sale by **Finderne Johanna Rue Valdessa**, a son of King Valdessa, a 44 pound bull out of a 31 pound three year old daughter of Finderne Pride Johanna Rue world's record three year old.

COLUMBINE HERD HOLSTEINS, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr., Bx 422, Colorado Springs, Colo. Spencer Penrose, Owner

For sale. Sons of Smithdale Alcartra
Pontiac, 20 A. R. O. daughters, one pro-
ducing son. Smithdale is from the same
cow as the sire of Tilly Alcartra.
Young, healthy, acclimated bulls from
22 lbs.

tested dams up to 33 lbs.
American Beet Sugar Co. Center Farm,
Lamar, Colorado.
G. L. Penley, Farm Superintendent.

Sire, a 31 pound son of Kerndyke Queen DeKol's Prince. 90 A. R. O. daughters. Dam, a 24.56 pound sister to the world's greatest dairy cow, Tilly Alcartra whose son sold for \$50,000. A dandy calf. Priced very reasonable.

McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

NOW



That Coupon is Worth \$2

on a Famous New Butterfly

More Than 175,000 New Butterfly Cream Separators Now in Use

How the COUPON Saves You \$2

By ordering direct from this advertisement you save all expense of catalogs, postage, letters and time. And we give you the benefit of this saving if you send the coupon below. Furthermore, isn't it better to have one of these big money-making machines to use instead of a catalog to read? Wouldn't you like to compare the New Butterfly with other Separators in your neighborhood regardless of price? Wouldn't you like to see just how much more cream you would save if you owned a Separator? We believe you would, so we send you a machine from our factory to try 30 days. Then if you decide you want to keep it the coupon counts the same as a \$2 payment. You take that much right off from our factory price on any size Separator you select. For example—if you choose a \$44 machine you have only \$42 left to pay in 12 easy payments or only \$3.50 a month. If you select the \$56 machine you will have only \$54 left to pay in 12 easy payments of only \$4.50 a month—and so on

The Coupon Makes First Payment And the Separator Itself Pays the Rest

You get the benefit of the great saving in time and work while the separator is paying for itself. After that the profit is all yours, and you own one of the best separators made—a steady profit producer the year 'round—a machine guaranteed a lifetime against all defects in material and workmanship and you won't feel the cost at all. If you decide to keep the separator we send you, you can pay by the month, or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as \$2 just the same. The important thing to do now is to send the coupon, whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan. We have shipped thousands of New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory to other farmers in your State on this liberal plan.

Pick Out the Size You Need

Order Direct From This Advertisement on Thirty Days' Trial. Use the Coupon.



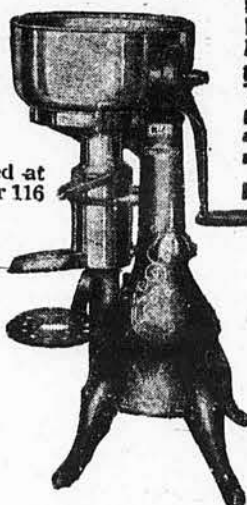
You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days in which to try the New Butterfly we send you before you decide to keep it. Every machine we build carries a written Lifetime Guarantee against defects in material and workmanship.

No. 2½—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour.

Price, \$44.00
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.50 a month for 12 months.

No. 3½—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour.

Price, \$56.00
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$4.50 a month for 12 months.



No. 4½—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$65. Terms: Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance, \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

No. 5½—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 600 lbs. or 300 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$74.00

Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$6.00 a month for 12 months.

No. 8—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 850 lbs. or 425 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$78.80
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$6.40 a month for 12 months.

It is Always Best—

to select a larger machine than you now need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember, the larger the capacity the less time it will take to do the work.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. MANUFACTURERS
2310 Marshall Blvd., Chicago

—But You Must Act NOW!

We will accept the coupon below the same as cash for full first payment of \$2 on any 1920 model New Butterfly Cream Separator. Don't send a single penny in advance. Just fill out the coupon telling us which size machine you want (see list below) and we will ship it for you to try 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much a New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you. You can see for yourself before you pay a cent how easily this great labor-saving, money-making machine will save enough extra cream to meet all the monthly payments before they are due.

In this way you won't feel the cost at all. You will have the Separator to use on your farm and your money in your pocket.

If at the end of 30 days' trial, you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense and we will pay the freight charges both ways. You don't risk a single penny.



No Discs to Clean

The New Butterfly is the easiest cleaned of all Cream Separators. It uses no discs—there are only 3 parts inside the bowl, all easy to wash. It is also very light running, bearings continually lubricated in oil. Free circular all about these and other improved features.

FREE COUPON

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2310 Marshall Blvd., Chicago
Gentlemen: Please ship me on 30 days' FREE TRIAL, in accordance with your offer in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breed.

I want one New Butterfly Cream Separator, size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.

I keep.....COWS.

I wish to buy on..... Terms.

Name.....

Shipping Point.....

State..... Post Office.....

Name of Your Bank.....