

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

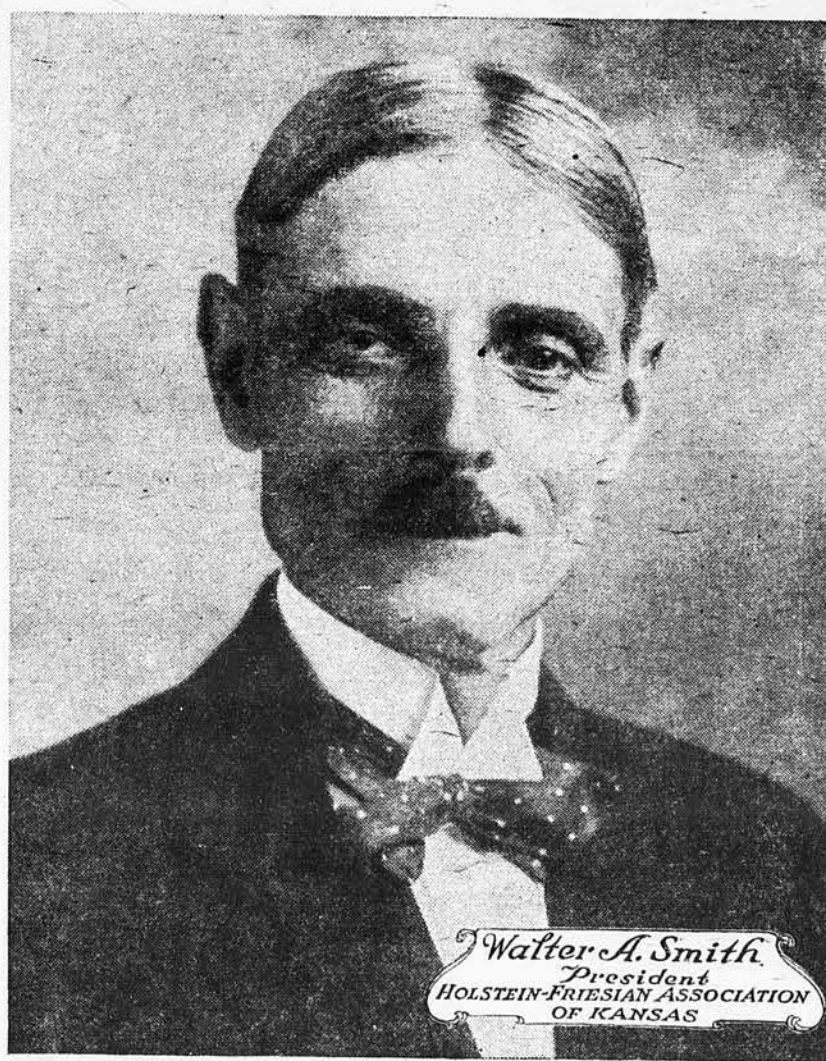
# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 58

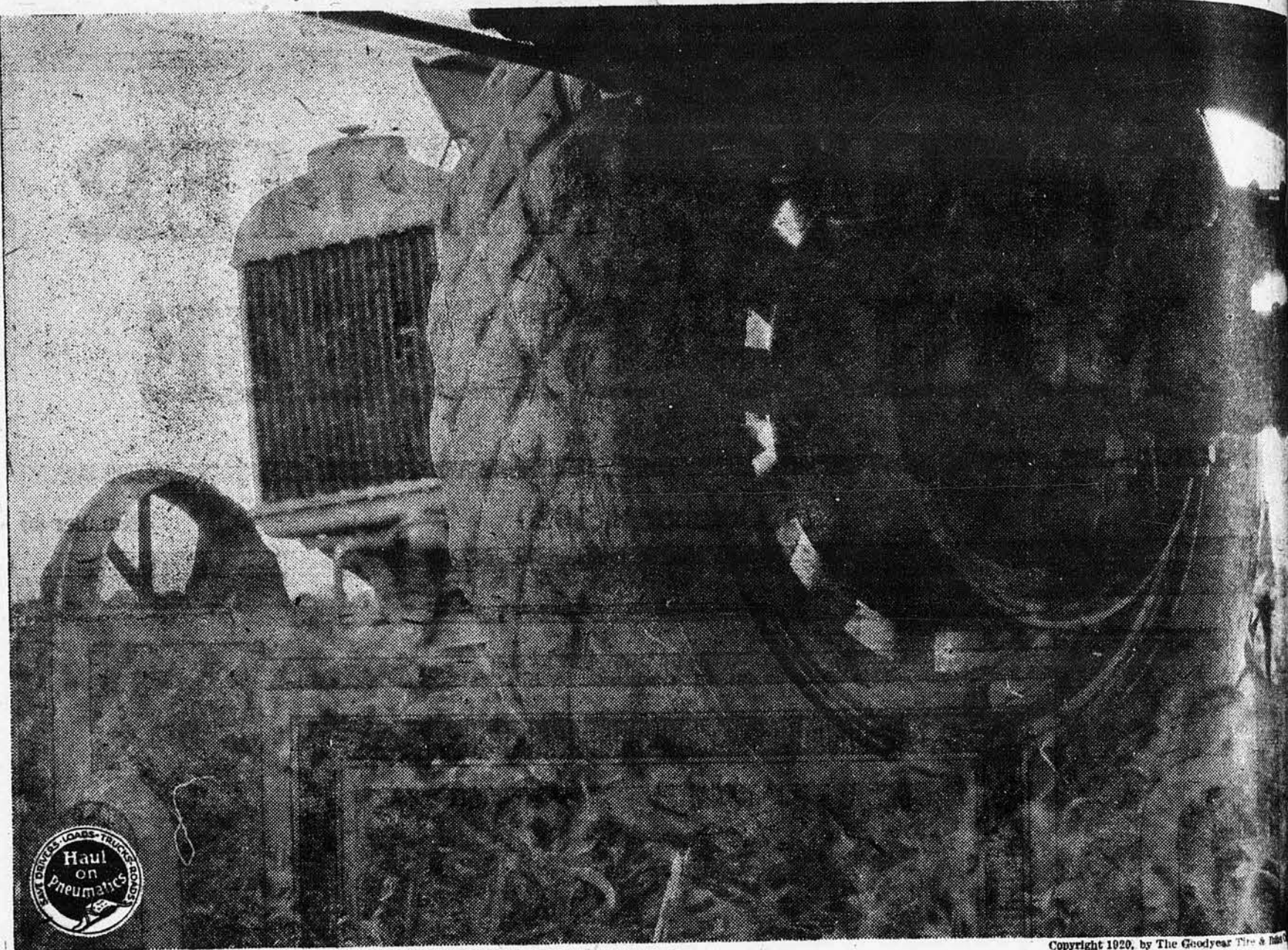
October 2, 1920

Number 40



Walter A. Smith  
President  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
OF KANSAS





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# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 58

October 2, 1920

No. 40

## Kansas State Fair Leads

*Many Excellent Exhibits of Farm Crops and Purebred Livestock Were on Display This Year at Hutchinson*

By G. C. Wheeler

KANSAS is one of the few states able to maintain and conduct successfully in different sections of the state, two big agricultural and livestock fairs. The Kansas State Fair held in Hutchinson last week was a record breaker in many respects. This fair is managed by a state board of fair managers selected from the membership of the Kansas state board of agriculture. Each year the appointments and facilities for staging a big fair at Hutchinson become more ample and convenient. The grounds are large enough to provide room for expansion. They are carefully laid off in streets and drives and cement walks have been laid on all of the important streets so visitors can go from building to building dry shod even in rainy weather. One who has been visiting the state fair since the purchase of the new grounds cannot fail to note the rapidity with which it is being put in condition to house a big fair and handle the crowds with due regard for comfort and convenience.

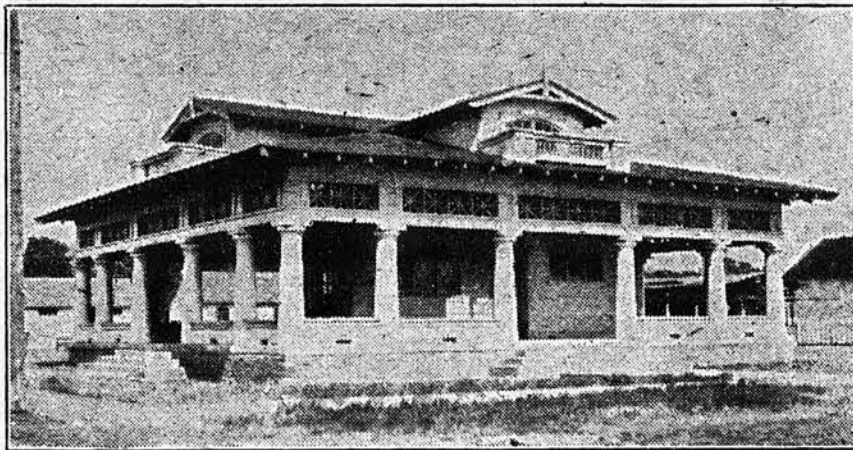
This year the imposing Ash street entrance first attracts the visitor's attention as he leaves the street car or automobile. The gateway is spanned by a big arch of brick flanked with offices for gate-keepers. There is plenty of room for enough turnstiles to handle a crowd of almost any size without the slightest congestion. A curved driveway from the street encircling a great bed of gorgeous flowers and plants permits automobiles to discharge passengers at the gate and pass quickly out of the way. At one side a street car loop handles the street car passengers and during the rush time the cars were unloading at the rate of about one every 2 minutes. More than 13,000 persons were handled by the street railway Tuesday evening and Wednesday forenoon. In addition there are other entrances thru which automobiles and vehicles may pass direct to other sections of the grounds.

### Farm Exhibits Need More Room

From the Ash street entrance which is the front door of the grounds the big brick agricultural hall is the most conspicuous building in the immediate back ground. When this building was ready for exhibits two years ago it was considered of ample size for housing the displays of agricultural products but this year it was so crowded that it was difficult to find enough room to properly handle the various products entered. One whole side of the building was devoted to the booths of collective county exhibits. There were 10 of these county exhibits, five of them from Eastern and Northern Kansas, these having also been displayed at Topeka the preceding week. The counties having exhibits were Douglas, Franklin, Jewell, Chase, and Jefferson counties from Eastern Kansas, Reno, Kiowa, Comanche and Meade from the south and southwest, and Gove county from the northwest. These southwest and western counties featured the grain sorghums and wheat, these crops being especially adapted to this section of the state. The southwest is the natural home of kafir and milo.

The first prize in the collective county exhibits was won by Jewell county. Franklin county won second place.

In the open classes there were at least 80 of the 10-head samples of kafir heads on the tables. Carl Snyder, of Topeka, assistant superintendent, said he had trouble to find places for the many farm crop exhibits entered. There were more than 30 of the bushel and half bushel exhibits of wheat and 70 or 80 of 10-ear samples of corn. One of the big agricultural prizes offered was in the acre corn contest, \$100 being the first prize. Five entries were in competition. It would seem that there would have



The Home of the Capper Publications at the Hutchinson State Fair was a Popular Place With all of the Visitors at the Big Kansas Exposition.

been a great many more in such a year as the present. Each entry was required to show a 50-ear sample from the contest acre and in addition, supply certified information as to yield and measurement of the land.

All of one end of the building was given over to exhibits from the Boys' and Girls' clubs, most of this space being devoted to the canning exhibits. The fruit display was not very large, most of it coming from Northeast Kansas, where the late freeze apparently did less damage to fruit than in other parts of the state.

One large section of the agricultural hall was given over to the educational exhibits of the Kansas State Agricultural college, showing the value of the extension work. "The 57 farm bureaus of Kansas with their 34,500 members make it possible for the eight extension de-

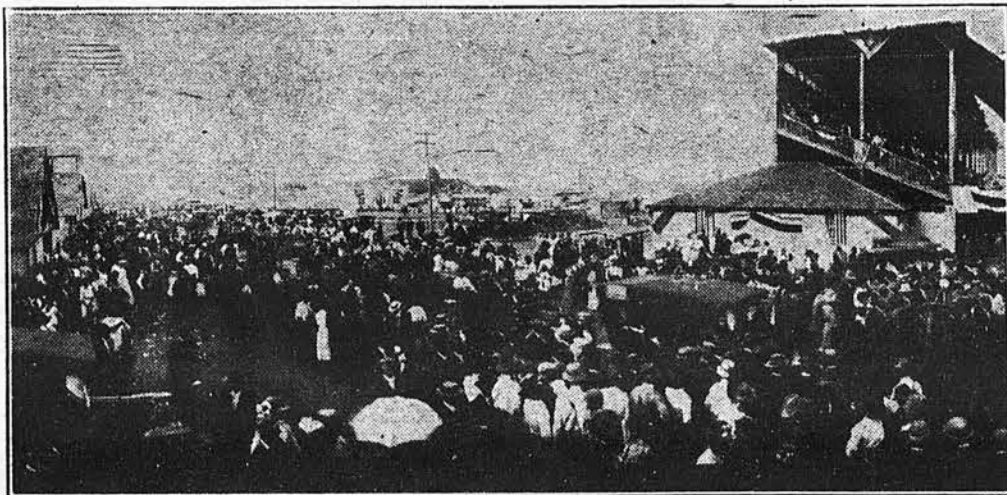
partments to render the farmers of Kansas the great service graphically shown in these exhibits," said E. G. Kelly, who had charge of the section for the extension division.

The location of the agricultural hall is most appropriate and most of the visitors coming in at the main entrance took the time to study the evidences of the state's agricultural wealth before going to other parts of the grounds. Those particularly interested in machinery in its many new applications to modern agriculture had but to step aside to the numerous displays of engines, tractors and the various equipment designed to make the individual farmer more efficient. "Fully a third more space was taken this year than last by agricultural farm machinery," said A. L. Sponsler.

The fair visitor specially interested in the livestock exhibits turned to the right from the agricultural hall and found himself on a street leading directly to the buildings in which all the cattle and hogs were housed. In the cattle section the \$40,000 brick judging pavilion at once attracted the attention of the visitors for this building has just been completed and was formally dedicated Tuesday morning when the stock judging began. In its big arena more than 100 feet long two or three classes of beef and dairy cattle were being shown almost constantly from 9:30 Tuesday morning until Wednesday evening when the judging program was completed. Across the street from the cattle barns there were exhibits of various kinds of equipment of special interest to livestock men such as silos, feed grinders, silage cutters, feed troughs and barn equipment. The hog and sheep barns are only a short distance from the cattle barns and located on the same street. A brick judging pavilion has also been built in which to show the hogs. All thru the week crowds of interested spectators passed thru the barns inspecting the livestock exhibits which were probably as good as any ever shown at the state fair.

### Races Attract Much Attention

The race track and grandstand attracted large crowds of fair visitors who liked to relax from their study of the many exhibits and watch the races and other amusements especially provided. Automobile races claimed the attention Tuesday afternoon and great was the excitement as the racing cars tore around the track. Music was provided by the Heringington Ladies Band and the Al Sweet New York Band and on one of the days of the fair four bands were on the grounds giving concerts afternoons and evenings. There were exhibition drills by a section of field artillery from Funston which was encamped on the grounds all the week. Then there were shows and amusements of all kinds on the Pike where the amusement seekers could go for recreation and excitement. While this section was crowded most of the time, no one could say that the educational features of the grounds were being neglected. A most popular building was the one in which the Better Baby contest was being staged. Educational health (Con. on Page 12).



Thousands of Persons Thronged the Pike and Drive-ways, and the Grandstand was Crowded With Interested Spectators Who Were Present Each Day.



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**F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor** **T. A. McNEAL, Editor**  
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# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE a page of the Wheat Growers Journal in which A. C. Bailey, Kansas state organizer of the Wheat Growers' association tells the purposes of the organization. The article is too long to be reproduced in full but the general outline of the plan is briefly set forth in the following: The association will establish a National Sales Agency and storage plants where farmers may store their wheat, paying a small fee to cover cost of maintaining the plants. The plants will be built and handled on the bonded warehouse plan so that if the farmer needs money before he sells his crop he may take his warehouse certificate on which he can borrow money at any of the banks, warehouse certificates being considered good security.

The National Sales Agency will have men selected by the locals at every shipping point who will receive the wheat for storage. The wheat growers are expected to pool their wheat whether stored on the farm or in the local elevators. The sale of the wheat will be placed in the hands of the National Sales Agency which will charge probably one-half cent per bushel for storage and a small commission for handling and selling the wheat.

The National Sales Agency will sell direct to the mills, exporters and breakfast-food men. The association is modeled somewhat after the Fruit Growers' and Cotton Growers' associations. I am in full sympathy with the advertised purposes of the association. It has seemed to me that the objects aimed at might be carried out by such organizations as the Farmers' Union but I am not particular about how they are carried into effect. What I desire to see is results.

## Revolutionizing the Farm

WE GENERALLY have enough of the "ego" in us to feel that when a principle we have studied and thought about a great deal and approved, is commended by others that we are getting sensible. For a good while as the readers of this paper know I have been to the best of my ability preaching the necessity for a revolution in farm methods. I have insisted that for the farmer merely to complain that he was getting the worst of the deal, and that middle men were hogging the profits that justly belonged to him, would get him nowhere.

I also have insisted in season and out of season that it was a waste of words to talk about "back to the farm" to the boys and girls who have gone to the cities. There is only one course to pursue that will stop the migration of the bright young men and young women from the farms to the cities and that is to make the farm as attractive financially and socially as the life in the cities and towns. It is not due to any "happen so" or to any natural perversity of human nature that the cities are growing out of proportion to the rural population. It is the result of a well defined biologic and economic law. These young men and young women go to the cities and towns because man is naturally a gregarious animal. He likes the society of his fellow men. He desires to be where there is life, opportunity for social pleasure; opportunity to match his wits with those of other men.

Neither is it true that he is seeking for evil associations. It is my candid judgment, despite all that has been written to the contrary, that the moral standards of the cities and towns are as high as the moral standards of the country. They are different, but my observation and experience leads me to the conclusion that the ideals of the city people are as high as those of the country dwellers.

Farming ought to be the most profitable and most attractive business in the world, for at least two reasons: one is that it is the most necessary business and the other is that it is or ought to be the most healthful. Then why is the population steadily drifting from the farms to the cities and towns? Because the most obvious economic and biologic laws have been disregarded. In every other line of manufacturing business, and farming is a great manufacturing business, the tendency has been

steadily toward concentration and corporate management. Modern business methods have worked wonders, but the farmers, the most essential manufacturers of all, still stick to the old outworn methods of individualism. They have organized, it is true, a good many societies, such as the Grange, and the Farmers' Unions, but while the supposed purpose of these organizations is to get the farmers to work together, they have as yet accomplished comparatively little as it seems to me in the way of bringing about the same kind of efficient management and concentration that has made the great corporations so successful.

As a rule each farmer still undertakes to farm his own land independently of his neighbors. He has his own machinery such as he is able to buy. He depends on his individual credit to get what capital he needs in running his business. He hires help when he can get it and when he cannot, he cuts down his production to what he can do himself and lets the rest of his plant, that is his farm, lie idle and unproductive. In spite of long hours of labor he finds it difficult to harvest his crop for want of labor and finally worn out with toil, his children gone, his wife also worn out with bearing her share of the burden, he decides to rent the farm and move to town. That means another tract of land put into the hands of a renter, who can command less capital than the farm owner and who has no personal interest in keeping up the fertility of the farm he rents. As a result the depletion of the farm fertility goes on faster than ever and the sum total of production is decreased.

I have been insisting that the solution of the problem lies in taking a leaf from the experience of successful corporations and applying the lesson to the business of the farm.

I am just now in receipt of the September issue of the "Americas," published by the National City Bank of New York. The leading article is headed, "America Must Devise a More Efficient and Definite Farm Policy." From this article I quote the following: "It may as well be admitted that there is little about the average farm to attract the worker to it, either as a laborer, a tenant, or, if he possesses sufficient means, as a proprietor. There is no 'lure of the land.' A well paid mechanic living in the average American town, with good schools for his children, theaters and moving picture shows, paved streets, running water, electric lights and gas in his house, would scorn the idea of giving it up to take a job in the country for any of the reasons commonly given by city people, who write in rhapsodic vein about the call of the soil. Under present conditions there is no call of the soil, or if heard, the average auditor turns a deaf ear. The problem is not economic but social. Man is a gregarious creature and likes to be with his fellows. Farming up to this time has been such an isolated affair that for all ordinary purposes the worker and his family, if he has one, are almost entirely cut off from contact with the everyday life of the town. Distance, hours of labor, lack of transportation and various other factors combine to keep the man on the farm at home after his day's work is over, while his fellow workers in town have access to many forms of entertainment and relaxation denied him."

Then the writer proceeds to propose a remedy: "If the workers will not go to the farms, the logical course to be undertaken is to bring the farms to the workers, that is, permit them to live in town and partake of its benefits while at the same time doing a stated day's work on the land. . . . In New York City, where more wage workers are employed than anywhere else in the world, it is safe to say that the average worker spends at least 30 minutes in getting to his work and the same period at night in returning home. In the average American town in an agricultural district, the same amount of time would get farm workers from their homes in town to the land on which they were employed."

This writer has gotten a part but only a part of the big idea. He proposes to apply corporate methods to the farming business to which I agree but he still has the capitalistic

idea of absentee land owners who will provide the capital to run the corporation farm and hire the laborers to work it. This takes away the one thing upon which I am everlastingly insistent and that is that the workers should own the lands they till. I do not mean that they should own particular tracts of land but they should have an interest in all the land owned and operated by the corporation. I would oppose as strongly as I could the idea of turning the lands of the country over to corporation syndicates controlled by a few multimillionaires, but I advocate as progressive and practicable a co-operative organization managed according to the most modern and approved methods, but owned and controlled by the workers themselves.

Let me again outline briefly how it would operate. There would be, let us assume, a body of land 20 miles square. Farmed as it should be, with the most intelligent and scientific management possible to obtain, it would sustain in comfort 16,000 persons. These would live in a modern, up-to-date little city situated in the center of the land. Well paved roads would lead out from the town to all parts of the land and the workers would be transported to and from their work in comfortable motor busses morning and evening. No worker would have to travel a greater distance than 9 miles and with motor vehicles and good roads, the journey each way could easily be accomplished in 30 minutes.

The corporation would be capitalized for sufficient to cover the cost of the land, improvements, implements, livestock, houses and other necessary buildings in the town and also sufficient to provide working capital for the enterprise. This stock would be held by the workers and it would be a requirement that each worker should be the owner of some of this capital. The business of the corporation would not only be to farm the land in the most scientific and efficient manner, but also to convert the raw product into the finished product. In order to do this there would be packing houses, flour mills, canning factories, tanneries, woolen mills and cotton mills. In short each of these corporation farms would be a complete producing and manufacturing unit.

In order to prevent the control of the corporation going into the hands of a few, each stockholder would be given one vote in the selection of a board of directors and no more, regardless of the amount of his stock. In case a stockholder desired to quit the corporation he would be required either to sell his stock to some other worker or sell it to the corporation, in which case it would be held in the treasury until sold to a worker.

Under this plan would be combined the advantages of scientific and efficient management, the elimination of the present great cost added to the cost of production and loaded on the ultimate consumers; the advantage of social life in a city of moderate size and the ownership of the soil by the workers themselves.

## The Epidemic of Lawlessness

LAWLESSNESS seems to be epidemic. Most grow in numbers, frequency and violence. Murder is so common as scarcely to excite comment. Robbery seems to have become a reasonably safe and profitable vocation.

Court drags on interminably while lawyers wrangle over trifles and criminals mock at the impotent legal machinery set up supposedly to protect lives and property.

What is the trouble? Is our civilization breaking down? Are we headed toward political and moral bankruptcy? I think not. I think there is plenty of intelligence, integrity and patriotism to save the country, but I also think that there is need of change in the current of public thought and a revival of the simple virtues which constitute the real strength of any nation and which are absolutely essential to the growth and safety of a republic. While I am in favor of a more vigorous enforcement of law and a vastly more effective punishment of law breakers, do not for a moment believe that our civilization can be saved by statutes against crime or the club of the policeman. As a matter of fact we ought to have a civilization in



which the club of the policeman would be unnecessary and a jail or penitentiary an anachronism. Every criminal court; every handcuff and shackle; every jail and penitentiary is a confession of the inherent weakness of our civilization; an arraignment of our educational system.

No man is a good citizen who refrains from injuring his fellow man only thru fear of the law and the punishment prescribed by statute. If we are to save our civilization we must begin at the cradle and teach every boy and every girl that there is greater happiness and greater profit in being decent and honest and helpful than in being a criminal.

We must change the rule of business and substitute altruism for narrow selfishness. Society is staggering under its load of inefficiency, stupidity and selfishness. To an increasing number getting something for nothing seems to be the chief end of man. Production lags while the cost of living mounts to a higher and higher altitude despite Congressional resolutions and expensive investigation. There is abundance of virtue in this country to save the situation if it only can be properly organized and directed. Will it be so organized and directed? Who knows?

## The Tax Amendment

I LEARN that there is considerable opposition to the adoption of the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to finance and taxation. I have printed this proposed amendment before, but in order that the minds of the readers of this paper may be refreshed, I here quote it again:

Sec. 1. The legislature shall have power to establish and maintain a just and equitable system for raising state and local revenue and may classify the subjects of taxation in order to secure a just return therefrom and may exempt property when the public welfare will be benefited thereby; but all property used exclusively for state, county, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least \$200 for each family shall be exempted from taxation.

The wording of the constitution at present providing for taxation is as follows:

The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes and personal property to the amount of at least \$200 for each family shall be exempted from taxation.

The difference as will be seen is that if the proposed amendment carries, the legislature will have the right to classify property for taxation and may exempt property from taxation when the public welfare will be benefited thereby. I wish to discuss this very frankly and to state just what objections are urged to the adoption of the amendment as I understand.

I think almost the entire objection is to that part of the amendment which permits the legislature to exempt property from taxation when it is in the interest of the public welfare. The objectors believe that this will give the banks and other moneyed interests the opportunity to escape taxation entirely and load the entire burden on real estate. If I believed this would be the result of the adoption of the amendment I would oppose it myself. As I do not happen to be a banker or money lender or the owner of real estate mortgages I have no selfish interest in seeing such property exempted from taxation. In fact I will not be personally affected by either the adoption or defeat of the proposed amendment and therefore have no selfish interest in the matter.

I do, however, know that under our present system a great deal of personal property escapes taxation entirely. I do know that under our present system the farmer who happens to be in debt is compelled to pay more than his just share of taxes and I know that this injustice will continue under our constitution as it is now. I assume that there will continue to be, as there has always been a sufficient number of farmer members of the legislature either to control absolutely both houses or one house; or in any event enough to prevent legislation such as the opponents of the proposed amendment fear.

I am of the opinion that a proper classification of property will not only result in the collection of more taxes without increasing the rate of taxation, but will do away with the injustices that exist. The objection to the amendment is based on the assumption that the farmer members of the legislature will be either dishonest or a lot of dubs without sense enough to protect themselves or the interests of the people they represent. I know from past experience and observation that this will not be the case. The very fact that the language of the constitution is changed, as it will be if the amendment is adopted, will tend to make the farmer members more watchful about their own interests.

Just by way of illustration of what may be accomplished under the amendment. A much

larger share of the cost of building the roads of the state might be borne by the automotive vehicles and that too without placing much if any heavier burden on the honest automobile owner; if he is not honest then certainly none of us ought to have any sympathy with him. A recording tax on mortgages could be collected that would yield a large revenue and which would bear equally on the mortgages taken by non-residents of the state as well as to resident money lenders. It will be recalled that such a law as that has been declared unconstitutional under our present constitution.

It would be possible to tax the owner of a mortgaged farm on his equity instead of as now on the total value of the land. I am strongly in favor of this proposed amendment and hope it will carry.

The following communication seems to me to present in as concrete form as I have seen anywhere, the objections to the proposed amendment and because I want to see both sides presented I give it space.

If the tax amendment carries, we may expect a classification of property for taxation purposes, that some classes may get lower rates of taxation than other classes.

It is asserted that a large portion of intangibles as money, notes and bonds escape taxation thru false returns of owners, but if they were given a lower rate, say one-fourth of rate on land, they would be good and give in their property correctly. That sounds well, doesn't it? It is purely an expedient and a sorry expedient at that. Anyhow the amount of intangibles escaping taxation may be overestimated. For example, why do 3 1/2 per cent non-taxable liberty bonds sell materially higher on the market than 4 1/2 per cent bonds whose interest may be taxed after reaching a certain amount, if such property is not generally given in?

It is also asserted that improvements on real estate should have a low rate or be exempted to avoid penalizing improvements. As a matter of fact a property tax must penalize thrift and intelligent effort whether we accumulate land, livestock, factories, railroads or improvements on real estate. Why exempt one class at the expense of the other classes?

And again it is asserted that we could correct double taxation in case buyers of land make only part payment. That the tax on mortgage note is shifted to borrower. But just what taxes are not shifted and re-shifted? Certainly taxes on railroads, factories and merchandise are shifted. Shall we exempt such taxes because they are shifted?

The remedy proposed is to remove the tax from the lender's note. Trusting that benefit may leak thru to the borrower.

All agree that real estate would get the highest rate, it doesn't need a low rate to "bring it out," and if this tax could not be shifted, additional burdens would tax the value out of land.

Such a tax system would divert investments from productive industry, as agriculture, to investments in notes and bonds which is not a healthy tendency. Any legislation that favors one industry at the expense of others should be avoided.

The clause in question, "The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation," is a safeguard against juggling of rates and is not outgrown and should not be repealed until there is a clear-cut remedy well understood and generally approved by the taxpayers.

Olivet, Kan.

F. B. NILES.

## Hitting the Sheep Farmer Hard

THIS IS the story of a young Shawnee county farmer, Noble Garrett, of Wakarusa, who after coming back from France, where he served for some 18 months, decided to take a chance with sheep. He invested \$5,000 in 500 sheep, mostly ewes, for which he paid \$10 a head. It looked like good business, but the young man has discovered that appearances are sometimes mighty deceitful. On September 22 he shipped a car load of sheep to Kansas City, 150 head in all, 103 ewes and good ones, the rest of the car load lambs. Here is a transcript of his returns:

One hundred and three ewes; average weight, 79 1/2 pounds; price \$3 a hundredweight; average price a head \$2.38.

Thirty-two lambs; average weight 40 pounds; price \$7 a hundredweight; average price a head \$2.97.

Twenty-four lambs; average weight 39 1/2 pounds; price \$4; average price a head \$3.59.

Total for car \$379.20; an average of \$2.39 a head.

Out of this, however, Mr. Garrett had to pay freight, yardage commission and war tax, \$62.02, leaving him net for the car of sheep, \$317.18, or an average of a trifle less than \$2 a head. It is not necessary to say that Mr. Garrett is in the hole and pretty deep considering the amount of his investment. He still has his wool clip but cannot dispose of it at any price.

Meantime the people in town who eat lamb chops pay 45 cents a pound and the people who buy woolen clothing still find the price of a good, well not very good suit either, around \$60 or more.

There seems to Mr. Garrett and other sheep raisers to be a most remarkable gap between the prices received by them and the prices paid for their product by the ultimate consumer.

Mr. Garrett does not pretend to be a profound student of economics. He does not pretend to understand the reasons for prices either to the consumer or to the producer; but he does know that somewhere there is something radically wrong with our system of distribution. He

does know that there can be no reasonable relation between 4 cents or even 7 cents a pound for his lambs and 45 cents a pound for lamb chops at the city meat market.

He does not pretend to know a great deal about the science of finance but he is not able to understand why woolen goods should be so abnormally high when he cannot get more than 10 cents a pound for his wool and has no market even at that.

One thing he does know, however, as well as if he had studied finance and the science of economics for 20 years, and that is that he has lost heavily in the sheep business and that he doesn't intend to go on losing money. He has about made up his mind to quit producing any more than is necessary to supply his own needs. That means that his farm will not produce for some time to come, one half of what it is capable of producing. What is true of this young man is true of many thousands of other farmers.

Now it is difficult to see this young man or any other hard working man lose the fruit of his toil, but after all that is not the most serious phase of the situation. If the farmers quit producing at this time when the world needs all the production possible, the result will certainly be a most serious industrial disturbance in the not very distant future. But suppose that you were in the place of Noble Garrett, what would you do? Would you not do just about as he intends to do? You probably would quit producing beyond your own individual needs.

What is the remedy? There are a few basic facts that will be admitted without much if any argument: one is that taking the world in general there is a great shortage of production. True the crops this year in the United States are unusually abundant but even at that the world will not be well supplied. The second fact as shown by the experience of Noble Garrett and other farmers, is that the farmer's returns are not what they ought to be considering the cost to the consumer and the cost of production.

I am of the opinion that the ultimate solution of the problem is co-operative production and co-operative marketing of farm products by the farmers themselves; but the trouble is that remedy cannot be put into operation soon enough to save a good many farmers nor to save the consumers from having to pay outrageous prices for what they eat and wear.

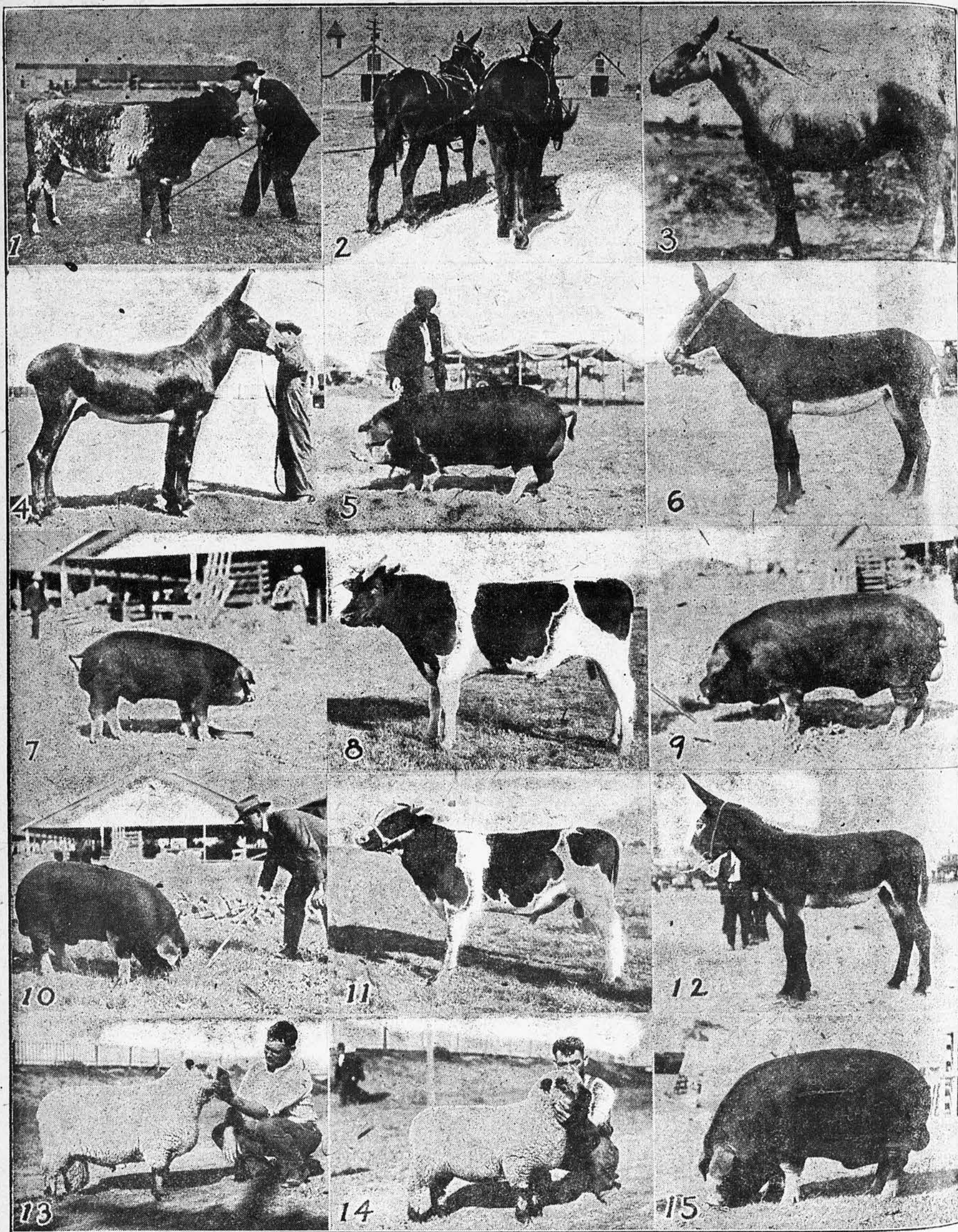
## A Few Storiottes

A FORMER Kansas man, now dead, wore false teeth for many years. For some reason he never seemed to be able to get a set of false teeth that fitted him. They were almost constantly falling down and sometimes flying out of his mouth entirely, especially when he undertook to make a speech. The story was told of him that he always carried two sets of teeth, one set in his mouth and the other in his pocket. When making a speech if his teeth happened to fly out he would deftly catch them with one hand and with equal dexterity slip the other set, which he held in his other hand, into his mouth without interfering with the flow of his speech. It was claimed that he had a record of only missing one catch out of 100 throws. That time he happened to be looking up when his teeth flew out and overthrew his catching hand. He made a jump for the teeth as they flew thru the air, but missed them by about 2 inches. It embarrassed him a great deal to fumble this way but he never let it happen again. Afterward one of his daughters married a dentist and as the story goes, he had his son-in-law make him up a satchel full of sets of false teeth so that when he traveled he was certain to have a supply on hand.

William Spivens lives in a neighborhood in Western Kansas. He has lived there since the country was first settled. Bill, as he is commonly called, says that he has seen the country where he lives filled up and emptied at least four different times and expects to see another exodus before he dies. So far as he is concerned he says the country suits him all right no matter how hot or how cold, or how wet or how dry. He has become so acclimated that he is ready for anything. He says that he never really got awful tired of the climate but once. That was the driest year he ever saw. One of his neighbors had always been a great tobacco chewer. One day he came to Bill's house utterly discouraged and disgusted and declared that he just naturally wasn't going to stay in the goldurned country no longer. "What's bitin' you now?" asked Bill.

The man spit a chew of tobacco out of his mouth in disgust. "See that tobacco?" he said. "Yes, I see it," said Bill, "what's the matter with it?" "Why don't you see," said the chewer, "that it's as dry as powder? An' I been chewin' on it for more than an hour. When the country gets so durned dry that a feller can't raise spit enough to moisten a chew of tobacco, I say it's time to quit. I'm headin' for old Missouri tomorrow."





### Kansas Winners at the Kansas State Fair Held in Hutchinson

1—Pleasant Airdrie, Shorthorn Sixth Prize Senior Heifer Calf, H. B. Gaeddert, Rice County. 2—Champion Team of Mules, Sired by Kansas Chief, H. T. Hine-  
man & Sons, Lane County. 3—Mattie, Percheron, Third Prize Mare, J. F. Steel, Rawlins County. 4—Great Western, Champion Jack, H. T. Hine-  
man & Sons, Lane County. 5—Ranch Special, Poland China, First Prize, Junior Yearling Boar, Deming Ranch, Labette County. 6—Sister Mary, First Prize 3-Year-Old Jennet, J. S. Cantwell,  
Rice County. 7—Longfellow, Poland China, First Prize Junior Boar Pig, H. S. Hayman, Formoso, Jewell County. 8—Sir Anggie Korndyke Mead Goodins, Hol-  
stein, Sixth Prize Senior Yearling, High Brothers & McKnight, Sedgwick County. 9—B's Big Buster, Poland China, First Prize Senior Yearling, Willis &  
Blough, Lyon County. 10—Columbus Wonder 2d, Poland China, Junior Champion Senior Pig, Mark Lewis, Sumner County. 11—King Johanna Pontiac  
Ormsby, Holstein, Fourth Prize Senior Bull Calf, B. R. Gosney, Sedgwick County. 12—Miss Lady Chief, First Prize Yearling Jennet, A. W. Ahlfeldt, Lane  
County. 13—Shropshire Grand Champion Ram, Kansas State Agricultural College, Riley County. 14—Shropshire, Second Prize Aged Ewe, Gillmore & Magne,  
Marion County. 15—Columbus Wonder, Poland China Grand Champion Boar, Olivier & Sons, Harper County.



# Away With Grade Crossings

A Big Loss of Life and Considerable Property Damage are Caused Every Year in the Middle West by Carelessness

By H. Colin Campbell

IN MOST of our cities the grade crossing of the highway with railroad is recognized as a serious menace to life and property. Railroads and municipalities, jointly and singly, have in recent years spent millions of dollars to eliminate the danger of the grade crossing by separating the highway and the railroad. In most busy cities the railroads have recognized the profit of grade crossing elimination even in the face of what may seem almost prohibitive expense, because of the consequent ending of claims for loss of life and property damage resulting from accidents on the crossing where highway and railroad are at the same grade.

## Don't Take Any Chances

Bad as conditions are at city highway grade crossings with railroads, they are even worse in the country. How much worse depends upon surrounding conditions and the lay of the land, and they therefore vary widely in the degree of risk to those who must regularly expose themselves to their dangers. Such crossings may, however, be classified under two fairly distinct types. The first consists of highway and railroad intersections, whether oblique or at right angles, where the view of the railroad track is unobstructed both to the left and right for a considerable distance.

This is apparently the safest form of grade intersection and it is, indeed, strange that it is not safe in fact as well as in appearance. Except at night when the distance of locomotive or electric-car headlights is hard to estimate correctly, it would seem that no one should be injured at such a crossing. Nevertheless, the toll of lives taken by such open intersections is astonishingly large. Their apparent safety leads many persons to take a chance. Frequently has it proved a last chance. There is no satisfaction in extending this condition to the characteristic heedlessness of our people or the American trait of trusting to luck.

Warning signs and signal bells soon are relegated to the commonplace, which fails to attract attention and

deliver its intended message. As one approaches some of these danger spots on many of our highways much ingenuity has been displayed in the grewsome signs or warnings posted for the reckless driver. One of the latest of such signs may be seen on a California highway and bears the blunt statement that "Fools Become Angels At Railroad Crossings." Of course, we understand that not everyone leaving this sphere is supposed to have the same destination, but there is no use denying that the message above quoted is well intended and forceful.

With the greater increased mileage of highly improved roads and the still greater mileage of them to come when the many millions of road funds now available have been spent, it is evident that the highways are going to be tried out by a still larger number of reckless drivers than have frequented them in the past. Even the change in vehicles has added to the highway grade crossing danger. Many a driver of an automobile has thought he could beat the oncoming train to it, but the race was "to the death."

Another classification of rural highway crossings with railroads at grade may be made to include those at which

the view either to left or right, or perhaps in both directions, is obstructed by bushes, trees, buildings or hills. It is this kind of intersection which causes the locomotive engineer to insist in court that he applied the air brakes and held down the whistle cord. In the country the intersection of the highway with the railroad cannot practically be guarded by a watchman such as is stationed at railroad crossings in city streets. The lonely crossing signs, invisible at night and erected by well intentioned railroads, are the only safety devices and it is regrettable that even in the daytime neither these nor other silent warning signals cause many to stop, look and listen. That is not the American way.

Many rural intersections, unless in the prairie states, are approached by grades either up or down. The crossings themselves are frequently in poor condition. This, and not blind chance, accounts for the fact, so often recorded in the newspapers that the automobile driver's engine "went dead on the track" and thus made disaster certain. Crossing a railroad track is thus seen to be something of an adventure.

The grade crossing, tho a regrettable

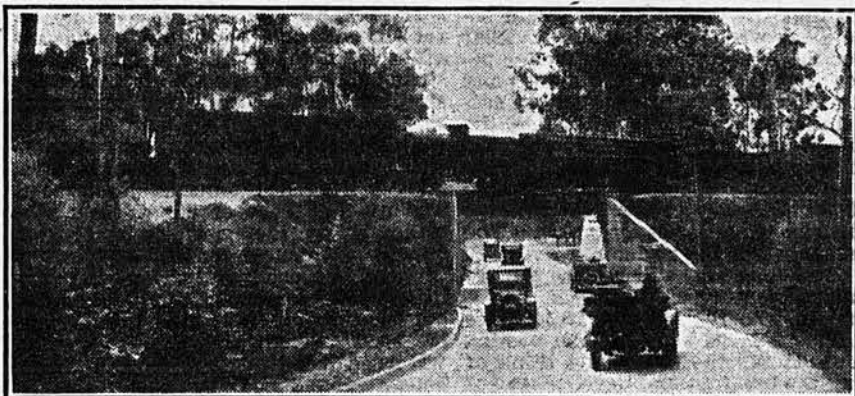
survival of pioneer conditions, is still with us. It is necessary, therefore, to give thought to its effect on the country's welfare and progress. In brief, how expensive is it? In the first place, it results in a loss of valuable time. To delay one busy man or one loaded truck 5 minutes a day is apparently no cause for deep concern. But to delay the entire street and highway traffic of a state or a nation means a bill of expense that would, in a comparatively few years, pay for the elimination of its cause.

The grade crossing occasions, also, a direct loss not only in time but in money. It is becoming more generally recognized that the health and life of the individual citizen is of great financial value to his nation—the welfare of one man and of one business enterprise has its effect on the welfare of every man and of every business. The country must pay a heavy charge for allowing its grade intersections to exist—and there is a growing suspicion that they are not worth it.

## Make Traffic Safe

Safety first means not that the speed of highway traffic shall be materially reduced, but rather that the traffic itself shall be far better safeguarded. This will be attained only when the highway and the railway are no longer a source of mutual delay and danger. Motor traffic, already extensive, is increasing daily, but its great value to the commerce of the nation cannot be fully realized unless it may safely proceed at a reasonably high rate of speed. Doing away with the present interference between the railway train and the horse-drawn and motor vehicles will remove the only remaining serious objections to high-speed highway transportation.

If our highway systems are to be in truth "systems" rather than a checker-board of good roads and dangerous obstacles; if the lives of those who use the highways are worth safeguarding all of the way rather than merely part of the way; if, in brief, traffic conditions are to be modernized, the elimination of the present dangerous grade crossings of roadways is imperative.



A Crossing That is Safe and Sane; a Considerable Effort Will be Made in the Elimination of Grade Crossings in the Future.

# Why Not Larger Profits?

Co-operation is Bringing Better Returns to the Food Producers of the Country and also Developing More Efficient Methods

By F. B. Nichols

FARM PROFITS in Kansas can be increased by a better application of good business methods.

If all of the state were using the well demonstrated principles of good business management which have been well worked out in some communities which are leading in co-operation, the farming business would have an income several million dollars a year larger.

This astonishing growth of rural co-operation is perhaps the most hopeful thing in the agriculture of the state; it indicates better things in the "New Day" which is just at hand. There certainly is a need for this. In a recent meeting of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation during the state fair at Sedalia, Chester H. Gray, secretary, said: "The real rural tragedy is not poor rural schools or poor rural roads, but that the farmer is not able to retain a just portion of the wealth he produces." How true this is! Always, thru the ages, he has bought and sold at the other man's price.

And he will continue to do this until a powerful national organization is developed. The progress of the American Farm Bureau Federation is the most encouraging tendency along this line which the country has seen; there is every indication that the dreams of its founders will come true. Of course,

the machinery is not working perfectly in every case yet. Where is the great national organization in any line that got under way without some lost motion? But the basic need for it is realized, and it is doing much to help it over the rough places. As Paul B. Naylor said at the Sedalia meeting, "production will never solve the farmer's problem; he must own and control his own business."

Kansas farmers should take a just pride in the fact that the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation is helping the national organization in developing pep. In Charles R. Weeks, the secretary, it has obtained a man who has made great progress in perfecting a real organization, and a huge increase in the membership and power of the federation is expected in the coming year.

You doubtless have noticed that the American Farm Bureau Federation is going ahead with a proper appreciation of the great fundamental problems of marketing and distribution; it has no queer recipes to cure all of the ills of mankind, which is more than can be said for some of the farmers' organizations of the past, which arose, flourished for a brief time and died. Indeed, the business of agriculture has

more information at its command today than ever, largely thru the work of the efficient, co-operative associations, and the Bureaus of Markets, Crop Estimates and Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture. These bureaus, by the way, need much larger appropriations, to allow them to expand their work into new fields.

The co-operative effort is much larger in Kansas than is realized generally; there are several hundred associations of considerable strength. A list of these has been prepared by the department of rural economics of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and every person who sees this is amazed at its length. But we need a more general application of the principles which these trail blazers have worked out.

This new movement can come in the fullest degree only when the producers are all alive to the need for community, state and national progress in co-operation. Of course, much satisfaction should be taken in the progress which has been made. There is no question but what among the farmers generally in this state there is a general appreciation of the fact that the economic problems of agriculture are much more

serious than those of production. There is far more keen thinking along the lines of marketing and distribution than there ever has been before.

Distribution problems change from day to day; the increase in freight rates, at the same time that motor transportation is developing so rapidly, is going to have a big influence in the sale of farm products in the near future. This is especially true with dairy, fruit and truck products—it is commonly believed that trucks will take a big part in the hauling of freight which does not have to go more than 50 miles. Actually farm products in some cases, and livestock especially, are being hauled farther than that now.

And don't forget that poor rural roads will become less and less of a serious factor in the hauling of farm products as the years go on. The roads of Kansas are in the best condition today they have ever been, and the hard-surfacing campaign is making excellent progress. Many students of this problem believe that Kansas is going as rapidly as it should in the application of surface material, considering the high cost of materials and labor. A much larger mileage will be made into 365-day roads next season, and in many cases the grading has been done this year, which is a desirable thing, as it needs time to settle.



# Farming in Western Kansas

## Hereford Cattle and Wheat Prove Profitable

BY G. C. WHEELER

TWO SILOS 20 feet in diameter and 60 feet high near the Ocean-to-Ocean highway and the Rock Island railroad a few miles west of Rexford in Thomas county arouse the wonder of the tourist. Nearby on the railroad is seen a neat office building finished in cement stucco, a 40,000-bushel capacity grain elevator, and a big machinery shed in which are now stored 13,000 bushels of last year's wheat. These buildings are on the Foster Farms comprising more than 20,000 acres in Thomas and Sherman counties. This year 9,000 acres of wheat averaging about 17 bushels to the acre, were harvested.

### The Big Foster Farm

Faith in Western Kansas and a determination to prevent the country from going backward agriculturally made the founder of the Foster Lumber Company, owner of this land. Farmers of that section well remember the gloom and discouragement following the blowing out of hundreds of acres of crops some eight or 10 years ago. Only by a wide spread co-operative effort involving the listing of strips across whole sections and townships was the drifting of the soil checked. Following tillage methods, which will prevent soil from blowing is a necessity where the wind can sweep across wide areas without interruption. When discouraged farmers insisted on selling out Mr. Foster began buying the land offered, not for speculative purposes but because he had faith in the future and did not desire Western Kansas to become a by-word to the world. No where have I visited a large farm showing greater evidence of good practical business management than is found on Foster Farms. Fred Welter, the manager of the Foster Farms, is a real student of Western Kansas conditions and his methods reflect his knowledge and experience.

### Systematic Methods Brought Success

System is a feature of the management of this big farm. It was just before harvest and 20 or more headers, 16 binders, three steam tractors, two small gas tractors, two large gas tractors, eight corn binders and other machinery, every single piece bearing a number, were assembled at the thoroughly equipped machine and repair shop the day of my visit. A skilled mechanic is in charge of this shop and all machinery is kept in good repair.

About 40 men are regularly employed on this farm and a great deal of work is done by contract. This force was doubled during harvest. Convenient boarding places are provided on various sections of the farm. Only male cooks are employed. Comfortable cottages are provided for married employees.

### Advocates Diversified Farming

Altho wheat has been a big cash crop for two years, Mr. Welter is not going on the theory that he can develop this big body of land as a bonanza wheat farm. He believes firmly in diversified farming as the only safe and sure type of farming for this section. He says we cannot expect the good returns from wheat to continue for a period of years. The time may come when wheat will fail or not produce enough to be profitable. It is his fixed policy to keep a year's supply of feed in reserve. The two big silos were filled last year and were not opened at all last winter because there was plenty of grazing and other rough feed for the cattle. There are 1,600 cattle on a leased tract of 22 sections in Sherman county. Half of these cattle are cows and heifers. There are 200 registered Herefords on the place and this registered herd includes some of the best individuals and breeding to be found anywhere.

### Careful Tillage Methods

The tillage methods followed are the results of a careful study of the conditions which must be met. It is rather significant that in the main they follow rather closely the practices established as a result of the experimental work done at the Hays Branch Experiment station altho Mr. Welter has never visited this station farm or ob-

served personally the methods worked out as the best adapted to Western conditions. He plans to plow early. A big field grown up to weeds following an attempt to grow kafir in listed rows last year was being turned under at the time of my visit. This quarter had just been purchased.

Altho tractors are used for much of the heavy work, 35 good draft mares are kept and most of them raise colts. Mr. Welter says there is plenty of work for the mares to do and he has found it practicable to raise colts which greatly lessens the cost of maintaining the necessary work horses. He has been making some tests in sub-soiling and plowing 12 inches deep but these tests have not continued long enough to justify drawing any positive conclusions. It has cost about \$3 an acre to plow 6 or 7 inches deep, \$4 to plow and sub-soil and \$5 an acre to plow 12 inches deep. The general rotation plan is to plow deep and early in preparation for drilling wheat in the fall. The next year the land is simply disked or the wheat drilled in the stubble. This is followed with a feed crop or corn listed and cultivated. Wheat or barley is drilled in the stubble of the corn or feed crop. When this crop is harvested the land is again plowed deep. Such changes as are necessary to adapt the methods to the varying seasons are made in this general plan.

One might think that the wheat growing success made on this land which was in the "blow out" area of a few years ago would be interpreted to mean that the Foster Farms would become a big wheat growing ranch. That is not the expectation. Mr. Welter believes that this part of the state must look to livestock for its permanent success in agriculture. He fears that the good results from wheat growing the past year or two will lead to the making of many mistakes in adopting methods necessary to meet the average conditions of a series of years. The development of the registered livestock end of the business will become a more prominent feature of this farm.

No one who realizes the importance of having a large body of land owning farmers tilling the soil would think of urging the creation and development of many such farms as the one described. The practical methods followed on this big farm and the results being obtained serve, however, as object lessons to the small farmer.

### Hired Men, and Living

The first place to look to in order to put a little more cheer in the hired man's life is the farm home. If the home life of the farm family were always what it should be, fewer of the hired men and farmer's own sons would be running to town or gallivanting over the country. There ought to be more hospitality, more neighborly visiting in the evening and especially on Sundays, more music and singing; or if card playing, games, and dancing be indulged in by the family, the hired man ought to be the kind of fellow to mix in all these things on an equal footing with the farmer's family. There are neighborhoods where this kind of home life still prevails, especially in the winter, when there is more time for recreation.

But the hired man is always going to seek some form of public amuse-

ment. Most of this can be produced right in the country. Entertainments can be made popular if the young men and women do the entertaining instead of the school children. There is room in the larger farmhouses, churches, and schoolhouse for dances and entertainments; but what is really needed is a country clubhouse with an auditorium, dining room, kitchen, gymnasium and lounging room. There is no reason why a town and country should be kept apart from each other in their fun-making. A good place for some of it is in the small villages. A "town-country" club may be better than a country club.

Of course the first essential to interesting entertainment for the country young man is the country young woman. So many of the farm girls go to the cities these days that the young men really have to travel to the city to find them. But more farm girls would stay in the country if life were more pleasant there and more could be seen of the young men.

The reading furnished the hired man has greatly improved since the advent of rural mail delivery and the daily newspaper. In addition to the daily papers and the weeklies, a few good periodicals and good story books are needed badly in many homes.

Living conditions are not what they should be in many farm homes. The ration is still too much salt pork and potatoes, in many cases. Many farmers have wretched gardens, no strawberries and small fruits, and no orchard at all.

In some cases the hired men are not allowed to use the living room, and they have no place to stay in winter save the kitchen or their beds. Again, farm work is often of the kind that gets a man dirty all over, and hence on the farm more than anywhere else, a man ought to be able to clean up before meals and wash off completely after the night chores are done before sitting down for the evening. Lastly, sleeping rooms are often unusually cold in winter and without adequate ventilation in summer.

The house in which the tenant farm laborer lives is oftentimes a disgrace. The average rent of 60 of them was estimated by their owners at \$6.25 a month. Of course rent in the country is cheap because building lots cost very little. They average five or six rooms, but one-third of them have three rooms or less. Some are larger, but in wretched condition, being old farmhouses abandoned by their owners. The newer ones are usually cheaply built. Of late, married farm laborers being scarce, many tenant houses have fallen into decay. But the prospects at present are for a considerable increase in married farm laborers. New cottages are already being built, better, no doubt, than the old ones.

### Higher Prices for Tires

The following story was written by a man in close touch with the tire manufacturing business. It represents the average opinion of manufacturers.

Car owners who are holding back on the purchase of tire equipment in the hope of a reduction in prices are likely to be disappointed. There is nothing in the tire manufacturing situation to indicate a downward trend of tire costs.

On the contrary, a "break" that will necessarily mean the advancing of prices seems inevitable.

A study of the tire industry and the conditions under which it has developed in the last decade causes the casual observer to wonder, in fact, that tire prices have not already begun to climb steadily.

Unless one studies carefully the underlying reasons for the successful checking of tire prices in the face of overwhelming advances in virtually every other commodity, it is rather amazing to note that prices now are much lower than they were 10 years ago. It is still more interesting to compare prices of standard manufactured tires today with prices of the same product at the beginning of the war. Good tires now cost no more than in 1914. There has not even been an appreciable advance in the last two years. And yet the quality is higher and the purchaser gets more value for his money than ever before.

When one considers that prices of raw material, labor and transportation have made more tremendous leaps in the last five years than during any other period in manufacturing history the natural query concerning the manufacturers is "how do they hold down the prices?"

And from this question comes the answer to another, "will the prices go down?"

It does not appear that a decrease is likely.

Manufacturing genius, which has about reached its limit, has kept down the cost to the tire user. The standard manufacturer has combated price increases by developing his processes. He has expended millions of dollars in the installation of new and better machinery and new methods. He has brought his output up to maximum and has made his profits on a quantity margin. He has smashed overhead expenses by a use of these weapons and by putting his distribution on such a broad basis as to make it economical.

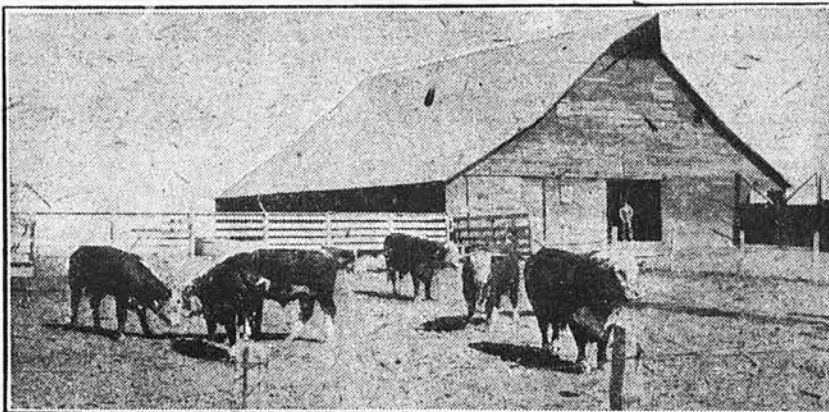
Output has about reached its zenith. So long as the demand continues strong there is a possibility that tire prices will remain on their present level. But if a general determination to "hold out" should spread among car-owners it is more than probable that such an attitude would tend to create a reverse effect to the one desired and send the prices rocketing.

An illustration of the surprising facts recited here may be obtained from the following table of price comparisons compiled recently by a leading tire and rubber company. Altho this table, of course, shows only the quotations of that particular company, it may be accepted as an average because the company is considered one of the leaders in the industry and is a standard manufacturing concern.

Size	1910 Price	1920 Price
Tire and Tubes	Tires	Tubes
30x3	\$27.60	\$5.65
30x3 1/2	36.75	7.75
32x3 1/2	38.90	8.65
31x4	51.90	9.80
33x4	54.10	10.40
32x4 1/2	66.50	12.25
36x4 1/2	75.00	13.80
34x5	87.00	15.20
37x5	95.20	16.65

### The Bend in the Road

We travel life's narrow, uncertain path.  
That leads by pastures green, by mossy dales.  
Over mountains high and steep, we wend our way,  
By waters cold that glide thru shadowed vales;  
And even as we make our steadfast march,  
With joys light or burdened with a load,  
We do not know where next our feet may tread.  
For just ahead a bend lies in the road.  
Oft times the path is smooth as crystal glass,  
And brightened by the sunshine's steady glow,  
Our way is strewn with flowers, scented rare,  
And overhead the spring time breezes blow;  
Yet even while life's music sounds so sweet,  
And carefree seems the way we lightly tread,  
We ever face the turn that's in the road.  
The bend that always, ever, lies ahead.  
We know not what Fate hides around the turn.  
One second all is happy, joyful, gay  
The next, some deep blacked cloud descends  
And bears from us the strength and light of day;  
Our faltering feet may feel the rock and crag.  
The sky above is darkened as of night,  
And still we grope thru rough and stormy ways,  
Until another turn and we behold the light.  
How kind is He who planned this road of life.  
To keep our footsteps in His wise control,  
When we are in the sunshine, glad and gay,  
Or when the struggles test and try our soul,  
How kind is He who never lets us view  
The pasture land or mire around the bend,  
Until, by holding to His hand and keeping on  
At Heaven's door the road at last will end.  
—Rachel A. Garrett.



Registered Herefords are kept on the Foster Farm. The Chief Herd Bull and Group of Young Bulls are shown here at the Farm Headquarters.

A shrewd farmer has his eyes open for possible hired help a whole season ahead, and months before the time comes he has two or three men sighted and probably the best one of them hired. The men to watch the closest are farmers' sons about ready to hire out for the first time, and hired men expecting to change.





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with the Quiet Knight\*



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# Square Deal for Farmers

Better Marketing Plans Urged by Howard Leonard

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS everywhere are beginning to realize that if farming is to be made profitable better marketing plans must be perfected for marketing farm products. Manufacturers of every commodity fix the prices on their products and make it high enough to insure them a good profit while farmers place their products on the market and take whatever they can get. The grain growers are thus placed at the mercy of the grain gamblers in our big market centers who manipulate the prices in such a way that farmers are not only robbed of their just profits but often are compelled to sell their oats, corn and wheat at a loss. Recent reports show that wheat growers in many states last year lost money on their grain despite the seemingly high price paid for wheat. Evidently something must be done to remedy such a situation. Unless a square deal is given farmers they will curtail the production of their crops and a very serious food shortage will result. Farmers cannot be expected to continue the production of crops that prove unprofitable.

## The Capper-Hersman Bill

Some have hoped that the situation might be relieved by state and National legislation, but thus far nothing substantial has been obtained this way. The Capper-Hersman bill that was urged by Senator Capper for passage by the last Congress authorizing collective bargaining would have been of great benefit to farmers if it had become a law. This bill no doubt will be revived and passed by the next Congress if farmers will get together and bring sufficient pressure to bear on that body. But legislation alone will not accomplish all that is desired. Whatever legislation is obtained must be backed by state and National organizations of farmers. How this may be done and how better marketing systems for handling farm products may be effected was told by Howard Leonard, president of the Illinois Agricultural association in an address of his delivered on Farm Bureau Day at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka.

In his address Mr. Howard said: "I am glad to come from Illinois to a state like Kansas, and I bring you greetings as a representative of the Farm Bureau of Illinois and as a representative of 97,000 members who have joined the Farm Bureau in that state. In order that you may know what they have done in Illinois, I am going to tell you of the work of the Illinois Agricultural association. In fact, I think I shall tell you of a few things that we have done up there. I shall take up first the things done by the County Farm Bureau. Some of the bureaus tend largely toward the commercial interest in the buying of food stuffs and supplies for their members. It is one of the functions of the Farm Bureau to select better seed. In my own county one of the first things we did under the county agent's supervision was to let a contract for \$8,000 worth of clover seed. We found that the farmers were inclined to neglect getting good seed, and we let a contract to a certain seed company, and before the seed was shipped it was inspected by the county agent to see that it was absolutely clean and free from weeds. We told the farmers that we did not agree to buy seed any cheaper, but we did guarantee to get them clean seed. We followed that plan for three or four years, and finally organized a seed company. The Farm Bureau was not the seed company, but the agency to promote co-operation in handling the seed business for the county. That company last year did a business of \$10,000. We had a meeting this summer, increasing the capital stock to \$10,000, and it was all sold without any promotional expense, and we have there an organization that will be able to attend to the needs of the county.

## Better Livestock Obtained

"Another thing that the county agent can do is to promote interest in livestock. We have an organization of purebred breeders in many counties. By pooling their interests they are able to get better sires and dams for im-

proving their livestock. We have one county, Haskell, that is known as the 'Percheron county,' and other counties are making the same kinds of records for themselves for other livestock.

"Another thing that the county agent can do is to teach the farmers how to feed their livestock more economically. We have a man in my county who has established a system of keeping cost accounts. I wonder how many of you keep books to know whether you are actually making a profit or not. Through our Farm Bureau we put out an account book, and get the farmers to agree to keep a consecutive four-year record of their farm operations.

"The Farm Bureau also concerns itself with good schools. The need of rural education is greater than any other one thing to the farmer. During the war it was shown that the percentage of illiteracy among soldiers from the farm was much greater than among those from the cities. The farm boys and girls are entitled to as much consideration in this respect as their cousins in the city.

"These are some of the things that the County Farm Bureaus can do. When you have produced livestock and grain, the County Farm Bureau can go no farther alone. There the state organization steps in to help. The Illinois Agricultural association was formed five years ago last winter, but until a year ago it operated on the old policy of \$1 memberships, and we were just a \$1 organization.

"A year ago last winter we revised our constitution and by-laws, and raised our dues to \$10 for the County Farm Bureau. We had to fight to get that \$10. Those in favor of the increase backed up against the wall and fought the others until the proposition went across. Then we went after a fee of \$5 for the state organization. Those favoring this contended we could get more members at \$5 than we could get at \$1, and that the collection of the dollar would eat up 99 cents of it. That made county and state dues \$15 a year—\$1.25 a month, or three cents a day. Compare that with labor union dues, which are from \$12 to \$50 a year. In Farm Bureau work, as in any other work, you get out about what you put into it. If you give 10 cents a year to the church, you are a 10-cent member. If you put in \$10 you have given enough to be interested.

"When we opened our offices in Chicago a year ago last March, we employed a man as secretary. I am not boasting when I say that we pay him \$10,000 a year. He earns it. The fact is, that if we, as farmers, with the money that we have invested in farms can't pay a man to look after our business 365 days in a year—if we can't hire experts and pay them as much as other organized interests and industries pay we had better quit. The policy we have followed in Illinois is to get the best man that we could for the job, and pay him a salary in line with what he is worth.

## Strong Organization Needed

"We opened our offices with Don Thompson as secretary and one stenographer. I can't count up and tell you how many we have working for us now. We found early in the game that we would have to have a strong organization, and that if we did anything worth while in a business way, we would have to do it by organized work. So we got a man and said to him, 'Go out and organize the farmers into a farm bureau. That is your job.' How well he has done it is shown by the fact that we have today 97,000 men who have subscribed to our platform. We also found that we needed publicity; that the attitude of the city people towards the farmer was gained largely from the cartoons they saw in the press, and mistaken ideas that they had absorbed from the newspapers. We saw that if we were going to get anywhere, we had to put in a publicity department, and get the public to see our viewpoint. We got a man and said to him, 'Your job is to tell the public what the farmers are doing, and to get the city people to understand what the state association

is.' A year ago it was practically impossible to get a farm article into the Chicago daily press. Recently we have been having a whole column in the dailies; and in the Drovers Journal we also have had liberal space.

"Going down the line thru this year, our organization has increased rapidly in every way. We have a livestock committee studying the problems of the livestock men, and a grain committee studying the problems of grain marketing. They recommended to the executive committee that a man head each of these departments. In the livestock work we employed H. W. Mumford, of the University of Illinois, who is recognized as one of the authorities on livestock matters in the United States. We said to him 'Your problem is to study out the needs of the livestock men of Illinois and formulate a program and carry it out.'

## Commodity Basis is Best

"We found something was the matter with the grain market. I believe here in Kansas you have had trouble with the grain market, going up one day 10 cents a bushel and the next day down 10 cents without a bushel more of wheat being produced, and with farmers having nothing to say about what the price of wheat should be. We found that Illinois alone could not handle the grain situation. It was a problem as well in Iowa, in Nebraska, in Kansas and in all the other grain producing states. We called in the officers of the other states for a meeting in May. In June another meeting was held at Ames, Ia., where we asked the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation to call a conference of all the grain marketing men. This was held in Chicago on July 23 and 24, and we had Aaron Sapiro there from California, to explain the system in operation there. He told us, for instance, that in 1911, or up to 1911, there hadn't been a crop of grapes that brought the cost of production. He told us how they organized and fixed the price on their own products, and he gave to that meeting the fundamental principles of their organization; which is to organize on a commodity and not on a community basis. Wheat is wheat, whether it is raised in Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas or Oregon. We have different grades, but it is all wheat, and it should be marketed thru one selling association, controlled by the farmers.

"At the meeting in Chicago, President Howard was authorized to appoint a committee of seventeen, which he has done. In a short time they will get together and it is their business to map out a system of marketing for their grain products. There is some criticism of that meeting in Chicago, saying that the farmers are trying to get a monopoly on their products. I wonder whether any of you really think that the price is not fixed on your product. Wouldn't you rather that a million farmers who know what it costs to produce wheat should fix the price, and trust to their honesty and integrity, than to have it fixed by 15 millionaire speculators.

## Marketing Livestock

"Another problem which came up thru the Mid West meeting and which Illinois has been studying, and which the other states have been studying, is the co-operative marketing of livestock. Livestock is different from grain. Grain can be stored and marketed from time to time, but for livestock a different method must be devised. During the past year there has sprung up a co-operative livestock shippers' association. That is a step forward, just as the organization of co-operative elevator companies was a step forward in grain marketing. The co-operative stock shipping association cuts out the profits to the buyer, but they don't touch the other end. At a meeting at Lansing, Mich., in July, the question came up of forming a co-operative livestock marketing association, but it was laid over until our next meeting at Manhattan, Kan.

"It is our plan in Illinois not to be too hasty. We knew for years that something was wrong and that something should be done, and that we could start in with half a dozen things, but if we did and found that we were not right, we would hold back the co-operative movement for years to come.

"In all these co-operative organizations and in the organizations of our farmers, we must keep in mind that we are not organizing for economical

advantage, but for economical justice. Any man who preaches the doctrine of organization among farmers for economical advantage alone, is an enemy of co-operation, and I say again that we must always keep in mind that the public must be considered and we must consider that our organization is not for economical advantage, but for economical justice."

## College Help for Ex-Service Men

When the Y. M. C. A., along with other welfare organizations, left the army camps November 1, 1919 it left yet in its treasury a considerable fund that had been placed in its hands for use for American young men who were in their country's service. Regarding itself merely as the steward of this fund for the American army men, the association has adopted a plan whereby the money shall still be used in the interests of these boys, most of whom are now out of the service. Accordingly, it has adopted a plan of free educational service thru which free scholarships in colleges, Y. M. C. A. schools, correspondence work, and other approved institutions have been made available for ex-service men. Approximately \$60,000 was allotted to Kansas for this purpose.

These scholarships are classified as collegiate and general. The fund for collegiate scholarships, which is now practically exhausted, has been used in assisting 160 Kansas men with their college expenses. Eighty were enabled to continue in school for the spring semester of last year, and 80 others are receiving assistance for the first semester of this fall term in about 30 colleges in Kansas and neighboring states.

Approximately 300 men are pursuing correspondence courses and other educational work below college grade, made possible thru scholarships awarded from the general scholarship fund. Only about 50 per cent of this general fund has been used up to the present time and an effort is being made to make this available for young men in every county. The fund has been allotted by counties, and the purpose of the Y. M. C. A. is to bring these educational opportunities within the reach of the ex-service men on the farms and in villages in the remotest parts of the state.

Charles A. Hall, of Topeka, who is state supervisor for this educational service, reports that men in 61 of the 105 counties of the state have received awards. It is the purpose of the educational service committee, which has planned its work, to make more education possible; hence the effort is made to distribute these funds as widely as possible and to find young men who for financial, or other reasons, are unable to take up further educational work without this assistance.

It is difficult to imagine a plan for using this money that would render a larger service to the ex-soldiers, or to the state of Kansas, than this educational program of the Young Men's Christian association.

## 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 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

There are three reasons why it is becoming harder for farmers to climb the ladder to ownership: first, hired men do not save so well as they did; second, land values have risen faster than wages; and third, the amount and cost of the equipment and livestock needed by a tenant has increased more than wages.



# 73 years old—he cuts 100 cords in 4 days

## and Makes Big Money With The OTTAWA Log Saw!

Mr. G. W. Smith of Vero, Florida, whose photo is shown above is 73 years old. In a letter he says: "I cut 100 cords of pine wood in 4 days with my OTTAWA. I can make good money by having this outfit. I feel very proud of what I am doing for myself."

This picture shows Mr. G. W. Smith, 73 years old, of Vero, Fla., who writes: "I can truthfully say the Ottawa Log Saw is all you claim and even more. I cut 100 cords of pine wood in 4 days with my Ottawa Log Saw. I can make good money by having this outfit."

**YOU** can make even bigger profits with the new improved OTTAWA Log Saw. With it one man cuts 35 to 50 cords a day. Saw your winter's fuel quick, and then make money cutting wood to sell. Cuts mine props, railroad ties, fence posts, shingle timber, stave bolts and ice. When not sawing, engine runs belt machinery. Greatest work-saver and money-maker ever invented. Hundreds of men make from \$300 to \$500 a month with the OTTAWA.

**New Friction Clutch**, lever-controlled, lets you start and stop saw blade instantly while engine runs on. No dangerous swishing of saw blade in the air while moving outfit. Easily moved by one man from log to log and cut to cut along the log. Less than 5 seconds to set from one cut to another. Be sure to send your name and address for free information. Use the coupon attached. See what over 10,000 satisfied users all over the world say.

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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 profits in cash for cutting wood for them.

# OTTAWA LOG SAW

Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power

The new improved 1921 model OTTAWA is a real sawing machine. Cuts much faster than other Drag or Log Saws as they are built today. Saw is started and stopped by clutch lever; engine continues to run. 4-Cycle Frost Proof Engine. Built-in Magneto and Automatic Governor with Speed Regulator. Outfit strong but simply built. A great work-saver and money-maker. Reaches you all ready to go to work. Pays for itself quickly with wood selling so high.

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The OTTAWA pulls over 4 H-P. and is the most powerful log saw on the market. Plenty of power to run your cream separator, sheller, grinder, buzz saw, etc. Starts without cranking—no batteries ever needed. Weighs less than any 3 H-P. Drag Saw built. Balanced crank shaft eliminates vibration, increases power and saves fuel. Direct gear drives saw; no chains to tighten; no keys; no set screws. Steady, even power all the time. No logs too big, too little or too tough for the OTTAWA.

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# Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	KANSAS	NEOHO	BROWN
17 3/10	19 3/10	22 2/10	22 2/10	22 2/10	23 2/10	26 2/10	28 2/10	31 2/10	35 2/10	32 2/10	33 2/10
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	POTTAWATOMIE	JACKSON	ATCHISON
16 2/10	17 1/10	20 2/10	20 2/10	21 2/10	24 2/10	25 2/10	24 2/10	31 2/10	34 2/10	34 2/10	36 2/10
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	OSAGE	DOUGLASS	JOHNSON	SENECA	WAGONER
16 2/10	17 2/10	19 2/10	26 2/10	23 2/10	24 2/10	25 2/10	26 2/10	29 2/10	35 2/10	38 2/10	38 2/10
GREELEY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	BARTON	ELLSWORTH	MCCLINTOCK	LYON	COFFEY	ANDERSON
15 2/10	15 2/10	17 2/10	18 2/10	21 2/10	21 2/10	25 2/10	24 2/10	29 2/10	33 2/10	37 2/10	38 2/10
HAMILTON	KEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	PAWNEE	EDWARDS	STAFFORD	RENO	HARVEY	DUTLER	GREENWOOD	WOODS
15 2/10	15 2/10	19 2/10	19 2/10	22 2/10	22 2/10	23 2/10	28 2/10	30 2/10	33 2/10	34 2/10	35 2/10
STANTON	GRANT	HASKELL	GRAY	FORD	KIDWELL	PRATT	KINGMAN	SUMNER	COWLEY	WILSON	NEOSHO
16 2/10	16 2/10	18 2/10	19 2/10	20 2/10	22 2/10	25 2/10	27 2/10	30 2/10	32 2/10	34 2/10	35 2/10
NORTHMAN	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	DARKE	HARPER	30 2/10	32 2/10	34 2/10	35 2/10
17 2/10	20 2/10	19 2/10	22 2/10	24 2/10	22 2/10	24 2/10	28 2/10	30 2/10	32 2/10	34 2/10	35 2/10

**I**N 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.

## Lumpy Milk

We have had several cows that give lumpy milk out of one teat, the one quarter seems to be a little hard, then they go nearly dry, but they eat heartily. There doesn't seem to be any soreness in the udder. Is there anything we can do to prevent a repetition and bring them back to their natural flow of milk? D. K. Yewed, Okla.

Give your cows once daily as a drench, a mixture consisting of 1/2 ounce of formalin in 1 quart of water. This is to be continued for 10 days. If recovery has not then taken place, discontinue treatment for a week and then repeat with the same mixture. R. R. Dykstra.

## Pays to Cull Hens

I have been culling out some hens having all the marks of non-layers. In the bodies of some of these hens there are bunches of eggs, the largest no larger than a big bean and black or dark brown in color. The hens seemed healthy in every way. They were narrow between the pelvic bones and the breast bone. The bones were stiff and hard. Would the hens ever have become layers again? D. W. Miami, Okla.

The bunches of eggs found in non-layers are undoubtedly those that have solidified after a year's heavy laying. In many instances we find the hens that are extremely good layers will exert their laying ability to the extent of inflaming the reproductive organs so that the eggs remaining resemble something in the shape of tumors. These are dormant and do not increase in size as a rule and the hen never becomes a laying hen again and will show all the indications of a non-producer.

This is one of the classes of hens that we find we are culling out by use of the culling method. This condition does not in any wise hurt the bird or get her out of condition. She will live and appear perfectly healthy for several years or until she dies of old age. Such hens are the boarders of the flock that we are endeavoring to remove by the use of the culling method. N. L. Harris.

## Time to Cut Cane Hay

What is the time to cut cane for hay in order to have it make the best forage for horses and cattle? F. K. Republic County.

To make the best and sweetest fodder or hay, cane should not be cut until it is well matured. This stage is reached when the seed is in what is known as the "hard dough" condition. Cane fodder cut while the weather is still warm usually does not make as good feed as when cut later even if it be properly matured at the time. The heat causes the juice to sour and makes the feed less palatable. The time to cut cane for hay is about the time of the first killing frost. If a killing frost comes and the crop is still standing, it should be cut at once, even if it has not quite reached the proper stage of maturity. G. C. W.

## State Farm Architect

I wish to get some advice on building a corn crib. I have heard that the Kansas State Agricultural college has a farm architect who will give help on this. To whom should I write? E. E. L. Pottawatomie Co.

The farm architect, Walter G. Ward, has recently been added to the extension division of the Kansas State Agri-

cultural college. It will be Mr. Ward's duty to serve the farmers in connection with the construction of farm buildings. A great many mistakes in building can be avoided by consulting someone who has made a study of farm building problems. G. C. W.

## Treating Fence Posts

Can quaking aspen fence posts be treated so they will last long enough to pay to put them in the ground? G. B. Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Treating various kinds of wood to make them last longer as posts or for the other uses to which they are put,

has been the subject of experimentation by the United States Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Bulletin No. 744 treating on this subject will be sent free on request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The National Lumber Manufacturer association at Chicago also publishes a pamphlet entitled "Wood Preservation on the Farm," which will be sent free. The Barrett Company of Chicago can also supply valuable information on the treatment of various woods to make them last longer. R. A. Seaton, of the engineering division Kansas State Agricultural college, states that while he does not have personal knowledge of quaking aspen being successfully treated with preservatives, he knows no reason why the treatment used on other woods would not be satisfactory for the quaking aspen. G. C. W.

## Re-seeding Thin Alfalfa Stand

Can a field of alfalfa varying from one-third to one-half a stand be thickened by disking and re-seeding either this fall or in the spring? Would it be advisable to disk and sow Sweet clover or Red clover in the alfalfa this winter? The land is creek bottom and Red clover does well on it. I do not wish to plow up this alfalfa until I get other fields started. J. P. H. Labette County.

It is usually rather difficult to thicken up a stand of alfalfa by re-seeding, especially if the field is an old one. If this field was sown last spring or even last fall I think you could re-seed it with good results. If there are vacant places, or large spots where there are no plants at all, you could re-seed these without difficulty. As a rule the young alfalfa plants are not able to compete with the older ones and as a result the young plants die before they can become established. It is for this reason it is difficult to thicken up an old stand. If the old

plants are distributed fairly uniformly over the field, I think it would be best to re-seed this fall, if you can get it done right away; but I would not recommend seeding after September 10 as there is considerable danger of winter killing.

I would not recommend re-seeding to Sweet clover or Red clover. Neither would make a very suitable combination with alfalfa. S. C. Salton.

## Sorghum For Pasture

Please give me your opinion about sorghum for pasture for cows and calves. Would it be likely to cause acid poisoning or bloat? A. E. YODER.

R. 2, Peabody, Kan. I would not consider sowed sorghum a safe crop to pasture. There would be considerable danger of poisoning. As an annual pasture there is probably no crop we can grow in this state that equals Sudan grass. While there is some danger of sorghum poisoning where Sudan grass is used, the danger is not great. Sudan grass seeded the middle to the latter part of May will provide pasture in three to four weeks after seeding and on good land will pasture a mature animal to the acre from about July 1 until frost. I would consider Sudan grass very much superior to sowed sorghum for pasture purposes. L. E. Call.

## Case of Blackleg

I have lost three calves with blackleg. One was vaccinated in April and two in September, by a veterinarian. Can you tell me why they took blackleg? A. READER.

If cattle are vaccinated against blackleg with one of the old forms of blackleg vaccine, they are likely to contract blackleg any time six months after the date of vaccination, because the old vaccines do not protect an animal for longer than six months. I am sending you some blackleg literature describing the newer products. R. R. Dykstra.

## Kansas State Fair Leads

(Continued from Page 3.)

work was being done by the Red Cross and more than 500 children were weighed and measured at the Red Cross booths during the first two days.

This year the automobile building was filled with motor cars and motor car accessories. It was pronounced a real automobile show by those who visited the building. Great numbers of families from all over this section of the state drive to the fair in their cars and the auto parking space was filled to capacity each day during the middle of the week. On Wednesday a special demonstration was made by the boosters of the Great Southwest association. An auto caravan starting at Dodge City with 13 cars and gradually increasing until it was several hundred strong journeyed to the fair. There were parades and other special demonstrations in honor of the visitors. The Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce spent an exceedingly busy week earlier for fair visitors and putting on special entertainment functions. The Kansas state board of agriculture was entertained and a banquet was given one evening to the livestock and other exhibitors. As usual a big display of poultry was made and this year more attention than usual was given to the exhibits of the boys' and girls' poultry clubs. A uniform system of cooping added greatly to the attractiveness of the poultry displays.

While the cattle and hog men were busy showing their exhibits the horse and mule men were staging a show on the opposite side of the grounds and in spite of the side show attraction and the automobile races there was no lack of spectators while the judges were placing the awards in these classes.

In recognition of the fact that a big fair centers to a large extent around the livestock exhibits of the territory served, a big parade of livestock was staged each evening, one evening beef cattle being shown, another, horses and mules, and another, dairy cattle. This is a new feature at Hutchinson. The usual annual parade of all the livestock shown which has formerly been held Friday morning in front of the grandstand was changed to 1:30 Friday afternoon, so as to show the stock to a larger audience.

The big fireworks spectacle closed the program each day and the evening programs were well attended all thru the week.

# A Farm Engineer to Help You

**F**ARM ENGINEERING is one of the most important phases of farm management because, for the best results, it is necessary that the farm be well organized, its equipment designed to simplify the handling of crops and livestock and its buildings such that will give both the farm folks and the livestock the maximum of housing comfort. There are scores of engineering problems on the farm that many farmers are unable to solve without assistance. This is particularly true of draining and building problems. It is also true to some extent regarding machinery and household equipment.



Frank A. Meckel.

Realizing this fact The Capper Farm Press has decided that one of the most valuable services it can render to its readers is the employment of a specialist in farm engineering, a man who thru training and experience understands the engineering problems which arise on the farm and who can advise as to the best and most economical solutions.

This decision resulted in the employment of Frank A. Meckel, for several years farm engineering specialist in the agricultural extension service of the University of Missouri. Mr. Meckel has joined the staff of The Capper Farm Press and will devote his time exclusively to the farm engineering department.

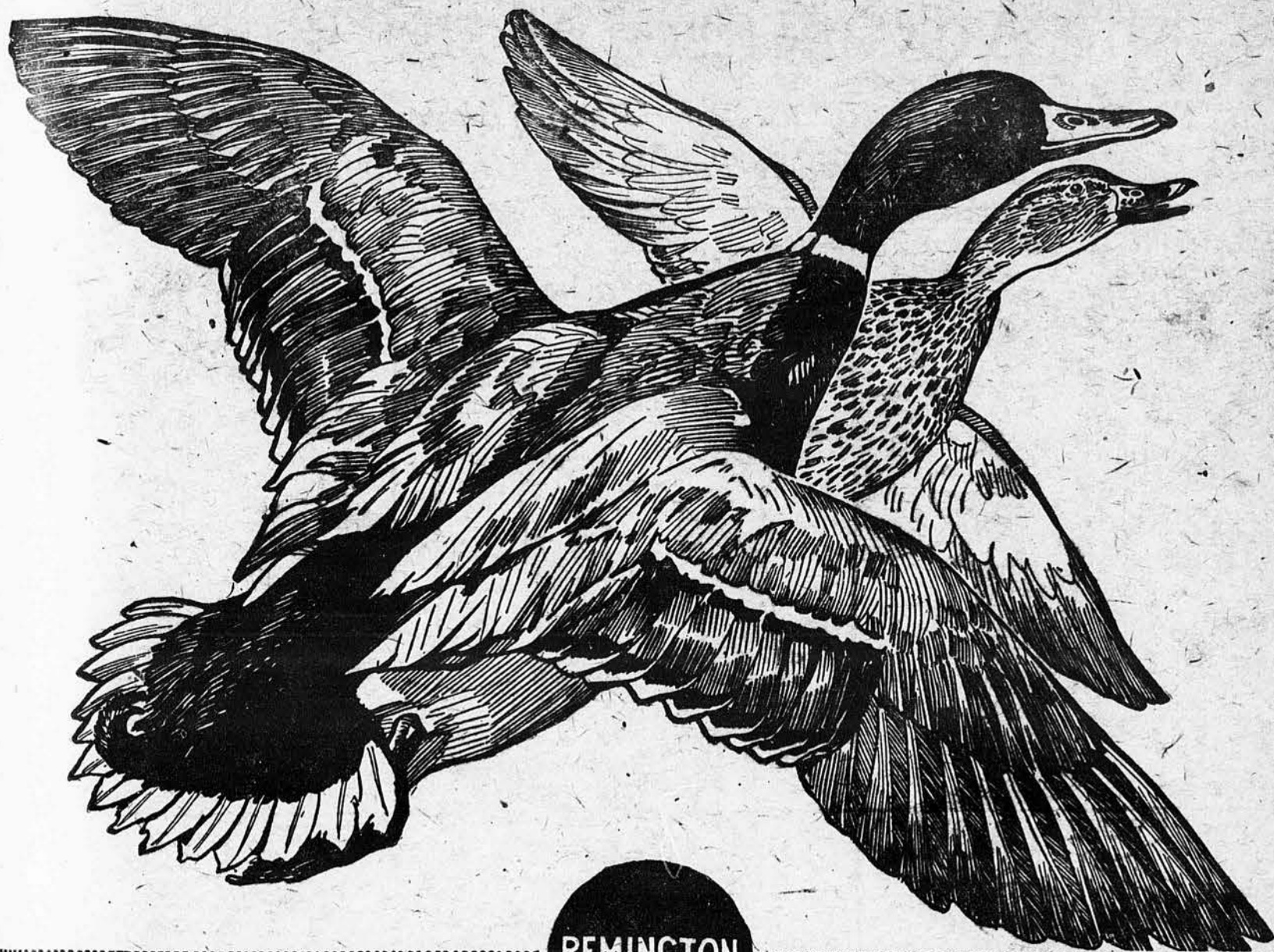
In this work he will investigate conditions thruout the Capper territory, studying engineering problems on the farms. He will conduct a question and answer department in The Capper Farm Press and will also give personal advice on any problem by mail. Later Mr. Meckel will visit farm machinery manufacturing plants thruout the country and will keep manufacturers informed regarding the machinery needs of the farmers of the Mid-West, their attitude regarding changes in machines, and their opinion regarding prices. This information, it is believed, will aid the manufacturers in supplying the sort of farm machinery that farmers feel is best adapted to their work.

The training he has received, both in universities and on the farm, has fitted Mr. Meckel admirably for this work. He is a graduate of Ohio State university in 1916. He also took special work in Hiram college and Wooster university. Thruout his course he specialized in agricultural engineering.

From Ohio State university Mr. Meckel went to Montana where for three seasons he was in charge of a half section farm, on which, under dry farming methods, wheat was grown. From there he went to Missouri and entered the agricultural extension service of the University of Missouri.

During the time he was a student at the Ohio State university, Mr. Meckel spent his vacations working in orchards in the Ohio River hills. Readers desiring information or advice on any engineering question, may obtain it immediately by writing to: Frank A. Meckel, Farm Engineering Department, The Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.





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UMC

## Keep the "Luck" in Your Shooting Where It Belongs

**G**AME—especially ducks—is wily, suspicious. It is part of the sport to be patient and cautious. Finding the game is one of the uncertainties which make shooting a pleasure.

This is what some hunters call luck—where the novice enjoys the same opportunities as the more experienced shooter.

There is another kind of uncertainty which used to be called luck, but which is no longer known among hunters who have learned better.

Ordinary shells will frequently swell or broom out when wet. They sometimes refuse to work through your gun at all.

## Remington for Shooting Right

In such a case it's a form of "bad luck" which is unnecessary, because Remington development has provided WETPROOF shells that are sure fire even when wet.

WETPROOF shells cost no more than ordinary shells—made in the popular "Nitro Club" and "Arrow" (smokeless powder) and "New Club" (black powder) brands. All Remington shells are WETPROOF.

Asking for a box of "12 gauge No. 4" is taking unnecessary

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Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World

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Successor to The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Inc.



# The Adventures of the Hoovers

Hi is Driven Temporarily Cuckoo When Informed That He'll Get a Car for His Wheat Two Weeks from Christmas





## Farmers and Breeders Pleased with Exhibits

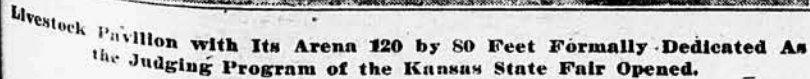
BY G. C. WHEELER AND T. W. MORSE

The Hereford show was the largest and strongest in the beef cattle section. The judge, Thomas Clayton of Great Bend, Kan., found his task of placing the awards most exacting from beginning to end. One of the Kansas exhibitors Carl Miller, had dropped out and this led to some shifting of awards. There were other changes made also from the placings at previous fairs. The Harris' aged bull was made the senior and grand champion, is 2-year-old, the grand champion of the Topeka show going to second place in class. Blayney lost out in class on his senior yearling bull, the junior champion at Topeka, the junior championship going to Good. There were no

Kansas is not usually thought of as a mule state altho large numbers of mules are produced and find their way to the market centers. Every mule is considered as from Missouri when he reaches the Kansas City market. The jack and mule business of Kansas has not been given due publicity. W. E. Morton secretary of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America who

(Continued on Page 37.)

(Continued on Page 37.)



The outfit consists of an IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boiler and 4, 5 or 6 AMERICAN Radiators and Special Expansion Tank—everything except labor, pipe and fittings, which any local dealer will supply. See prices below for various sizes of outfits.

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**A** FARM Bureau day was put on at the Barton County Fair this year, and proved to be the biggest feature of the fair, from the standpoint of the hundreds of farmers who attended. The speakers of the day were Howard Leonard, president of the Illinois Agriculture association, and Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau. Mr. Leonard told of the work of the Illinois Agriculture association and warned the farmers that if they were to hold their own in a world in which other classes are organized, they themselves must organize. Mr. Weeks told of the work of the Kansas State Farm Bureau and of the plans for co-operative marketing, outlined by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

#### To Interview Candidates

The American Farm Bureau Federation will quiz all candidates for Congress in both political parties this year, regarding their stand on the agriculture planks in the two party platforms. The candidates will be asked to commit themselves on the Capper-Volstead bill, the Nolan bill, the "Truth-In-Fabrics" bill, the Kenyon-Anderson bill, the German Credit bill, and the Kahn-Wadsworth bill. The Capper-Volstead bill legalizes collective bargaining for farmers, and the Federation is demanding that it be passed. Farmers insist that the Nolan bill is unfair to agriculture, because it imposes upon farmers more than their just share of taxation.

Wool growers thruout the country are demanding that the next Congress pass the "Truth-In-Fabrics" bill as a relief to the sheep industry. At the present time there are practically no woolen goods manufactured that do not contain shoddy wool, made by grinding wool rags which may be purchased at from 5 to 6 cents a pound. Some of the material manufactured in the cloth, and sold as all-wool, contains no virgin wool at all. Cargo after cargo of German-woolen rags is landing at Atlantic ports. This threatens to demoralize the sheep industry in this country, unless something is done to protect the growers. The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that the "Truth-In-Fabric" bill, which requires all manufacturers to honestly label their goods, will force the use of more virgin wool since consumers will not buy shoddy, which lasts only one-sixth as long as virgin wool, if they know what they are buying.

The Federation will insist on the passage of the Kenyon-Anderson bill for the control of the meat packers, as well as the German credit bill, which would provide a credit for Germany in this country equal to the net proceeds received from the sale of alien property during the war. The Federation will also favor the Kahn-Wadsworth bill, which will authorize the Government to operate the Mussel Shoals plant for the production of nitrate for fertilizer. It will also insist on the strengthening of the Federal Farm Loan act.

Other measures in which the Federation is interested are the conservation and utilization of the American water power and forest resources, the improvement of highways and adequate financial support for the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### A Market for Grasshoppers

One County Agent in Kansas is trying to decide whether to become an entomological collector. J. A. Hendricks of Barton county has received a letter from a biological supply company at Rochester, N. Y., asking for a collection of 20,000 Kansas grasshoppers. The company offers to pay liberally and states that it will send details for the shipment after the hoppers are caught.

#### Cloud County Interested in Poultry

Thirty-two poultry culling demonstrations have been held in Cloud county this fall, according to Charles J. Boyle, county agent. At least one demonstration has been held in every community in the county.

#### New Sheep Disease

E. J. Macy, county agent of Sedgwick county, reports that a peculiar disease has broken out among the sheep in his county. Mr. Macy made an investigation at the farm of R. L. Kratzer, near Garden Plain, in an effort to determine the nature of the

## State Farm Bureau Items

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

malady. He reported that he was unable to determine what the disease was and has reported it to the veterinary department of Kansas State Agricultural college. No estimate has been made of the loss from the disease.

#### Flies Annoy Livestock

Lloyd Decker of Wichita, secretary-treasurer of Sedgwick County Farm Bureau, reports that flies are so bad in that county that farmers are unable to work their teams in the fields after 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Many Sedgwick county farmers, Mr. Decker says, are working at night in order to get their wheat sowed. He reports that milk consumption has been cut 50 per cent. A. P. Bishop, of Muscotah, reports that flies are bad in that section, but as yet no one has had to give up work in the field on that account.

#### Survey of Harvest-Threshers

County Agent V. S. Crippen, of Pratt county, and E. L. Rhoades, extension specialist in farm management Kansas State Agricultural college, are co-operating to make a survey of the combined harvester-threshers in Pratt county. The object of the survey is to find out just how much of a labor saver the combined machine really is, and what effect it is likely to have on the labor situation in the state. It is believed that it had considerable effect on the harvest labor situation during the past summer, but it is impossible to tell just how much, according to Mr. Rhoades. Heretofore, the only information available has been that obtained from salesmen and manufacturers. Surveys have already been made in Ford and Hodgeman counties, and a survey also will be made in Kingman county. There are between 80 and 90 combined harvesters in Pratt county, according to Mr. Crippen. Every farmer who owns one of these machines will be visited. It is estimated that there are about 1,500 of the machines in Kansas.

#### Farm Organizations Co-operate

Farm organizations in Kansas are uniting for better things for the farmers. Recently a combined Farm Bureau, Farmers Union and Grange picnic was held at the Woodson, McCoy farm, 1 mile north of Monticello in Johnson county. In this community there is considerable interest in co-operative marketing, brought about by an improvement inaugurated by the Grange for erecting a co-operative elevator. The Speaker, Charles R. Weeks,

secretary of the Kansas State Farm Bureau talked on co-operative marketing.

#### Smith County Leads in Corn

Smith county is the banner corn county this year, with Jewell county a close second, according to estimates of the state board of agriculture. These two counties usually rank first and second in corn. Jewell county usually leads and when it is not first Smith county usually jumps to first place.

#### Rains Damaged Wheat

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, reports that there has been considerable damage to wheat stacks in Western Kansas by heavy rains which have visited this part of the state during the past few months. In many sections there has been so much rain that it has been impossible for farmers to get the wheat threshed.

#### Leoti to Get Co-operative Elevator

Farmers in Wichita and Greeley counties are forming a co-operative company which will either buy or build a flour mill and elevator at Leoti. The mill they are contemplating buying has a capacity of 60 barrels a day.

#### Silo Filling Starts Late

Silo filling is started later this season than in many years. This is due to the fact that rains and cool weather have kept the corn green and held back maturity later than usual. Usually corn cutting starts the last week in August, but farmers this year did not begin until near the middle of September.

#### Hays Normal Raises Wheat

The Hays Normal School is one of the few normals in the country to own a farm. It received a part of the old Fort Hays military reservation and this year received \$10,000 for its share of the wheat produced on the farm. One quarter section of this wheat was volunteer and netted the college \$5,000.

#### Many Renters in Linn County

According to assessors' reports there are 1,415 farms in Linn county. Of this number 890 are occupied by the owners and 525 are occupied by renters. The assessors report that 461 of the farms are mortgaged. Further reports show that the largest single crop in Linn county is prairie grass, of which there are 73,227 acres. The

## Better Wages—Poorer Work

**W**HILE increased wages, for which they had patiently waited a long time, are reported to have greatly improved the morale and efficiency of railroad labor, the same is not reported of labor in the building trades. There is still much complaint all over the land of the indifference to their work of carpenters, bricklayers and others employed in building, such as paperhangers and painters.

These charges are not irresponsible. An investigation of the huge cost of building was made recently by the grand jury of Cleveland, which in its report laid the slowness of the building program and the high cost to several causes, among others, and first of all, a building code "unsuited to present-day conditions," but the grand jury also reported great laxness by building labor.

Referring to "the tendency upon the part of mechanics, artisans and laborers of all trades to do less than a day's work," the grand jury reported that "it requires approximately twice as long, with the same number of men, to erect a house today as it did in pre-war times," and that "impartial tests show that it takes twice as many carpenter-hours to do carpenter's work on a building as it did five years ago; bricklayers lay less than half the number of bricks; paperhangers, painters and plasterers all do less than half the work in the same time as they did five years ago."

The grand jury concludes that this is not healthy. "Short-sighted indeed is the man who believes that he can produce wealth by idling."

Better pay would bring better work. That has been the theory. The carpenter or other worker cannot be blamed if he slacks his work when he is badly underpaid. But recent wage advances have corrected any injustice of that sort that may have existed.

The efficiency with which farmers have conducted their work in the troubled times thru which we have passed shines out in bright contrast to the methods of the average city laborer. The food producers have had a real vision of service to the people of the Nation. It is about time that the classes in the cities which have been idling on the job should get a little more pep.

second largest crop is corn, the acreage of which is 58,805 acres. There are 34,805 acres of oats, and 20,041 acres of wheat. The county also has more than 20,000 acres of bluegrass and 16,000 acres of timothy.

#### Bank Exhibits Farm Products

A bank in Caldwell recently displayed an exhibit of Summer products grown by W. H. Cummings, 7½ miles northeast of that city. The exhibit included a 40-pound pumpkin, a 55-pound watermelon, and 16 ears of corn which weighed more than 20 pounds.

#### Wyandotte to Have Farm Show

C. A. Patterson, county agent of Wyandotte county, is arranging for a Farm Bureau product show to be held at the Chamber of Commerce in Kansas City, Kan., October 1-2. Wyandotte county is divided into eight distinct communities, and there will be a sweep stakes premium of \$30 for the best display from any community.

#### Crops in Northeast Kansas

A. P. Bishop of Muscotah, secretary-treasurer of the Atchison County Farm Bureau, reports that there is much late corn in Northeastern Kansas due to the fact that many fields had to be replanted three or four times on account of cut worms destroying the stem. However, he reports that if dry weather continues and frost is no earlier than usual, most of the corn will ripen. He reports until recently there has been so much rain that it was hard to get the wheat sowed.

#### Urges Late Sowing of Wheat

Harry S. Wilson, Johnson county agent, is urging all farmers in that section to delay sowing of wheat until after October 6 in order to avoid damages from Hessian fly. This pest did considerable damage in that county last year, Mr. Wilson says, and farmers may expect still greater losses next year unless sowing is delayed. Mr. Wilson is also urging that all farmers treat their wheat for smut since there was considerable damage from this also during the past year. He has published in all the county papers a formula for treatment for smut and is asking the farmers to follow this.

#### Fertilizer Tests in Cloud County

Charles J. Boyle, Cloud county agent, is conducting a series of fertilizer tests thruout his county. He will sow plots of wheat with fertilizer alongside of plots where no fertilizer is used, and note the results.

#### Cows Make Good Records

Seven cows in the Oswego cow testing association during 30 days ending August 31, had records either of 40 pounds of butterfat or more than 1,000 pounds of milk during the month. One of these was a Jersey cow 15 years old, owned by Williams Brothers. She freshened March 15, and produced 1,104 pounds of milk and 42 pounds of butterfat during the month. The record for fat produced was 44.2 pounds, made by a 5-year-old Jersey owned by Williams Brothers, while the record milk production for the month was 1,221 pounds, made by a Holstein owned by Sam Carpenter. The highest herd average for the month was made by the Jersey herd of Williams Brothers, which produced 30.7 pounds of butterfat and 669 pounds of milk per cow.

#### Hartford Has Bad Hail Storm

Hail and floods during the past month have caused considerable losses of grain and livestock. At Hartford, 10 miles southeast of Emporia a terrific hail storm ruined the corn and injured livestock. The path of the storm was 3 miles wide, and the damage is estimated at nearly \$100,000. The same afternoon a severe hail storm swept from west to east across Anderson county, ruining roofs, killing livestock, chickens, rabbits and birds, and almost completely destroying growing crops. One farmer had a barn with a corrugated roof. After the storm it looked like a sieve, according to reports. Another farmer picked up 25 dead rabbits in his pasture the next morning. A terrific rainstorm near Gypsum raised the streams sufficient to carry away large numbers of cattle and hogs. Dozens of carcasses were found floating in the Smoky Hill River after the flood.





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The Ottawa Buzz Saw will make your wood pile and your bank account grow like magic. Thousands already have taken advantage of our Special Low Introductory Price on this regular little demon of a sawing machine. They're laughing up their sleeves at the threatened lack of coal and railroad cars. In many localities neighbors clubbed together and bought one of these machines. Now they are chuckling: "Let Old King Winter come on with his Zero Weather and Coal Shortage. They can't touch us. Look at our wood piles!"

Reports are coming in of 60 to 70 cords a day sawed with the OTTAWA Buzz Saw. Hundreds report \$15 to \$20 a day profit in spare time sawing wood for others after their own home supply is cut. Send us your name and address and we will send you proofs of what this wonder machine is doing. You have no idea how lightning

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No need now, to pay a high price for a saw rig that just eats up gasoline and can be used only a few days each year. The OTTAWA Buzz Saw uses but little gasoline a day, costs much less and can be used every day in the year. The

engine is an all-purpose engine as well as a buzz saw engine. Plenty of Power to run your cream separator, sheller, grinder, pump and other belt machinery when it is not cutting wood. Order now while Low Introductory Price is in effect.

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Increased factory and shipping facilities enable us to guarantee Quick Shipment to you. Order now and we will ship immediately from nearest of these points: St. Paul, Minn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Indianapolis, Ind., Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex., Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Cal., Pueblo, Colo., or Ottawa, Kan. Address all letters to the factory office, Ottawa, Kansas.

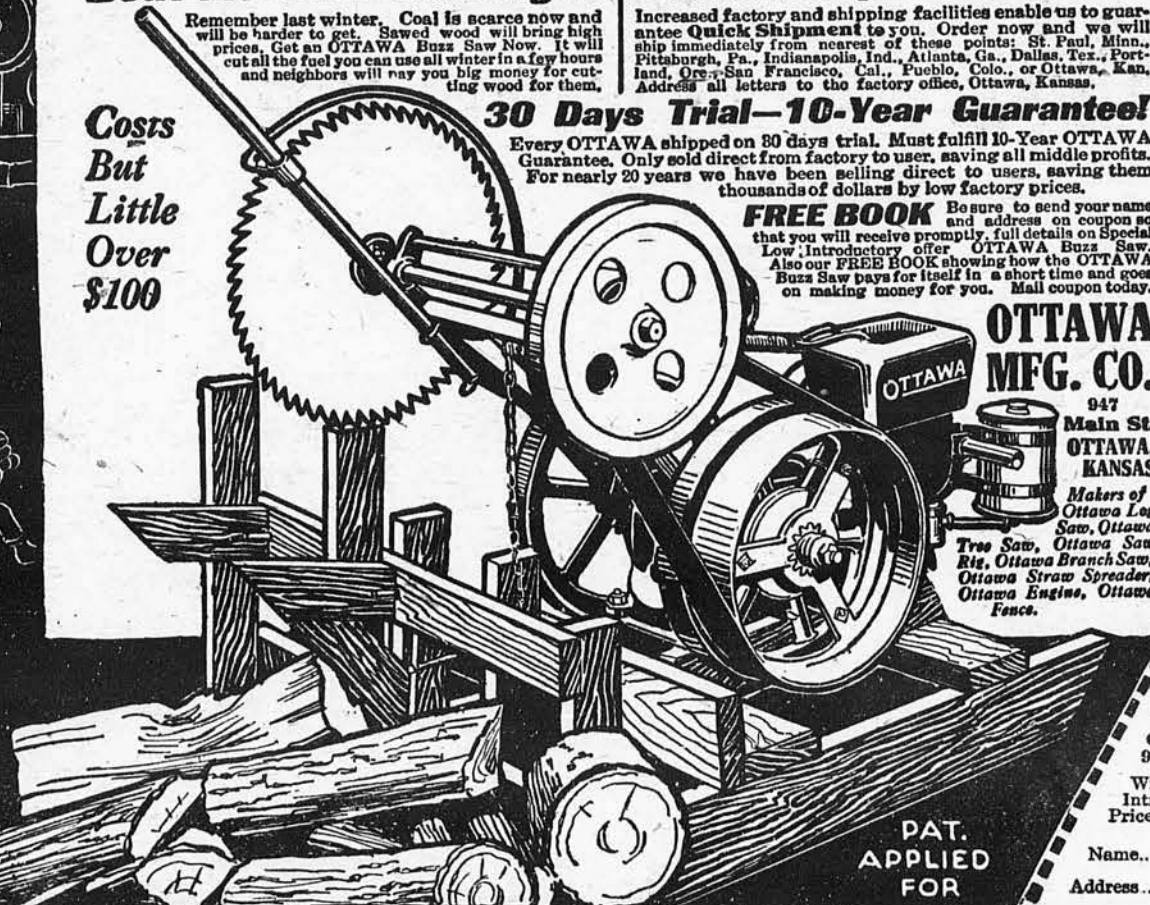
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## With the Capper Galf Club

### Three Counties Had Complete Attendance at Topeka

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

WOULDN'T it have been fine if all the members of the Capper Galf club could have gotten together during the big pep meeting at Topeka during Kansas Free Fair week? We'd have had a great time talking over the many things that interest us all. And there are some matters that are exceedingly important and that will have to be decided soon. We'll talk about that farther on, tho.

When the club manager wrote his part of the report of the big pep meeting which was printed in last week's Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze he failed to mention something that certainly deserved to be told. Three Capper Galf club teams had a complete representation at Topeka. Hazel Horton, Linn county leader, with her teammates, Olive Edmonds and Frank Paddock, were here for all the good times. Both the Shawnee county members—Kenneth DeLong and Bertha Dawdy—were present, and so were the three Jefferson county boys—Fred True, Otto Shultz and Charley Faulk. Other sections of the state were well represented, too. The longest trip was made by Kenneth Graham of Russell county, but Carlos Herold and Irene Roney came up from Osage county, Arthur Hall from Jackson county, John Morschauser from Geary, Milburn Atkins from Nemaha, and from out in Lincoln county came Lewis Schmidt.

### Insurance Losses Must Be Paid

So the Capper Galf club was well represented at the pep meeting, and every member present was full of enthusiasm. The only drawback was that not all of the boys and girls named were able to be present for the business session, so we didn't get to discuss club affairs. The most important matter to be brought before the attention of club members is that of insurance. I'm going to write every member personally about the present condition of our mutual insurance fund, but there's one thing I want to say here: I don't believe for a minute that calf club members are going to let pig club members make a better showing with the insurance plan. The Capper Pig club has paid all losses. It's going to be necessary for us to take another assessment, and I'm sure every boy and girl will be ready to pay his or her share without delay.

Another matter we would have talked about at the pep meeting if we could have had a business session is the future of the Capper Galf club. This year we surprised folks by enrolling a fine membership, getting some quality calves and giving them care that has made our percentage of losses very small. We're going to provide another surprise when the contest closes, for the calf club will excel the pig and poultry clubs, I am sure, in the high percentage of reports turned in. These reports are going to show some excellent records, too, both

in condition of calves and in the profit made from the contest entries.

A few club members have obtained the impression that club work was over when the supply of monthly feed reports blanks sent them became exhausted. That isn't the case, and new blanks are being prepared. Work in the Capper Galf club is to last six months. That is, if you entered your calf April 1, your contest work will be over October 1. Whatever time you entered your calves in the contest, count up six months and know just when your records will be closed.

By the time you read this, it will be nearly time for the annual sale catalog to go to the printer. Don't neglect to return the card sent you for listing your calves in the catalog if you desire to sell either or both of them. And say, let's have a report on any prizes won by your calves at local or county fairs. In the catalog we're planning to devote a page or so to listing the prizes won by Capper clubs' stock. It'll be fine advertising, so don't neglect it.

Talking about attending the pep meeting, I know every boy and girl would have been here if it had been possible. Work just will get in the way sometimes, tho, and that has to be done. For instance, Kale Workman of Russell county had to help fill a couple of 500-ton silos. Clara Long of Clay county had the same trouble with silos, except that Clara had to be at the kitchen end of things. But about the busiest chap I've found recently is Emmitt Herman of Dickinson county. It rained the other day out around Carlton, so Emmitt found time to write, "I don't get much time for club work," said Emmitt. "From now until October 1 I'll be heels over head in work. We have 100 acres of wheat ground to sow and harrow, 40 acres of corn to cut up for feed, and 10 acres of hay and 10 acres of sown feed that ought to be cut right away. And two-thirds of this work depends on me, so you can see it was impossible for me to go to Topeka for the fair meeting. My calves are doing fine and are still the best in the herd."

### These Club Members Attend College

At least two Capper Galf club members changed their line of work considerably about the middle of September. Carl Gross of Russell county and John Dirks of Butler county are up at Manhattan attending the Kansas State Agricultural college. It's mighty fine that these chaps can go to college, and I hope to see many of our club members at Manhattan in the future. "I can continue my club work by going home for monthly meetings, and my folks will forward mail to me here," writes Carl. "My calves are doing fine and are entered in all places possible at the county fair, as are all the other Russell county calves." We have a "hunch" that Carl's calves will make a winning, too, judging by their looks in the picture shown here.



Carl Gross of Russell County, With His Angus Contest Entry. Look as if They Ought to be Prize Winners, Don't They?



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## TRY IT 30 DAYS—SEND NO MONEY

Last year when I made my amazing offer some people thought I was crazy. But over 150,000 men and women, and even boys and girls, accepted my offer and reaped a rich reward of eggs as a result. Of all the thousands who took me up on my proposition less than one in a thousand decided against me. All the others said I was absolutely right. Read below about some of these records. But I don't want you to take anyone's word for what it will do for your hens and your egg profits.

I want you to make this test: Try my great Winter Egg Maker 30 days. Send no money now. If you do not get two to five times as many eggs as you ever got before in winter, you are not out one penny. If you do not get extra winter eggs at a cost of 1c per dozen, then I won't charge you a cent. Isn't that fair and square? Doesn't that show my great confidence in my product? Now let me tell you why my great Winter Egg Maker will do so much for your hens.

## Worms, Bugs, Grasshoppers—and Winter Eggs

You have often seen a hen chase across the yard for a worm, bug, or grasshopper, but do you know why? I'll tell you. Because worms, bugs, and grasshoppers contain the very ingredients needed by the hen to make bone, feathers, muscle, and eggs. There is no magic or mystery about it. Eggs are the product of what the hen eats. And in summer the hen gets just the right kind of food to supply nature's requirements for bodily health, with a lot left over for egg-making.

In fall and winter, however, great changes take place. Worms, bugs, grasshoppers, and insects disappear. The hen doesn't get the ingredients she craves. The moulting season comes and the feathers must grow in again. All the food the hen gets goes toward rebuilding the worn-out tissue and in growing new feathers. In winter, hens do not get the juicy, rich food they need. And since the average hen takes six weeks to grow a single flight feather or tail feather, taking most of the fall and winter to grow a new set of feathers, it's easy to see why they don't lay. You have got to help them, just as you must help the soil when it lacks the ingredients necessary to produce bumper crops.

### How to Help Your Hens

If your hens are moulting they need help in getting over it quickly. Why wait all winter for them to moult? If your hens are over the moult they need help because the process of moulting has weakened them. That is why they are droopy, lazy, listless. They must have strength before they can lay eggs. They must have certain ingredients which they cannot produce within themselves in

their present weakened condition. My great Winter Egg Maker supplies these ingredients in exactly the right proportions. They enrich the blood, give strength and vigor, repair nerve tissue, supply heat and energy, keep the hen's intestines clean and free from poisons and germs, and supply the very elements which "loafer" hens lack.

### Four Things Hens Need

Iron Sulphate is the bone-building and strengthening ingredient. It is this which hens lack when they appear lazy, tired, run down, droopy. Hens need Iron Sulphate particularly after the hot summer and the moult. This ingredient also insures strong, hardy chicks.

Precipitated Calcium Phosphate is one of the most important ingredients in the structure of an egg, for it is the shell-forming material. One of the

most frequent causes of low egg production is that the hen hasn't the strength or energy to supply shell-forming material fast enough, and in this case the eggs are absorbed by the hen into her system. This is one reason hens fatten up but do not lay.

Ginger is unsurpassed as a general tonic and invigorator. It supplies heat and energy, makes the hen hustle and scratch, sharpens the appetite, puts color in their combs and makes them cackle like prize pullets.

Aloes is a gentle yet effective laxative. You know that a hen's digestion must be kept in order or else she doesn't benefit fully from her food—and of course the egg yield is the first thing to suffer. Aloes keeps the hen's bowels clean. Besides, it is an intestinal antiseptic, preventing many diseases which may come through putrid food or impure water.

## Look at These Wonderful Records!

One," contains. I know that every ingredient must benefit your hens. I know "Two-for-One" has enabled thousands of men and women to get eggs in fall and all through the winter when in other years all they did was feed, FEED. Joe Brabec, Jr., of Mount Olive, Ill., gave his hens "Two-for-One" and got 336 eggs last November from 12 hens. Mrs. T. T. Simons, of Milltown, Ga., writes that after feeding "Two-for-One" she got 469 eggs from 19 hens in one month. Mrs. J. A. Doll, of Corinth, Mass., says that in February, even after two cold, rainy weeks, she got 709 eggs from 25 hens. Mrs. T. W. Wills, of San Diego, Calif., writes that her 42 hens laid 1,260 eggs in one month. Hundreds of letters like these come in right along. Mrs. R. Hegi, of Buckeye, Ariz., got 93 eggs a day from 100 hens in February. Write me and I'll be glad to send you the name of someone near you who is getting such wonderful results with "Two-for-One." But better still, begin getting these results from your own flock right away on my No-Risk Offer.

## DON'T SEND A PENNY!

I want to send you my great Winter Egg Maker, "Two-for-One," to try 30 days. I want a chance to prove to you at my risk that "Two-for-One" will bring you extra eggs in winter at a cost of about 1c a dozen. Don't send any money now. Just send me the coupon. I will mail you a full size package of "Two-for-One" prepaid. Try it 10 days, 20 days, or 30 days. Watch for results. If you are not completely satisfied, "Two-for-One" won't cost you a cent. The publisher of this paper guarantees that I will refund your money at once upon your mere request if you are not more than pleased.

Now I have explained just how easily you can get extra winter eggs at a cost of 1c a dozen. I have made you an offer that guarantees you these results. You can't lose. Send me the coupon now, without money, and begin getting big egg yields at once, as so many thousands of users are doing. Don't put this off—write me now before you forget.

**H. E. Goodrich, President, Kinsella Company**  
1003 Bonheur Building Chicago, Illinois

**H. E. Goodrich, President, Kinsella Company**  
1003 Bonheur Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Goodrich: If my hens do not lay extra winter eggs at a cost of 1c per dozen, as a result of "Two-for-One," you guarantee to refund my money on request. On this condition you may send me the following, as checked, on 30 days' trial.

☐ 1 package of "Two-for-One," for which I will pay the postman \$1 upon arrival. ☐ 3 packages of "Two-for-One," for which I will pay the postman \$2.25 on arrival. ☐ 10 packages of "Two-for-One," for which I will pay the postman \$5 on arrival.

NOTE: The remedies below will help you make more money with your poultry. Order now. All sent on our money-back guarantee. Send no money now.

☐ 1 bottle Kinsella Rump Cure, for which I agree to pay the postman \$2 on arrival. ☐ 1 big jar of Kinsella Scaly Leg Remedy, for which I will pay the postman \$1 on arrival. ☐ 1 big jar of Kinsella Lice Paste, for which I will pay the postman \$1.35 on arrival.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_





**H**ILARY had just time to fasten the top button of his coat before Pierre, with a bellow, charged him, his head down, his arms working like flails. Pierre made short, vicious stabs at him; he was muscle-bound and could not extend the elbow joint with any force, but any of his short blows, delivered from a shoulder like a mutton joint, would have knocked a man senseless.

Hilary stepped aside as Pierre precipitated himself upon him, and gave him a short uppercut with the left. Pierre went reeling past him, tripped over a projecting trunk of a tree, and fell sprawling to the ground.

A second later he was up again, rushing at Hilary. Despite Hilary's blows, which nearly blinded him, and covered his face with blood, he managed to get home two body deliveries which knocked the wind out of the American. Hilary was forced to give ground. He had boxed at college a good deal; that was several years before, but the memory instinctively came back to him. "It's foot-work wins," his teacher had told him. He stepped from side to side, guarding himself against Pierre's furious lunges dexterously, until the opportunity for a telling cross-counter with the right sent Pierre crashing backward.

He rose, spitting the blood out of his mouth, and rushed at Hilary again. This time he managed to lock his arms about him, and, holding him securely with the left, pummelled him. Hilary forgot his science and shot his right upward between the arm and the body, landing on Pierre's chin. Pierre reeled, but he did not let go his hold. He grasped Hilary like a bear, hugging him till the breath was nearly out of his body, and forcing the point of his chin in under Hilary's collar-bone.

The woodsmen, who had anticipated an easy victory for their leader, crowded, yelling, about the pair as they rolled here and there in the sawdust. There are no rules in lumber-camp fighting, and there were none now. Each man put forth his whole strength and craft to win.

Pierre was several years the older, and winded by fast living, but his muscles were as firm as a young man's. Knowing that his enemy's science was more than a match for his superior strength, he maintained the clinch, but gradually shifted his grasp upward, first pinning Hilary's arm, then gripping his shoulder, until he had him by the throat.

Hilary, gasping under the relentless pressure, saw the faces of the lumbermen swim round him. He saw the triumph and the joy, the mockery and the hatred on each; there was no pity for the American; many an old land question, many a racial conflict had become incarnate in that fight under the pines. Hilary realized that it was a battle, not for the timber tract, but for his own life.

At that moment, oddly enough, there came before him a clear picture of Madeleine Rosny, standing in the living-room of the Chateau, tapping her riding-boot. He wanted nothing so much as to conquer her scorn of him; and he thought that it was really Brousseau whom he was fighting, Brousseau, who was to marry her, and not Black Pierre.

Pierre's face grinned into his own malignantly, plastered with dust and smeared with the sweat that drove white furrows across it. Hilary let his hands fall limply. For just a second Pierre relaxed his grasp, to shift it so the thumb-knuckles should close on the carotids. Then Hilary put all his strength into a terrific drive with the left. The blow caught Pierre between the eyes, his arms went up, releasing Hilary, and he tottered backward. The yells of the lumbermen, which had been continuous, suddenly ceased.

Before Pierre could recover himself Hilary let him have it with the right. Pierre went to the ground. Hilary, still only half conscious, and hardly seeing the prostrate body, drew in a deep chestful of air. A black cloud, filled with dancing specks, swam before his vision. Out of it he saw the face of one of the nearest spectators. It was filled with an anticipation so pungent that instinctively Hilary leaped aside. Out of the cloud he saw Black Pierre plunge forward, a knife in his hand. The spent blow cut Hilary's sleeve. Pierre recovered himself and rushed at the American, a fearful spectacle, dripping sweat and blood. Hilary

## HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

### A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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

**A** TRACT OF TIMBER land, 10 miles square, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, at St. Boniface, was inherited by Hilary Askew, an American, from his uncle. Georges Lamartine, a notary of Quebec, and Morris, manager of this property, with Brousseau, a leading business man in the St. Boniface territory, plan to get possession of this valuable land for a small price. After an interview with Lamartine in Quebec, Hilary goes to St. Boniface to see his property. On arriving he meets Jean-Marie Baptiste, who was scaling the logs, and Lefe Connell, the foreman. He also sees Madeleine, daughter of Seigneur Rosny, the owner of a nearby Chateau. On the second day Hilary begins a detailed study of the timber. He went over the tract with Lefe, who told him in some detail of the crooked methods used by Morris and Brousseau in the management of the property. In the course of the trip they meet Leblanc, a sub-contractor and a special friend of Brousseau, and Black Pierre, Brousseau's chief crook. They also meet Father Lucy, the leader in what religious life there was at St. Boniface, and Captain Dupont, who hauled the logs to market. Morris arrives, and after a somewhat unsatisfactory conversation with Hilary, in which he is unable to explain his management of the property satisfactorily, he resigns. But he makes more trouble for Hilary before he goes. Baptiste reports to Hilary that Morris had discharged Lefe Connell and all of the hands before leaving. Alarmed at this Hilary arranges a conference with the men and tells them that he is in charge and sends them back to work. He then hastens to intercept Lefe who has gone to take the boat to Quebec. He overtakes him as he is about to get on the boat and persuades him to return and to accept the position of manager formerly held by Morris.

Hilary and Lefe on examining the books closely find many evidences of waste and extravagance in contracts with Leblanc and other contractors. An interview is arranged with Leblanc and after much haggling a new contract is made with him covering a new timber area with a panhandle running toward St. Boniface. This new tract allotted to Leblanc led to trouble with Seigneur Rosny. Hilary decides to confer immediately with Seigneur Rosny and visits him at his home. He is severely upbraided by Seigneur Rosny and his daughter, Madeleine, for planning to strip the forests on their land of their timber and for cutting down so many trees around their home. Hilary tries to explain that he came to offer reparation for the unintentional offense. He is reminded by Madeleine that he has bought no rights within the Rosny home and is asked to end the discussion. Leaving the house he visits Leblanc's old concession and is surprised to find Black Pierre and Brousseau's men cutting timber on land that they insisted was within the Ste. Marie limits. Hilary orders them off his land but Black Pierre refuses to leave and challenges Hilary to fight.

caught him with the right under the jaw, sending him flat. The knife went whirling away into the underbrush. Black Pierre lay still.

Hilary turned to the nearest of the awed lumbermen. "Bring him a cup of water," he ordered.

The man understood and ran into Pierre's hut. But Pierre was only shamming; he opened his eyes, fixed them with burning hate on Hilary, and mumbled.

"Get up!" said Hilary.

#### Ste. Marie Men Retreat

Pierre rose sullenly, edging out of the reach of the expected blow. He was cowed, the fighting spirit was out of him, as it was out of his companions. They were not individually cowards, but like children; and their leader's downfall had unsettled their world. As civilized men fear the law, the lumbermen feared the unknown forces that lay behind Hilary and manifested themselves thru the strength of his arm.

"I'll give you five minutes to get off the St. Boniface territory into the Ste. Marie limits, the other side of Rocky River," Hilary said. He turned to the spectators. "I'll thrash every man not employed by me who comes upon my land," he announced.

Whether they understood the meaning of the words or not, they realized the significance of the gesture. Black Pierre, among his companions at the edge of the clearing, stopped his re-

treating. He meant at least to save his face by threats. But Hilary had deliberately turned his back on him, and, without apparent fear of danger, was examining the shacks, and poking the moss out of the interstices between the logs with a forked stick. When he turned the last of the Ste. Marie men was disappearing out of the clearing down the road. He waited long enough for them to reach the fork before re-entering the buggy.

He was thoughtful on the drive homeward. He knew that it was only the unexpected nature of his action which had cleared the concession. That had been a paramount duty; at any cost he must preserve the integrity of his land. But, given Brousseau's leadership and active hostility, they could put up a fight which would render him impotent. Physical force could bring him nowhere in the end.

"Lord, Mr. Askew, you look as if you'd ben in a fight," said Lefe, as Hilary entered the mill office, his cheek bruised and a lump over his eye—no very extensive punishment.

"I have," said Hilary. "I've been in two. First I went up to Monsieur Rosny's, to try to square him about that panhandle tract of Leblanc's. I didn't get very far there."

"I could have told you that, if you'd let me know," said Connell reproachfully. "Brousseau has the whip hand there. He set Leblanc on to the game and he set old Rosny against you."

"Then I thought I'd take a look at

Leblanc's old territory, to make sure that he was not running both leases for a single payment," Hilary continued. "And I found Black Pierre and his men, cutting busily on my own limits."

"And you got into trouble with him! Don't say he struck you, Mr. Askew! Lord, that's bad!"

"He did, and I struck him a good many times. In fact, Lefe, I knocked Mr. Pierre out and turned the gang off the concession."

"What?" yelled Lefe Connell, leaping out of his chair. "D'you mean to tell me, Mr. Askew, you stood up to Pierre and—whipped him?"

"That's about the size of it, Lefe. Why this astonishment? Don't I look husky enough?"

Lefe looked at him solemnly. "Mr. Askew, you've made your reputation, that's all," he answered. "Why, Pierre's been the bully of the camps these twenty years. Ten years ago there wasn't a man who could stand up to him, and since then nobody's dared. I guess you've established yourself solid, Mr. Askew."

So events proved. It took about an hour for the embellished story to filter thru to the mill. Before work was knocked off that afternoon Hilary became conscious of a new deference in his hands' manner, of gaping looks that followed him when he went from office to mill, or back. For the first time St. Boniface began to believe that the Morris regime had really passed.

"We've still got Brousseau, tho," said Hilary to Lefe. "When do you suppose he's going to declare himself?"

"Soon," said Lefe. "You've seen to that, Mr. Askew."

"I've thought," said Hilary, "that he may be inclined to accept the situation. After all, he's had his pickings, hasn't he?"

Lefe shook his head. "You don't get on to these people's ways, sir," he answered. "They're stupid enough to cut off their noses to spite their faces. Brousseau feels that you're a challenge to him as boss, and he'd stop at nothing to get you out of St. Boniface."

"Well," answered Hilary cheerfully, "we'll meet that trouble when it comes. Meanwhile, don't spare the teams in breaking up those piles and sending them thru the mill. I've got to get out a record load next month, and I'm going to credit all the wood that goes thru the mill to the St. Boniface tract and let Brousseau take any action he likes about it."

#### Brousseau Declares War

Brousseau was not long in declaring war. On the following afternoon, as he sat in his office, Hilary, looking thru the window, saw Madeleine Rosny driving a rig along the road toward the mill. Beside her sat a man whom he had never seen before. He surmised at once that it was Brousseau, but he hardly expected that the girl was bringing him to the office.

Such proved to be the case. The rig stopped at the door, and Hilary had a glimpse of Madeleine's averted, scornful face as she sat waiting, as if Hilary was beneath her pride, as if to stop there was no more than to stop at any laborer's shack. Her companion leaped out and came briskly to the door.

He was a man of something more than forty, but active and young-looking. He wore a trim black moustache, a straw hat, which he did not remove, sat jauntily on his head, he was sprucely dressed, and his face, vulgar and self-confident tho it was, had yet an aspect of power.

He came into the office and glared down at Hilary, who at once rose and faced him.

"I'm Mr. Brousseau," said the visitor. "That means something to you, Mr. Askew?"

"I've heard of you," said Hilary. "You'll hear more of me. You assaulted one of my men yesterday. Do you think you can come into this country and knock my men about like that for doing their duty?"

"He was on the Rosny seignior, and cutting my timber."

"He was where I located him. He was on the west side of the Riviere Rocheuse."

"He was between Riviere Rocheuse and the creek that flows into it. He was cutting where Leblanc has been cutting, and Leblanc was employed by the Rosny concern."

"He was on the west side of Riviere



The Timber Which Leblanc Had Taken; It was Near the River, and It was Composed of Trees of More Than Ordinary Value.



Rocheuse," snarled Brousseau. "The Rocheuse has never been surveyed. What you call the creek is the upper part of Riviere Rocheuse. Le blanc had permission to cut that tract for Mr. Morris because our two companies worked hand in hand. It is not my way to make explanations, Monsieur Askew, but take that for what it is worth."

"I do so, and it is worth nothing," Hilary answered. "What is your proposition?"

"You assaulted my man." "Never mind your man. He started it, and he needed it. If I find him on my limits I'll assault him again. You haven't come here to complain about that, Monsieur Brousseau. What have you come for?"

Brousseau advanced and banged his fist on the desk. "I've come here to tell you that you're a fool, young man," he answered. "My word goes in this part of the country, and you can't come in here and fight me."

"I think," said Hilary, with emphasis, "that so far from fighting you the St. Boniface concern has done pretty well by you."

"Mr. Morris and I worked together. He saw that our interests were identical."

"Your proposal, please," said Hilary quietly.

"Now you're talking sense. This ain't the United States, where you rich men can come into a territory and grab it away from the people under their noses. We ain't used to it and we won't have it. You'll put Mr. Morris back as manager and go home, or else you'll sell out to me."

"Yes, it does come to about the same thing," said Hilary. "Why don't you ask me to make you a free gift of the concession?"

Brousseau scowled savagely at the sarcasm. He was educated enough to be stung by banter, but not quick enough to retaliate in kind.

"Now I'll make you my own proposition," said Hilary. "It's this. You can either submit your books to my inspection and make good on that lumber that Morris stole from me last year, and keep your men on your own limits, or you can give up the mill rights after October first and build your own mill."

Brousseau turned white with rage. "I'll run you out of this country," he raved. "I'll freeze you out before the winter's over, Monsieur Askew. You watch me!"

"Maybe," said Hilary. "Meanwhile, I think you're keeping the buggy waiting and there is no use in prolonging this conversation unless you want to accept my terms."

Brousseau shook with wrath; he opened his mouth to speak, but snorted instead; he shook his fist furiously, and turning upon his heel, stamped out of the office. From his desk Hilary watched him climb into the buggy and drive away. His head was bent toward Madeleine Rosny's, and he was talking emphatically and gesticulating freely.

"War's declared," said Hilary to himself, with relief, as he settled himself in his chair.

War was declared, and Hilary suspected that Brousseau was already upon the war-path when, half an hour later, he saw the buggy whirl past the office again. Madeleine Rosny had driven Brousseau from the Chateau in the direction of Ste. Marie, and there was no reason why he should be returning with her unless he had already been planning mischief. The buggy crossed the bridge and proceeded up the river road.

Hilary talked the matter over with Lafe later in the day. "If we can get a good shipment out before the Gulf closes," he said, "we can carry on till spring. But of course we can't haul lumber out of the woods until there's several feet of snow on the ground."

"And that won't be till navigation's ended for the year," said Lafe.

"So, I'm going to put thru the mill every cord of lumber in the river," continued Hilary. "We'll keep Dupont busy. And we'll wind up the year with a substantial balance to our credit."

"The Ste. Marie lumber," mused Lafe.

"I guess they call it so. But I believe it's all ours. We've got the whip hand of Brousseau there, because it's our mill, and Dupont's independent of Brousseau. Brousseau can't stop me using that lumber, and he daren't go to law about it."

Lafe approved the scheme, with

warnings to Hilary about going slow. They went up to the dam and looked over the logs in the river. Riviere Rocheuse was packed as far as the eye could reach. The sight raised Hilary's spirits. There must be thousands of dollars' worth of lumber in between the high banks, ready to be passed thru the robbing mill for Dupont's schooner.

Lafe came to him a little later. "The logs in the dam are going into the mill all right," he said, "but they ain't coming down stream above it. Baptiste says there's a jam in the gorge."

They got the rig and drove to the spot. Below the gorge the logs were floating freely down Riviere Rocheuse, and the cogged gear was carrying them up to the flume. But at the gorge was a solid wall of logs, packed like the straw coverings of wine bottles. The starting of the logs had wedged them together here.

Out in mid-stream, straddling the logs and balancing themselves above the rushing torrent the polemen were trying to start the packed masses with their gaffs. Somewhere in that wooden rampart was the key-log, dislodging which would put the whole mass in motion; but it was impossible to locate it. The face of the river was

solid from side to side of the gorge to a height of twenty feet.

Above the narrows the roaring stream was bringing down more logs, swelling the barricade. If the wall gave suddenly the polemen would be swept to immediate death. Hilary decided to call them off.

They came reluctantly, for the lumberman is fearless of danger from water or tree. It was clear, however, that it would be necessary to start the mass with dynamite.

"I guess that's the trick," said Lafe. "Baptiste here is an expert dynamiter." "Yes, that shift him quick," said Jean-Marie. "Mighty quick, maybe. I think, Mr. Askew, it is better first to make stronger your boom, or else your lumber go over the rapids into the Gulf."

"How long will it take?" asked Hilary.

"A week, maybe, for good work. That boom, he will never stand so many logs as that, Mr. Askew."

"Get a gang to work at daybreak tomorrow," Hilary instructed him.

That night Hilary congratulated himself on having started his counter-offensive against Brousseau. Despite the man's influence in the district, he felt assured of the loyalty of the bulk

(Continued on page 23.)

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32x3 1/2	7.00	2.00	34x4 1/2	11.50	2.40
31x4	8.00	2.25	34x4 1/2	12.50	2.40
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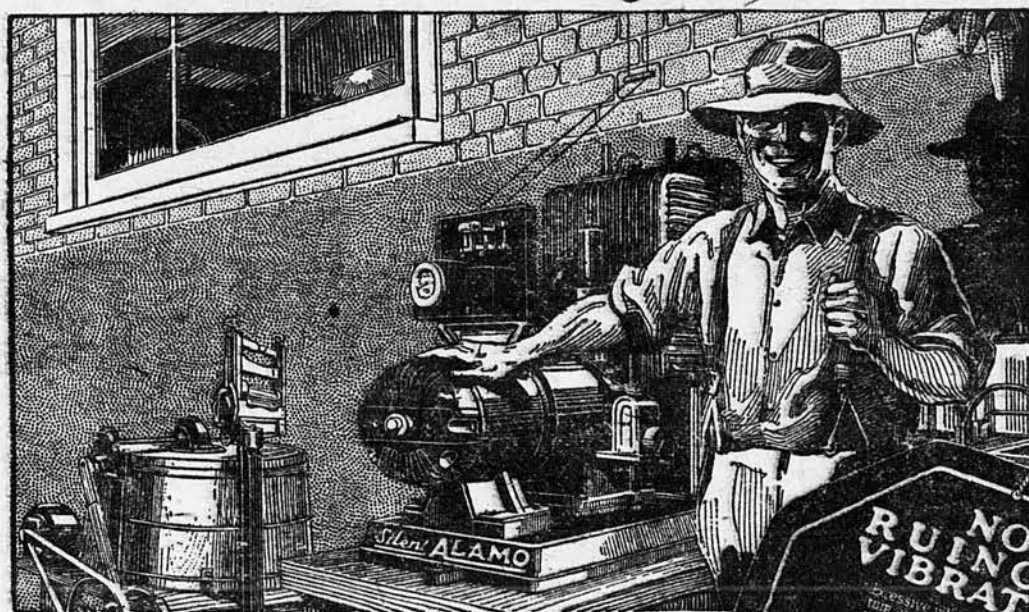
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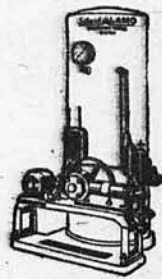
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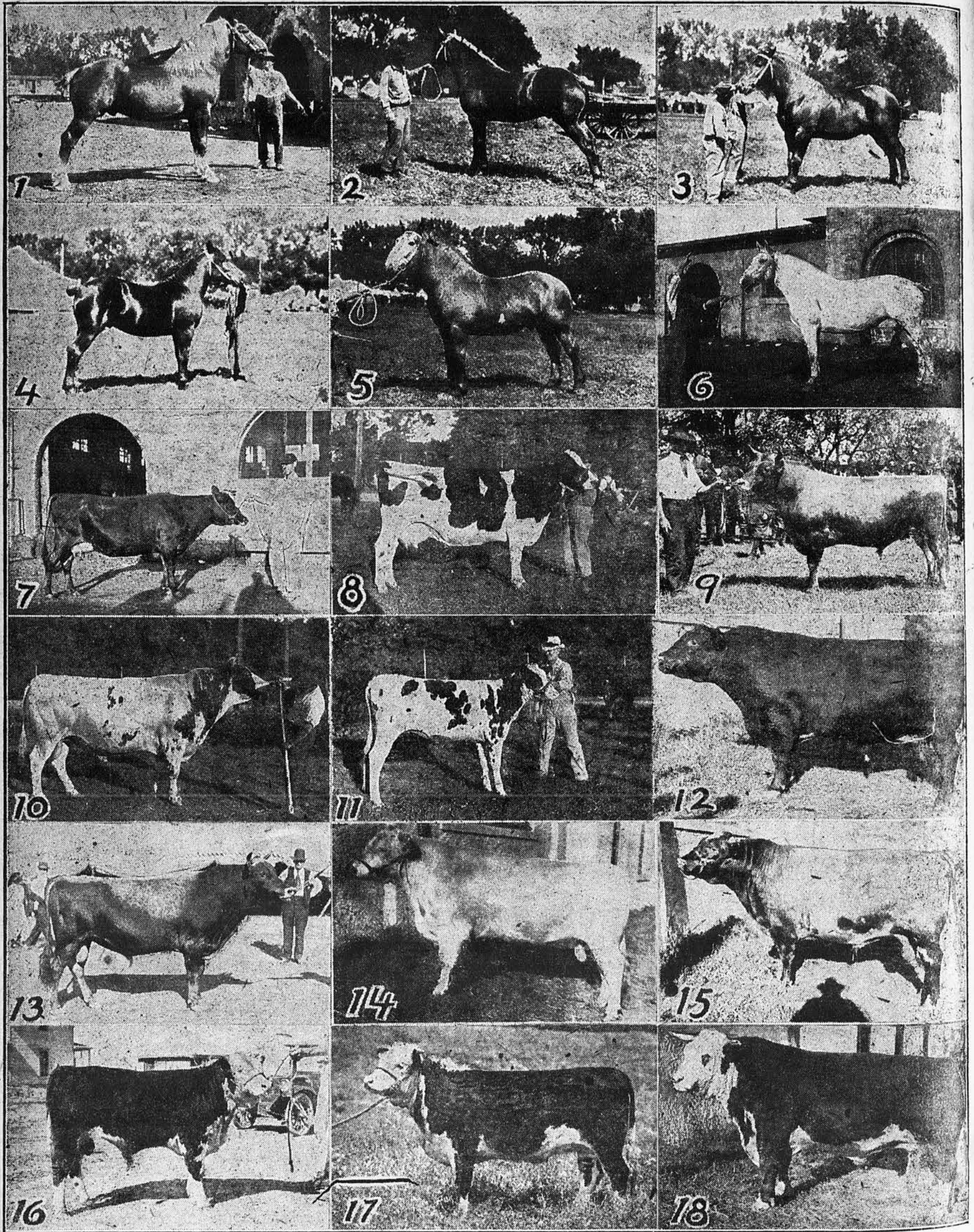


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### Prize Winners from Kansas Herds Shown at the Kansas Free Fair

1—Irvinedale Frison, Belgian First Prize 3-year-old Stallion, H. A. Thomas, Harper County. 2—Happy, Percheron Champion Stallion (yearling), Adam Becker & Son, Jefferson County. 3—Kantonal 2nd, Percheron 4-year-old Reserve Senior Champion, Gossard Breeding Estates, Stafford County. 4—Dobbin, Percheron 2-year-old, Second Prize, J. T. Schwalm & Son, Douglas County. 5—Kantona, Percheron 4-year-old Stallion, C. R. Soward & Son, Douglas County. 6—Massie, Percheron Champion Mare, Kansas State Agricultural College, Riley County. 7—Countess Lad's Rosebud, Jersey Grand Champion Cow, R. A. Gilliland, Jackson County. 8—Irene Sarcastic De Kol, Holstein Grand Champion Cow, Kansas Holstein Association. 9—Celia's Owl of Dornwood 4th, Aged Bull, T. F. Doran, Shawnee County. 10—Roy Smith of Aldebaran, Ayrshire Second Prize Aged Bull, Williams & Son, Reno County. 11—Kansas Star Madison Jewel, Holstein First Prize Senior Calf, David Coleman & Son, Jackson County. 12—Orange Baron, Shorthorn Third Prize Aged Bull, Harry Forbes, Shawnee County. 13—Lassman's Golden Boy, Jersey First Prize 2-year-old Bull, W. R. Linton, Jackson County. 14—Cumberland Champion, Shorthorn First Prize Senior Yearling Bull, H. H. Holmes, Shawnee County. 15—Marshall's Crown, Shorthorn First Prize 2-year-old Senior Champion, Tomson Bros., Shawnee County. 16—Bennie Boy, Hereford First Prize Senior Calf, Foster Farms, Thomas County. 17—Thelma Lass 3rd, Hereford Sixth Prize Junior Yearling Heifer, John Phillips & Son, Sherman County. 18—Beau Onward 52nd, Hereford Second Prize Aged Bull, Klaus Bros., Doniphan County.



## Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from page 21.)

of his men. Lafe was worth a hundred, and little Baptiste knew his job perfectly. He went to bed in high spirits.

He was on his way to the dam next morning when a buggy came dashing down the road toward him and pulled up sharply. Inside were Brousseau and Morris. The former seemed inarticulate with rage; he stuttered incoherently and tried to leap out when he saw Hilary, but Morris restrained him.

"Mr. Askew," said the ex-manager snavely, "you are doing the most foolish thing that you've ever done in your life. Now, are you willing to listen to reason or are you not?"

"If you mean am I willing to sell—no," said Hilary.

"That's off the mark, Mr. Askew. Mr. Brousseau wouldn't buy after the way you've treated him. It's this: you're planning to take the Ste. Marie logs, ain't you? That's theft, pure and simple. Do you suppose you can come up here and put across a trick like that?"

"I'll hold you there, Morris," answered Hilary. "Where is the lumber that Leblanc and his men cut last winter? It hasn't gone thru the mill."

"It's stacked somewhere, I suppose," growled Morris. "I ain't responsible for Leblanc's way of running his business. The trouble is, Mr. Askew, you try to make your American ideas work up here, where they won't, and you don't understand conditions at all."

"I understand a rogue when I see him, whether he's American or Canadian," said Hilary hotly.

"Now, come, Mr. Askew," protested Morris snavely. "It's natural that you should feel sore when you find that your plans and ideas won't work. You thought you could run the business after the American pattern. But you can't, and you're making a hash of it. There have been misunderstandings, but Mr. Brousseau doesn't bear hard feelings—"

"The devil I don't!" yelled Brousseau, trying again to leap out of the vehicle.

"And might agree to let bygones be bygones," continued Morris, not at all disturbed by the interruption, "with all cards on the table, with a view to making a clean sweep and amalgamating the two concerns."

The words of the smooth thief were too much for Hilary.

"You cheating scamp!" he shouted, advancing upon him with an intent so manifestly hostile that Morris grabbed the whip, lashed the horse, and whirled past him, nearly knocking him down, while Brousseau, who was at any rate no coward, tried to leap out and get at Hilary. It struck Hilary as comical afterwards when he remembered Morris clinging to Brousseau and using all the weight of his fat body to keep him in his seat, while he lashed the horse wildly to get into safer quarters.

## A Fighting Man

But at the time Hilary could hardly keep himself from running after the buggy, while Brousseau continued shouting and catching at the reins till the vehicle was out of sight.

When it had disappeared the cold fit came upon Hilary. He was getting a reputation as a fighting man, and this was the last thing he desired.

It was not only impolitic, but it would prove fatal if ever he were attacked and injured. With such a reputation he could count on the protection of no court in the Province.

Lafe, slow, wise, far-seeing, cynical Lafe, who had warned him from the first to be cautious, shook his head when he heard of this latest exploit.

The next morning Brousseau struck his first blow. Hilary had just ordered the rig in order to drive over to Leblanc's lease and try to stop the operations about the Chateau when Leblanc appeared in the office, accompanied by four ruffians whom Hilary recognized as the sub-jobbers.

"Well, Leblanc?" asked Hilary.

"What's this I hear you make complaint about my work?" Leblanc demanded.

"You've been cutting round the Chateau, Leblanc, and you'll have to stop it," said Hilary. "You knew you were not supposed to cut there."

"Ain't I got right to cut on my own

lease?" demanded the jobber truculently.

"Maybe you have, but anyway you aren't going to cut round the Chateau."

"You think so?" asked Leblanc insolently. "All right. You find another boss jobber. Maybe you find one in September what couldn't get a job for next winter, you are so clever. I don't know. For me, I go to work for Monsieur Morris at Ste. Marie."

"So that's your game, Leblanc! How about that contract?"

"That's all right. But if I don't pay on January first, the contract is no good. That was your words, which

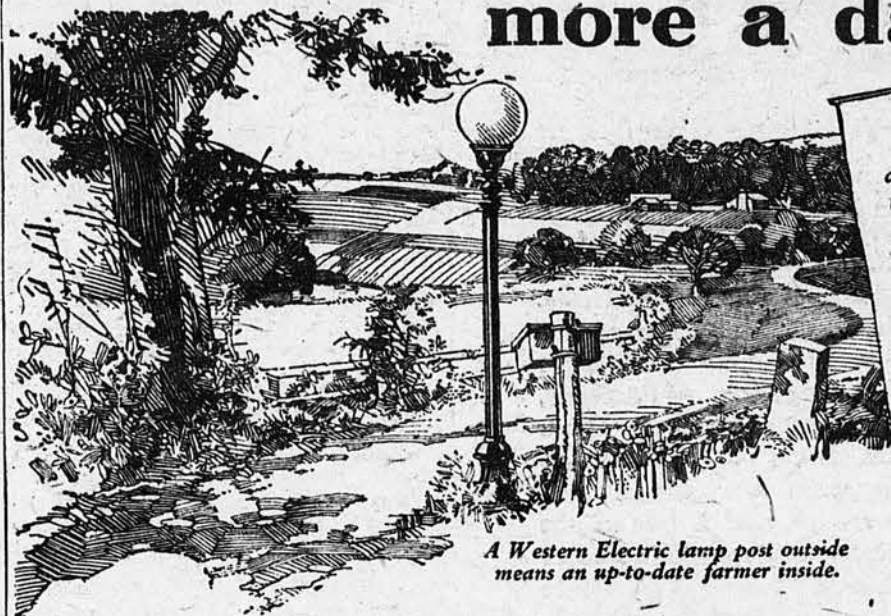
you wrote down. Well, I keep the lease if you like, Monsieur Askew, an' I cut where I like, or I don't pay one cent. An' these men say they go wherever I go. They won't work for you if I go, because you thrash Black Pierre. They ain't dogs, they're men, an' they got families. They don't stand for no beating with fists. Maybe you change your mind about the cutting?"

"Go to the devil!" shouted Hilary.

"Maybe you like to beat these men now, eh?" sneered Leblanc. "No? All

(Continued on page 25.)

## Could you use 3 hours more a day?



A Western Electric lamp post outside means an up-to-date farmer inside.

**A**s a rule we farmers don't give much thought to the value of our time. But we suddenly realize that time is worth money, when milking the cows or mixing the feed keeps us from bigger jobs, out in the fields.

"Last year I made up my mind that I would look for a farm plant with power enough to do real work. The one I picked was the Western Electric Power and Light Outfit, and please notice that putting the word Power first in the name describes the outfit very well. It is powerful. But I'm not going to praise it up to the skies. I just want to describe this outfit and the

work it is doing for me, and let you judge whether it would suit your needs too.

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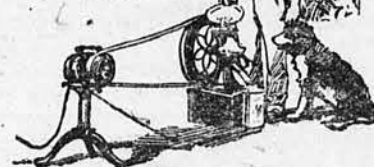
"With the batteries and the generator working together, you just add the capacity of both. That explains how I can use electricity to milk the cows, separate the cream,

churn the butter, turn the grindstone and pump water.

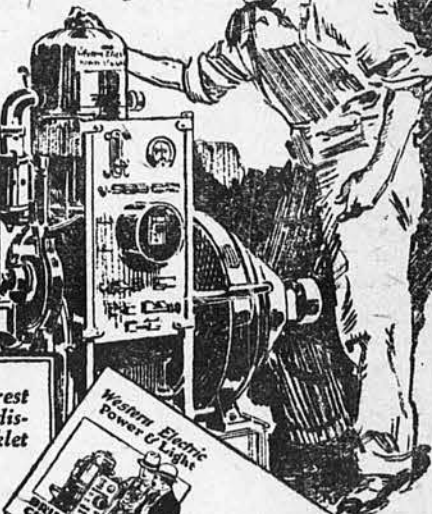
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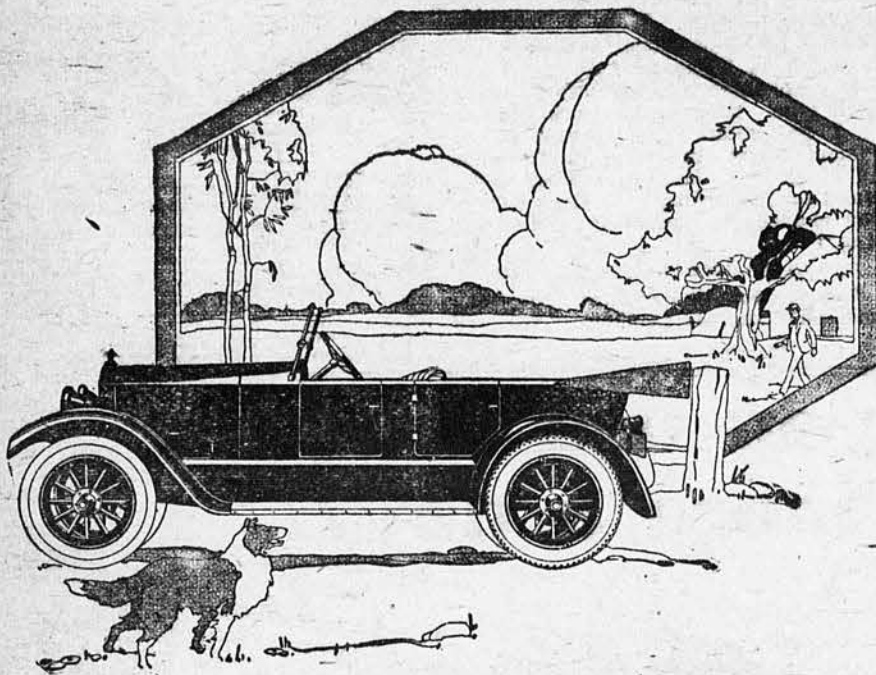
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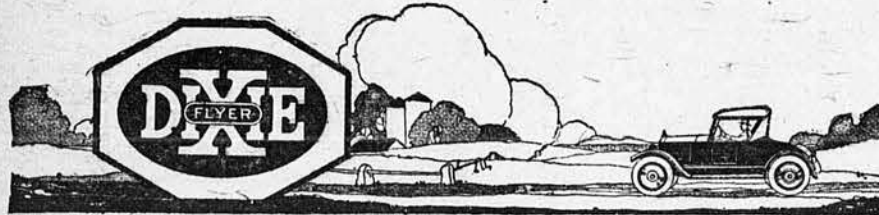


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## Capper Poultry Club

### That Little Salesman—Our Fall Catalog

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS  
Club Secretary

**N**OW THAT the big pep meeting is over, I suppose you're saying, "What next," for Capper Poultry club members know that there's always something "doing in this live organization of ours. Just now, the new sale catalog holds the place of interest. It's going to be a dandy, girls and members of the mothers' division—one that you'll all be proud of. And it'll sell your chickens, too. I never did see such an energetic salesman as this catalog of ours which we get out every fall. It travels tirelessly all over Kansas and into other states, boosting our purebred stock and inviting folks to buy. It has wonderful powers of persuasion, not the least being the beautiful illustrations which show folks just the kind of stock which is being offered for sale. Let's live up to what our little salesman says about us and our reliability, so that our reputation will be even better in the future than it has been in the past.

#### This Breeder Believes in Us

Girls raising Single Comb Buff Leghorns will be especially interested in this letter which I recently received from H. D. Wilson of Holton, Kan.

"I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to attend the Capper club's banquet. I would have enjoyed this immensely and would have been more than glad to say a few words to our boys and girls. I want to congratulate you on the good work you are doing. I think the Capper Poultry club is a fine thing and shall be glad to have you write to me any time I can be of service. As you know, I am offering a pair of Single Comb Buff Leghorns as a prize this year, and the girl who wins these chickens is going to receive some real birds. Don't forget to write to me next year and I'll make an even better offer."

What do you think about that for co-operation? Don't you think we owe a lot to the poultry breeders in Kansas? I hope that when you hold a similar position, you'll have the same generous spirit toward girls and boys.

#### Won Any Blue Ribbons?

I'm so proud of the fine showing which Capper club members have made at fairs and shows this year. It seemed that almost every time I turned around at our annual pep meeting, someone would say, "Oh, Mrs. Ellis, I won some prizes on my chickens!" I haven't received definite information as to all the winnings, but here are the ones which I have on my list. If your name isn't mentioned and you have won some premiums, don't fail to let me know.

Marion Gregg of Crawford county won first prize on her pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks, second on cockerel, first on pullet and second and third on pullet, at the Cherokee county fair; Mrs. H. D. Emery, also of Crawford, won five first premiums and five second premiums at the Crawford county fair. However, these prizes were not all won on poultry exhibits. Letha Emery won first prize on her Single Comb White Leghorn cock, first on hen, first on pen, also a first prize on her canned tomatoes, second on a piano scarf and second on a cocoa loaf cake.

"You should have seen the 'big show' at our fair, September 2 and 3," wrote Mrs. Bowman of Coffey county. "The Capper clubs had one side of the poultry building piled full of chickens. And oh, the blue tags those coops carried. I will tell you about mine and Gladiola's. I won sweepstakes—first breed club prize and the first prize which the banks offered. Gladiola won the first special premium offered to the girl who raised the best chickens from one setting of eggs and gave a complete record of feed, care, and so on. I also won a prize on my Buff Orpington ducks and Reta won some prizes on chickens which she is raising for next year's work. We had to make a 25-mile trip in the wagon to take the stock up there and we had quite a time getting home, as it simply poured down rain, but of

course we couldn't miss those points for the club."

I understand that the Linn county girls won about 25 prizes at their county fair, but you'll hear more about them later on. Girls who were members of the Capper poultry club last year will remember that Helen Andrews of Johnson county won first prize on a pen of her Black Langshans at the Topeka Free Fair. Helen showed some of her chickens again this year, but they were molting and didn't show up so well. She won second on cockerel



A Happy Prize Winner

and third on pullets. "They look pretty shaggy," said Mrs. Andrews, "but we felt that it would be good advertising to show them anyway."

If you didn't get to attend the business meeting which we held in Topeka, September 14, you'll be interested in hearing about the important decisions which were made. As you can imagine, the subject which aroused the most interest was the pep contest for next year. Here is what we decided: To have the point system again in 1921; to permit 10 active members to a county, but to limit associate membership to five, points to be counted for their mileage the same as for active members; to base the awarding of the pep trophy cup on the highest average number of points to a county's credit; to allow 50 points for every active member lined up and 10 points for every associate member; to award a certain number of points (probably 200) to the county showing the most originality. Of course, you understand that these rules have nothing to do with this year's contest.

#### Good Times and Profits

My, but we had a fine time at our club picnic. There were 56 persons present altogether. First we had a picnic dinner of fried chicken, sandwiches, deviled eggs, fruit salad, pie, cake and fruit. Then each club had its business meeting. Six pep bulletins were distributed among the girls and plans were made to exhibit poultry at the Republic county fair. The next thing on the program was a ball game between the "chinch bugs" and the "grass hoppers." The "chinch bugs" won with a score of 8 to 12. After the ball game we went back to the picnic grounds and played games until lemonade, cake, strawberry ice cream and chocolate ice cream were served. A good program was given by club members and visitors.—Agnes Neubauer, leader, Republic county.

I made a gain of \$19.75 in July and one of \$11.20 in August. I think that is doing fine, don't you? I am using my money to buy my high school supplies. It sure makes me feel proud to think that I bought those things with my own money.—Blanche Ewald, leader, Marshall county.

I am still studying to make up the time I lost while attending the pep meeting, but the fair was worth it, every bit, wasn't it?—Beth Beckey, leader, Leavenworth county.

I want you to meet Mildred Ungar, heuer of Linn county, who made the best egg record with Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and won the \$5 cockerel of this breed offered by Mrs. Mattie Grover of Coffey county. The picture shows Mildred with her contest pen cockerel. You can tell they're prize winners, can't you?



## Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from page 23.)

right. You find other boss jobber and little jobbers, Monsieur Askew."

He clapped on his hat, and, as if they had rehearsed the scene, the four ruffians followed Leblanc in solemn and triumphant parade across the floor and out of the office.

This was first blood with a vengeance. Leblanc's lease was a necessity; it meant money, and money just when his capital would be exhausted. It was essential to sub-lease the tract to some one else. But there was no one in St. Boniface capable of assuming charge of such a contract. The habitants had no heads for business and no money to invest. All that was paid out in wages flowed back to the store, owned by the Ste. Marie Company, and to the Ste. Marie saloons. Ste. Marie was bleeding St. Boniface white in every way.

Filled with resentment, Hilary countermanded the order for the rig and walked up by the mill. The logs were ascending the toothed gear one by one, and the same melancholy procession, stripped snow-white, was descending from the roasting room along the flume to swell the increasing pile beside the wharf.

Hilary's nerves were raw and quivering as he reached the end of the strip of land where Rocky River pours into the Gulf below. The whistle blew, and he turned toward St. Boniface and stopped, watching the mob of men emerging from the mill.

How far could he count on them? To the last penny, perhaps, and literally. Their jobs would hold them to him despite Brousseau, just so long as their wages were forthcoming. Probably nine-tenths of them resented his presence in their country. His victory over Black Pierre had raised him in their estimation; they might hate him instead of despising him, but that was all. He could count on the devotion and faithfulness of perhaps one man besides Lefe Connell—little Baptiste.

## Marie Dupont

The gang was hard at work below the dam, strengthening the structure of the boom. Riviere Rochouse, pouring down from the foothills of the Laurentians, speeds with great force thru the gorge above St. Boniface, widens opposite the settlement, and, gathering its waters there, shoots straight as a dart over the broken cliff into the Gulf.

It was between this cataract and the gorge, at the wider part of the stream, that the concrete dam had been constructed, holding back the force of the river, and admitting it by degrees into the lake below, filled with logs. Beneath the lake was the wooden boom, which kept back the logs from the cataract below and diverted them up to the flume, toward the cogged chain which caught them and guided them into the flume water, which ran thru the roasting mill.

If, when the jam was broken, the pressure of the great mass of logs proved too strong for the boom, instead of passing into the flume they would pour over the cataract into the St. Lawrence, where their retrieval would be impossible. Such an accident had happened on a small scale once before. If it should happen now the loss would end all Hilary's hopes.

He was glad Baptiste had seen this. He was glad that his gang did not cease work when the whistle blew, but continued energetically upon their labors, like beavers in a lake. Hilary searched among them for the figure of the little time-keeper and general utility man, but failed to find it.

He ascended the hill beside the rushing cataract. He was crossing the waste land where the logs and tin cans were strewn when he saw Jean-Marie. The little man was engaged in earnest conversation with Black Pierre behind a shed in which were kept a spare buggy and a few sets of harness. Black Pierre seemed to be protesting vigorously.

The presence of the man beside Baptiste came to Hilary with a shock. Without changing his pace he advanced toward them, in his mind, repeating Lefe's advice over and over.

He was still inwardly quivering, yet trying to appear unconcerned, when the two perceived him. Pierre turned toward him with a scowl on his bruised face. His eyes were blackened, and he looked the incarnation of malignancy.

He spoke to Baptiste quickly, and, to Hilary's surprise Baptiste, without acknowledging his presence, walked slowly away with him. Baptiste's sudden departure puzzled Hilary a good deal at the time, and much more afterward.

Lefe was as despondent as Hilary over Leblanc's treachery. Hilary had only one cause for satisfaction in the situation, and that was a purely personal one. He was glad that Leblanc's cancellation of the contract had at least left the Chateau grounds immune, and so had neutralized Brousseau's first move in the campaign.

He was conscious that Madeleine Rosny had come to play a part in his life that was not warranted by the relations between them. He had seen her three or four times only, and their single interview had been a painful one. Yet the girl obsessed his mind, and Hilary could not free himself from the obsession.

He thought the matter over, and was frank enough to admit that he did not want to. He acknowledged, too, that he would have given a good deal to remove the opinion that she had formed of him. He could not see himself in the light of a greedy monopolist, when the whole adventure of the St. Boniface timber rights was a proposition of the most desperately sporting character.

What galled him was the reflection that in this fight which Brousseau had thrust upon him he was fighting Madeleine too. He shrank from the thought of Madeleine Rosny as Brousseau's wife; he tried to think of her as sacrificing herself for her father's sake. But this picture would not hold together; she was most evidently acquainted with Brousseau's designs, and approved of them.

On the day after the interview with Leblanc a new development occurred. Lefe, who had been grumbling all day, came into the office and flung down his hat in utter dejection.

"Something new?" asked Hilary. "There's talk of a strike," said Lefe in disgust. "Brousseau has had his men at work among 'em, and they're saying that you're keeping wages down, and that Brousseau would give two dollars a day if you would. There's a lot of talk going on just now, Mr. Askew."

"He wants to get into my capital, eh?"

"It's just one way of hitting us. I tell you, Mr. Askew, it's a tough job we've taken on. You know these men ain't got sense. They're just like children, Mr. Askew. Simeon Duval has been handing out free drinks in that shebeen of his at Ste. Marie, and tell-

(Continued on page 27.)

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# Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

## Kansas Irrigation Congress Holds Lively Session

THE NINTH annual meeting of the Kansas State Irrigation Congress was held September 16 and 17 at Dodge City.

O. H. Simpson, president of the association made an opening address Thursday morning, welcoming all of the delegates to Dodge City, and explaining that his best qualifications for being presiding officer of the congress were one of location rather than anything else. Dr. Simpson has been very much interested in the development of irrigation in Ford county, and is an enthusiastic agriculturist besides being one of Dodge City's most prominent dentists.

After a few appropriate remarks by Doctor Simpson, J.-C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, gave some of his impressions of this section of the country. Mr. Mohler had just come to Dodge City from a long automobile boosters' trip all over Southwest Kansas and he spoke of how wonderfully this section of Kansas has changed in the last 15 years; of how the buffalo of yesterday is now replaced on the plains by the Hereford and Shorthorn, and how the mustang has been replaced by trucks and tractors, or purebred Percherons.

### Mistakes of Early Settlers

He spoke of the mistakes made by the early settlers of Western Kansas; how they had tried to adapt the country to themselves instead of adapting themselves to the country, and how so many of them had left too soon—simply because they refused to stay and learn. He then pointed out how so many of the people of Western Kansas today were making the mistake of growing nothing but wheat, and how a huge bumper wheat crop could be construed as a heavy blow to Kansas progress inasmuch as it hindered the more diversified methods of farming. Mr. Mohler is very strongly in favor of having the state blaze the trail for big things within the state, by organizing a bureau of development as a branch of the state board of agriculture. This bureau would be instrumental in dispersing knowledge relating to the opportunities of Western Kansas and in letting the world know about it. Incidentally, when newcomers arrived in Kansas, the job of such a bureau would be to help them get off to a good start. Help them organize schools, churches and roads as well as simply sell him a lot of land and machinery. Such publicity put out by such a body would tend to attract only high class people to Kansas and they would form a desirable addition to the farming population.

E. E. Frizell, a practical farmer and irrigated landholder of Larned spoke briefly on the desirability of having better legislation regarding irrigation projects. He outlined a plan of forming irrigation districts similar to drainage districts and extending power lines connecting several central power stations. This, he thought, would do more than anything else to develop irrigation in Kansas. He said that the money sent out of the country for fruit and vegetables would go a long way toward paying the bills. There is no reason why fruit can't be grown here as well as in California, and irrigation is much cheaper here than there, ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for installation. Mr. Frizell is a great alfalfa enthusiast, and has 1,000 acres of this crop on his one farm. He says that with alfalfa bringing \$34 a ton in Kansas City, it can be profitably grown anywhere in the Arkansas River Valley.

A. H. Moffett, another farmer near Larned, spoke briefly on the home conveniences which irrigation had made possible and pointed out that anyone could start as he had done—in a small way with a windmill, and have all of the pleasures and attractions at home which keep the young folks on the farm.

One of the interesting addresses was "The Irrigation of Sugar Beets," by J. G. Lill, of Rocky Ford, Colo.

Mr. Lill is with the United States Department of Agriculture doing investigational work on sugar beets. He outlined the best cultural and irrigation methods for growing this crop.

F. A. Wagner, of the Garden City Experiment station spoke on "The Irrigation of Corn and Sorghum Crops." He gave some of the results obtained at the stations where these crops were compared in their growth on dry land and on irrigated land. Milo grown on irrigated land showed an increase of 43 bushels of grain, and 2 tons of stover an acre more than that grown on dry land. He pointed out that one of the misfortunes of Western Kansas was that we have enough rainfall during the summer to support agriculture after a fashion and for this reason, many folks do not irrigate enough. The proper amount of water is that which will keep the crop growing normally at all times and not permit any checks in its growth.

F. D. Farrell, of the Kansas State Agricultural college spoke most interestingly on "Some Social Aspects of Irrigation Farming." He showed how irrigation caused a country to be more thickly settled, throwing the people in closer touch with each other, and presenting opportunities for greater social development, and how the irrigated farms, producing larger and more certain returns justified improved farm houses and better living conditions. He also brought out the point that irrigated farms were as a rule located more remote from the big markets and thus presented wonderful opportunities for special co-operative marketing methods. As an example of this the California Citrus Fruit Growers' association was cited. Co-operation or the possibilities of it was declared to be irrigation's biggest contribution to society.

### New Legislation Needed

H. B. Walker, of the agricultural extension service at Manhattan, spoke on irrigation laws of Kansas and explained how they should be revised. Today there is no uniform method of filing water rights in Kansas and no records are kept. Mr. Walker favors filing of water rights uniformly at some central point, and pumping plants should be filed in order of their installation and a record kept of the performance of wells.

Roscoe H. Wilson spoke on "Needed Irrigation Legislation." E. E. Yaggy, of Hutchinson, enumerated some of the wonderful opportunities of irrigation in the Arkansas Valley. Mr. Yaggy is a fruit grower and practices irrigation extensively.

Electric power for irrigation was discussed by Nathan L. Jones, of the Pawnee Water and Power company, Larned, Kan., and H. C. Diesem, appraiser for the Federal Farm Loan Bank gave the relation of the Federal Farm loans to the irrigation farmers.

Several representatives of pumping equipment companies gave short talks which were of interest to all present. The Chamber of Commerce of Dodge City showed the delegates every possible courtesy and provided automobiles for a delightful little tour around Dodge City and the surrounding country. Three irrigation plants, the Kansas State Soldiers Home at Ft. Dodge, the Country Club and the new 2-mile race track were all visited.

At the conclusion of the conference the following officers were elected for the coming year. President, F. A. Gillespie, Garden City. Vice President, H. M. Bainer, Scott City. Secretary, George S. Knapp, Topeka. The next meeting will be at Garden City.

### Record Wheat Yield

A new claimant for the record wheat yield has entered the list. According to reports 100 acres of wheat on the H. J. Heaton farm five miles west of Rush Center made fifty and one-half bushels to the acre.



## Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from page 25.)

"What a hard master you are, and they're just swallowing it." "We'll face that trouble when it develops," answered Hilary.

But Hilary did some hard thinking, and it settled about Dupont. If Broussard could buy out Dupont he was finished; he could never get a lumber schooner that year, and he must get some shipments before navigation closed. He decided to appeal to Father Lucien to help him out in this difficulty.

But Father Lucien forestalled him with a visit that evening. He was greatly surprised by the warmth of his welcome, heard Hilary attentively, and at once volunteered to assist him. But there will be no trouble, Monsieur," he said. "Captain Dupont is independent, and he does not love the Marie people.

"I must apologize," he continued, as they strolled along the beach together, that I have not called to see you before, Monsieur Askew. But we are both busy, you with your wood, and I with my people. So that is excused?" "Certainly. But I am very glad to see you at all times, Father Lucien," said Hilary. "And, to be frank, I was going to have a talk with you later about certain things that are objectionable—the liquor trade, for instance."

Father Lucien stopped and thumped his stick upon the chip-strewn sand.

"Now that is exactly what was in my mind when I started out to see you today, Monsieur Askew," he answered. They are bad people over at Ste. Marie, and they are making St. Boniface as bad as they are. They laugh at me when I speak to them. It is sad; but it cannot go on. Monsieur Askew, as I said to you the day I see you, I hope we shall be friends. Now I know we shall be, and, please God, we shall at least keep the brandy out of St. Boniface."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## New Honors for Harlan Smith

Many Kansans will be glad to hear that Harlan Smith, formerly professor of industrial journalism in the Kansas State Agricultural college, has made such an excellent record in his work while in charge of the Office of Information at Washington, D. C., that he was recently appointed Chief of the Division of Publications in the United States Department of Agriculture. Kansans are sure that Mr. Smith again will prove to be the right man in the right place.

Secretary Meredith has announced a reorganization of the publication and information work of the Department of Agriculture, and the appointment of a Director of Information to have general supervision of all these activities, both in Washington and in the field. He has named E. B. Reid, formerly Chief of the Division of Publications, to the new position. Mr. Reid's relation to the work will be similar to that formerly held by Assistant Secretary Ousley, who had charge of such activities during the war period.

The Director of Information will bring about closer coordination of the information and publication work of the various bureaus with that of the Division of Publications and will be charged with formulating and executing plans for developing and improving the information service of the department as a whole to the public.

## International Wheat Show

On account of the large crop of wheat raised this year the International Wheat Show which will be held at Wichita, Kan., October 4 to October 16 will be of unusual importance. Not only has the crop been a large one but most of the wheat this year has been of an excellent quality.

Henry B. Marks, secretary of the International Wheat Show expects many grain exhibits that will far surpass any previous exhibits. He expects a large number of visitors and thinks that the attendance of the present show will break all past records. Mr. Marks and the Wichita Chamber of Commerce have made all necessary arrangements to take care of the large crowds that undoubtedly will visit the International Wheat Show. Farmers and wheat growers everywhere in the West should be present if possible.



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## For Our Young Readers

Nutting is Fun if You Have Something Hot to Eat

BY MYRTLE JAMISON TRACHSEL

WHEN THE first frosts of autumn send the red and gold leaves fluttering to the ground, you boys and girls will begin to think about the hickory nuts, the walnuts, the hazelnuts or chestnuts that are anxiously waiting to jump into your sacks. The very first pretty Saturday will find the boys and sacks out under the trees, or you may decide to have a nutting party and take the girls along. But in either case, don't forget that you will get very, very hungry and

After supper it will be fun for the King and Queen to give each subject a stunt stick—short sticks of equal length. The one whose name is called by the King must place his stick on the coals and then, bowing low before the royal couple, he must sing, dance, tell a story or do some other stunt until his stick has entirely burned. You will find this very amusing and when you start home you will all agree that nutting is much more fun when you have something good and hot to eat.

### Letters to a Small Farm Boy

Dear Harry:—It's been a long time since you and I and Wilfred went fishing together. That doesn't mean, though, that I've forgotten those good times, nor that I do not think of you as often as I do big brother Robert and sister Elsie. Small boys always are my good friends. I ask no better pal than my own boy, who is not yet 12, and I know, Harry, that he will be just the sort of a pal to me that I am to him. I don't mind telling you that I get along better with boys than with girls, although we are 50-50 at home. Once, in a little town where I lived and where every boy was my special friend, a man friend was walking down the street with me. "I notice, John," said he, "that every boy you meet grins and every dog wags his tail." Which proves that I am a pretty good scout, I think.

Old boy, there was one time last summer when Wilfred and I especially wished you might be with us and we spoke of you often. Wilfred's mother and the little chaps were away visiting

perhaps a little bit chilly, so plan to build a big bonfire after the nuts are gathered and have a real bonfire supper of baked eggs and potatoes, toasted sausages and bread and butter sandwiches.

Be very careful in laying your fire if you wish to cook with it. Place sticks of soft dry wood on leaves and paper with plenty of hard dry wood on top. The hard wood will give you a nice bed of coals that will last long enough for cooking. By hard woods I mean oak, red maple, ash and iron wood. If you wish to make coffee, lay two flat stones in the leaves on which to set the coffee pot.

You will need to take these things with you: eggs, potatoes, sausages, wieners or bacon, thick slices of buttered bread, salt, pepper, matches, heavy wrapping paper, a bucket for water, wire on which to toast wieners—a straight piece about 1 yard long—tin spoons and paper plates. If you wish to make coffee, take a pot, old cups, sugar and a bottle of cream.

If you can find any late sweet corn that has somehow escaped the frost, it will be more than delicious cooked in the same manner as the potatoes and eggs. Never try to cook over a blaze as it will smoke your food without cooking it. Wait until you have a nice bed of coals. You might play "Jack's Alive" while waiting.

To play this game, let the boys and girls sit on logs or on the ground in a circle. Take a glowing ember from the fire and pass it rapidly from hand to hand. As long as a spark shows on the stick, the one passing it says "Jack's alive," but the one in whose hand the last spark dies says, "Jack's dead," and must leave the circle. If there is a crowd, the last two should leave. Take another stick from the fire and continue as before until only two players are left. The last girl and boy remaining in the game will be the Queen and King and may sit in state on a log and command some of their subjects to tend the fire while others cook.

The eggs and potatoes should be wrapped in several thicknesses of heavy wrapping paper. Wet the paper thru and thru and lay among the coals and cover with them also. If you wish coffee, measure a heaping teaspoon of coffee for each cup, fill the pot with as many cups of water as you will need and set on the flat stones to simmer. The sausages or bacon should be stuck on long wires or on forked sticks cut from green wood, then roasted over the coals. While they are hot and juicy lay them between thick slices of buttered bread and eat immediately. Good? yes, indeed!

The eggs and potatoes will be done when the paper has charred and fallen away. Wipe them well, break open, sprinkle with salt and pepper and eat with a spoon from shells. You might also pass apples, or marshmallow candies that can be toasted over the coals on the long wires.



Wilfred Case and His Dad.

in the west, big sister Aileen was visiting a girl friend and pal and I just "batched" at Friendly Home Farm. Such fun as we had cooking! But, believe me, we didn't use any more dishes than we had to. Of course, if either of us liked to wash dishes as well as you do it would have been all right. "Aw, quit your kiddin'!" I hear you say. And, unfortunately, we didn't have any dog to help wash 'em. Once I knew an old bachelor who seldom washed a dish. He had two large dogs and he'd just set out the dishes and the dogs would do the rest. Then all he had to do was to rinse the coffee cup and put the dishes away. Easy, wasn't it? But I never was hungry when he asked me to eat.

That especial time I mentioned was the time we caught the 12 fish. The

(Continued on page 31.)

## 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.

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# Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THE WEEK which ended September 18 was almost rainless but even at that the record of the last seven weeks of a rain every week was not broken. A rain, light here, but heavy north of Coffey county fell on the night of Sunday, September 12. Just over the line in Osage county as much as 4½ inches of rain fell accompanied by some wind which, you may know, did not help to untangle the corn and put the soil in any better order for immediate working. In Coffey county the ground was dry enough to disk by September 15 and many acres of plowed land have been put into condition for wheat sowing since then.

## Unfavorable Weather for Hay

Very little prairie hay has been put up in this locality and those who did hay during the last month lost more than half the crop by the soaking rains. Of course, it was not entirely lost for when stacked up cattle will eat it next winter, but it was not worth putting in the bale. The prairie grass has not dried much yet but it is getting ripe and in many fields it is running up heavily to head. This is a good thing for the grass, especially if the seed ripens and is scattered over the ground but it makes a poor quality of hay, being too stemmy and coarse. On this farm we have about given up the idea of getting any salable hay and will put up only what we can feed on the farm.

## Silo Men are Anxious

Those who have silos to fill are getting anxious as the ground in the fields is so soaked that a binder could not be worked there for the next week. Most of the silo owners planted cane last spring as filling material; this cane has grown very rank and is heavy with seed. The wet ground has allowed the roots to loosen up and as a result many cane fields are in a badly tangled condition. The corn in this locality still stands up well and we are thankful for this for it would be an awful job to husk the crop should the wind blow it down.

## Our Biggest Corn Crop

I have been inspecting our 60 acres of corn during the last day or so and find it progressing despite the wet weather. Many of the husks are turning brown and I should judge that September 25 would see it all out of the way of frost. Last year our corn was fully matured by September 1 and we began cutting September 3. This has been a late season with corn all the way thru; we were late in starting the planter late in laying the corn by and the cool summer has pushed growth along much slower than usual. The outcome is the best crop of corn we have ever raised in 38 years of farming west of the Missouri River.

## Difficult to Estimate Yields

I am unable to make much of an estimate as to what our corn will yield. It has been so long since we have raised a real good crop of corn that I am out of practice when it comes to guessing on the yield. It may be that this corn looks much better to me than it would if I were not used to seeing small yields since 1914. We have several times husked 50-bushel corn on this farm and it seems to me that the corn of 1920 is better than we ever had before. One factor which cannot but

help in making a good yield is the stand, which is about the best we ever had. We have a variable drop planter and on the higher ground we planted two kernels to the hill and on the bottom ground three kernels. Nearly every kernel grew and so good a stand did it make that in early August we wished we did not have quite so much but we are mighty well satisfied now.

## Weather Affects Crop Costs

I read an article this week written by a business man in which farmers were criticised because so few kept accounts and because few could give production costs. This man said that any business man or manufacturer worthy of the name knew to a dollar his cost of production but that most farmers could not even make a guess at the amount. This is largely true because it is virtually impossible for any farmer to more than make an estimate of the cost of production of both field crops and livestock. He can, it is true, keep an account with his wheat crop and know just about what that crop cost him delivered in market. But he cannot take that crop as a base from which to figure, for his crop this year might cost him no more than \$1.25 a bushel while the crop of the next year, sown on the same farm and handled in the same way, might cost him \$5 a bushel. It is this uncertainty which makes crop costs of so little value to the farmer as a basis from which to figure future costs. The manufacturer, knowing what it cost him to produce a certain article this year, can be pretty sure what his next year's cost will be but such figures are worth little to the Western farmer, whose whole fortune is dependent on so variable a thing as the weather.

## Too Much Gasoline Waste

I wonder if many realize, when they use gasoline so lavishly, that they are wasting their future food supply. For that is just what the waste of power amounts to under the present labor conditions. With the farm population of today no increase in production can be made by man or horse labor; if there is any increase it will have to come thru tractor and truck power for the farm workers of today are producing nearly to the limit of their ability. Every gallon of gasoline used wastefully means fewer acres plowed, fewer bushels of corn and wheat produced and hauled to market. We are drawing fast upon our reserve supply of petroleum fuel and with the decrease in supply will come an increase in cost. Every increase in cost of truck and tractor fuel will mean an increase in food costs to the people of the country for with our present scanty farm labor supply it is only by means of the truck and tractor that we can increase our food supply.

## More Power Farming Necessary

I am not saying that trucks and tractors can or will decrease the cost of production for if these machines are put into the hands of every farmer to be used as a source of power in place of horses, I think production costs would largely increase. But if the city population continues to increase and that of the country to decrease it will become a question, not of supply but of supply at any cost. The method which will produce most will be used regardless of cost. The only alternative will be the moving of large numbers from

the city to the country and that can scarcely be expected. So, if we supply the demands of the city in the future we will have to do it in the only way possible, which means the largest possible use of gasoline power. The greatest benefactor of the world in the next 50 years might well be the person who will find a cheap, plentiful and efficient substitute for gasoline.

The bears in the wheat market are not so confident of late as they were one month ago. There is a large supply of wheat in the country, it is true, but it is in the hands of the men who raised it and terminals have less wheat than ever known in the present century. This makes bears of the terminal men for they wish to fill their houses before springing the price. Recent figures indicate that before next harvest arrives Europe will need every bushel North America can spare and then will not have enough. For this reason I cannot see why good wheat in the bin is not as good as money in the bank and it may be much better.

## Our Cover Page This Week

A feature of the Nation's recent development of the dairy cattle industry is the part which Kansas Holstein-Friesian breeders have taken in making Kansas prominent on the dairy map. In this growth there has been none of the well known millionaire-farmer influence of the East. On the contrary it has been made by "honest to goodness" cow milkers and practical farmers.

The basis on which this growth began may be inferred from the fact that up to last year Kansas was not looked upon in the East as a Holstein state and in the last National auction of Holstein cattle Kansas was not recognized with a consignment quota, altho the oversight was admitted. As a good natural reply to this oversight, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas sent out a combination show herd this season which has "cleaned up" in the state fairs of three of the states which were recognized.

The public sales and livestock show exhibits with which the Kansas Association of Holstein breeders is officially connected have been marked successes and are being studied by states older in the business. The association has grown to a membership of more than 200 Kansas owners of Holstein herds, and the character of brains, energy, and integrity contributing to this showing is well typified, we think, in the association's president, Walter A. Smith, of Topeka, selected as the Kansan to occupy the front cover page position in this week's issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

## Fire Waste in Kansas

"Fire waste in Kansas in 1919 was \$3,684,086." This is one of the startling statements made by L. T. Hussey, state fire marshal, in a bulletin just issued on the observance of fire prevention day, October 9, the anniversary of the Chicago fire. Twenty thousand copies of this bulletin will be distributed in the state.

Fire prevention day will be observed in accordance with the proclamations of both President Wilson and Governor Allen of Kansas. This is the first year that Federal recognition has been given to the day.

"On this day we are urged," said Governor Allen's proclamation, "to pause in the pursuit of our national activities and reflect on the enormous and useless waste occasioned by preventable fires. I urge the schools, the churches, and every social and business organization in the state to give a proper and formal recognition of the day and its meaning."

## The New Day

Morning comes and brings to waking earth A new born day, filled to the brim With unseen promise, joy and mirth, And new opportunities that speak to him Who listens well and bids him find The onward path, nor question hill nor bend But lend a hand to passing humankind, To find that happiness will greet him at the end.

The new day bids him look to coming years To steadily build on errors of the past, On darkest sorrows, doubts and bitter tears, A ship of hope that safely rides the blast; And bids him listen every moment of the day

To the bells of joy that forever ring, On hill, in vale along life's unknown way That make the climbing soul look heavenward and sing.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

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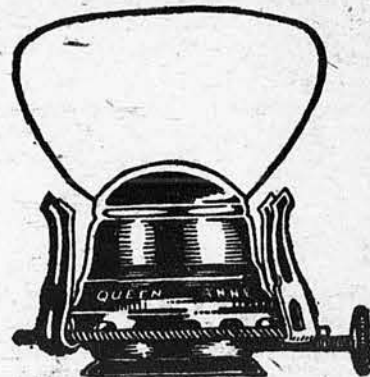
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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario  
—EDITOR—

## A Day at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson is Profitably Spent

**W**HEN ONE made his first trip out to the Kansas State Fair grounds at Hutchinson this year his attention was drawn to the new arch over the automobile road. Prettily designed flower gardens, attractively painted entrance gates and buildings, and well-built sidewalks set one in tune for the attractions that he knew awaited his investigation.

One of the joys of a state fair is the meeting with friends, sort of like a state family reunion, for many times friends from various sections never meet until fair time. It is pleasing to study the trend of leadership in this state family.

About the first question one parent will ask of another is whether or not the son or the daughter was successful in winning first place in their county club demonstration. That is of interest because five of the winning teams are taken to the state fair to compete for the opportunity of attending the Wheat Show at Wichita. Success there means state championship in whatever line of work the team is bending its efforts. And so as soon as one steps thru the gates he feels the atmosphere of leadership that is being developed among our boys and girls.

### Daughters Advise Mothers

"You can make your cellar your winter garden," said a Cowley county girl who was demonstrating the cold-pack method of canning fruit and vegetables at the Kansas State Fair. "And we are going to show you how to do it this afternoon."

As one walked about the grounds he found himself wondering what he would have done if he had been offered the opportunities for advancement that the boys and girls of today receive. It was evident that the aim of the people of Kansas is to make better citizens of the coming generations.

On every hand there was exhibited some piece of work that had been done by the juniors. In the agricultural building there was displayed the work of girls from 10 to 18 years. The interest shown by the fair visitors in the accomplishment of these young folks was both gratifying and surprising. A mother was heard to say, "Let us hunt the exhibit of the sewing clubs. I want to get some suggestions for Mary's school dresses. I like the garments the girls make for they are almost always attractively designed and trimmed. That means so much when one has to consider the laundry question." More than once these mothers were seen taking notes concerning garments, holders and sewing bags made by some other mother's daughter. The pavilion used by the girls for their demonstration work was crowded by mothers eager to learn the best ways of preserving foods.

The exhibits of the boys were equally interesting. The garden truck raised by them was displayed in the same building as that of their fathers, and the boys received much favorable comment.

### Food Well Displayed

The Agricultural hall had the usual array of appetizing cakes, cookies, bread, rolls, biscuits, canned fruits, vegetables, jams, preserves and jellies. It was surprising to see the amount of fruit that was entered. One would think that the fruit shortage would cut down the number of entries, but that was not appreciably noticeable.

### Social Training

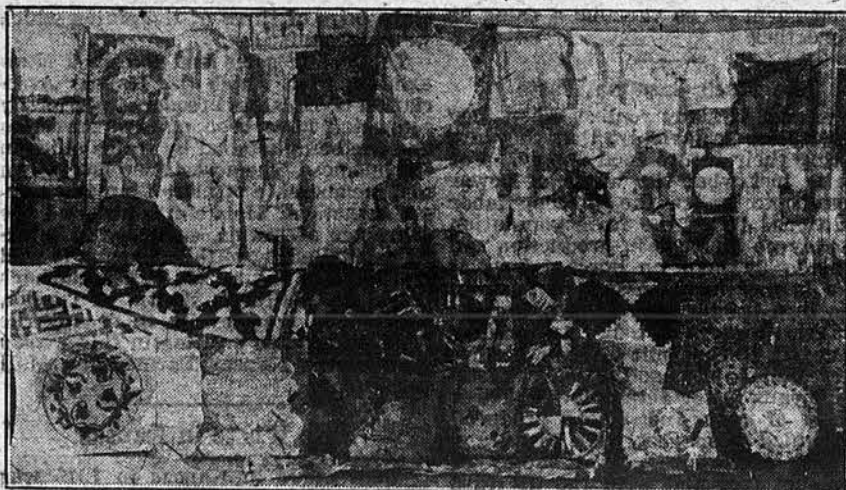
The Commercial Club of Hutchinson gave the club boys and girls a banquet. The canning and bread-making teams with their leaders and chaperons were entertained on Tuesday evening. After the dinner, toasts and short talks were

given by members of the Chamber of Commerce and various club leaders. The boys' clubs were invited later in the week. What a fine thing such an entertainment is. How easy it will be for these children to take their places in the social world, because of this early training.

### Flower Booth Popular

The Agricultural building housed another exhibit which appealed to the women. The flower department made an unusually attractive booth with its display of dining-room table decorations, living-room bouquets, porch baskets, hanging baskets and specimen plants. The arrangement of flowers in the container and the suitability of the container with reference to its intended use has more influence on the effectiveness of the flower cluster than the casual observer realizes.

One often feels that harmony of the colors of flowers need not receive a great deal of attention, and yet sometimes the beauty of a bouquet is destroyed because of careless choosing of colors. This display was educational in another way. The appropriateness of the container with reference to the type of flower to be placed in it, as well as the color of the vase or basket needs to be taken into consideration.



Quilts of Our Grandmother's Day Down to the Present Day Designs of Applique Were Displayed.

According to the judge the arrangement of some flowers calls for compactness, while others will be attractive only when loosely placed.

Many persons fail to enjoy the beauty of grasses, but this display proved that they make pleasing bouquets used alone or combined with many types of flowers. Of the flowers exhibited nasturtiums were in the lead this year; they were followed closely by varieties of cockscomb, asters and many wild flowers.

Several fair visitors were heard to say that they had pretty flowers at home that they would have shown but they did not think about it. There are few homemakers who do not have one or two specimen plants, and most folks have a flower garden. Certainly a display like that at the state fair this year will stimulate everyone with a desire to grow flowers next year for the purpose of entering them in the flower department.

### Unique Demonstrations

Various stores in Hutchinson had practicable displays in the Liberal Arts building. One living room, the floor of which was covered with a beautifully designed rug, formed a basis for a study of color harmony in household furnishings. The wall finish, window drapes, lighting fixtures, as well as the furniture brought out a most restful color note of wisteria.

A miniature hardware store made the housewife wish that she were a bride again, for the kitchen utensils of today are built much more in keeping with their intended use than those of past years. One feels that those who start housekeeping nowadays have a wonderful chance of choosing durable, suitable, kitchen equipment.

One item of special interest to farm folks was a stove constructed so that it will draw the cold air from the floor (cold air circulates about 9 inches above the floor) at the rear of the stove. This passes over the fire thru a heavy corrugated flue and delivers the air at the top thru an especially built exhaust. The heated air passes into the room, cools, falls to the floor and is again drawn thru the stove producing an excellent circulation of warm air. An attractive feature is the fact that both the feed doors may be thrown open and one has the effect of a fireplace. No smoke passes into the room as it is carried thru a pipe into the chimney. Folks who cannot put in a furnace are finding this particular stove an excellent substitute. It will burn any kind of fuel.

Mottoes proclaiming "A hot fire in a hurry," and "A fuel economizer" caught the attention of many men and

for a baby's cab was unique. The robe was made so that it could be slipped over the baby's head and placed across his shoulders. What an excellent thing for the child who must take long drives this winter. These furs are much more reasonable in price than others, and they make up well with any type of garment.

### Here and There

In the Liberal Arts building one could entertain himself for a long time studying the water colors, pen sketches, crayon or charcoal drawings, oil paintings and pastel work. Hand painted china and basketry had a prominent place, too.

An exhibit that drew a crowd was that of the Boys Reform School. The boys have been doing some excellent work in manual training if one is to judge by the dining-room tables, chiffoniers, cedar chests, trinket boxes, foot stools, sewing tables and rocking chairs that were shown.

Even with these warm September days there occasionally slips into one's mind the thought of the cold winds that are doubtlessly on their way. More than one person visiting the fair recalled how the wind slipped thru the cracks around the windows and doors last year, and lowered the efficiency of the house-heating systems. A booth showing weather strips was not large nor very pretentious but extremely popular.

The textile department displayed quilts of our great grandmother's day (two on exhibit being more than 100 years old), down to the present-day designs of applique. There were cases of fancy sweaters and crocheted slippers for young and old. One handmade tablecloth was valued at \$100. The mending booth was interesting for some of the most complicated stitches and patterns may be found in an exhibit of darning and patching.

One case showed nothing but old and antique things belonging to people of different parts of the state; another displayed a complete layette for the baby; still another was filled with the work children had done. Dolls were dressed in Sunday clothes, and in everyday clothes. There were knitted outfits, and bathing suits made by the little folks.

### Better Health for Kansas

This year, as in the past, a corps of physicians and nurses were kept busy judging the babies. A baby must pass thru five stages of examination before he can be placed in line for the blue ribbon. These five examinations are given in as many booths. In the first booth the baby is given a series of mental tests; the second dental, the third nose and throat, the fourth a general physical examination and the fifth a course of general measurement. The first day of the fair 43 babies were examined and there was a noticeable increase every day. From the markings won in these tests score cards will be compiled, the same being forwarded to the parents. After receiving these, parents will know what they need to do to bring up the health standards of the coming generations.

### It's Educational, Too

A day spent at the Kansas State Fair did not reveal any exhibit or contest, whether it was strictly educational or planned solely for amusement, that was not drawing attention. In days gone by a fair entertained people but it was seldom thought of as an educational institution. People do not visit displays in a mechanical way any more. They study them and it is almost impossible for one to go home without having learned something helpful.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.



## Consider Your Child's Work

It is Well to Analyze His Natural Abilities

MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

MUCH HAS been written in the last decade about keeping young people on the farm. Students of economics deplore the drift from the farm to the city, as little of the tide turns backward. And it is this last fact that should be changed. As there is little preliminary training in agriculture in the high school he attends, the city boy is likely to take up some other kind of work. It seems that more young men in the rural districts follow the occupation of their fathers than the sons of men engaged in any other profession or trade. How many doctors do you know who have sons practicing medicine? How many lawyers who have sons at the bar? How many carpenters' sons who use the hammer and saw?



"Sculptors are Born, Not Made"

be ambitious, not for power over men but for power over the great forces of the world in which he lives, and the ability to create and construct and interpret new things. Browning says, "A man's reach must exceed his grasp, else what's a heaven for." An ideal held up by a child is bound to influence him. Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Great Stone Face," has a lesson in it that is often under-estimated. The thing we admire is the thing we hope to be and which we grow to resemble. It is the duty of parents and teachers to encourage the youth not to follow in the beaten path of his forefathers, unless naturally so inclined, but to blaze his own trail of human endeavor. Instead of mothers saying, "I want John to study for the ministry," they should analyze John's natural inclinations and abilities, and, providing they are not vicious, encourage him to follow and train them. The mediocre in every profession is usually the man trained for the wrong thing. Better make a farmer out of your boy than an unsuccessful physician.

### It May Be a "B-Line" Club

BY MRS. C. M. MADDEN

Every woman owes it to herself to belong to a club. And to get the best results, she must use judgment in her selection, just as she does when buying material for a new dress. The farm woman, with her family of little folks will join a club that will fit her needs best. A neighborhood club may comprise all persons on one telephone line, and it may be called the B-line club, or it may take in all those living in one school district. The club meetings should be informal, the hostess merely keeping an open house for a few hours. Of course, there will be a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, for there can be no success without someone at the helm; and the better the leader the better the club.

The business meetings should be short. Tastes differ in the form of program, as in every other phase of work. Some persons are interested in literature, and will enjoy a literary program; others may prefer history or civics; while some have a strong penchant for music. In order that everyone may get as much as possible out of her club work, it is a good idea to vary the program.

Have you a successful club in your community? Send us the story of it. If our club editor can be of any assistance to you, write us concerning your problems. Address Mrs. Ida Migliaro, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

### Millinery Schools for Washington

Farm women in Washington county have decided they are going to keep pace with the women of the cities. One community in the county has asked Miss Mollie Lindsay, home demonstration agent, for a three-day millinery school to be held some time the latter part of October. A request was sent at once to the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural college, asking for specialists to help conduct the school. Word has been sent that all of the time of the specialists for October is taken up, but that the school may be held November 8-13. It is probable that this date will be accepted. Miss Lindsay was notified, also, that she could prepare for a five-day dressmaking school early in December if any community wishes to hold it.

### Celebrating

Mother, mother, our worries are past,  
Sugar prices have tumbled at last;  
Come make a cake and a pumpkin pie,  
While I roll out some doughnuts to fry.  
I'll stir up a pudding and then I'll bake  
Some tarts and cookies; Oh, yes! And make  
Some kisses too, and old time taffy.  
Mother, don't think I've gone quite daffy  
If I also make some fudge and nougat  
For I'm as sound as good old Puget;  
'Tis to satisfy, (I don't think it wrong)  
This sweet tooth of mine that has ached so long.

—Irene Judy.

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## Novelty Bib Apron

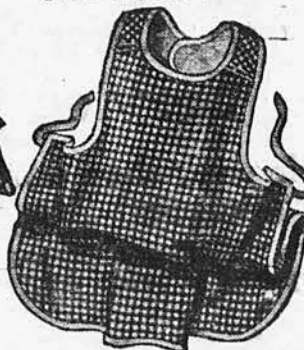
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6X10001—Here is a Special Bargain to get you acquainted with the phenomenal bargains offered in the new Philipsborn's 280-page Book. A convenient style in a bib apron of novelty printed percale—Regular 89c value.

COLORS: Assorted patterns, light grounds.

SIZES: 60 inches long; width at center, 30 inches.

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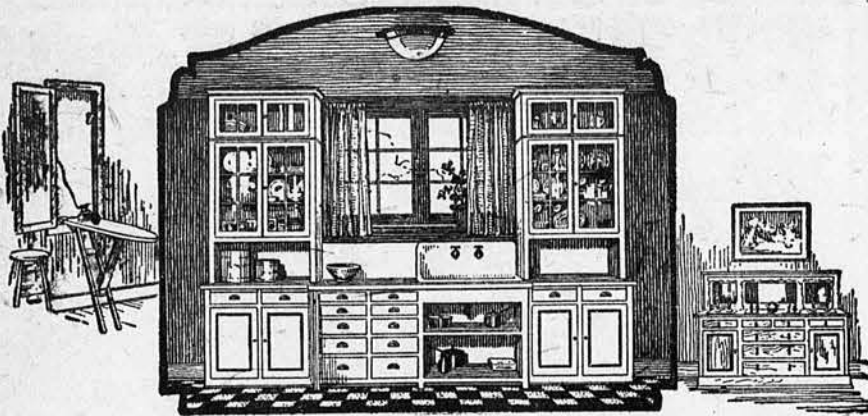
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Curtis entrances, porches, windows, stairways, bookcases, sideboards, kitchen dressers, buffets, chests of drawers, clothes closets, and other permanent built-in furniture will give your home that charm you most desire. All Curtis Woodwork is created to be beautiful as well as convenient and economical, and has been designed by Trowbridge & Ackerman, New York architects.

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9786—Ladies' Blouse. Panels of figured material are worn over a waist of plain material in this new version of the overblouse. A sash at each side lends an effective touch. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9769—Ladies' Dress. This new frock features a vestee which is cut quite long giving the effect of an apron tunic. A long stole collar borders it. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9762—Ladies' Two or Three-Piece Skirt. This good-looking model is fashioned on simple lines as most of the new skirts are. It can be made with two or three gores. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.



9779—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. The unbroken line at the front, high collar and straight back of this coat are indicative of the new fall mode. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

9782—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. The front gore is cut in two sections with the lower one forming pockets. The back gore is gathered. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9781—Ladies' Waist. The sleeves of this dainty blouse are cut in kimono style. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

### Women's Service Corner

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

#### Green Tomato Pickles

Will you please give me a good recipe for green tomato pickles?—A Subscriber.

I believe you will find this a satisfactory recipe: Use 1 peck of green tomatoes, 6 green peppers, 2 red peppers, 4 onions, ½ pound of salt, vinegar, 4 ounces of white mustard seeds, ½ pound of brown sugar, 1 ounce of cloves, 1 ounce of whole peppers, 1 ounce of allspice, 1 ounce of celery seeds, 1 ounce of stick cinnamon, and ½ ounce of mace. Slice the tomatoes, peppers and onions and sprinkle the salt over them, allow to stand overnight, then drain. In the morning, put into a kettle and cover with vinegar, add the sugar and the spices and allow to boil until clear. Pour into jars and seal. Keep four weeks before eating.

#### How to Make Vinegar

Can you tell me where I can get what is called vinegar plant?—Mrs. C. W.

The scum and settling that forms in the bottom of a jug of vinegar is called lees and mother, and I believe is the plant to which you refer. It will make vinegar when it is transferred to cider. If 1 gallon of vinegar is added to 3 or 5 gallons of cider, it will hasten the process.

#### Getting Ready for Winter

Where can I send my coat to have it dyed?—Mrs. J. P. U.

The Independent Cleaners and Dyers, 916 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., is a reliable firm to which you could send your coat to be dyed.

#### A Marriage Question

Can second or third cousins marry in Kansas?—A Subscriber.

Second or third cousins can be married in Kansas.

#### Value of Old Coins

Is a dime made in 1854 of any value? If so, where can I sell it?—Mrs. D. T.

I suggest that you take the coin to your banker. Most bankers have a list of valuable coins, and know where one may dispose of them.

#### John Eats Vegetables Now

"You surely are not putting turnips and tomatoes in that soup, Della," Mrs. Adams, on a visit at her son's home, inquired of her daughter-in-law who was busily preparing the vegetables to cook with a piece of soup bone.

"Oh, don't you care for them?" asked Della, altho, there was a twinkle in her eye which betrayed the fact that she knew where the trouble lay.

"I like them very well. But John is like his father—they are both so queer about their likes and dislikes, and seldom eat vegetables. Lots of times when making soup I've wanted to add cabbage and other things but I've always left them out."

"And here I am putting them in especially on John's account," Della laughed. "Last winter he learned to like cabbage and onions and now he is eating turnips, tomatoes and carrots."

"But he never would try to eat them at home," his mother replied.

John's wife laughed again. "He wouldn't now if he knew it. But I knew that much of his dislike was really prejudice, so I decided to overcome it. At first I chopped the vegetables to a pulp so they wouldn't be noticeable, and I put in a very small quantity. But I served them often in soup, stews and hash and as he became used to the flavor I increased the size of the dose, and didn't chop them so fine. I never shall forget his look of astonishment when he first discovered a large piece of cabbage in his soup. Now he eats it freely. But he doesn't know yet that he is learning to eat the other vegetables."

"On the farm there is no cheaper dish than boiled beef with plenty of vegetables added. When John has finished my course of instructions in soup, use all kinds of vegetables in soup."

"It will be good, too," her mother-in-law responded. "I wish I had thought to teach John's father to like everything, too."

Leona Smith Dobson.



### Let's Help the Teacher

The youngsters are back in school again, and busy mothers with large families probably breathed a sigh of relief. The mother who started her first child feels a pang of regret that the baby days are over. But, while the baby takes an immense amount of responsibility from the mother's shoulders, she should not feel that it takes all.

If you have not a parent-teacher association in your district, you should by all means make arrangements for organizing one. Whether the teacher is experienced or someone just out of school, she needs the co-operation of every parent. And it is the duty of every parent to do more than sign his child's card every month. He should keep in close touch with the work of



Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

the child, and with the teacher's aid, help him master the subjects which seem hardest.

Aside from the individual good accomplished, community interest can be carried on thru the parent-teacher association. New equipment needed, and other matters of importance can be taken up so much better with a group of parents.

Every moderately well-to-do school district should have a motion picture machine of its own. This can be used to advantage when teaching geography and history; and one or two evening entertainments a week would be good for the grown-ups as well as the children. A committee could censor the pictures and produce only what was clean and inspiring. Remember, the reason boys and girls are leaving the farms is because the city provides the one thing absolutely essential to young life—entertainment. You cannot put "old heads on young shoulders," for youth cannot be repressed without disastrous results. How often have you seen boys and girls who have been reared under the strictest kind of discipline startle people by being the wildest of the wild when they leave the parent roof-tree. Pen a colt up in the barn for several weeks and then turn him into the pasture—what is the result?

It is indeed a wise parent who knows how much liberty to give a child without giving him license. The community that gets together and works out problems of social activity will have the most satisfied young people. In the old-fashioned spelling-bees, father and son sometimes stood on opposite sides of the room and spelled against each other. Young folks need older people around them in their play, not to criticize, but to join in the fun.

Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

### The Important Pantry Shelf

The housewife who has a well stocked pantry shelf is never embarrassed by having unexpected guests arrive just before meal time. Foods ready-to-serve may be a trifle more expensive than those which must be put thru a long-time cooking process, but if one considers the greater opportunity for pleasure and worth while entertainment which is gained she will find the difference well paid for.

This shelf may hold many varieties of food which are prepared or almost prepared for the table. Probably the most important of all are the meat delicacies. For, we Americans scarcely

feel that a meal can be called "dinner" unless meat is served.

Among the ready-cooked meats are such popular varieties as veal loaf, meat loaves made in home style with cracker crumbs, eggs and tasty seasoning, potted meats and deviled ham. Then there are the always popular boiled ham and dried beef.

Altho prepared meats are most frequently served cold, they are unusually good when made simply and quickly into hot dishes. On a cold evening the family will enjoy frankfur sausages cut lengthwise in halves and frizzled on a hot pan. Cream chipped beef on toast, squares of veal loaf and cold boiled potatoes browned together and baked beans heated in the can are some of the easily prepared hot meats that are favorites.

The one big thing to remember in stocking your pantry shelf is to buy only food which you know will be satisfactory. Real economy comes from thoroly good quality foods, every bit of which will be eaten and enjoyed.

**Special Meat Loaf**—Cut meat loaf in ½-inch cubes and heat in the following sauce: Brown 2 tablespoons of butter (or a substitute), add 3 tablespoons of flour, and 1 cup of hot water in which has been dissolved ¼ teaspoonful of extract of beef. Season with salt and pepper. Cut slices of olives and add to sauce.

**Veal Loaf Cakes**—Use 1 can of veal loaf, 1 cup of white sauce, 1 cup of bread crumbs, salt and pepper, ¼ of teaspoon celery salt and 1 egg. Form veal loaf, sauce, bread crumbs and seasonings into 8 cakes. Roll in crumbs, egg, and crumbs again. Brown in hot fat.

**Potato Salad with Frankfurts**—Slice cold boiled potatoes thin and mix with salad dressing. Place in center of platter, sprinkle with chopped parsley and arrange hot frankfurts as a border. Garnish with sprigs of parsley and serve at once.

### Farm Home News

We have found a number of uses for quarts of fresh cider, canned for later use. The product is no more difficult to keep than other fruit juices. The first cider flavor is said to be retained better if the liquid is placed in sterilized jars or bottles and placed in a warm water bath that is held at a temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit for an hour. This is 42 degrees less than boiling and does not harden the fine cider flavor. Unless great care is taken in sterilizing the container and the stopper or seal, the contents of the can are likely to ferment.

Recently we heard of a farmer who emptied a barrel of hard cider that he had tried to make into vinegar. He had filled a barrel with sweet cider and thought it would make itself into vinegar. Probably, if a fine-wire screen had been placed over the opening in the barrel so that air could have reached the cider, and the whole kept warm, he would not have needed to assist nature. His hard cider had fermented but had not had any vinegar plant growing in it to make the vinegar desired. Had the owner opened the stopper in the barrel, and inserted some vinegar plant, he would have had gallons of vinegar instead of wasted cider.

We find we can hasten the fermentation process by dissolving a yeast cake and mixing it in the cider. We can hasten the second process by placing some ready made vinegar containing the plant in with the fermented or hard cider.

One way of using a surplus of tomatoes without using the scarce, empty cans, is to make them into chili sauce. Various rules are given for making this product, but we find a mixture of chopped tomatoes and about one-fourth or one-sixth as many onions suits most tastes. These with vinegar, peppers and sugar to taste require a long boiling period to remove the surplus liquid. When cooked thick, we add the spices and place in open mouth bottles or containers. A paper tied over the mouth is sufficient sealing.

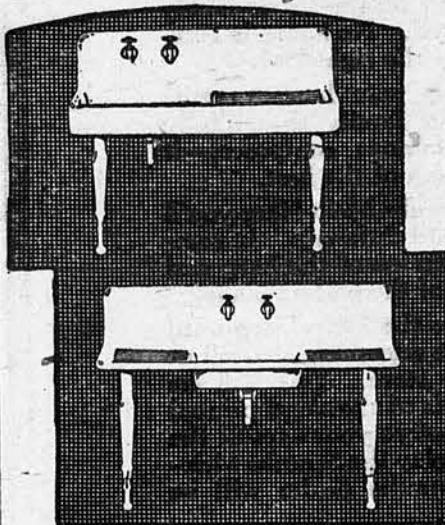
Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Jefferson Co., Kansas.

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## Tom McNeal's Answers

### Can They Recover?

Last spring a society in Chicago had an agent here to organize a branch of their society. After this agent urged me to join for some time, I did so. I was to pay \$3 down and \$3 a month for 18 months and all material they sent me would be mine, but I decided I could not take the course and wrote them to cancel my membership. They would not do so and sent me the text and material which I returned to them. Now they are threatening to have an attorney collect my obligations. I have offered to pay them \$18 and have already paid the \$3 down and sent them \$10. Can they collect full amount?

I do not have any of their material as I returned it all to them. They wrote me in one letter, when I asked them to cancel my membership, that they would lower the rate to \$2 a month; but now I have asked them what they expect me to pay and they will not answer my question, simply requesting that I pay my obligation.

KANSAS READER.

Not knowing the terms of the contract you signed, I would not like to pass an opinion upon your legal obligations. However, if I were in your place, I think I should not worry myself about the matter any further. It is my opinion that they will not sue on this contract.

### Disposition of Estate

I am a widower without children. My home is in Kansas. My sister, whose home was in Illinois, died naming me in her will. If I make a will and die before her estate is settled, will the relatives named in my will get my share of my sister's estate?

W. E.

Yes. Your share of your sister's estate will be a part of your estate, although the settlement has not been made, and can be disposed of by you by will as any other part of your estate is disposed of.

### Land Sold for Taxes

Please tell me whether there is a law in the state of Kansas that gives a county the right to sell real estate for taxes on a foreclosure sale and whether I have a perfect title. They have had, I think, in this county three foreclosure sales and have another advertised to come off the last of the month. I have a friend that lost his property and cannot get it back. I bid off some property about two years ago, paying between \$100 and \$200. They gave me a sheriff's deed and a lawyer had the deed set aside. I never was summoned into court and did not know anything about it. When I heard of it, I went to the county seat and they could not find any record of it. I asked the judge about it, but he said he had forgotten the case and told me to come over again as they had been moving their office and the papers were somewhat misplaced, and if I would come over again, the clerk would probably find them by that time. The next time I was there, they had found the papers, but the clerk could not tell me what to do and sent me to another person. I was sent from one to another and finally the county attorney told me to see the lawyer who had had the deed set aside, or rather made application to have it set aside. This lawyer had been doing my business for a number of years and when I asked him about it, he said he would see that I got my money. The last time I talked to him about it, he said they had told him that they did not have to pay it back. The question is: Can the county hold my money and take the property away from me that they sold to me?

A READER.

From what you say this seems to be a case somewhat similar to the one in which the man was illegally put in jail, and when he stated the facts to his attorney the latter said they could not put him in jail for that, but he says, "The trouble is they have me in jail."

It seems from what you say the county has taken your money and is keeping it. You seem to have bought some property at a tax sale and received a sheriff's deed for the same. This deed you say has been set aside. In that event you certainly are entitled to receive your money back. I know of no way you can get it, however, except to begin an action in court against the county to recover the money you have paid.

### Putting Out Poison

If it is against the law for persons to put out poison, why is it not illegal for corporations such as railroad companies to do this?

The case in point is this: The track was sprayed with a poisonous chemical to kill vegetation. A ewe lamb crawled thru the fence, ate the poisoned grass and died. Then the company put posters at a private crossing, stating that they would not be responsible for stock killed in that way. The railroad was built after the home was built and runs between pastures so stock sometimes gets on the right of way for a few minutes even with the greatest care.

READER.

This is a question that so far as I know, never has been passed upon by our court. I would advise you to take the matter up with the industrial court at Topeka. Lay all the facts before them and get their opinion as to how you can proceed.

### Dead Horse By the Road Side

A and B own farms adjoining. Can B haul a dead horse from the side of his place joining A's place and leave it without burying it? As A is working there on his own

land, can A compel B to remove the carcass or bury it?  
Pueblo, Colo.

READER.

That is a matter which you should take up with the state board of health of Colorado. It is undoubtedly contrary to the general rules laid down by that body.

## For Our Young Readers

(Continued from page 25.)

river was muddy, so we took the car and drove to a little creek that had deep holes. We took along a frying pan, some bacon, bread and butter, sugar, salt and pepper and the coffee pot. "No dish washing this time, dad," said Wilfred, so we took paper plates. It was almost noon when we began fishing. A great big elm spread its friendly branches over the pool: just across the pool a dead tree had fallen and underneath its branches the catfish lurked. We baited our hooks with worms and cast toward the old dead tree.

It's lots of fun to beat dad, isn't it? Wilfred thinks so, and when he drew out the first fish he cackled like a bantam hen. "Skinned you, didn't I?" "Wait, son," said I, "the game's young yet. This is only the first inning. Watch your Uncle Fuller!"—and I yanked one out twice as big. So we kept on until we had three each on the string tied underneath the elm roots. For a little time then the cats refused to bite. "Hey, dad, when do we eat?" Wilfred wanted to know. "Pretty soon, son, but let's catch a real mess. These little fellows won't much more than make the pan stink. Bait up again and we'll leave the hooks and raid Neighbor Smith's field for some roasting ears. He told me it would be all right. There are a few 'spuds' in the car, too, left from that last trip. When we eat, we eat!" And I'll say we did!

Back from the field, we found fat mudcats on each hook. We baited, then built a roaring fire and when it died down put the potatoes in the ashes to roast. Then we went back to fishing and soon Wilfred had two "on" me and began to cackle again. "Let's eat, dad," said he. "I've got you skinned." "On your life," I told him, and soon I had two more. "Hey, you big nut" (fine, fatherly name for me) "you got the best place. Let a feller have a chance." So I changed places, baited, spat on my bait and cast while Wilfred took my place under the big tree. Oh, boy, something happened then.

The mudcats we had been catching were only a few inches long, but now something took my bait and down went the cork under the sunken tree. I drove the hook deep, gave one big yank and the daddy of all the mudcats was flopping on the bank. "Gee whiz, dad," yelled Wilfred, "don't let 'im get away!" For the big cat was loose from the hook. "Grab 'im, son," and soon "grabbed 'im" just at the water's edge. "Doggone it," complained Wilfred, "you have all the luck. Why didn't I stay and catch him myself?" "The trouble with you, son," I told him, "is that you don't hold your mouth right."

Well, we cleaned those 13 mudcats, fried 'em to a crisp brown, and sat down to our bread and butter, fish-baked Murphys and roasting ears. Oh, boy! Will you believe it when finally we flopped over on the grass and stretched out there wasn't one solitary mudcat left. I'll call that living, and wouldn't you? Your good friend,  
John F. Case.

## Farmers Pile Wheat on Ground

In spite of the wet weather of the last few months, Thomas county farmers are reported to be piling wheat on the ground. Tar paper is laid on the ground, and the wheat piled on this. The paper keeps the wheat from drawing moisture from the soil. The sun and wind are depended on to dry out the wheat after rains. Some of the farmers have protected their grain from rain by piling it on the tar paper, and covering it over with canvas to keep out the rain.

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# 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 Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo, Health Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

## Peculiar People

An anxious reader asks me to tell her something that will be of help to her sister, who suffers from being abnormally self-conscious. All thru her school days, and since, she has been trying to overcome her timidity. She does not care to be with anyone, because she thinks that she can notice feelings reflected in the attitude of the persons with whom she associates in company. She stays at home that she may be spared the strain and embarrassment. It tires her more to go visiting than it would to stay home and do a day's washing. She always searches books and magazines in the hope that she will find the cause and cure of this condition. But, so far, altho she has done her best, she has found no relief. This young woman is not really so peculiar as she and her relatives are inclined to think. A great many of us have this same trouble, tho in less degree. I do not know that I can give any advice that will do much for a person who has become so confirmed in her ideas that they cannot be shaken. But the simple cure for this trouble is to cultivate an indifference to the impression that you are making on other people. Try to be humble enough to realize that the people that impose this busy world do not spend nearly as much time in thinking about you and your foibles as you are inclined to think. Self-consciousness means that you are exaggerating your importance in the scheme of this world's affairs, tho of course not consciously. The very worst thing that one can do is to spend time and thought in reading up and studying the condition. The only cure for it is in forgetfulness of yourself and of the condition. If you cannot manage this easily do not be discouraged. It always takes time to break up bad habits. But if it proves to be quite beyond your power you will do well to consult a specialist in mental and nervous diseases, for your condition may be the forerunner of serious mental disturbance.

## Concerning Adenoids

I am told that my boy has adenoids. He breathes thru his mouth and has colds which make him snifle. Is it necessary to have an operation for adenoids or is there some other treatment? M. I. B.

It is proper that every child should have a certain amount of adenoid tissue. It is only when it becomes so much swollen and enlarged as to interfere with proper breathing thru the nose that any treatment is necessary. Then the only treatment is the removal of the growth by a surgical operation. The operation is very brief and comparatively simple. The child is able to be up in a couple of days. The relief afforded in cases in which the enlargement has caused serious interference with breathing is remarkable.

## Narrow Shoulders

Can you tell me how to make my shoulders narrow and give them a better shape? I am a short girl and get fatter all the time. M. P.

Narrow shoulders will not give you a better shape. If you are fat your broad shoulders help to set off your increased size and make you carry it better. You must reduce your fat by eating only the amount of food that you actually need and being especially careful to keep down the fats and starches to the minimum.

## A Diseased Nail

For the last three years I have had trouble with two of my finger nails. The nail around the nail is most always swelled and inflamed. Sometimes it itches; again it is very painful, smarting like fire. Sometimes it forms a pus. I have used several bottles of peroxide and also olive oil and different things worse after wash day. R. A.

When a trouble of this kind becomes chronic—as yours is—there is little use

expecting a cure by ordinary treatment. You must go to a doctor and have all the diseased nail removed and a surgical dressing applied. This dressing will have to be changed daily for a time. Meantime you will be obliged to abstain from all such work as washing.

If treated in the early stages, peroxide of hydrogen to cleanse the infection and boracic acid powder applied as a dressing usually will effect a cure.

## Throat Trouble

I have a tickling and irritation in my throat that makes me cough. My lungs don't seem to be sore but I cough up phlegm. I am 38 years old, weigh 110 pounds and have had this cough a long time. Do you think it needs any special attention? MRS. F. R.

All coughs need attention if they persist more than a few days. A

cough may come from many different causes. They are not all due to an affection of the lungs. Heart lesions are among the very common causes. But you may be sure that a neglected cough will eventually bring disaster, so never permit one to continue. The fact that you have had it for a long time is all the more reason for giving it prompt attention. Have a medical examination, find out the cause of the cough, and get it cured.

Mrs S. A. D.: Painful swelling of the breasts just before the menstrual periods is a very common symptom in women who are otherwise in good health. It is generally a reflex from the uterine congestion that is going on at the same time, and need not cause any alarm unless it is accompanied by a persistent lump or swelling, in which case you must have the breasts examined by a physician without delay.

It is probable that the next report issued by "Jake" Mohler will show a considerable increase in the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas. The conditions for seeding in 1920 have been favorable in most communities.

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# The Farm Bureau Men Meet

## Better Marketing Plans are Discussed at Manhattan

BY SAMUEL O. RICE

**T**HE MOVEMENT for better livestock marketing and the fight to rehabilitate the wool market both got a big shove forward at a regular regional conference of Mid-West State Farm Bureaus at Manhattan, Kan., September 21 and 22. One hundred Farm Bureau officers and delegates, and as many more interested farmers attended. The conference voted to ask the American Farm Bureau Federation to form a wool pool to take in the present Middle West state pools and to find an outlet for the wool. The conference also named a committee of three, H. D. Lute, of Nebraska; Howard Leonard, of Illinois; and F. G. Ketner, of Ohio, to go into the question of forming county co-operative livestock shipping associations and co-operative commission houses in central markets.

### The Keynote of the Conference

The spirit of thoro co-operation apparently saturated the conference for the farm bureau men apparently were as eager to join in with Union or Equity co-operative commission houses as to have farm bureau houses and the meeting was strongly against establishing any farm group co-operative enterprise to compete against a similar enterprise of any other farmers' organization.

E. E. Woodman, manager of the Kansas Farmers' Union co-operative commission house in Kansas City, told the meeting how that business had grown in 22 months to be one of the five largest of the 90 commission firms at the Kansas City yards. Mr. Woodman particularly complained of a new regulation put forward by the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, calling for an extra weighing of livestock shipments at the expense of the shipper. The ostensible purpose of the extra weighing was to check up on freight rates, but Mr. Woodman complained of it as adding more unnecessary expense to the shipper's bills. Cars of livestock coming into market are weighed and then unloaded. The stock goes over the government scales for the regular weighing for sale and the empty car goes back to the railroad scales for a second weighing.

F. G. Ketner, director of marketing for the Ohio State Farm Bureau, told of the success of county co-operative shipping associations in Ohio. These associations were proving more effective than the local shipping associations, since one manager directed the shipping in a whole county and could do much to prevent market gluts and other losses in shipping.

Mr. Ketner's talk and a detailed account by H. D. Lute, secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau, of the founding of the Nebraska Farmers' Union Co-operative Commission Company in Omaha and its success, clinched the determination of the conference to go immediately into the problem of bettering livestock marketing. The American Farm Bureau Federation is to call a conference of all farmers' livestock co-operative enterprises to consider livestock marketing some time in October. The committee appointed at the Manhattan conference will consider chiefly the local and state problems in livestock marketing and its findings will be given to the general committee of all organizations that is expected to develop from the national federation's conference.

The states represented at the Manhattan meeting were Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, Texas and Kansas. Ralph Snyder president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, presided.

Perhaps the most encouraging part of the entire meeting was the backbone-stiffening information brought by J. F. Walker, of Gambier, Ohio, a farmer and sheepman, who is secretary of the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' association, and chairman of the wool committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Walker was the leader in forming the first state wool pool, in Ohio in 1918, that ever sold direct to the manufacturer. That pool was able to correct the sight of the wool buyers in 1918 so that they read the Government's fixed wool price 5 to 10 cents a pound higher than they got onto the field.

Mr. Walker emphasized the necessity of continuing to hold the 30 million pounds of wool in the Middle West state pools until the buyers and the

mills were shown that they could not forever keep the wool market in a demoralized condition. He said he expected the wool market to open up soon, for the farm bureau federation has been making progress in its work for a better outlet for wool. He said the chief problem was to keep a stiff backbone, for if one state weakened in the fight and dumped its wool at a loss that would injure greatly the efforts of the other states.

"We've got 8 million pounds of wool in our pool," C. O. Moser, secretary of the Texas State Farm Bureau, interrupted. "If we dump it that'll hurt all the other states, won't it?"

"Certainly it will," replied Mr. Walker. "Hold your wool by all means. That just shows the necessity for a big pool under the national farm bureau federation. We've not only to get together to protect ourselves in this demoralized market, but we've got to get thru some legislation that will give us the same protection accorded other industries."

### Wool Tariff is Advocated

Mr. Walker emphasized the need of a tariff on wool. Woolen goods, he said, paid a duty of 30 per cent while wool was admitted free. The clip now coming on in the Southern Hemisphere will make about 1 billion, 400 million pounds, he said, and that wool grown in Australia on land rented from the government at 10 to 15 cents an acre for five years, or grown by \$7-a-month labor in South America is admitted free to this country. The sheep industry must have the same protection as the woolen industry if it is to thrive, he said. The wool producers also must fight for the truth-in-fabrics bill now pending in Congress and one of the farm measures introduced in the Senate by Senator Capper.

"Cloth is the only commodity manufactured in the United States for which no one is responsible," said Mr. Walker. "Seventy-five per cent of the woollens manufactured in this country are wholly or partly shoddy. Shoddy is obtained by grinding up woolen rags and respinning the wool. Such cloth lasts one-sixth to one-fourth as long as cloth made from virgin wool. Sometimes cloth is made partly of shoddy and partly of virgin wool. The truth-in-fabrics bill will do for cloths what the pure food law has done for food. It will compel the labeling of cloth so that the public will know what is shoddy and what is virgin wool and the public will not buy shoddy, if it knows it. The bill not only will protect the public, but it will prevent the sheepman from disastrous competition with the ragman. Why, one ship load of rags recently arrived at an Atlantic port from Germany and from those German rags the mills can manufacture enough shoddy to outfit 250,000 men.

"I was in one woolen mill recently where they hadn't used a pound of virgin wool in four years. They manufactured shoddy. All the material they turned out was made from woolen rags bought at 5 and 6 cents a pound. From this material blankets weighing 6 pounds were manufactured and sold at \$18 apiece, wholesale, and then retailed in Chicago at \$35 to \$42 apiece. The stuff too short for spinning was sold at 1 cent a pound and made into woolen mattresses, which weighed 40 pounds and which were sold for \$40 each in Chicago. Virgin wool advanced 250 per cent, before the market was demoralized last May. Shoddy has advanced 400 to 800 per cent."

"All these things show the necessity of a big Middle West pool, to deal directly with the mills, to get fair legislation and to have fighting strength for our just cause. The buyers and the mills have got out of the market to let us hold the sack. Every other way to break the wool pools has been tried. When we started up in Ohio one buyer said he'd spend a million dollars to break us. Where'd he get that million dollars? From us. He didn't break us, and today he himself is pretty well out of business in Ohio. They come around to us and say we'd better sell our wool. The Michigan farm bureau

pool is going to sell out and has offered a cut price on their wool."

"Yes, and the buyers came to us in Michigan," declared C. A. Bingham, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, "and said the Ohio pool was going to sell out."

"Sure they did," said Mr. Walker. "That's the game, to divide us, to misrepresent and to get one state to sell out and to break the pools. They first tried it on individual growers. They would say, we don't care what price the pools get, we will pay more. In Ohio we have a co-operative warehouse with a capacity for 20 million pounds of wool. One Boston firm wished to handle our wool, to put it in their show rooms and to dispose of it for us for 2½ cents a pound. We turned them down. Later they came back and offered to handle it for ½ cent a pound—some difference in price."

### Membership Fees Advanced

The Kansas State Farm Bureau held a directors' meeting following the first day's session of the conference, and voted to increase the membership dues to \$5 for state and national needs, 50 cents to go to the National Farm Bureau and \$4.50 to the State Farm Bureau. The County Farm bureaus may fix their dues according to their needs. In Illinois the total membership dues average \$14.28 over the state. Michigan has \$10, as has Ohio, and Missouri is going on the same basis. The dues in Kansas have varied in different counties, running from \$1.50 to \$5.

When the Kansas Farm Bureau began its work less than a year ago, few men in Kansas had a conception of the wide scope of such an organization. General offices were opened in Manhattan May 1 and, since then the state farm bureau has given valuable service in forming wool pools and handling the wool thru co-operative warehouses in Chicago, in the harvest labor drive, in taking charge of a campaign to aid the dairymen in the eastern part of the state in financing a milk distributing plant, in inaugurating a co-operative livestock reporting service in conjunction with other states, in the work to get more cars for Kansas. The Kansas state bureau is taking a prominent part in the work for better livestock and grain marketing and has been prevented, so far, in accepting the request to organize co-operative shipping organizations for the potato growers of the Kaw Valley and the apple growers of the state, by lack of funds.

The Kansas State Farm Bureau is now organized in 46 counties. Twelve other counties have County Farm bureaus that are not yet affiliated with the state.

One of the results of the Farm Bureau work was shown in a visit to the Manhattan conference by a representative of the packers. He wished to sell fertilizers and tankage and offered a cheaper rate than they could be sold otherwise.

### State Fair Dairy Exhibits

BY G. C. WHEELER

A cheer went up from the Leavenworth county breeders in the big arena at Hutchinson when the judge awarded the first prize in the Holstein County Club special to the herd shown by the Leavenworth County Holstein association. This was the only occasion in the judging of livestock in the arena at the State Fair when the enthusiasm was so great as to be expressed in applause. Last year breeders of dairy cattle and particularly Holstein breeders held their heads in shame as they looked thru the barns and realized that the show of dairy cattle was most inadequate as an indication of the importance and standing of this branch of the livestock industry.

This year there were almost as many individual exhibitors of Holstein cattle at the Kansas State Fair as of all the beef breeds combined and there were four strong herds of Ayrshire, one good herd of Jerseys and several entries of one animal to three animals each and one good Guernsey herd. The

Holstein show however was a center of interest for the state herd selected from the herds of eight or nine of the best breeders in the state by a committee of the Holstein Association of Kansas and shown by the association was there fresh from its triumphs at four big fairs at each of which it had taken practically every championship prize. And then at Hutchinson there was the added stimulus of the cash prizes of \$550 offered on herds of 10 individuals selected and shown by county Holstein clubs or associations. This prize money was contributed jointly by the club entering, the Holstein Association of America and the Kansas State Fair association. Three counties, Sedgewick, Jackson and Leavenworth were entered in this county contest.

### Holstein Strength Apparent

All thru the individual showing on down to the championships and groups the strength of the Holstein show was apparent. The undefeated Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d, again headed the aged bulls and was also the senior and grand champion of the show. Association herd entries headed the 2-year-old bull class, the senior yearlings and the junior calves. W. R. Crow and Sons of Hutchinson with only two entries had the honor of winning first and third in the junior yearling bull class and the entry of Chestnut and Sons was first in the senior calf class. The state herd senior yearling, U. S. Kornelye Homestead Segis, was again the junior champion.

In the aged cow class, Irene Sarastie DeKol went to the head as she has done in every show of the season but there were several cows crowding her closely. When the judges got thru shifting them about Geo. B. Appleman of Mulvane, found he had the second and fourth places in the class. In the junior yearling heifer class first place went to Canary Paul Inca. This heifer was also made junior champion female, a place she lost at the Topeka Fair to the junior heifer calf shown by Union College of Nebraska. In the senior heifer class 11 head were shown, the state herd winning first and third.

In the groups requiring individual ownership the association herds were barred from showing. The U. S. disciplinary Barracks of Leavenworth, Kansas led out the best aged herd and H. L. Cornell of Nebraska, the second herd. In the junior and calf herd classes, Mr. Cornell was the only exhibitor. Every breeder is proud of winning, "get of sire" and "produce of dam," for winning in these classes is a genuine test of a man's ability as a breeder. Get of sire went to Cornell, and produce of cow to Appleman on the produce of his cow Angelina DeKol Second.

### An Inspiring Sight

As a climax to the show the call came for the county herds and three groups of 10 animals each, as specified in the premium list were led out filling all of one side of the arena and extending across the end. It was a sight to inspire the enthusiasm of any admirer of dairy cattle. Second place went to the Sedgewick county herd and third to Jackson herd. The activity displayed by these Holstein associations both state and county is most commendable. They put the dairy show at Hutchinson on the map and breeders of dairy cattle were not called on to apologize for the lack of interest in that department.

The weak spot was in the Jersey classes. R. A. Gilliland of Denison, Kansas, whose herd has been out for several weeks beginning with the fair at Sedalia, saved the day for the Jerseys, but it was a tame show for he had no competition in most of the classes. A good senior yearling bull was shown by Vincent and Ohee of Hutchinson and awarded first place without competition and he defeated Gilliland's senior and junior bull calves for junior championship.

### Broomcorn Growers are Cheated

There seems to be need of a co-operative farmers' organization in southwestern Kansas to market broomcorn. A great deal of broomcorn is grown in that section of the country, and dealers are reported to be buying at prices far below the actual market value of the product. Numerous cases are cited of dealers paying one price to one farmer, and another price to another for the same grade of broomcorn.



# Livestock at State Fair

(Continued from Page 15.)

As present the day the jacks and rules were shown, said he had in his les the names of more than 1,000 Kansas jack and jennet breeders. Thru the foresight of this registry association the ribbons were ready for the exhibitors when the awards were made. In no other livestock rings were the ribbons presented, announcements being made that the ribbons were ordered and would be mailed to the exhibitors as soon as they were received.

## Jack and Mule Interests Organize

Some 15 or 20 jack or mule men got together after the show was over and made permanent the temporary organization of the "Western Jack and Mule Interests" formed at the H. Hineman sale in Dighton last March. A constitution and set of by-laws were adopted, the name agreed upon being the "Kansas Jack and Mule Association" which takes the place of the name given at the time of the temporary organization. The scope of the organization was enlarged to take in mule men and the by-laws permit Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska men to become members if they desire until these states have organizations of their own. H. T. Hineman was elected president, J. R. Mahl of Little River, the president, Ralph S. Cantwell of Sterling secretary-treasurer. These men with A. W. Ahlfeldt of Dighton and J. S. Cantwell of Sterling constitute the board of directors. More than 50 breeders gave in their names as charter members and it was expected that the charter membership would exceed 50 before the end of the week. The annual meeting is to be held at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson the day jacks, jennets and mules are judged. It was decided to call a special meeting for the evening following Mr. Hineman's sale in Dighton next March. Among the mule men present at the organization were A. J. Huckleberry and Pete Ricksacker of Nickerson and Frank Mills of Alden. Secretary Morton gave valuable assistance in working out the details of the organization and agreed to help in every way possible in the work of the new association.

A most interesting feature of the draft horse show was the placing of the awards in the Percheron teams shown in harness. Charles Dyerly of Pratt showed a team of grade Percheron geldings in harness weighing 3,750 pounds and won the blue ribbon having to contend against purebred mares shown by the Gossard Breeding Estate of Turon, Kan., and Howell and Sons from Missouri, five teams in all competing. Another classy show in this section was the placing of mule teams shown in harness. Teams of three different ages were shown. The aged team shown by Hineman and Sons finally being made the champion team of any age.

An attempt was made to get out an official list of the livestock entries but it was not ready for distribution until Wednesday afternoon when all the awards had been made except those on Berkshire hogs. A list of this kind is a most valuable feature in connection with a livestock show for it gives the spectators exact information as to the animals being shown in each class. Without such a list the ordinary spectator has no means of knowing what is going on in the judging ring except as announcements are made when the awards are placed. Such a catalog, properly used, will fill the seats of the building pavilion.

## Hereford Cattle

Herefords led the beef breeds in numbers shown at Kansas State Fair held in Hutchinson last week. Three Kansas breeders showed 21 animals. Three Missouri breeders had full show herds in competition, in all 45 animals and a Colorado breeder showed a herd of 13 animals. Some changes were made in the placings of the week previous by Thomas Clayton of Great Bend who served as judge. All the championships went to Missouri breeders.

Exhibitors—O. Harris, Harris, Mo.; S. G. and J. E. Turner, Kansas City, Mo.; Walter and E. G. Good, Grandview, Mo.; W. R. W. Blaney, Denver, Colo.; Klaus Brothers, Kan.; Peter Schartz and Sons, Ellendale, Kan.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Judge—Thomas Clayton, Great Bend, Kan. Bulls—Aged: Three shown: 1, Harris on Repeater 129; Klaus on Beau Onward 52nd; 2, Schartz and Sons on Generous Sidney.

Two year olds: Four shown: 1, Good on Beau Best; 2, Harris on Repeater 212th; 3, Blaney on Blaney's Domino; 4, Turner on Beau Doris. Senior yearlings: Six shown: 1, Harris on Repeater 17; 2 and 3, Blaney on Wyoming 9th and Wyoming 5th; 4, Good on Good Donald; 5, Klaus on Beau Onward 26th. Junior yearlings: Six shown: 1, Harris on Repeater 179th; 2, Blaney on Wyoming 15th; 3, Turner on Royal Paragon; 4 and 5, Good on Good Donald 32d and Good Donald 33d. Senior calves: Four shown: 1, Harris on Repeater 246th; 2, Blaney on Don Wyoming; 3, Klaus on Beau Onward 99th; 4, Schlickau on Roy Fairfax. Junior calves: Six shown: 1, Good on Good Donald 37th; 2, Harris on Repeater 257th; 3, Turner on Beau Laurel 5th; 4, Blaney on Wyoming's Domino; 5, Schlickau on Kansas Fairfax.

Cows—Aged: Seven shown: 1, Good on Lady Donald 4th; 2, Blaney on Colorado Lassie; 3, and 4, Harris on Gay Agnes and Miss Gay Lad 47th; 5, Turner on Hester 4th. Two year olds: Seven shown: Blaney on Bonnie Wyoming; 2 and 5, Harris on Miss Repeater 155th and Miss Repeater 136th; 3, Good on Orphan; 4, Turner on Laurel Jessamine. Senior yearlings: Eight shown: 1, Good on Lady Donald 22nd; 2 and 3, Harris on Miss Repeater 162 and Miss Repeater 161st; 4 and 5, Turner on Laurel Rosebud and Belle Laurel. Junior yearlings: Five shown: 1 and 2, Good on Dora Fairfax and Lady Donald 23rd; 3, Turner on Laurel Vera; 4, Klaus on Miss Onward 78th; 5, Schlickau on Belle 4th. Senior calves: Eight shown: 1, and 4, Harris on Miss Repeater 200 and Miss Repeater 201st; Good on Cora; 3, Turner on Laurel Pet; 5, Klaus on Miss Onward 83d. Junior calves: Eight shown: 1, Good on Dorothy Best; 2 and 3, Harris on Miss Repeater 210 and Miss Repeater 209th; 4, Klaus on Miss Onward 86th; 5, Blaney on Julia.

Groups—Aged herds: Five shown: 1, Good; 2, Harris; 3, Blaney; 4, Turner; 5, Klaus. Young herds: Four shown: 1, Good; 2, Harris; 3, Turner; 4, Klaus. Herds: Five shown: 1, Good; 2, Harris; 3, Turner; 4, Klaus; 5, Schlickau. Get of sire: Five shown: 1, Harris on get of Repeater; 2, Good on get of Good Donald; 3, Blaney on get of Blaney's Wyoming; 4, Turner on get of Don Perfect; 5, Klaus on get of Beau Onward 19th. Produce of dam: Five shown: 1, Blaney on produce of Belle Mischief C; 2, Good on produce of Dorothy G; 3, Harris on produce of Harris Princess 229th; 4, Turner on the produce of Vera; 5, Klaus on produce of Miss Onward 9th.

Senior and grand champion bull—Harris on Repeater 129.

Junior champion bull—Good on Good Donald 37th.

Senior champion cow—Good on Lady Donald 4th.

Junior and grand champion cow—Good on Dora Fairfax.

## Shorthorn Cattle

Eight exhibitors had Shorthorn entries at Hutchinson, three from Kansas, two from Missouri and two from Oklahoma. In all 54 animals were shown. While not large in numbers it was a closely contested show from beginning to end. Kansas held one of the championships when the smoke of battle cleared. The remainder of the championships went to Missouri and Oklahoma breeders.

Exhibitors—Tomson Brothers, Dover and Wakarusa, Kan.; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; Joseph Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.; H. B. Gaeddert, Buhler, Kan.; Geo. M. Leslie, Nickerson, Kan.; F. C. Barber and Sons, Skidmore, Mo.; W. F. Baer, Ransom, Kan.; Jno. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla. Judge—Dale C. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.

Bulls—Aged: One shown: Lookabaugh on Proud Lord. Two year olds: Three shown: 1, Tomsons on Marshall Crown; 2, Millers on Pride of Albine; 3, Leslie on Protector. Senior yearlings: Three shown: 1 and 3, Lookabaugh on Claret Commander; 2, Tomsons on Newton Royalist and Looky Pleasant Sultan. Junior yearlings: Five shown: 1, Millers on Knight of Oakdale; 2, Baer on Clara's Sultan; 3, Barbers on Village Augustus; 4 and 5, Lookabaugh on Looky Sultan and Maxhall Gravesend. Senior calves: Eight shown: 1 and 4, Tomsons on Augusta Marshall and Maxhall Marshall; 2, Millers on Cumberland Mador; 3, Barbers on Village Gamford; 5, Kramer on Fancy Emblem. Junior calves: Two shown: 1, Lookabaugh on Marshall Wonder; 2, Kramer on Proud Emblem's Heir.

Cows—Aged: One shown: Millers on Cumberland Best 2nd. Two year olds: One shown: Millers on Cumberland Best 2nd. Senior yearlings: Seven shown: 1, Millers on Miss Cumberland 2d; 2, Barbers on Perfection's Rose; 3, Kramer on Lavender Gazelle; 4, and 5, Lookabaugh on Snowbird and Pleasant Gloster 2d. Junior yearlings: Seven shown: 1, and 4, Tomsons on Augusta 115 and Lady Marigold 10th; 2, Miller on Clara Lavender 3d; 3, Lookabaugh on Pleasant Avenir 2d; 5, Barber on Pleasant Caroline; 6, Gaeddert on Village Violet 2d. Senior calves: Seven shown: 1, and 5, Kramer on Spire's Emblem and Gazelle 2; 2, Lookabaugh on Pleasant Bloom; 3 and 4, Millers on Oakdale Beauty and Oakdale Broadhook; 6, Gaeddert on Pleasant Oidre. Junior calves: Three shown: 1, and 2, Tomsons on Augusta 116 and May Daisy; 3, Kramer on Wedding Gift 2d.

Groups—Aged herd: One shown: Millers. Young herds: Five shown: 1, Miller; 2, Tomsons; 3, Lookabaugh; 4, Barbers; 5, Kramer. Calf herds: Five shown: 1, Miller; 2, Tomsons; 3, Lookabaugh; 4, Kramer; 5, Gaeddert. Get of sire: Five shown: 1, Miller on get of Pride of Oakdale; 2, Tomsons on get of Village Marshall; 3, Lookabaugh on get of Snowbird Sultan; 4, Barber on get of Village Junior; 5, Kramer on get of Proud Emblem's Heir. Produce of dam: Four shown: 1, Millers on Queen Bess 38; 2, and 3, Tomsons on Marigold 3d, and Augusta 110; 4, Lookabaugh on Glendale Maid 3d. Senior champion bull—Tomsons on Marshall Crown.

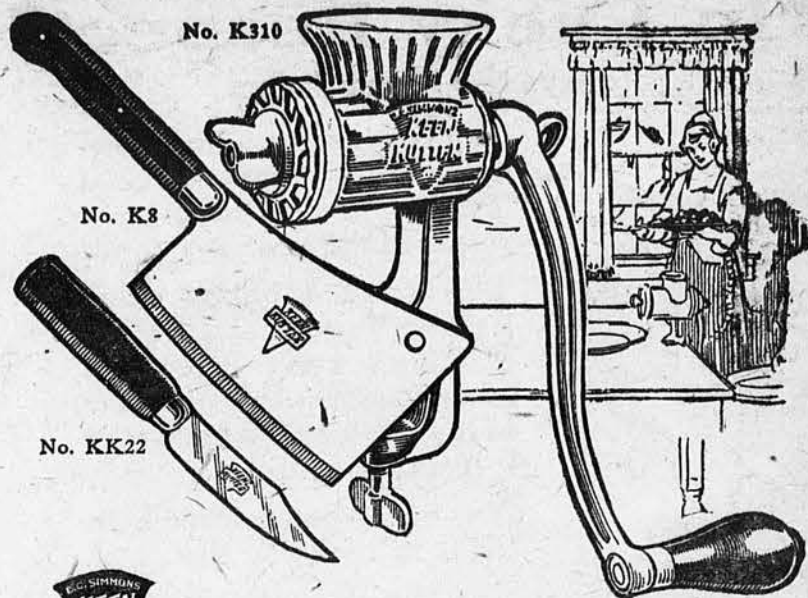
Junior and grand champion bull—Lookabaugh on Claret Commander.

Senior champion cow—Millers on Cumberland Best 2d.

Junior and grand champion cow—Millers on Miss Cumberland 2d.

## Polled Shorthorn Cattle

The Polled Shorthorn show was a repetition of the Kansas fair of the



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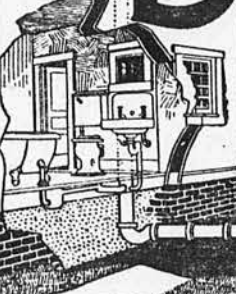


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preceding week, the two Nebraska breeders competing in all of the classes. Two entries were made by a Kansas breeder. In all 24 animals were shown.

**Exhibitors**—Albert Hultine, Saronyville, Neb.; A. L. Lamp, Inland, Neb.; Gwinn Bros., Morrowville, Kan.

**Judge**—Dale Bellows, Maryville, Mo.

**Bulls**—Aged: Two shown: 1, Lamp on Christmas Goods; 2, Hultine on Lord Barmpton. One shown: 1, Hultine on Lord Barmpton. Senior yearlings: One shown: 1, Lamp on Perfection. Junior yearlings: Three shown: 1, Lamp on Uneda Sensation; 2, Hultine on Field Goods; 3, Gwinn on unnamed. Senior calves: Three shown: 1, Hultine on Orange King; 2, Lamp on Uneda Count; 3, Gwinn on unnamed. Junior calves: Three shown: 1 and 2, Hultine on Silver Dale and Count Barmpton; 3, Lamp on Uneda Buster.

**Cows**—Aged: One shown: 1, Hultine on Gloster Countess 2nd. Two year olds: One shown: 1, Hultine on Gloster Princess 41st. Senior yearlings: One shown: 1, Lamp on Jessie Goods 2nd. Junior yearlings: Four shown: 1 and 2, Hultine on get of Rose and Select Fern 2nd; 3 and 4, Lamp on Rose and Uneda Rosemary. Senior calves: Two shown: 1, Hultine on Lady Fashion; 2, Lamp on Jessie. Junior calves: Two shown: 1, Hultine on Countess Duchess 4th; 2, Lamp on Belle Foxglove.

**Groups**—Aged herd: One shown: Hultine. Young herd: Two shown: 1, Hultine; 2, Lamp. Calf herd: Two shown: 1, Hultine; 2, Lamp. Get of sire: Two shown: 1 and 2, Hultine on get of Rose-lawn Marshall. Produce of cow: Three shown: 1, 2 and 3, Lamp on produce of Jessie Goods, Grace and Belle Foxglove.

**Senior and grand champion bull**—Hultine on Lord Barmpton.

**Junior champion bull**—Hultine on Silver Dale.

**Senior and grand champion cow**—Hultine on Gloster Princess 41st.

**Junior champion cow**—Hultine on Victoria Rose.

### Aberdeen Angus Cattle

In Angus cattle the contest was between two Oklahoma breeders, each showing in all of the classes. The competition was close from beginning to end. One Kansas breeder had a few entries and the Kansas State Agricultural college showed a purebred Angus steer.

**Exhibitors**—J. C. Simpson, Muskogee, Okla.; E. E. Blandford and Sons, Hayward, Okla.; Steffy Brothers, Mound Valley, Kan.

**Judge**—J. V. Harrison, Indianola, Neb.

**Bulls**—Aged: None shown. Two year olds: Three shown: 1, Blandford on Prince Marshall; 2, Simpson on Plowman W 2nd; 3, Steffy Brothers on Mayor Heatherson. Senior yearlings: Two shown: 1, Simpson on Explain; 2, Blandford on Black Royal B. Junior yearlings: Three shown: 1 and 2, Simpson on Queensman 4th and Blaney; 3, Blandford on Norry 2nd. Senior calves: Two shown: 1, Simpson on Post Script; 2, Blandford on Ladelle 2nd of Grassland. Junior calves: Two shown: 1, Simpson on Adelman; 2, Blandford on Glen Eric.

**Cows**—Aged: Three shown: 1, Simpson on Muskogee Erica; 2 and 3, Blandford on Pride Perfection and Pauline Lassie. Two year olds: Two shown: 1, Simpson on Blackbird Naomi; 2, Blandford on Norma 10th of Grassland. Senior yearlings: Two shown: 1, Simpson on Pride Eva 7th; 2, Blandford and Sons on Muskogee Erica 8th. Junior yearlings: Three shown: 1, Simpson on Edith; 2 and 3, Blandford on Blackbird Grassland and Iola 15th. Senior calves: Three shown: 1 and 3, Simpson on Blackbird Bernice and Blackcap Muskogee; 2, Blandford on Pride Grassland. Junior calves: Three shown: 1, Simpson on Blackbird Naomi 3rd; 2 and 3, Blandford on Blackbird 8th of Grassland and Iola 5th of Grassland.

**Groups**—Aged: Two shown: 1, Simpson; 2, Blandford. Young herds: Two shown: 1, Simpson; 2, Blandford. Calf herds: Two shown: 1, Simpson; 2, Blandford. Get of sire: Two shown: 1, Simpson on get of Laddie of Rosemere; 2, Blandford on get of Elmland Royal 3rd. Produce of dam: Four shown: 1 and 4, Blandford on produce of Pride McHenry 46th and Glen Avon Erica 4th; 2 and 3, Simpson on produce of Blackbird Leedsie 9th and Pride Eva.

**Senior and grand champion bull**—Blandford on Prince Marshall.

**Junior champion bull**—Simpson on Queensman 4th.

**Senior and grand champion cow**—Simpson on Blackbird Naomi.

**Junior champion cow**—Simpson on Blackbird Bernice.

### Fat Cattle

Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus steers competed in the fat classes. The Kansas State Agricultural college Angus two-year-old was the champion steer of the show. Seven breeders had entries, in all 14 steers being shown. The college had the largest number of animals in competition and won both first and second in the group of three steers, there being no other entries.

**Exhibitors**—Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; W. N. W. Blaney, Denver, Colo.; E. E. Blandford and Sons, Hayward, Okla.; F. C. Barber and Sons, Skidmore, Mo.; J. C. Simpson, Muskogee, Okla.; Wallace and E. G. Good, Grandview, Mo.

**Judge**—Prof. W. L. Blizzard, Stillwater, Okla.

**Two year olds**: Two shown: 1, K. S. A. C. on Pride's Eric; 2, same on Mina Dale. Yearlings: Six shown: 1, K. S. A. C. on Alex's Hope; 2 and 4, Blaney on Stripes and Curley Wyoming; 3, Blandford on Heather Boy 2d; 5, Barber on Orphan Dale. Calves: Six shown: 1, Simpson on Simpson Lad; 2, Good on Grandview Boy; 3 and 4, K. S. A. C. on Quality Lad's Best and Rupert's Model 9th; 4, Barber on Prince Starlight.

**Groups**—Herd of three steers: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C. **Champion steer**—K. S. A. C. on Pride's Eric.

### Red Poll Cattle

The exhibit of Red Polls consisted of two aged bulls from the herd of J. H. Ferguson, Gypsum, Kan.

### Galloway Cattle

Only two herds of Galloway cattle were entered. The quality of the cattle shown was good. H. Croft of Medicine Lodge, Kan., showed 15 animals. Strong competition was provided by the entries of Wolph Bros. of Nebraska, Neb. J. V. Harrison of Indianola, Neb., made the awards. Some of the classes were not filled. The honors were about equally divided between the two herds. In all 28 animals were shown.

### Holstein Cattle

Never in the history of the Kansas State Fair has there been the equal of the Holstein cattle show of this year. In all 79 animals were shown. The show was characterized by the large number of individual breeders represented, there being over 20. Seventeen animals were shown by the Holstein Association of Kansas, some eight or nine individual breeders having animals in the state herd. Four breeders from Leavenworth county had entries which were shown by the Leavenworth County Holstein association. Jackson county had entries by four breeders shown by the Jackson County Holstein association. A similar showing was made by breeders from Sedgewick county. In all the open classes these association entries were shown under the names of the individual owners. Special prizes were offered for the county exhibits, 10 animals being included in the county herds. A very creditable exhibit of four animals was made by the Reno County High school. Three exhibitors from Nebraska were in the competition. All championships were won on entries exhibited by the Holstein Association of Kansas.

**Exhibitors**—F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan.; Geo. B. Appleman, Mulvane, Kan.; G. High, Derby, Kan.; C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kan.; Jno. Youngmyer, Derby, Kan.; G. Lins, High Brothers and McKnight, Dps, Kan.; B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.; S. Segrist, Holton, Kan.; John H. Stephens, Holton, Kan.; David Coleman and Sons, Dps, Kan.; J. M. Chestnut and Sons, Dps, Kan.; Holstein Association of Kansas; U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Leavenworth, Kan.; John H. Malls, Tonganoxie, Kan.; W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Geo. B. Redmond, Tonganoxie, Kan.; C. E. Mat Tonganoxie, Kan.; Grover Myers, Holton, Kan.; Reno County High School, Holton, Kan.; H. L. Cornell, Lincoln, Neb.; B. A. Davis, Omaha, Neb.; Union College, Colfax, Neb.; Jackson County Holstein Association, Leavenworth County Holstein Association, Sedgewick County Holstein Association.

**Judge**—E. W. Atkeson, Kansas City, Mo.

**Bulls**—Aged: Five shown: 1, Holstein Association of Kansas on Johanna Pontiac 2d; 2, Cornell on King Segs Pontiac Klaver; 3, O'Brien on Admiral Water Butterby; 4, Coleman on King Wanda Segs Star; 5, Bock on Wayne of Maple side. Two year olds: Two shown: 1, Holstein Association of Kansas on King Segs Genesta Homestead; 2, Stephens on Sir Genesta Korndyke Burke. Senior calves: Seven shown: 1, Holstein Association of Kansas on U. S. Korndyke Homestead; 2, Cornell on King Segs; 3, Reno County High School on De K. Raymond Pontiac; 4, Holstein Association of Kansas on King Korndyke Cana; 5, Crow on King Jane Hengerveld; 6, Raymond on United States Akrum; 7, De Kol Pontiac; 8, Crow on King Segs; 9, Payne of Rock. Senior calves: Five shown: 1, Chestnut on Johanna Bonheur; 2, De Kol; 3, Cornell on Phebe Pontiac; 4, Holstein Association of Kansas on U. S. Long Hillsdale Skylark Champion; 5, Crow on King Johanna Pontiac.

**Junior calves**: Three shown: 1, Holstein Association of Kansas on unnamed; 2, Davis on Sir Rag Apple Alcatraz; 3, Bock on Ormsby Skylark Hengerveld.

**Cows**—Aged: Eight shown: 1, Holstein Association of Kansas on Irene Segs; 2, De Kol; 3, Appleman on Segs; 4, Appleman on Lady Josie Netherland; 5, Coleman on Holston Madison; 6, Jewel; 7, two year olds: Eight shown: 1, Chestnut on Sunflower Lella De Kol; 2, Stubbs on Bessie Fobes Johanna; 3, Stephenson on Charity Korndyke; 4, Fobes; 5, Senior yearlings: Eight shown: 1, Holstein Association of Kansas on Johanna Bonheur Julianna Inca; 2, Coleman on Kansas Star Jewel; 3, Holstein Association of Kansas on Johanna Bonheur; 4, Segrist on Traer De Kol Korndyke; 5, Junior yearlings: Eight shown: 1, Holstein Association of Kansas on Cana; 2, Inca; 3, Cornell on Pleasant on Edith; 4, thilde McKinley; 5, Youngmyer on Francisco Ormsby Mechtild; 6, Segrist on Butter Girl Mack Korndyke. Senior calves: Eleven shown: 1, Holstein Association of Kansas on U. S. Pearl Portha De Kol; 2, Union College on Miss Maid Ormsby; 3, Holstein Association of Kansas on unnamed; 4, Cornell on Lady Pontiac Klaver. Junior calves: Six shown: 1, College on unnamed; 2 and 3, Grover Myers on unnamed; 4, Davis on Omaha Mantema Rag Apple.

**Groups**—Senior herds: Two shown: 1, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks; 2, Cornell. Junior herd: One shown: 1, Cornell. Get of sire: One shown: 1, Cornell. Get of King Four shown: 1, Cornell on get of King Segs Pontiac Klaver; 2, Stephenson on Butter Girl Mack Korndyke; 3, Segrist on get of Korndyke Butterby 18th; 4, Stubbs on get of Cana; 5, Homestead. Produce of dam: Five shown: 1, Appleman on produce of Angella De Kol 2nd; 2, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks on produce of Buffalo Ella; 3, Coleman on produce of Holston Madison Diamond Jewel; 4, County Club special; 5, Sedgewick County Association; 6, Jackson County Association.

**Senior and grand champion bull**—Hol-







produce of Miss Expansion; 4. Harvey on produce of Pride of Meadowbrook.  
**Senior and grand champion boar**—Olivier on Columbus Wonder.  
**Junior and reserve grand champion boar**—Lewis on Columbus Wonder 2d.  
**Reserve senior champion boar**—Deming on Ranch Special.  
**Reserve junior champion boar**—Hayman on Longfellow.  
**Senior and reserve grand champion sow**—Olivier on Belle Buster.  
**Reserve senior champion sow**—Adams and McNutt on Top Valley Giantess.  
**Junior and grand champion sow**—Willis and Blough on Ruby Buster.  
**Reserve junior champion sow**—Willis and Blough on Verna Buster.

#### Spotted Poland China Hogs

Exhibitors of Spotted Poland Chinas made a most creditable showing at Hutchinson. In addition to the one Kansas herd there were three well fitted herds from Missouri and five individuals entered by an Oklahoma breeder. In all 59 animals of this breed were shown.

**Exhibitors**—Miller Brothers, Rossville, Kan.; B. E. Flannery, Ravenswood, Mo.; G. S. Lawson, Ravenswood, Mo.; M. Lawson, Pickering, Mo.; U. G. Curtis, Pecossett, Okla.

**Judge**—J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb.  
**Boars**—Aged: One shown: Miller Brothers on Spotted King. Senior yearlings: One shown: Miller Brothers on Kansas Spotted King. Junior yearlings: One shown: Flannery. Senior pigs: Five shown: 1 and 2, Miller Brothers on Kawnee Bride and Kawnee King; 3, Flannery. Junior pigs: Nine shown: 1, Flannery; 2, M. Lawson; 3, G. S. Lawson.

**Sows**—Aged: One shown: Miller Brothers on Rossville Queen. Senior yearlings: Two shown: 1 and 2, Miller Brothers on Gem Spot and Duke's Lady. Junior yearlings: One shown: Senior pigs: Ten shown: 1 and 2, Miller Brothers on Kawnee Bride and Kawnee King; 3, Flannery. Junior pigs: Nine shown: 1, Flannery; 2, M. Lawson; 3, G. S. Lawson.

**Groups**—Aged herd: One shown: Miller Brothers. Young herds: Five shown: 1, Miller Brothers; 2, M. Lawson; 3, G. S. Lawson. Get of sire: Six shown: 1, Miller Brothers on get of Kansas Spotted King; 2, M. Lawson on get of Jack; 3, G. S. Lawson on get of Lawson's Best. Produce of dam: Seven shown: 1, Miller Brothers on Rossville Queen; 2, M. Lawson on Leta H.; 3, G. S. Lawson.

**Senior champion boar**—Miller Brothers on Kansas Spotted King.  
**Junior and grand champion boar**—Flannery on unnamed.  
**Senior and grand champion sow**—Miller Brothers on Gem Spot.  
**Junior champion sow**—M. Lawson on Grace.

#### Chester White Hogs

Three full herds, two from Kansas and one from Missouri, and an entry of three animals by a Kansas breeder made the Chester White show at the Kansas State Fair. Fifty-seven animals in all were shown. The competition was close in practically every class. The championships were divided between the two Kansas herds.

**Exhibitors**—Mosse and Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.; C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.; Waltemire and Sons, Peculiar, Mo.; Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**Judge**—L. A. Weaver, Columbia, Mo.  
**Boars**—Aged: Three shown: 1, Mosse, on Don Big Joe; 2, Cole on Buster B.; 3, Waltemire on Profit. Senior yearlings: Three shown: 1, Mosse on Best Yet; 2, Cole on Prince Again; 3, Waltemire on Perfection. Junior yearlings: Three shown: 1, Mosse on Don's Would Be; 2, Murr on Tonganoxie Chief; 3, Waltemire on Waltemire's Jumbo. Senior pigs: Six shown: 1, 2 and 3, Murr on Chief Prince, Crown Prince and High Prince; 4, Cole on White Boy. Junior pigs: Six shown: 1, 2 and 3, Murr on Henry's Big Model, Giant Prince and Henry's Giant Model; 2, Mosse on Don Wildwood Bell.

**Sows**—Aged: Four shown: 1 and 2, Mosse on Dona Charlotte Idalia and Big Belle; 3 and 4, Waltemire on Missouri Belle 2nd and Missouri Belle. Senior yearlings: Two shown: 1, Mosse on Dona Dorothea Wildwood; 2, Waltemire on Missouri Queen 5th. Junior yearlings: Five shown: 1 and 2, Mosse on Dona Combination Prince and William's Prince; 3, Waltemire on Raymore Prince; 4, Cole on Giantess Wing 2nd. Senior pigs: Seven shown: 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mosse on Dona Bolshievic 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Junior pigs: Four shown: 1, 2 and 4, Murr on Henry's Pretty Model, unnamed and unnamed; 5, Cole on Miss C. H.

**Groups**—Aged herds: One shown: 1, Mosse. Young herds: Four shown: 1, Mosse; 2 and 3, Murr; 4, Cole. Get of sire: Four shown: 1, Mosse on the get of Don Bolshievic; 2 and 4, Murr on the get of Prince Tiptop and Henry's Model; 3, Waltemire on the get of Profit. Produce of sow: Four shown: 1, Mosse on produce of Dona Charlotte Idalia; 2 and 4, Murr on produce of Rosalie Tiptop and Sue; 3, Waltemire on produce of Raymore Prince.

**Senior and grand champion boar**—Mosse on Don Big Joe.  
**Junior champion boar**—Murr on Chief Prince.  
**Senior and grand champion sow**—Mosse on Dona Charlotte Idalia.  
**Junior champion sow**—Mosse on Dona Bolshievic 1st.

#### Hampshire Hogs

The showing of Hampshires at Hutchinson was the third largest of the hog show, seventy-one animals being shown. The competition was between Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, one strong herd being entered from each of those states. The Kansas herd managed to win all of the championships but one which went to Oklahoma.

**Exhibitors**—J. C. Githens, Amber, Okla.; H. Githens, Amber, Okla.; G. W. Ela, Valley Falls, Kan.; G. S. Lawson, Ravenswood, Mo.

**Judge**—J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb.  
**Boars**—Aged: Three shown: 1 and 3, Githens on Amber Tiptop and Amber Boy; 2, Ela on unnamed. Senior yearlings: One

shown: Githens on Fritz Amber. Junior yearlings: Six shown: 1, Ela on Jayhawker; 2, Githens on Oklahoma Tiptop; 3, Lawson. Senior pigs: Three shown: 1, Githens on Buster Tiptop; 2 and 3, Ela on Jayhawker Bud and Jayhawker Model. Junior pigs: Seven shown: 1, Ela on Jayhawker Chief; 2, J. C. Githens on General Markham; 3, H. Githens on Virginia Boy.  
**Sows**—Aged: Five shown: 1 and 3, Ela on Ela's Pride and Ina's Model; 2, Githens on Lady Amber. Senior yearlings: One shown: Ela on Sunflower Girl. Junior yearlings: Seven shown: 1, Githens on Messenger Belle; 2, Lawson on unnamed; 3, Ela on Sunflower Model Lady. Senior pigs: Seven shown: 1, Ela on Sunflower Phillis; 2 and 3, Githens on Lily Tiptop and Martha Tiptop. Junior pigs: Twelve shown: 1, J. C. Githens on Lady Markham 1st; 2, Ela on Sunflower Bernice; 3, H. Githens on Queen Elizabeth.

**Groups**—Aged herds: Three shown: 1 and 3, Ela; 2, Githens. Young herds: Five shown: 1 and 4, Githens; 2, 3 and 5, Ela. Get of sire: Four shown: 1 and 3, Githens on get of Amber Tiptop and Amber Boy; 2, Ela on get of King Good Enough. Produce of dam: Three shown: 1 and 3, Ela on Ina's Model and unnamed; 2, Githens's Best.

**Senior and grand champion boar**—Ela on Jayhawker.  
**Junior champion boar**—Githens on Buster Tiptop.  
**Junior and grand champion sow**—Ela on Sunflower Phillis.  
**Senior champion sow**—Ela on Ela's Pride.

#### Berkshire Hogs

Two Kansas herds and a Missouri herd competed for honors in the Berkshires at Hutchinson. In quality the herds were fairly well matched and the competition was close. In all 56 animals were shown.

**Exhibitors**—Gossard Breeding Estates, Turon, Kan.; C. S. Nash, Eskridge, Kan.; T. A. Harris and Sons, La Mine, Mo.

**Judge**—J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb.  
**Boars**—Aged: Three shown: 1, Nash on Bacon's Longfellow; 2, Harris and Sons on Handsome Duke 30; 3, Gossard on Riverbank Champion 21st. Senior yearlings: Three shown: 1, Nash on E. H. Longfellow; 2 and 3, Harris and Sons on Handsome Duke 44 and Handsome Duke 45th. Junior yearlings: Three shown: 1, 2, and 3, Harris and Sons on Handsome Duke 51, Sunnyside Lee 22 and Epochal Premier Star. Senior pigs: Three shown: 1, Gossard on Epochal Leader 8th and Epochal Leader 9th; 2, Harris on Sunnyside Lee 25th. Junior pigs: Eight shown: 1, 2 and 3, Gossard on Laurel Epochal 16, Laurel Epochal 15 and Laurel Epochal 14; 4, Nash on unnamed.

**Sows**—Aged: Three shown: 1, Harris on Handsome Duchess 9th; 2, Nash on Fancy Star; 3, Gossard on Epochal American Springflower. Senior yearlings: Five shown: 1 and 4, Harris and Sons on Sunnyside Duchess 25 and Sunnyside Duchess 27th; 2, Nash on Classy Clara; 3, Gossard on Epochal Sally 9th. Junior yearlings: Seven shown: 1, Nash on Circus Girl 52nd; 2 and 4, Gossard on Epochal Leader Springflower and Epochal Leader Springflower 2nd; 3, Harris and Sons on Handsome Duchess 123d. Senior pigs: Five shown: 1 and 4, Nash on Lady Sunset 2nd and Classy Clara 2nd; 2, Gossard on Epochal Leader Sally 2nd; 3, Harris and Sons on Matchless Premier Duchess 6th. Junior pigs: Six shown: 1, Gossard on Laura Epochal Violet; 2 and 3, Nash on Vendetta and Vendetta 2nd; 4, Harris on Sunnyside Black Girl 4th.

**Groups**—Aged herds: Four shown: 1, Nash; 2 and 4, Harris; 3, Gossard. Young herds: Four shown: 1, Gossard; 2, Nash; 3 and 4, Harris. Get of sire: Six shown: 1, Nash on get of Bacon's Longfellow; 2 and 4, Gossard on get of Revenia Leader and Riverbank Champion 21st; 3, Harris on get of Baron Premier 125th. Produce of dam: Six shown: 1, Nash on produce of Black Clara; 2 and 4, Gossard on produce of Epochal Sally 4th and Champion Violet; 3, Harris on produce of Sunnyside Duchess 11th.

**Senior champion boar**—Nash on Bacon's Longfellow.  
**Junior and grand champion boar**—Gossard on Epochal Leader 8th.  
**Senior and grand champion sow**—Harris on Sunnyside Duchess 25th.  
**Junior champion sow**—Nash on Lady Sunset 2nd.

#### Horses and Mules

An exceptionally good show of draft horses was made at the Kansas State Fair. Ten Kansas exhibitors had entries in the Percheron classes and one from Missouri. There were three exhibitors of Belgians. In all about 90 draft horses were shown. The jack, jennet and mule show was the best ever made. There have been larger numbers shown at previous fairs but they were not up to this year's entries in quality. Five breeders made the show of jacks and jennets, one having 26 animals entered. The mule show was spirited from beginning to end, there being competition in practically every class. In all 16 mules were shown. An organization meeting of the Kansas Jack and Mule Association was held the day the mules and jacks were judged.

#### Percheron Horses

**Exhibitors**—Gossard Breeding Estates, Turon, Kan.; Howell and Sons, Paris, Mo.; A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan.; J. T. Schwalm and Son, Baldwin, Kan.; D. F. McAllister, Topeka, Kan.; H. H. Glenn, Newton, Kan.; J. F. Steel, Blakeman, Kan.; Dr. F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, Kan.; Cantwell Brothers, Sterling, Kan.; Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; Charles Dyerly, Pratt, Kan.; E. A. Buckle, Stafford, Kan.

**Judge**—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.  
**Stallions**—Aged: Six shown: 1, Howell on Big Nig; 2, Gossard on Kapataine; 3, Cornell on King; 4, Schwalm on Burnap; 5, Glenn on Lorenze; 6, Cantwell on Woodrow. Four-year-olds: Two shown: 1, Loomis on Kapiton; 2, Gossard on Kanton. Two-year-olds: Five shown: 1, Schwalm on Dobbin; 2, Glenn on Uncle Sam; 3 and 4, Steel on Victor and Vint; 5, Cornell on

Lambert. Yearlings: Two shown: 1, K. S. A. C. on Alcar; 2, Howell on Kinaman 2nd. Foals: Five shown: 1 and 5, Gossard on Kapataine Jr. and Grenard; 2, Schwalm on Captain; 3, K. S. A. C. on Kanton; 4, Steel on Steel.

**Senior and grand champion stallion**—Howell on Big Nig.  
**Junior champion stallion**—K. S. A. C. on Alcar.

**Mares**—Aged: Nine shown: K. S. A. C. on Masse; 2, A. P. Loomis on Francine; 3, Steel on Mattie; 4, McAllister on Manoele. Four-year-olds: Two shown: 1 and 2, Howell on Mollie and Dollie. Three-year-olds: One shown: McAllister on Beulah. Two-year-olds: Seven shown: 1, 2, 4 and 6, Howell on Gracie Warner, Twilight, Maude and Olivet; 3, Loomis on Louine; 5, Gossard on Marzolda. Yearlings: Eight shown: McAllister on Norville; 2, Loomis on Kapataine; 3, K. S. A. C. on Lagacine; 4, Buckle on Geneva 5 and 6, Schwalm on Etta and Ona. Foals: Ten shown: 1, 2, and 4, Howell on Corine, Norine and Pauline; 3, McAllister on Buddell; 5, K. S. A. C. on Floreine; 6, Schwalm on Pearl.

**Groups**—Mare and foal: Eleven shown: 1, Gossard on Corbelle and Kapataine Jr.; 2, Howell on Mollie and Corrine; 3, K. S. A. C. on V. Annette and Kanton; 4, McAllister on Beulah and Buddell. Get of sire: Five shown: 1, Schwalm on get of Burnap; 2 and 4, Howell on get of Kinsman and Kinsman; 3, McAllister on get of Bunker. Produce of mare: Nine shown: 1, Schwalm on produce of Maud; 2, K. S. A. C. on produce of Alice; 3, McAllister on produce of Manoele; 4, Howell on produce of Finkle. Stallions and three mares: Six shown: 1, Howell; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Loomis; 4, Gossard.

**Senior and grand champion stallion**—Howell on Big Nig.  
**Junior champion stallion**—K. S. A. C. on Alcar.

**Senior and grand champion mare**—K. S. A. C. on Masse.  
**Junior champion mare**—Howell on Gracie Warner.

**Best draft team hitched**—Five shown: 1, Charles Dyerly, Pratt, Kan., on Bert and Prince; 2, Howell on Mollie and Gracie Warner; 3, Gossard on Kapataine and Carabela; 4, Howell on Maud and Twilight.

#### Belgian Horses

**Exhibitors**—Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; H. A. Thomas, Anthony, Kan.; Cantwell Brothers, Sterling, Kan.

**Stallions**—Four-year-olds: One shown: K. S. A. C. on Murdock D'O'R. Three-year-olds: One shown: Thomas on Ivondale Frison. Two-year-olds: Three shown: 1 and 3, K. S. A. C. on Colgo and Farcen; 2, Thomas on Romeo. Champion stallion, K. S. A. C. on Colgo.

**Judge**—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.  
**Mares**—Aged: Three shown: 1, K. S. A. C. on Hazelden Lass; 2, Thomas on Nellie K.; 3, Cantwell on Zelma. Two-year-olds: One shown: Thomas on Geneva De Marcove. Yearlings: Two shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C. on Mirzelle and Marie De Rollinghem.

**Groups**—Get of sire: Two shown: 1, K. S. A. C. on get of Collart; 2, Thomas on get of Neri De Marcove. Produce of mare: Two shown: 1, K. S. A. C. on produce of Mirzelle de Bout; 2, Thomas on produce of Nellie K. Three stallions: Two shown: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Thomas.

**Champion stallion**—K. S. A. C. on Colgo.  
**Champion mare**—K. S. A. C. on Hazelden Lass.

#### Jacks and Jennets

**Exhibitors**—H. T. Hineman and Sons, Dighton, Kan.; Cantwell Brothers, Sterling, Kan.; W. L. Ahlfeldt, Dighton, Kan.

**Judge**—W. L. Blizard, Stillwater, Okla.  
**Boars**—Aged: Two shown: 1, Hineman on Great Western; 2, Cantwell on Cloverleaf King. Three-year-olds: Three shown: 1 and 3, Hineman on Starlight Jr. and Buster Mammoth; 2, Ahlfeldt on Bill. Two-year-olds: Six shown: 1, 2 and 4, Hineman on Choice Goods, Chief Paymaster and Oage; 3, Cantwell on King 8. Yearlings: Three shown: 1, 2 and 3, Hineman on Arrapaho Chief, Chief Orphan Lad and High Point Chief. Foals: Two shown: 1 and 2, Hineman on Chief Doctor Long and Gold Miner.

**Jennets**—Aged: Four shown: 1, 2 and 4, Hineman on Big Belle, Miss Gold Digger and Pure Silk; 3, Cantwell on Squaw Chief. Three-year-olds: Two shown: 1, Cantwell on Sister Mary; 2, Hineman on Long Lady Chief. Two-year-olds: One shown: 1, Hineman on Rebecca Chief. Yearlings: Three shown: 1 and 2, Ahlfeldt on Miss Lady Chief and Miss Douglass Chief; 3, Cantwell on Emma McVey. Foals: Four shown: 1 and 4, Hineman on Chief Western Belle and Split Silk; 2 and 3, Cantwell on Hutchinson State Fair and Sallie.

**Groups**—Jack and four jennets: Two shown: 1, Hineman; 2, Cantwell. Get of jack: Two shown: 1, Hineman on get of Kansas Chief; 2, Cantwell on get of Cloverleaf King. Produce of jennet: Two shown: 1, Hineman on produce of Katy Long; 2, Cantwell on produce of Squaw Chief.  
**Champion jack**—Hineman on Great Western.  
**Champion jennet**—Hineman on Big Belle.

#### Mules

**Exhibitors**—H. T. Hineman and Sons, Dighton, Kan.; Cantwell Brothers, Sterling, Kan.; A. J. Huckleberry, Nickerson, Kan.; J. R. Mahl, Little River, Kan.; Pete Rick-sacker, Nickerson, Kan.

**Judge**—W. L. Blizard, Stillwater, Okla.  
**Groups**—Span over three years old: Three shown: 1, Hineman on Queen and Beck; 2, Rick-sacker on Gin and Maud; 3, Huckleberry on Gin and Kate. Span three-year-olds: One shown: 1, Mahl. Span two-year-olds: One shown: Cantwell. Mule four-year-olds or over: Seven shown: 1, Hineman on Queen; 2 and 3, Rick-sacker on Maud and Gin; 4, Huckleberry on Kate. Three-year-olds: One shown: Mahl. Two-year-olds: One shown: Cantwell. Yearlings: One shown: Hineman. Foals: Three shown: 1, Ahlfeldt on Gin; 2 and 3, Cantwell. Mare and colt: Three shown: 1, Ahlfeldt; 2 and 3, Cantwell.

**Champion mule team**—Hineman on Queen and Beck.

#### The Sheep Exhibits

The Kansas State Agricultural college entries including 58 sheep of several breeds, entries by two Kansas breeders and one Missouri breeder made the sheep show at the Kansas State Fair. In numbers it was not

quite as large as a year ago. In all about 120 animals were shown. In some of the breeds there was no competition. The greatest interest developed in the showing of the Shropshires and Hampshires. Altho the college had the best of the showing the competition between the entries and those of the two Kansas breeders was spirited. The college sheep exhibits were of outstanding quality, better even than those of last year. The college won both ram and ewe championship in Shropshires, Hampshires, Dorset Horns and Southdowns. In some of the breeding groups and specials individual breeders had their linings.

#### Shropshires

**Exhibitors**—Homan and Son, Peabody, Kan.; Gillmore and Hague, Peabody, Kan.; Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

**Judge**—W. L. Blizard, Stillwater, Okla.  
**Rams**—Aged: Three shown: 1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, Homan and Son. Yearlings: Six shown: 1, Homan and Son; 2 and 3, K. S. A. C. Lambs: Six shown: 1, Gillmore and Hague; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Homan and Son.

**Ewes**—Aged: Five shown: 1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, Gillmore and Hague. Yearlings: Seven shown: 1, Gillmore and Hague; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Homan and Son. Lambs: Nine shown: 1 and 3, Homan and Son; 2, Gillmore and Hague.

**Groups**—Flocks: Four shown: 1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, Gillmore and Hague. Pen of four lambs: Three shown: 1, Gillmore and Hague; 2, Homan and Son; 3, K. S. A. C. American Shropshire special flock: Three shown: 1, Gillmore and Hague; 2, Homan and Son; 3, K. S. A. C. Kansas special pen of three lambs: Three shown: 1, Gillmore and Hague; 2, Homan and Son; 3, K. S. A. C.  
**Champion ram**—K. S. A. C.  
**Champion ewe**—K. S. A. C.

#### Hampshires

**Exhibitors**—Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; Homan and Son, Peabody, Kan.; W. W. Waltemire & Sons, Peculiar, Mo.

**Judge**—W. L. Blizard, Stillwater, Okla.  
**Rams**—Aged: Four shown: 1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, Waltemire and Sons. Yearlings: Four shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Homan and Son. Lambs: Four shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons.

**Ewes**—Aged: Three shown: 1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, Waltemire and Sons. Yearlings: Three shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons. Lambs: Three shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons. Groups—Kansas special pen of three lambs: K. S. A. C. without competition.  
**Champion ram**—K. S. A. C.  
**Champion ewe**—K. S. A. C.

#### Dorset Horns

**Exhibitors**—Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; W. W. Waltemire & Sons, Peculiar, Mo.

**Judge**—W. L. Blizard, Stillwater, Okla.  
**Rams**—Aged: Two shown: 1, Waltemire; 2, K. S. A. C. Yearlings: Two shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C. Lambs: Three shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons.

**Ewes**—Aged: Three shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons. Yearlings: Three shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons. Lambs: Three shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons. Groups—Flock: Three shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons.  
**Champion ram**—K. S. A. C.  
**Champion ewe**—K. S. A. C.

#### Oxford Downs and Delaine Merinos

All awards went to W. W. Waltemire and Sons, Peculiar, Mo., who had two entries in all classes, with no competition.

#### Southdowns

**Exhibitors**—Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; W. W. Waltemire & Sons, Peculiar, Mo.

**Judge**—W. L. Blizard, Stillwater, Okla.  
**Rams**—Aged: None shown. Yearlings: Four shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons. Lambs: Four shown: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2 and 3, Waltemire and Sons.

**Ewes**—Aged: Four shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons. Yearlings: Two shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons. Lambs: Seven shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltemire and Sons. Groups—Flocks: Two shown: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C. Pen of three lambs: One shown: K. S. A. C.  
**Champion ram**—K. S. A. C.  
**Champion ewe**—K. S. A. C.

#### Fat Wethers and Lambs

**Exhibitors**—Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; Gillmore and Hague, Peabody, Kan.; H. Homan and Son.

#### Judging Contest at Harper

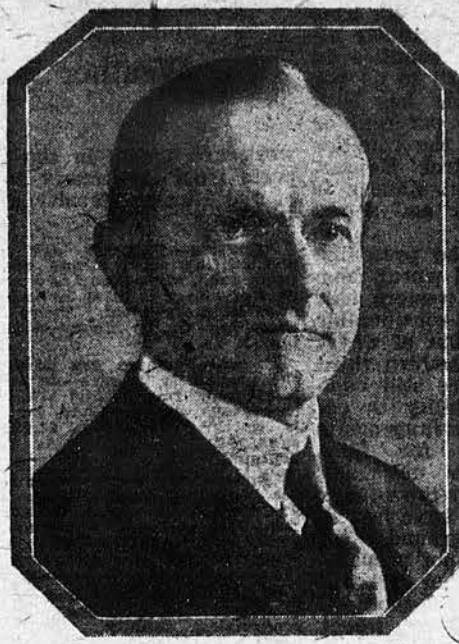
The Harper County Breeders' association will hold a students judging contest on October 27 in connection with their second annual show and sale in the pavilion built by the breeders and other business men of Harper county. The contest will be in charge of Prof. F. W. Bell, of Manhattan, who will make it interesting and instructive to farmers and stockmen as well as students.

The contest, and the stock show are free. All parties interested in agricultural progress can take advantage of Prof. Bell's instructions, comparisons and demonstrations. All high schools of Harper county and adjoining counties are being urged to send their students for actual experience in livestock judging under a capable and experienced instructor.





For President  
WARREN G. HARDING



For Vice-President  
CALVIN COOLIDGE



# A Square Deal for the Farmer

If the farmers of the United States think they have nothing at stake in this election—if they think it is simply a contest between the political "ins" and "outs" and that it makes no particular difference to the farmer which wins—they are making a very great mistake, and are likely to realize it when too late to help themselves.

In some matters of interest to the farmers the two parties agree.

For example, both favor strengthening the rural credits statutes; both recognize the right of farmers to form co-operative associations for the marketing of their crops; both favor extending our foreign markets; both are pledged to the study of producing farm crops.

Now, the matters mentioned are important, but not nearly so important as certain other matters; and in the way they look at these tremendously more important matters we find a radical difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties.

The difference is so vital that if the farmers of the country once understand it, there will be not the slightest doubt as to which party they will support at the polls in November.

## The farm voice in government

The Republican party in its national platform is committed to "practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions."

Are not farmers entitled to such representation? The Republican party thinks they are.

Under Republican rule, for sixteen years that sturdy and faithful Iowa farmer, "Tama Jim" Wilson, was at the head of the great Department of Agriculture.

What happened when the Democrats came into power?

Why, they turned out "Tama Jim" and put in a university professor who knew nothing about agriculture and gave no evidence of caring anything about it.

Farm interests are vitally affected by the administration of the Federal Reserve banking system, by the Farm Loan system, etc. Should not thoroughly competent men who understand the farmers' needs and who have a sympathetic interest in agriculture be on these boards?

The Republican party thinks they should and says so.

## Price fixing and price drives

Both parties were asked to promise to put an end to price-fixing on farm products and to government drives to beat down prices of farm products.

The Democrats refused to make such a pledge. The Republicans agreed and in their national platform are pledged to "put an end to unnecessary price-fixing and ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to

reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage of both producer and consumer."

Do you remember what happened when we got in the war? Do you remember President Wilson's definition of a "just price"? He said:

"By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansion of their enterprises," etc.

And then do you remember what happened? Government contracts of all kinds were let on a cost-plus basis. That is, the manufacturer was allowed to figure all of the cost of every kind which he incurred (and he was not restricted in his expense) and in addition was allowed to figure a handsome percentage on top of all his expense and fix his price to cover everything.

Was the farmer allowed that "just price" which was granted so freely to others? He was not. Prices on some of his products were absolutely fixed, and without investigation of the cost of production.

One prominent member of the Democratic administration when asked about the cost of production of farm crops is reported to have said that this was no time to investigate farm costs of production; that it was the farmer's business to produce and not bother his head about the cost.

Throughout the war the farmer was frantically urged to produce by one crowd, while another crowd was using every device of market manipulation to hold down prices of farm products. Was that fair?

## Government drives against farm prices

But, someone will say, we were in war, and the farmer should not complain about what it was necessary to do, even if they didn't do it to others.

Very well. Let us overlook what happened during the war. Let us wipe the slate clean up to the signing of the armistice. Let us consider what has happened to the farmer since the war ended.

The farmer had been urged to produce to the limit and had been assured that even if peace came, all he could grow would sell at profitable prices.

Do you remember the price drive in January, 1919, within three months after the armistice had been signed?

Do you remember the more determined drive in July, 1919, when hogs dropped from \$22.10 on July 15 to \$14.50 on October 15, although pork products to the consumer dropped on an average less than 10%? In June, 1920, hogs were selling at \$5.50 less per hundred than in June, 1919, but retail ham prices were \$3.00 per hundred higher.

As a result of the government drive the producer received less and the consumer paid more. Who benefited?

(Political Advertisement.)

And do you remember the government drive of the last three months, and what it has done to the prices of grains and livestock? Within two months the prospective value of the 1920 corn crop decreased three-fourths of a billion dollars. Great advertisements announced that the government proposed to cut down the cost of living by dumping on the market the millions of pounds of government surplus meat at bargain prices.

Have you been making so much money on your cattle and hogs that you can afford further reductions in prices?

In July, 1919, No. 2 corn sold in Chicago for \$2.19 per bushel; in July, 1920, for \$1.56, a decrease of 29%. In July, 1919, steers sold in Chicago for \$15.60; in July, 1920, for \$15.00, a decrease of 4%. In July, 1919, hogs sold in Chicago for \$21.85; in July, 1920, for \$14.85, a decrease of 33%. The decrease in wool prices was 25%. In beating down prices of these products did the government help the consumer?

According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the consumer paid 24.1% more for his food articles in July, 1920, than in July, 1919. He paid 12.4% more for his clothing; 47.4% more for his fuel and lighting. During the same time, metals and metal products increased 20.9%, lumber and building material 79%, house furnishing goods, 47.8%. But according to the same authority all farm products had decreased over 4% in July, 1920, as compared with July, 1919.

We shall not deal further with this sickening story of incompetent and inefficient government meddling. You know the story in most of its details.

As you think it over, remember this one outstanding fact: That the Democratic party, if continued in power, is committed to the same sort of a policy in dealing with the farmer and stockman that it has followed during the past two years. It was asked to promise to stop officious meddling which benefits only the speculator and the profiteer, but it refused to make such a promise.

In justice to themselves and their families and the generations to come after them, the farmers of the United States should put in power the Republican party, which realizes its obligations to them and to all other classes of citizens, and which further realizes that if the farmer is not given a square deal, our agriculture is going to be wrecked.

Talk to your neighbors about these things and make sure that they understand what a vital interest the farmer has in the presidential election November 2.

## Republican National Committee

Republican National Committee,  
Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of Senator Harding's Address on the present day problems of the farmer.

Name.....

Address.....



**SOIL CONDITIONS** during the past week have been ideal for fall seeding and farmers everywhere have made good use of the opportunity afforded them. In many counties in Northwest Kansas from 25 to 50 per cent of the wheat already has been sown and from 10 to 25 per cent or more has been sown in the counties of Southwest and Central Kansas. Drilled wheat in Western Kansas is coming up in good order and shows an excellent stand.

The wet weather of the preceding week damaged unthreshed wheat from 10 to 25 per cent in the western half of the state and caused considerable damage to the small amount of wheat not yet threshed in the eastern third of the state. Farmers are still complaining about their inability to get satisfactory shipping arrangements and satisfactory prices for their wheat. Storage facilities on many farms have been taxed to the utmost and a number of farmers have had to pile their wheat on the ground after threshing. Much of it is not properly protected against the weather and will be damaged seriously should there be much rain this fall. Many wheat growers are planning to hold their wheat for better markets later in the season.

#### Ready to Market Apples

Orchard men are getting their fruit in order for marketing. Picking Grimes Golden and Winesap apples is well under way in the Arkansas Valley, and Johnathans are being picked generally in the Kaw Valley and in the counties in Northeastern Kansas. All are hoping that next year will be a better year for peaches. The results this year were very discouraging.

Fall pastures are in good condition in most counties but there are some dry sections where the grass is short. Hay men are very much dissatisfied with the prices offered and the shipping facilities afforded them. The amount of prairie hay that will be shipped this year will be much less than that of last year.

#### Farm Conditions Satisfactory

Farming conditions as a whole are fairly satisfactory. In the last report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending September 27, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says: "In the eastern quarter of the state, especially in the southeastern corner, rain fell on Wednesday of this week. The heaviest rains reported were in Osage and Cherokee counties amounting in localities to as much as 4 inches. The general rain over the eastern section, however, did not average more than 1/2 inch. Dry, windy weather prevailed over the central and western sections, maturing grain crops rapidly.

"Wheat seeding is going forward in all parts of the state with the exception of the east-central and southeastern portions. In the Southwest and some Central Kansas counties many farmers delayed seeding last week on account of the windy weather which dried out the soil considerably and in the southeast very little wheat has been seeded as yet in order to have as much protection from the Hessian fly as possible. In the southcentral section the fall army worm is reported as destroying volunteer wheat and grasshoppers are in evidence further to the west.

#### Corn is Maturing

"The warm winds of the past week have been very beneficial in drying out the corn and in maturing the grain sorghums. Corn is being cut and shocked in the eastern and southeastern sections and silo filling is reported as in progress also. Both corn and the sorghum crops are now reported as out of danger from frost and extra good acre yields are expected. The fall seeding of alfalfa is doing nicely but some damage from the army worm is reported in many of the Eastern Kansas counties. The fourth cutting of alfalfa hay is now being put up from western irrigated fields and a good seed crop is also being harvested in this section.

"Sugar beets in Finney county are reported as curing well and in the southwest the pulling of broomcorn is already started. Feeder lambs are being purchased in Eastern Kansas and grass steers are being shipped to market from this section in considerable numbers."

Local conditions of crops and farm

## Much Wheat Now Planted

### Weather is Very Favorable for Fall Work

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

work are shown in the following reports from the county correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

**Atchison**—Farmers are sowing wheat and cutting corn. Some wheat is up and looks good. Pastures are excellent. A great deal of clover is being hulled and is making a satisfactory yield. There is some stock threshing to be done.—Alfred Cole, September 25.

**Brown**—Farmers are sowing wheat and the ground is in excellent condition. Corn is ripening rapidly and will be one of the best crops we have had for years. Wheat is worth \$2.20; corn, \$1.05; cream, 55c; eggs, 40c; hogs, \$15.—A. C. Dannenberg, September 25.

**Chautauqua**—The weather is good but we are beginning to need rain. Wheat sowing has begun but there will not be as much sown as last year. There are not as many cattle and hogs here as usual. Butterfat brings 55c; eggs, 40c; flour, \$3.50; sugar, 20c a pound.—A. A. Nance, September 25.

**Cheyenne**—We have had excellent weather the past three weeks and threshing is progressing rapidly. Wheat is yielding around 18 bushels and barley 35 bushels. Some farmers are thru seeding wheat while others are just beginning. More than 4 inches of rain fell during August and about that amount the first week of September. There was a light frost in the lowlands this morning but little damage was done. There will be a larger acreage sown to wheat this fall than last year. Corn is practically matured and forage crops are being cut. Dealers are unable to supply the abnormal demand for farm machinery.—H. M. Hurluck, September 24.

**Clay**—Only a few silos are being filled this fall. We have not had any rain since August 31 and the hot winds are drying up the corn. An average acreage of wheat will be put in this fall. The ground is very dry on top but has plenty of moisture underneath. Milk cows are losing heavily in milk and flesh on account of flies. There will be a small crop of apples and peaches. Wheat sells for \$2.15; flour, \$3.20; shorts, \$2.80; bran, \$2; tomatoes, \$1.50 bushel; pigs, \$17; eggs, \$16; butterfat, 56c; eggs 45c.—P. R. Forslund, September 25.

**Cowley**—We are having good weather for field work altho the flies are very severe on the stock. Sorghum crops are ready to cut. Corn is a good crop and is ripe enough to feed. A number of public sales are being held and prices are satisfactory. Some corn has been contracted for December delivery at \$1 a bushel.—Fred Page, September 20.

**Crawford**—We have been having excellent weather. There has been very little wheat sown on account of the army worm and other pests. Corn is drying up and is also being damaged by chinch bugs. The fourth crop of alfalfa is being cut and pastures are good. Threshing is at a standstill therefore very little grain is going to market.—H. F. Painter, September 25.

**Dickinson**—We are having dry windy weather and the corn is drying up. The crop was late but this weather will put it past frost. Wheat sowing is progressing. The ground had to be disked on account of volunteer oats and wheat and the heavy growth of weeds. Pastures are drying up.—F. M. Lorson, September 25.

**Douglas**—We had rain for three days the past week but ground is getting dry enough to disk and harrow. Wheat sowing is progressing but not as much is being put in as last year. Alfalfa is an excellent crop. The apple crop is not as good as usual. Stock is doing well. Hogs are being put in the feeding pen.—O. L. Cox, September 25.

**Ellis**—We are having windy weather and unless it rains soon we will have to replant some of the seeded wheat. Many farmers are filling silos. Hessian flies are numerous where there is volunteer wheat. Wheat is worth \$2; corn, \$1.25; oats, 85c; eggs, 44c.—C. F. Erbort, September 25.

**Franklin**—After one week of excellent weather we are having rains again. Wheat will be sown as soon as ground is dry enough to disk. There is a great deal of vegetation to destroy. Corn is in need of dry weather as much as lying on the ground. The fly pest is the worst we have had for several years causing much annoyance to horses and cattle. Hogs are being started on new corn. No cholera has been reported.—Elmer D. Gillette, September 20.

**Graham**—Most of the wheat is threshed and in bins. There is a shortage of cars, consequently no grain has been shipped. Some wheat has been sown. The ground is getting dry and rain is needed. Corn is ripening rapidly. Cattle are selling for low prices.—C. L. Kobler, September 25.

**Haskell**—Farmers are sowing wheat and cutting feed. There is some threshing to be done. The weather has been warm and windy the past week. Sorghum crops are satisfactory. Some wheat is up. Farmers are trying to kill the volunteer wheat.—H. E. Tegarden, September 18.

**Hamilton**—During the past month we have had more rain than we need which has caused crops to grow and keep green and not mature. A large acreage of wheat and rye is being sown and some fields look green. Corn and cane crops are excellent. All kinds of stock are doing well. Wheat brings \$2.30; rye, \$1.55; butter, 50c; eggs, 40c.—W. H. Brown, September 25.

**Kearny**—Crops are being harvested. Horses and cattle are in good condition. A few public sales have been held. All kinds of stock are selling at a good price. Butterfat is worth 54c; eggs, 40c.—Ceeli Long, September 25.

**Linn**—We have had pleasant weather and plenty of moisture and ground is in excellent condition. The oil business is booming. Many sales are being held and prices are satisfactory. Stock is thriving but not many on pastures. Wheat is worth \$2; oats, 45c; butter, 40c; chickens, 21c; eggs, 25c.—J. W. Cline, September 25.

**Marion**—Farmers have begun sowing wheat. The seedbed is not in the best of condition. A rain would be welcome. Not

much corn has been shocked this year. A few sales are being held. Hessian flies are in the volunteer wheat. Eggs are selling at 46c; butterfat, 52c.—G. H. Dyck, September 25.

**Miami**—The ground has been too wet for much field work. There is considerable volunteer wheat to cut before seeding. Some alfalfa and a normal acreage of English bluegrass has been sown. A few silos have been filled but the ground is most too wet for cutting corn.—F. J. Haebele, September 25.

**Morris**—We have had sunshine and wind since September 13 which has ripened the corn. Kafir and alfalfa will make good crops if frost holds off a few days. Prairie hay was a poor crop. Many farmers are filling silos and sowing wheat. Army worms are doing a great deal of damage in some parts of the county. Chinch bugs are numerous in the corn and feed crops. Corn will be a good crop in parts of the county. Eggs sell for 46c.—J. R. Henry, September 24.

**Neosho**—Farmers are preparing the ground for wheat. There has been plenty of rain. Pastures are good. Flies are numerous. Corn and kafir are maturing slowly. The last cutting of alfalfa was good. Threshing is nearly completed and flax and oats made good yields. Threshers charge 25 cents for threshing flax, 67 cents for oats and 11 cents for wheat.—Adolph Anderson, September 25.

**Osage**—There is still some threshing to do. We have been having excellent weather for ripening corn which was never better. Very little wheat has been sown. Not one-half of the prairie hay has been cut. Pastures are green. Some farmers are buying hogs.—H. L. Ferris, September 25.

**Osborne**—It has been dry and windy the past 10 days. Threshing is being rushed and is nearly completed. Seeding is progressing rapidly. Flies are in the volunteer wheat. Corn is good. Farmers are holding wheat for \$3.—W. F. Arnold, September 25.

**ooks**—Seeding is about 1/2 completed. Many farmers are cutting cane, kafir, and corn. There is not much threshing to do. Wheat is worth \$2; corn, \$1.50; oats, \$1; eggs, 50 cents; butterfat, 52 cents.—C. O. Thomas, September 24.

**Riley**—The weather has been warm and dry and corn is ripening rapidly. Wheat seeding is nearly completed and ground is in good condition. Farmers are cutting corn for feed. Many silos are being filled. The corn crop is the best for years and of good quality. Not very much wheat has been marketed. Stock threshing is nearly completed. Wheat is worth \$2.20; eggs, 46 cents; butter, 45 cents.—P. O. Hawkington, September 25.

**Saline**—The weather has been hot and stormy the past week. Flies are worse than they have ever been and cattle are suffering. The wheat that was sowed early is up but the stand is uneven. Some farmers have begun putting up the last crop of alfalfa. Threshing is nearly completed. Corn, kafir and cane are being cut.—J. P. Nelson, September 25.

**Trego**—The weather is dry and hot. Threshing which was delayed in the latter part of August is progressing rapidly. Fall seeding is about half completed. The first sowing is up. Hessian flies are very numerous. Corn and other forage crops are very good.—C. C. Cross, September 18.

**Wabunsee**—Farmers are preparing the ground for wheat. Corn is ripening rapidly and some early varieties are being cut. A few farms have been sold. Pastures, kafir, and sorghum are good. Stock is doing well. Hens are worth 28 cents; roosters, 11 cents; eggs, 54 cents; butterfat, 56 cents; oats, 65 cents; corn, \$1.30; wheat, \$2.25.—F. E. Marsh, September 25.

**Washington**—We are having dry windy weather and a good rain would be appreciated. Most of the wheat has been sown and a great deal of it is up. Grasshoppers seem to be taking it in a good many places. Flies are very bad and are annoying the stock very much. Prairie hay is being cut and will make about a half crop.—Ralph B. Cole, September 24.

**Wyandotte**—Corn is 100 per cent and is being cut. Wheat ground is nearly all plowed and sowed. Pastures are excellent. Livestock is doing well. No farm sales have been held. The apple crop is poor.—A. C. Espenlaub, September 24.

#### The Grain Market

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Cheap priced corn is no longer being forecasted; it is a reality. The market has reached the lowest level in more than three years and the lowest October level since 1916. The cash grain is available at a few cents above \$1 a bushel for the best grades, and the feeder who desires corn for feeding between December and May can obtain the grain around 90 cents a bushel, the future prices having declined considerably below the dollar-mark during the past week in Kansas City. The decline in corn, which amounts to around \$1 a bushel since the early part of June, when carlots were still bringing \$2 a bushel, has been one of the sharp-est in the history of the trade.

#### Fancy Corn Worth \$1.13

Fancy white corn can be bought on the Kansas City market around \$1.13 a bushel, with the extreme range of sales at \$1.02 to \$1.13, a decline of 10 to 11 cents a bushel for the week. In the future market quotations show a loss of 12 to 13 cents, with the December and May delivery down to 91 cents a bushel. No sharp upturns in prices are expected in the immediate future, yet the view is held that corn will hold more

generally around \$1 a bushel than recede sharply below this mark.

Wheat moved in a like course with corn; in fact, the declines for the week were more radical on the bread grain than other cereals. The freer marketing of Canadian wheat, including large sales to foreigners and importations to mills in the United States, was responsible to a large extent for the depression in wheat.

#### Wheat Declines

Fancy dark hard wheat is quoted at a top of \$2.54 a bushel, a loss of about 4 cents for the week. Cheaper grades receded as much as 8 cents, with red winter wheat also off about 8 cents. Depression in wheat centered around futures to a great extent, the December losing 17 cents and the March delivery more than 22 cents a bushel. The fact that cash wheat is holding up fairly well in face of the great weakness of the futures demonstrates the firm position of the market.

A further setback occurred in oats, but the already very low price of the grain retards or restricts material downturns. Cash oats are below 60 cents a bushel, a decline of about 4 cents for the week, with the futures off 4 to 5 cents, around 56 to 57 cents for December shipment. Oats are moving from the country in moderate volume, and with an absence of demand on markets, owing to abundance of feed in the country, the visible stocks are increasing at a rapid rate.

#### Less Call for Bran

Bran and shorts have not halted the downward trend of prices. Bran is accumulating on markets, and offerings are available in liberal supply around \$34 to \$35 a ton, with November shipment down to \$33 a ton, a loss of \$3 to \$4 a ton in a week. Prices are hardly a consideration in the shorts trade, prospective buyers refusing to take hold even around \$48 a ton for gray and \$44 a ton for brown. This is the first time on the crop that shorts have receded to a level below \$50 a ton in Kansas City.

Weakness in feeds is as plainly noticeable in hay as in any other commodity. Declines of about \$3 a ton were recorded on alfalfa, and \$1 to \$2 on prairie and tame hay. The movement is of moderate proportions, the made up largely of damaged and out of condition hay. Some of the very cheap priced hay is being stored for later sale, indicating a somewhat friendly attitude toward the market. But so long as pastures are in good condition, material advances in hay prices are improbable. The Central states are underselling the Kansas City territory in the South and Southeast, thus restricting demand in the West.

#### Students' Judging Winners

A crack base-ball pitcher, class leader, and an all-round good student won first in the students' judging contest at the Kansas Free Fair on Monday. The contest held under the direction of Prof. F. W. Bell, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, was for students who have had college training in animal husbandry. The winners were all students in the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college. There were 14 entrants.

First prize went to Merton Otto Riley, Kan.; second prize to J. R. McCall, Brewster, Kan.; third prize to J. C. Winkler, Manhattan, Kan.; fourth prize to J. E. Mather, Manhattan, Kan.; fifth prize to H. J. Henry, Horton, Kan.

The contest is held annually and a large number of college students take advantage of this opportunity to test their abilities as judges. The contest offers a good practice work-out for the Kansas State Agricultural college seniors in animal husbandry who try out for the college stock judging team. Last year the men who placed highest in the Topeka contest were the ones to represent Kansas on their winning team later in the season.

There were seven classes of livestock judged. A class each of Herefords, Shorthorns, Duroc Jersey hogs, Poland China hogs, and two classes of fivers. Working on this quality of livestock is a wonderful help to the boys. The judges were Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Mr. W. A. Cochel, Jack Thompson, Prof. F. W. Bell and Prof. A. M. Patterson.

Deeper plowing is needed on many fields.



# FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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.

## TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.20	\$4.80	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 value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer broken 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 pickings in which the parties have settled each other before appealing to us.

**Special Notice** All advertising copy for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

## EMPLOYMENT

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

**WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE** work in ranch home. Mrs. Arthur Pitney, Route 1, Belvue, Kan.

**WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE GIRL OR** woman for general house work in small family. Phone 5396J. 1529 Jewell Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**WANTED AT ONCE—RELIABLE MAR-**ried, experienced farm and dairy hand. Modern dairy barn (Guernseys), ambitious, quiet with stock, good milker. State experience and wages expected. John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kan.

**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 a million and a half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 16c 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.

## SALESMAN

**LIBRATING OIL, GREASE, SPECIAL-**ties, paint. Whole or part time. Men with car or rig. Deliveries from our western office. Commission basis. Samples free. Write for the attractive terms. Riverside Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

**SELL THE BEST NURSERY PRODUCTS** in America. Our line includes finest fruit trees, plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. All or part time. Liberal commissions paid each week on all orders. Our feature product makes a sale easy and cannot be obtained from any other source. Big advertising campaign and attractive literature helps you get more and closer orders. Established 50 years. Best bank reference. Our 35 salesmen are making big money. Write today for our liberal offer. Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.

## AGENTS

**DAY SELLING POWERENE,** 24 gallon, gasoline at 5c. The equivalent of 24 gallons express prepaid, \$1. W. Porter, Box 124A16, Santa Rosa, Calif.

**STOP DAILY GRIND: START SILVERING** mirrors, auto headlights, tableware, etc. Plans, D. Clarence Sprinkle, Dept. 59, Marion, Indiana.

## 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 two million readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 16c a word each week, 12c per word on four consecutive orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

**PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE** than 1,000,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union, by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified ad campaign in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. The rate is only 65c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers. Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Cap-

## 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.

**BIG WAGES AND BIG DEMAND FOR** good welders; learn in 3 weeks; take practical course under best welders in the country; enter now and prepare to earn good money. Progressive School of Welding, 1331 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

## SERVICES OFFERED

**AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67** paid annual fee. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

**PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PIANO** rolls exchanged. Old for new. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

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

**TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR** no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

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

**VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR** young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. James, 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.

**INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLU-**strated 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., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

**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.

## FOR THE TABLE

**SWEET POTATOES, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL** f. o. b. Topeka. H. T. Jackson, Route 3, North Topeka.

**TWO 60-POUND CANS HONEY, ALFALFA** and other flowers blend. \$24. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

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

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

**PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60** pound can \$15.00, two \$29.00. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 3516 Clayton St., Denver, Colorado.

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

**NEW CROP TABLE RICE, PRODUCER** to consumer. 100 pounds beautiful clean white new crop table rice in double sacks, freight prepaid to your station, \$9. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO STORE SWEET** potatoes for winter use. Yellow Jerseys and Nancy Halls, either variety, \$1.50 per bushel; 10-bushel lots, \$1.25 per bushel. Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. V. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

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

## TOBACCO

**KENTUCKY TOBACCO, NATURAL LEAF,** 10 lbs., \$8; 20 lbs., \$5. R. F. Veal, Sedalia, Ky.

## TRACTORS

**FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR IN** first class shape. Ready to go \$300. Dr. B. L. Ellis, Rolla, Kan.

**EVERY 20-35 TRACTOR, MECHANICALLY** perfect. Sell or trade for land, automobile or truck. Worth \$1,000. Wilson Lindsey, Cherokee, Kan.

**WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, LATE** model, first class condition. Good reason for selling. Would trade for stock calves or light steers. Wise Brothers, Lawrence, Kansas.

## 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.

## AUTOMOBILES

**FOR SALE—A \$2,150 STUDEBAKER** light six, model 1920, not hurt fifty dollars worth. Will sell at a big discount. David Stump, Blue Mound, Kan.

## FOR SALE

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

**FOR SALE—SAW-MILL AND PLENTY** timber. E. S. Staples, Villa Grove, Colo.

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

**PEARS FOR CANNING, FANCY FRUIT,** \$2.25 per bushel basket. Hayes Produce Company, Topeka, Kan.

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

**ONE 26-52 WALLACE TRACTOR, ONLY** used about ten days. A bargain. The Firman L. Carswell Mfg. Co., 1822 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINERY

**WELL DRILL WANTED, GAS TRACTOR** or portable. E. W. Meinhardt, Alta Vista, Kan.

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

**NEW 10-20 INTERNATIONAL MOGUL** tractor for sale cheap. Also plows. Write or call C. F. Lutes, Fredonia, Kan.

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

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

**AT PUBLIC AUCTION, OCTOBER 7TH,** four miles southwest Mildred, 30-60 Aultman-Taylor tractor and 32-56 Minneapolis threshing machine. Liberal terms. Carl A. Jacob.

**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.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS

**OTTAWA NURSERIES, WHOLESALE** prices on all nursery stock. Grapes, \$2 per dozen; strawberry plants, \$2 per 100 delivered. 831 East 8th St., Ottawa, Kan.

**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.

## SEEDS

**ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, \$14 PER** bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**KANRED WHEAT SEED, \$3.25 PER** bushel. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

**INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT,** \$3.00 per bu. J. Warren Dunfield, Lebo, Kansas.

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER SPECIALLY** priced for sowing on fall wheat. John Lewis, Grower, Virgil, Kansas.

**KANRED SEED WHEAT, RECLEANED.** Price \$3.50 per bu. plus the sacks. H. I. Buck, Emporia, 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.

## LUMBER

**BUY YOUR LUMBER AND SAWMILL. WE** sell direct to consumer. Write us your wants. Boles and Shelton, Pangburn, Ark.

## POULTRY

### ANCONAS

**CHOICE S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, E.** P. Orrill, Americus, Kan.

**S. C. MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS,** \$1.50, \$2, \$3 each. Cyt prices on three or more. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

### ANDALUSIANS

**BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$3 TO** \$6. F. E. Johnson, Route 3, Coffeyville, Kan.

### LANGSHANS

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

**EXTRA EARLY PURE BRED BLACK** Langshan pullets, \$2; cockerels, \$2.25. Freda Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

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

### LEGHORNS

**FINE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, \$1.50. Ethel Miller, Agra, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-**erels, Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-**erels, H. W. Dickson, Quenemo, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred S. C. W. LEGHORN** cockerels, "Ferris strain," \$1.50 till October 15th. M. C. Means, Harris, Kan.

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

## LEGHORNS

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

**200 BIG PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB** Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-**erels and hens. Mrs. John Holzhery, Bendena, Kan.

**GUARANTEED STANDARD BRED BROWN** Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 3, Clarin, Kan.

**PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS,** April hatch, \$1.25 each. Logan Johnson, Minneola, Kan.

**WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS** strain, \$1.50 for Sept. W. J. Kratochvil, Irving, Kansas.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels, March hatch, \$1.75. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kansas.

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

**S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, EXTRA** heavy laying strain, April and May hatched, \$1.50 each; \$15 dozen. Chian Farm, First View, Colo.

## MINORCAS

**FINE LARGE S. C. BLACK MINORCA** cockerels, March and April hatched, \$2.50 each. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS

**WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5;** hens and pullets, \$2. Mrs. Helen Linn, Mt. Hope, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred BUFF ORPINGTON** Barred Rocks, August hatched, \$11 dozen. Cash with order. Mrs. G. Letellier, Centralia, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BARRED ROCKS, \$0 PREMIUMS, MATTIE** A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BETTER** than ever, \$3 each; 2 for \$5.50. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,** April hatch, Price \$4. Mrs. Wm. Wood, Wakefield, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS—COCKS, HENS, COCK-**erels and pullets. Great bunch to choose from. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

**FOR SALE—R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS,** April and May hatch, \$2.25. Tony Tajchman, Lost Springs, Kan.

**PURE BRED DARK R. I. REDS, MAY** hatched pullets, \$1; March, \$1.50; cockerels, \$1.75. Freda Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50** and \$3. R. M. Cress, Netawaka, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, \$1.50. Myrtle Harnacher, Bushong, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED

**WANTED—THREE DOZEN WHITE LEG-**horn pullets. R. D. Masheson, Hugh, Colo.

**PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210** N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cages. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

**THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKENS,** cows and hogs in the world is La-Mo-Pep. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

## Prizes to the Herdsmen

At the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka the following awards of prizes were made to herdsmen exhibiting beef cattle:

1—Robt. Ferguson, showing for Harris & Son, Sullivan county, Mo. 2—Geo. Henry showing for Wallace & E. G. Good, Jackson county, Mo. 3—Walter Werle, showing for Tomson Bros., Shawnee county, Kan. 4—Earl Babbitt, showing for W. N. W. Blayney, Denver county, Colo. 5—James Skeen, showing for Frank Scofield, Hill county, Tex.

## 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.



## 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 Capper 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

**IMPROVED FARMS** for sale. Best of terms. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.

**WHEAT, corn and alfalfa farms**, all sizes. Theo. Voesta, Ope, Lyon Co., Kansas.

**100 A. IMP.**, 665 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. J. L. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kan.

**BEST FARM BARGAINS** for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

**1,000 ACRES**, highly improved, Scott Co., Kansas. Price \$60. Part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

**100 ACRES**, 1 mile of town, well improved, good orchard, 355 an acre, \$3,000 will handle. W. J. Feira, 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 near miles county seat, gravel road, \$8,000. 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.

**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, 227 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

**IMP. LYON COUNTY Kansas Farms**, from 366 a. up with possession for putting in wheat. Write Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Improved wheat and alfalfa farms near Chanute, Kansas, many with oil and gas royalties. See or write H. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kansas.

**LANE COUNTY FARMS**, priced \$25.00 to \$45.00 per acre, wheat making 40 bushels per acre. Write for list. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

**FINE ALFALFA FARM** 120 acres near Emporia, 40 alfalfa, good improvements, well located, \$125 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**80 ACRES**, improved. Three miles town, Franklin county. \$8,000. Write for list. Claude Anderson, with Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**80 WOODSON COUNTY**, all plow land, 6 room house, close to county school and church, 5 miles from Rose; \$75, half cash; balance 5 years at 6%. W. H. McClure, Owner, Republic, 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, 60 alfalfa land. Improved, \$37.50 per acre. J. H. Brotemarkle, Real Estate, Lamora, 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.

**160 A. 6 room house**, good barn, plenty of water, on state road, 1/4 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. G. H. Wilson, Moline, Kansas.

**160 ACRES**, Osage county, Kansas, 2 1/2 miles town, good soil, 100 acres under cultivation, 10 acres prairie hay meadow, 50 acres pasture, 15 acres alfalfa, 6 room house, barn, 40x60 granary and hog house, 1 1/2 mi. school. Price \$50 per acre. Best of terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kan.

**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.

**160 ACRES** 1 1/2 miles Lawrence, 2 miles R. R. elevator and store, 1/4 mile from school, 15 acres tillable, 85 plowed for wheat, 15 pasture, balance good pasture, 50 a. now in cultivation, 15 acres alfalfa, 6 room house, barn, 28x40, addition 18x11, 100 ton silo, granary 40x10, chicken house, garage. Never failing water. Land smooth. A real farm home in splendid neighborhood. Price \$165 per acre. Possession now. Hosford Inv. & Mfg. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Stock farm of 214 acres, 4 miles of Sedalia, Kansas. Good five room house, cellar, fine arch cave, smoke house, chicken house three good barns, well and windmill, fenced and cross fenced, running water, 18 acres alfalfa, 50 acres in cultivation, balance in good pasture and 75% tillable, 20 acres heavy timber. This is a first class stock farm and will sell at \$75 per acre. Will give terms on three-fourths of the purchase price five years at 6 1/2%. This is a good chance for some renter with small amount of money to buy a nice home. Write J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kansas.

### KANSAS

**CHOICE FARMS** in Jewell, Cloud, and Mitchell Cos. J. F. Finch, Jamestown, Kan.

**GOOD ALFALFA** and upland farms for sale. W. E. McCabe, Fredonia, 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.

**WESTERN KANSAS LAND**, \$15.00 per acre if sold this fall. W. G. Edwards, 313 North Buckeye, Abilene, Kansas.

**200 ACRES**, well improved, in high state of cultivation, exceptionally good terms, offered for short time only. R. F. Wells, Formosa, Jewell Co., Kansas.

**370 A. \$100 an A. 3 mi. Valley Falls**. Exceptional choice stock and grain farm. Well improved. Priced right. Terms. Write Owner, Dr. Entz, 501 Schweitzer, Wichita, Kansas.

**FOR SALE BY OWNER**—220 a., 4 mi. to St. Paul, Kan. Bottom land, timbered. Fine alfalfa land. Good house, barn and water. \$50 per a. G. F. Griswold, E. S. Parsons, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Improved section, smooth wheat land. A great bargain at \$37.50 per acre. Address, E. W. Albright, Brewster, Thomas County, 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.

**150 ACRES**, well improved. Price \$12,500, cash \$4,000, good terms on balance. Immediate possession. Other Anderson County farms. Helcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—480 a., livestock farm consisting of first class. Must be sold in estate matters. 2 mi. from town. Also 116 A., farm 1/2 mi. from school. Write or come. Mrs. W. A. Scott, R. No. 1, Westmoreland, Kan.

**160 ACRE FARM**, well improved, good land, near Coffeyville, \$20,000. Improved 80, 6 miles out, \$5,000. Improved 280, Labette county, 140 acres cultivation, 60 hay, 80 pasture, \$18,500. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kansas.

**80 ACRES**. Well improved. 1 mile of town. Possession at once, \$100 per A. Terms to suit. 160 acres. Improved. Level land, 80 cultivation, 80 pasture and meadow. Snap, \$85 per acre. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

**20 ACRES**, just outside city limits, good house, two good barns, fine suburban home. Price \$15,000. Other small places near town; also good farms near Lawrence. Clawson & McPheters, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

**181 ACRES**, 2 1/2 miles town, Franklin, Kansas. 8 room house; good barn, silo; well and windmill; 15 acres alfalfa; 30 acres pasture; fine location; price \$110.00 per acre. Possession this fall. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, 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**, Osage county, Kansas; 2 1/2 miles town, on main road close to school, good limestone soil, 20 acres pasture, 18 acres alfalfa, Kansas farm land, 6 room house, new barn 30x50, other buildings. Good location. Price \$9,500. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kan.

**A REAL FARM HOME**—480 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.

**HEREFORD FARM**. Grow bluegrass, alfalfa, corn and wheat to perfection. 500 acres 22 miles from Kansas City; improved. Will divide farm. Price low. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Bonifas Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**A SURE ENOUGH SNAP**. 640 acres Ottawa county land, 2 sets improvements, modern 9 room house, new cement stove silo, barn 70x120, over 1/4 bottom land, inexhaustible water; well and spring, 1/4 mile from good railroad town. Terms on part, speak quick. \$35 an acre gets it. Box 117, Delphos, Kansas.

**280 acres** Republic county land, situated one mile west, 3 1/2 miles south from Belle-ville, county seat, 180 acres farm land, balance pasture, 40 acres alfalfa, 40 acres fenced hog tight. Farm all fenced and cross fenced. Nine room house, strictly modern except heat. One large barn for 2,000 bushels grain, 14 head horses, 75 tons hay, second barn 1,000 bushels grain, 5 head horses, with hay mow. Feed barn with self feeders for cattle and hogs. Cement floor for feeding, self waterer. Sheds for 200 cattle, 150 ton silo, good corn crib and outbuildings. Stock scales. Three room tenant house, new cement ice house, all buildings are new. These buildings are all equipped with Delco lighting system. This farm is watered from a never failing well of soft water. 1/4 mile from school. Price \$155 per acre. Will carry \$10,000 or \$12,000 at 6%. B. F. CARSON, Belleville, 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.

**155 A.**, Neosho River bottom, 65 a. alfalfa, good improvements, 5 mi. out. Price \$140 per acre. 240 a., 160 cultivated, corn land, 80 a. pasture, improvements poor, will carry back \$13,000 at 6%. Price \$75.00. 134 a., 1/2 creek bottom, fair improvements, near market and high school. Price \$100 per acre. Farms, Ranches, City properties, all sizes and prices. McClure-Daniels Realty Co., Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE**. 280 acres Republic county land, situated one mile west, 3 1/2 miles south from Belle-ville, county seat, 180 acres farm land, balance pasture, 40 acres alfalfa, 40 acres fenced hog tight. Farm all fenced and cross fenced. Nine room house, strictly modern except heat. One large barn for 2,000 bushels grain, 14 head horses, 75 tons hay, second barn 1,000 bushels grain, 5 head horses, with hay mow. Feed barn with self feeders for cattle and hogs. Cement floor for feeding, self waterer. Sheds for 200 cattle, 150 ton silo, good corn crib and outbuildings. Stock scales. Three room tenant house, new cement ice house, all buildings are new. These buildings are all equipped with Delco lighting system. This farm is watered from a never failing well of soft water. 1/4 mile from school. Price \$155 per acre. Will carry \$10,000 or \$12,000 at 6%. B. F. CARSON, Belleville, Kansas.

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## MISSOURI

DAIRY, poultry and fruit farms. Write for list. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

BUY A HOME in the Ozarks. Write Roy & Stephens for list. Mansfield, Mo.

LISTEN—Well imp. valley 80, \$3,000; Imp. 10, \$1,000, terms. McGrath, Min. View, Mo.

COME to the Ozarks. Good spring water. Farms all sizes. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

FREE LIST describing Ozarks 75 farms, dairy, orchard, timber, cut over and tobacco land. Newby & Turner, Cabool, Mo.

COWS, PIGS, CHICKENS, an Ozark farm, enough said. Write us your wants. Burnell Land Company, Cabool, Missouri.

THE HOMESEEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 south Missouri farms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

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-O, Carthage, Missouri.

BARGAIN—69 1/2 a.; 2 a. timber, 40 meadow, 20 house, 2 wells, barn 30x40, store building, outbuildings, large orchard, \$3,000. Worth more. Ross & Reynolds, Buffalo, Mo.

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. 15 A. Farms S. S. Tillery Real Estate Co., Hannasville, 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.

## OKLAHOMA

WRITE for list of Dewey and Blaine Co., Okla. farms. Come and see the big corn. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

120 ACRES, 8 miles good R. R. town, 80 good land cult. bal. pasture. Good imps. Close school. \$45 per acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLA. Corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, clover land. Oil district. New country. Best land for least money. Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

OKLAHOMA SNAPS—160 a. 5 1/2 mi. out, well improved, \$8,500; 1,680 a. ranch, improved, \$10,000; 160 a. fine creek bottom, unimproved, \$12,000; 160 a. 3 miles 2 towns (back land), improved, \$4,500; 320 a. corn land, 1 miles out, 2 sets improvements, \$12,500, good terms. Free list and map. D. Ford & Cronkhite, Watonga, Okla.

## COLORADO

IF YOU are looking for good home or investment in Colorado or Wyoming, write Zwick, Nunn, Weld Co., Colorado.

BARGAINS in farms and ranches in Eastern Colorado, where soil is good, rainfall ample, summers cool, winters moderate. Improved and \$20 to \$40 per acre. Write to: Wm. H. Giese, Cashier, Farmers State Bank, Calhan, Colo.

COLORADO FARMS of any size from 60 acres to 3,500 acres. Irrigated, non-irrigated and pasture land from the famous Zuni ranch at Broomfield, Colo., 15 miles from Denver, on Lincoln Highway, trolley line and two railways. Modern improvements including stock farm set. Call at farm or send for Booklet V-3. The A. J. Zang Investment Co., Owners, American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

## THE GREAT SOUTHWEST CALLS YOU

5,000 acres fine corn, wheat and alfalfa land to be sold at auction, in Baca and Prowers counties, Colorado, in the heart of the Great Southwest. Fine soil, water and climate. Terms 1/3 cash, 10 years at 6% deferred payments. Buy under the hammer and save agents commission. Send post card to Citizens State Bank, Trustee, Lamar, Colorado, for sale bill and full information.

## COLORADO IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of alfalfa, 60 bu. wheat, 300 to 500 bu. spuds, other crops equally well. Best hoe 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.

## WISCONSIN

FOR SALE by owner: Improved and unimproved places. Priced to sell. Very easy terms. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FINE IMPROVED FARM in northeastern Kansas, for sale or trade. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE  
Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND—Entire herd of big type Poles, 1 yearling boar last March, 9 sows with 60 pigs, boar and old sows registered. All eligible to register. Good clean stock and doing well. A bargain for someone. Chester A. Lacy, 601 No. 8th St., Herington, Kansas.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

## FOR RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT—100 acres of the best corn land all on low bottom, can't be beat, all in one field, house and barn, cash or a good bankable note. Write me. J. W. Silvery, Atlanta, Kansas.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS, FARMS, FORMAN'S FARMS—Over 100 well selected. Write Forman, 317 International Life Bldg., St. Louis, for free list.

SELL 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 lands, good deep soil, some of these quarters now in crops. Near the new railroad running from Shattuck, Okla., to Spearman, Texas. \$25 to \$30 per acre, one-sixth cash, balance yearly payments and interest. Write for literature. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

SUBSCRIBE today to the service that tells you all about the opportunities (Business and Farming) in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Sonora and Sinaloa, \$1.00 yearly. Address Dept. H, Rogers-Burke Service, Tucson, Ariz.

YOU ARE INVITED.  
We want worthy farmers for neighbors. We are finding success in S. W. Kansas, N. W. Oklahoma and S. E. Colorado. Much land that is producing its worth each year can be bought with little money. Send for booklet telling about community building in these twenty counties, also authorized representatives who have bargains. THE GREAT SOUTHWEST ASSOCIATION, 35 Fort St., Dodge City, Kansas.

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 quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

BEEF, PORK AND POULTRY can be raised more cheaply in the country along the line of the Kansas City Southern railway than almost anywhere else. Lands are cheap, natural pasturage good, excellent water abundant, long growing season for producing forage, winters mild, and direct transportation to market. Write for information to S. G. Warner GPA, No. 427 KCS Ry Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

## WESTERN FARMS AND RANCHES

640 acres, one hundred miles northwest of Kansas City; well improved; ninety percent first class agricultural land; balance blue grass. Price \$100 per acre.

4,000 acres in south central Kansas; 1,500 acres fine wheat, corn and alfalfa land; balance pasture; well improved and well watered. Price \$35 per acre.

1,560 acres in north central Kansas; 335 acres agricultural land, suitable for corn, wheat and alfalfa; balance excellent pasture. Will carry 300 head of cattle. House, barn, silo and running spring water. Price \$50 per acre.

480 acre farm, 30 miles of Kansas City; highly improved; on rock road; 250 acres excellent agricultural land; balance blue grass pasture; living water; 50 registered Hereford cows with spring calves; 25 registered Duroc sows with pigs; 20 head of horses; implements; \$12,000 worth of crops; everything complete \$130,000; easy terms; possession at once.

Have many other large farms and cattle ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Priced right.

O. J. Gould, Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Long Time Jersey Record

A nine years official record with a total production of 110,918.1 pounds of milk and 6,356.06 pounds of butterfat was completed in August by the Jersey cow Sophie 19th of Hood farm, an average yearly production of 12,324.3 pounds of milk and 706.23 pounds of butterfat. Her production for the year just ended was 10,360.7 pounds of milk and 567.84 pounds of butterfat. This cow is now 15 years old. She is due to calve again the latter part of September and it is the intention to start her on her 10th yearly official record.

Burlap sacks represent real money these days. Those with small holes or rips are well worth mending.

## The Livestock Market

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Feeders of cattle who have been waiting for the low point of the year to make purchases of stockers and feeders should arrange now to begin buying. Thin cattle for feeding purposes are already at the lowest level of the year, and the market gives indications of being under continued pressure for at least another month. The period of largest marketings has arrived. If bargains are to be procured, this, therefore, is the time to make purchases.

Prices of stockers and feeders broke as much as \$1.50 a hundredweight on the Kansas City market last week, being depressed by increased receipts from pastures. Both the Northwest and the Southwest sent increased supplies, and advices as to car orders indicated that the leading markets of the West would continue to receive heavy offerings. Cattle men who have been holding back for better gains in weight now realize that frost may appear any day, so they are eager to sell.

Buyers of stockers and feeders were received with open arms on the Kansas City yards last week. With a run of more than 75,000 cattle and 13,500 calves, together with accumulations from the preceding week, salesmen reported that there was more stock than buyers on the yards.

## Cattle Prices Decline

Fair to good feeding cattle weighing 800 to 1,000 pounds can be obtained at \$9 to \$10, with the best Herefords of these weights around \$10.50. Medium to fair stockers were available at \$5.50 to \$7, with choice grades around \$9. Stock cows were sold from \$4.50 to \$7, the sales at the latter figure being of Whitefaces of high quality. Choice stock heifers were as low as \$8.50, and good grades sold around \$7. Stock calves ruled between \$5 and \$10 at the close. The market is feeling the effect of considerable discrimination against inferior and even medium grades.

Packers obtained cattle last week at declines of 25 cents to \$1.50. The smallest decline was on a few corn-fed cattle, while the sharpest loss was on the bulk of grassers, which fell 75 cents to \$1.50. Many grassers weighing 900 to 1,050 pounds went to packers at \$8.25 to \$10. A top of \$17.50 was paid for corn-fed cattle, but it must be remembered that the bulk of the steers received, grassers, sold at less than \$13. A few of the best grassers sold at more than \$14. Cows ranged from \$3 for canners to \$10 for the best heavy weights. Calves lost \$1 to \$1.50, with \$15.50 the best price at the close.

## Improvement in Hog Demand

After soaring to a new high for the year, \$17.80, the hog market last week reacted 50 cents to \$1. Receipts did not increase, but packers inaugurated a bearish drive, balking at the high prices which had been scored. Stock pigs which sold early as high as \$17.50 were available later at \$16. The market in fat hogs is high compared with corn, and those who have finished porkers on hand would do well to hurry them to markets. Prices in October usually average lower than in September, and the month just opened is scarcely likely to be an exception.

With larger receipts, weakness also developed in sheep and lambs, and prices lost fully \$1 a hundredweight last week. The market must absorb larger supplies than the arrivals of the past week, so further weakness in prices is not improbable. Best lambs closed around \$13.25. Feeding lambs ruled between \$10 and \$12.50, fully \$1 down but demand was not so good as at the higher level. Best native fat lambs did not bring more than \$12. Breeding ewes closed at \$5.50 to \$9.50.

Horses and mules displayed an easy tone. Cotton mules are an excellent sale at present prices. Southern horses, too, should be sold at current bids.

## Western Holsteins Win

Four grand championship ribbons, six championships, thirteen firsts, eight seconds and eight thirds were won at the Missouri and Iowa state fairs by the twenty-four Holsteins shown by the Holstein Friesian Association of Kansas. Individuals from eight or nine Kansas herds are included in this show herd which is making the circuit

to end with the National Dairy Show at Chicago in December where special prizes are offered for state herds. At the state fairs the rules require that entries be made in the names of the owners of the individuals constituting the state herd but the association assembled the herd and have full responsibility for handling it on the show circuit.

At the Missouri State Fair nine exhibitors made the Holstein show. At this fair the Kansas herd gathered in both the grand championships and all but one of the championships. At the Iowa state fairs the Kansas exhibitors were up against the strongest of competition. In all 167 animals were shown.

In the aged bull class at Iowa with five entries Johanna-Bonheur Champion 2d, of the Kansas herd, won first and later was made senior and grand champion of the show duplicating his winnings in Missouri with even sharper competition. There were no Kansas entries in the 3-year-old bull class. In the 2-year-old classification King Fobes Genista Homestead won second place. This bull stood first at the Missouri fair. He has just been sold to Frank and Clover of Butte, Mont., for \$1,500, to be delivered at the end of the show season.

In the yearling bull classification the entry of the Kansas Holstein association won first and later the junior championship. Fourth place in this class was won also by a Kansas herd entry. Third place in the senior bull calf class and second in the junior bull calf class went to Kansas entries.

In the aged cow classification, Kansas won first on Irene Sarcastic DeKol and also sixth place. Irene Sarcastic DeKol was also made senior and grand champion female of the show. In the two-year-old heifer class the association herd won first, second and third. Entries from Kansas won third in the senior yearling heifer class, third in junior yearling heifer calf, second in senior heifer calf and sixth in junior heifer calf. In the showing of aged herds a Kansas entry owned by a single individual defeated three Iowa entries, winning first place. An entry of the Kansas State Agricultural college in the state herd won first on produce of cow and the Kansas herd was awarded fourth place on get of sire.

The winning of these Kansas entries in the competition they have had to meet in Missouri and Iowa indicate that we have as good Holsteins in Kansas as they have anywhere. Our Kansas breeders have not asked high prices for their good cattle and buyers have naturally assumed that they are of a lower standard in quality than are found in other states. Buyers from the Southwest have been going right thru our state and buying cattle for long prices no better than could be bought in Kansas for less money.

Officials of the Holstein Association of Kansas say that a second herd very little if any inferior to the herd now out, could be easily got together. It is possible a second herd may be arranged at Topeka to be sent thru the circuit.

## Exact "Dope" On "Grading Up"

Results of the first seven years of a 30-year demonstration on the value of using purebred sires on common cows in grading up a beef herd will be exhibited at Sni-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., Friday, October 15. Addresses will begin in the forenoon and luncheon at noon. The exhibition will be the second day of the annual 2-day event. The first day, October 14, the American Shorthorn Breeders' association again will have its annual outdoor show at the Farms, the second of the kind ever held in America.

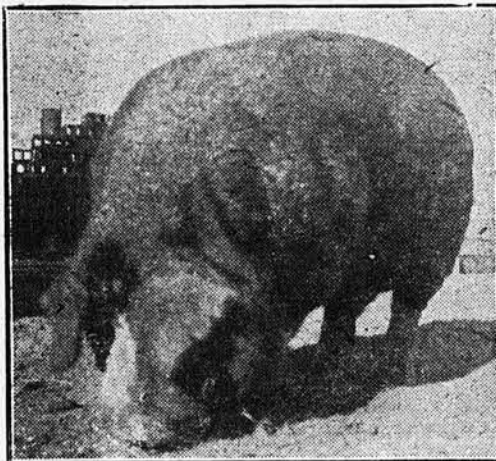
In the "grading up" demonstration there will be 13 yards, containing some of the original common red cows with which the demonstration was started in 1913, both springers and with calves at side, the registered bulls in service with these cows, first cross cows with calves, first, second and third cross heifer calves, half fat yearling steers of the first and second crosses, fat yearling steers of the first and second crosses, fat 2-year-old steers of the first and second crosses, and individual show steers of the first and second crosses fitted for the International at Chicago next December.

Away with the scrub stock.



# Joint Offering of the Blood of the Best

Geo. Morton and H. R. Wenrich sell 50 Polands at  
Oxford, Kansas, Tuesday, October 19, 1920



Morton's Giant



Giant Lunker

## A carefully selected offering from two of the most favorably known herds in Kansas

Morton's Giant and Giant Lunker are two of the greatest breeding sons of Dishier's Giant out of Lady Lunker. These boars have made enviable reputations for their respective owners and this joint offering of sows, gilts, and boars sired mainly by these great boars will have in it some of the best things that either Mr. Morton or Mr. Wenrich have ever sold because each has selected a few of his best to put in this joint sale.

## The Offering—50 Head of Gilts and Boars

22 fall gilts. Better than the average for their ages; 15 spring gilts and 11 spring boars—bigger and better than most; several sired by the Wenrich boar, W's Yankee by The Yankee; 1 two year old Smooth Orange boar; 1 two year old Yankee sow.

The boar offering includes Giant Pride, a yearling son of Morton's Giant. He is perhaps one of the best yearling boars in Kansas. He is much the same type as his sire, one of the largest Poland China boars in the country. This young boar is a proven breeder of good pigs. It will pay any one who wants a top notch herd boar to come to the sale and look the boar over.

It will be worth the time of any one to be present sale day and see the two great boars that have put George Morton and H. R. Wenrich in the hog business as well as to look over the offering and see an example of what good blood does in hog production. Everything immuned, double treatment.

Sale at Geo. Morton's farm 3 miles west and 2½ south of Oxford, Kan. Sale called at 1:00 p. m.

The catalogs are now ready for mailing. Write for catalog. Address

**Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kan., or H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.**

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Auctioneers: Morton and Ewing. J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## POLAND CHINA BOARS

As good as they grow. Grandsons of Liberator and Big Bob. Also a few gilts.

**PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM**  
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

## 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.**

## Kingman Co. Polands

For sale. Choice boars with size and quality of December 1919 and March 1920 farrowing. Sired by Big Junbo, the 210 pound boar under two years old. He is by Orphan Me.; dam, Exception Maid by Blue Valley 2d; dam, Miss Jones, by Gerstale Knight. All good stuff. Will price these boars right. Write me your wants.

**C. F. Birkenbaugh, Kingman, Kansas**

**Registered February Poland Boars**  
Bob Wonder and Expansion breeding.  
**MORRILL BROS., LE ROY, KANSAS**

**BIG TYPE POLANDS**  
Spring pigs for sale, either sex. For description and prices write **LOGAN STONE, R. 4, Haddam, Kan.**

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Cedardale Poland Chinas

No boar public sale but 20 March boars, well grown, type and Big Bob Wonder, Gerstale Jones and Big Timm breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**JESS E. RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS**  
(Smith County)

## 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.)

## Some Good Polands For Sale

April pigs, both sex. Caldwell's Big Bob breeding. A yearling boar, Columbus breeding, also for sale.

**S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS.**

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring pigs, both sex, immuned. By a son of the \$40,000 W's Yankee and out of sows sired by Morton's Giant, Giant Lunker, and Miller's Chief. **EMORY RICE, Oxford, Kan.**

## 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.**

## POLAND CHINA GILTS, \$30 AND \$35

Strong in the blood of Big Bob, by many considered the best. The best five at \$35 each, balance at \$30.

**Wayne Morrison, Oshelree, Kansas.**

**LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS**  
February and March pigs. The farmers kind.  
**E. M. Cooper & Son, Neodesha, Kansas**

### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## Polands For Sale

Purebred Poland China hogs; choice spring boars and gilts; also bred sows. The best of big type breeding; pigs sired by the best sons of Liberator, Bob Quality and Caldwell's Big Bob. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**G. L. Immer, Route 1, Springfield, Missouri**

## Big Type Poland Chinas

Early and late spring gilts. Immuned, double treatment.

**S. LAWLESS & SON, BELLE PLAINE, KAN.**

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

Pigs sired by Expansive Wonder at \$10 each. Spring boars by Daylight Joe, Orange Lad and Seward Busters at \$25 each. Pedigrees furnished.

**HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS**

## Real Polands at Hog Prices

If you want herd boars, or gilts to breed for winter litters, sired by the best big type boars in the country, write me for descriptions and low prices.

**J. B. SHERIDAN, Carnegie, Kan., Ellsworth County.**

## SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX

Priced to sell. Wonder and Price breeding. Satisfaction.

**E. J. THOMAS, EDNA, KAN.**

## IMPROVED BIG TYPE POLANDS

Sows, gilts, herd boar prospects, any age.

**B. E. McALLISTER & SONS, LYONS, KAN.**

## REGISTERED POLAND CHINA BOAR

for sale. Priced right.

**A. W. Volkman, Woodbine, Kansas**

No city in the nation is removed from starvation more than two weeks.

—Asbury F. Lever.

### Boys Stock Judging Contest

It was a neck and neck race between the boys' stock judging teams of 11 Kansas counties for honors in the stock judging contest given under the auspices of the Kansas State Agricultural college at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. The competition was keen and the Jefferson county team, that carried off the honors and the privilege of a trip to Sioux City, Ia., to participate in a big contest there, won by a narrow margin. Only one point separated the two teams fighting for second place, Atchison county boys winning out over Doniphan. Shawnee county boys placed fourth.

The boys' teams, consisting of three members, were trained by the county agents. All are members of the clubs promoted by the college and have been engaged in club work in their home counties. The boys ranged in age from 10 to 18 years.

The contest consisted of judging dairy cattle, beef cattle, breeding hogs, and draft horses. Fifteen minutes were given the boys to examine the animals and reach their decisions. Later they had to explain to the judge their reasons for giving their awards. The contest was in charge of N. Pearson, in charge of the state pig club work at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Interest in the contest was very high, 11 teams being entered as compared to 3, the largest number entered in any previous year. The judges were: David Gray, hogs; C. G. Elling, horses; Roy Kiser, beef cattle and C. W. Crandall, dairy cattle.

If the necessary funds can be obtained it is hoped to send the three highest ranking boys in the state to the international contest to be held in Atlanta, Ga., where they would compete with teams from 35 states in judging 12 classes of livestock. The team winning first place in this contest would be sent to the Royal Livestock Show in England.

The results of the contest were: High individuals: 1. Walter Ataweller, Atchison, 362; 2. Raymond Davis, Atchison, 357; 3. Clyde Smith, Jefferson county, 355; 4. Dwight Williams, Jefferson county, 348; 5. C. L. Moyer, Doniphan, 347.

Teams: 1. Jefferson county, 1019; 2. Atchison county, 989; 3. Doniphan county, 988; 4. Shawnee county, 982; 5. Miami county, 888; 6. Douglas county, 859; 7. Leavenworth county, 843; 8. Riley county, 831; 9. Morris county, 824; 10. Brown county, 823; 11. Coffey county, (2 members), 823.

Special prizes of \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 were awarded to the first four teams. A special prize of \$15 was given to the boy ranking highest on judging hogs. This was donated by George Wreath of Manhattan. Louis Goodrich of Paola won this prize. Clarence Hershey, of Topeka, placed second and received \$10.

### To Produce Better Calves

For the prodigal who has finally turned away from growing inferior, unprofitable, and uninteresting livestock the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a special Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1135. Under the title "The Beef Calf: Its Growth and Development," this new publication, written principally for young farmers, tells how to select a beef calf and raise it either for market or for use as a breeding animal.

The bulletin is a response to an unusual demand by members of boys' and girls' clubs for specific information on the principles and practices of raising well-bred calves, preparing them for show or sale, and disposing of them to advantage. Desirable and undesirable types of calves are discussed and illustrated.

There are chapters on equipment needed, keeping the calf healthy, feeding, and the importance of changing the ration as the animal develops, also methods of preventing parasites and disease. The bulletin describes clearly how to clip, curl, or otherwise prepare the coat of the various breeds of cattle preparatory to showing them, with additional directions regarding shipping and exhibiting. Persons desiring such information should write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 1135.

If sunshine will keep milk pails clean and fresh, it won't hurt to let it into the barn.



## Kansas Girl Raises Hogs

The big Chester White boar, head of the Arthur Mosse herd grunted with satisfaction. He was getting his afternoon bath from a hose held by his boss, Miss Justina Mosse. And as she performed her work, Miss Mosse was telling a visitor to the pen about the good points of the big animal.

And she was well qualified to do so because she is a partner with her father in the purebred hog business. So far this year she has attended five state fairs, helping her father care for their entries. She has been interested in the work for several years and has accompanied her father on many fair tours.

"There aren't any boys in our family," said Miss Mosse, "so I helped

father. I like animals of all kinds and I enjoy working with hogs. I haven't had any special training in the livestock business but I have always worked about the pens more or less and have picked up what I know about Chester Whites."

The Kansas Free Fair was the last Miss Mosse attended this season. She has gone to Washington university at St. Louis, where she will study medi-



Justina Mosse Who Won With Hogs.

cine and bacteriology. She has not yet decided whether she will be a physician or a bacteriologist. And she isn't sure that she will give up her partnership with her father in the hog business.

"It's hard to decide," said Miss Mosse. "There are drawbacks in living on the farm but there are also advantages. I can't make up my mind for sure. I enjoy my work on the farm in the summers but I am going on thru college and when I am thru I can perhaps make up my mind."

Arthur Mosse is well known in Kansas. For several years he was football coach at Kansas university. Mrs. Mosse is a graduate of Kansas university also and Miss Mosse was a student there last year.

## Kanred in Rice County

Two farmers in Rice county this year had an experience which promises to increase the acreage of Kanred in that section during the coming year. R. L. Steward near Raymond had a piece of Kanred on summer fallowed land, which yielded 26 bushels to the acre. Beside his field, John Dix sowed Turkey and Kanred side by side on a 200-acre tract last fall. The planting was at the same time and under conditions practically identical. Dix pastured the wheat and found that the Kanred provided much more winter pasture. At harvest time the Kanred produced 22 bushels of wheat to the acre and Turkey averaged only 19 bushels. In addition, the Kanred tested higher than the Turkey wheat. Farmers in that vicinity are planning to put practically all of their land into Kanred the coming year.

## Plenty of Roughage

Kansas this year has an abundance of roughage, but not cattle enough to consume it economically. All hay crops have been good, alfalfa in most parts of the state making four full crops. Prairie hay is abundant. The bafe tie shortage has made it impossible to ship all the surplus hay, and many farmers are wishing they had not sold their calves and younger cattle. The uncertainty of the cattle market has caused many cattle raisers to sell their young cattle before they had invested much money in them. The number of beef cattle in the state in February, 1919, was 2,401,000. This was the highest since 1915. However, it is thought that the number is probably below the two million mark now.

## Seneca Fair a Success

The Nemaha county fair at Seneca, Kan., held recently was well patronized by farmers and stockmen from all over that part of the country and by those who live in Seneca and adjoining towns. Possibly the fair there this year was more liberally patronized than it will be next year unless the officers of the association are willing

## Duroc Jerseys at Public Sale

Forest Park Sale Pavilion

Ottawa, Kan., Saturday, October 16

52 Head—18 spring boars; 30 spring gilts; 2 fall gilts; 1 tried sow, open; 1 tried sow with litter. Boars and gilts sired by: Great Wonder's Pathfinder; H. & B.'s Pathfinder; Sensation King Orion; King's Select. Dams of boars and gilts sired by: H. & B.'s Pathfinder; Pathfinder Chief; Pathfinder King; Col. Orion; Climax Sensation; Taxpayer 13th.

With our show herd at Franklin County Fair we won 9 firsts, 11 seconds and 1 third, in classes that were large and very strong. We had first junior boar pig—also grand champion, first and second junior sow pigs. All our show herd sells in this sale. All are exceptionally large, high backed, good bone, good heads and lots of quality. These are as fine and large spring pigs as will be offered this year. Make special note of Great Wonder's Pathfinder (our herd boar). He is the giant son of Great Wonder's Giant, he by Great Wonder I Am, dam Miss Invincible. A full sister to this boar (Great Wonder's Pathfinder) sold in Ottell Lininger's sale for \$1,600 and later sold at private sale for \$2,000. In his summer sale, a full sister sold for \$1,300. For catalog, mention this paper and write

Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kansas

Auctioneers: Burgess, Newcomb, Crews and Justice.



## MORE PORK IN LESS TIME

Duroc-Jersey hogs have a tendency to put on great amounts of pork at an early age. They are easy-feeding animals, and raise large families. These hogs were introduced less than 50 years ago, and yet in 1918, 51% of all the hogs marketed in the country were "Duroc-Jerseys." They are uniformly red in color. Increase your profits by raising Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Write for "DUROC-JERSEY HOGS ARE PROLIFIC AND PROFITABLE"—sent free to hog-raisers by the largest swine record association in the world. Over 12,000 members. The National Duroc-Jersey Record Association. Dept. 240 Peoria, Ill.

## Closing Out Duroc Sale

I am closing out the entire herd of the late Geo. W. Mueller, consisting of sows and gilts bred to Graduate Pathfinder. Boars ready for service. Pigs in pairs and trios not related. A rare chance to get some of the best Durocs in Kansas as this herd must be sold this fall.

W. K. MUELLER, St. John, Kansas

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## 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 Scissors Nephew. W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS.

## Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fairs 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.

## Zink Farm Champion Durocs

We have some good gilts that will farrow soon priced to sell. Good spring boars by Unecda 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

## 20 March Boars, Farmers Prices

Pathfinders, Sensations and Illustrators. Well grown, type boars carrying the blood of these famous sires. All immunized and priced right.

L. J. Healey, Hope, Kan., (Dickinson County)

## DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding; fine individuals. The kind that satisfy.

R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

## DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.

R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

**DUROCS** Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale. DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## BIG TYPE DUROCS

20 spring boars, 20 spring gilts, sired by old Joe Orion 2nd, Proud King Orion, grandson of Orion Cherry King, and Pretty Valley Redeemer, a Col. and Redeemer bred boar.

Their dams by Jack's Friend, Potentate and Fairview Orion Cherry King, a son of Orion Cherry King. We strive to please. Write today for prices and description.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

## Big Type Bred Gilts

Six big summer yearlings sired by Pathfinder Jr. and Unecda High Orion, Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder dams. These are bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation and Pathfinder Jr. for September farrow.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

## Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Good spring pigs, both sex, priced to sell. Book orders now for fall pigs and save money. Registered, immunized, guaranteed.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

## McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; chitts immunized; priced to sell.

W. D. MCCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN

## 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.

## Now Listen to This

ANNUAL BOAR SALE, SATURDAY, OCT. 16

25 boars—15 gilts. Just the real ones and nothing else goes.

F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, 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

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## Immune Duroc Boars Shipped on Approval

Duroc boars, immune and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big head bred for size, bone and length. Prices right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.



## DUROC HERD BOARS

Three outstanding Duroc boars. On account of retaining his gifts in my herd, I offer for sale my two-year-old herd boar, weighing 750 lbs. in medium flesh, good feet, head and back, and guaranteed in every way. Price \$200.00. Also two No. 1 March boars, weighing about 225 lbs., in growing condition. \$80.00 each, all immune. For photo or further information address

L. O. Lovelace, R. 1, Independence, Kan.

## Valley Spring Durocs

Big smooth early March boars for fall service of Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion, Col. and other big type sires. \$30. April and May pigs; same breeding after sex; \$30 and \$25; all immune, registered and guaranteed to suit or money back. Weanling pigs \$15; matured \$20. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.

## BIG TYPE DUROC PIGS

All pigs priced right; Orion and Sensation breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Booked now for shipment at weaning time. Homer Haynes, R. 9, Elmont, Kan.

## Medicine Valley Durocs

Defender, Illustration and Orion. Big type December boars \$30. March \$30. Registered and guaranteed.

Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

## Morton County Durocs

Boars either sex, unrelated pairs. Protection, Orion, and Cherry King breeding. A. F. Cyr, Elkhart, Kan.

## Bohlen's Durocs

Cherry King ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price very reasonable. Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## Spotted Poland Spring Pigs

Get of Royal Wonder, 17851, one of the biggest blooded of the breed, a son of Spotted Wonder, 17860, and the famous Ruby 17053. This boar was in service in Henry Field's herd when I bought him. The mothers are extra choice, carrying a dip of English. Will ship a big long shoddy pig of either sex for \$10.50; some later ones up to 75 lbs. at \$30.00. Papers furnished. My guarantee is to please you or return your money. W. M. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KAN.

## Spotted Polands

Spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, immunized. Satisfaction.

EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS.

## Spotted Polands, Most Popular Breeding

Spring and fall boars. Spring gilts and gilts to farrow in Sept. All out of prolific sows of standard breeding and big Kansas Jumbo and Bud Weiser Boy 2240. Attractive prices.

Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan. Phone Keehl 1551.

## Old Original Spotted Polands

Spotted pigs; both sex; priced to sell. CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

## 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

Billie Smiley, Kansas Monarch.

WILLIAM HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

## REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring pigs, both sex, February boars; two year old herd

boars, white. T. L. CURTIS, DUNLAP, KAN.

## Spotted Poland China Sow Pigs

Each pig \$20 each. Pedigree furnished.

CHARLEY WELTER, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

## ORIGINAL BIG BONE SPOTTED POLAND

They are all up. Some tried sows, registered free. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

## 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, around 200 pounds. Best blood lines at bargain prices.

F. R. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



to promise that they will not permit open gambling on the grounds again. Gamblers with gambling devices where money was staked were scattered over the grounds. If the Nemaha county breeders have their way next year these gamblers and their sure thing games will not be tolerated. The exhibits were good and the fair a success altho the rain interfered with the attendance. Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan., was the principal exhibitor of Short Horns. (The Duroc Jersey breeders put up an excellent show. F. J. Moser, Sabetha; Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, of Corning, and J. A. Boeckensstette, of Fairview, were the principal exhibitors. The racing was good and everybody seemed to have a good time.

#### Committee of Seventeen

The Committee of Seventeen men who will outline a plan of co-operative grain marketing for the Middle West grain growing territory of the United States has been appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At a grain marketing conference of all farmers' organizations in the United States in Chicago, July 23 and 24, delegates were solidly united on the need of a grain marketing system which will stabilize grain prices and take out the hazard and gamble grain growers are subject to in selling their products. The conference requested President Howard to appoint this committee to analyze the present marketing system and map out a program of action to submit to the conference later.

The full committee will be composed of the following organizations with the following representatives: J. M. Anderson of the Equity Co-operative Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.; C. A. Bingham, Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich.; P. E. Donnell, Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Missouri, Waco, Mo.; John L. Boles, National Farmers' Equity Union, Liberal, Kan.; William G. Eckhardt, Farm Bureau, 130 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.; C. V. Gregory, Agricultural Editors' association, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Gustafson, Farmers' Union, Lincoln, Neb.; William Hirth, Missouri Farmers' Club, Columbia, Mo.; C. H. Hyde, Farmers' Union, Alva, Okla.; Dr. E. F. Ladd, North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, N. D.; Dr. Geo. Livingston, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; H. R. Meisch, Farmers' National Grain Dealers, Argyle, Minn.; A. L. Middleton, Farmers' National Grain Dealers, Eagle Grove, Ia.; Ralph Snyder, President of Kansas State Farm Bureau, Oskaloosa, Kan.; J. J. Tabor, National Grange, Barnesville, O.; Clifford Thorne, Farmers' National Grain Dealers' association, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. H. J. Waters, Common People's representative, Kansas City, Mo. The report of this committee will be awaited with great interest.

#### Livestock Pavilion at Bendena

Farmers and stockmen near Bendena in Doniphan county have organized a stock company and are building a livestock sales pavilion. The structure will consist of a sales arena 40 by 60 feet, with room for 1,000 buyers, and a section of stalls 48 by 72 feet, with room for four offerings of hogs and 72 head of cattle. The structure is also intended as a community building, and local fairs and community sales, will be held there. The cost will be \$10,000. Bendena is in a rich agricultural community, and there are a large number of breeders of purebred livestock in the community. The officers of the company are J. P. Severin, president; Ed Baker, secretary-treasurer; and H. B. Walter, Marion Peterson, and Herman Gronniger, directors.

#### Fire Prevention Day

Most of the days of special observance are days of commemoration, but Fire Prevention Day is one of warning; we look back to October 9, 1871, when the city of Chicago was in flames in order to learn not to do it again. Therefore, while most holidays are for the purpose of tying us up to something fine and noble in the past, Fire Prevention Day is devoted to turning our faces away from an unworthy past toward a better future. In short, it is progressive and educational.

It follows that Fire Prevention Day must be treated in no holiday spirit.

# Orion's Pathfinder Gilts and Boars

at Public Auction

## Keota, Iowa, October 13

### 45 Head of the Best Durocs in Southeast Iowa Featuring the Blood Lines of Orion's Pathfinder

Note—I consider Orion's Pathfinder one of the foundation blocks in Duroc building. He is the largest senior in Iowa and I wish to say one of the very best breeding boars of the breed. Now Mike has raised this stuff and he doesn't have to have a world of money but just living prices, so if you want a good boar pig either go to the sale or send me a bid to buy a boar pig or a few gilts.—GLEN PUTMAN.

Write for Our Illustrated Catalog

## Mike Trier, Keota, Iowa

Putman, Stickelman and McShirlen, Aucts. Glen Putman, Capper Fieldman.

#### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

#### 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.

#### OTEYS' 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. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

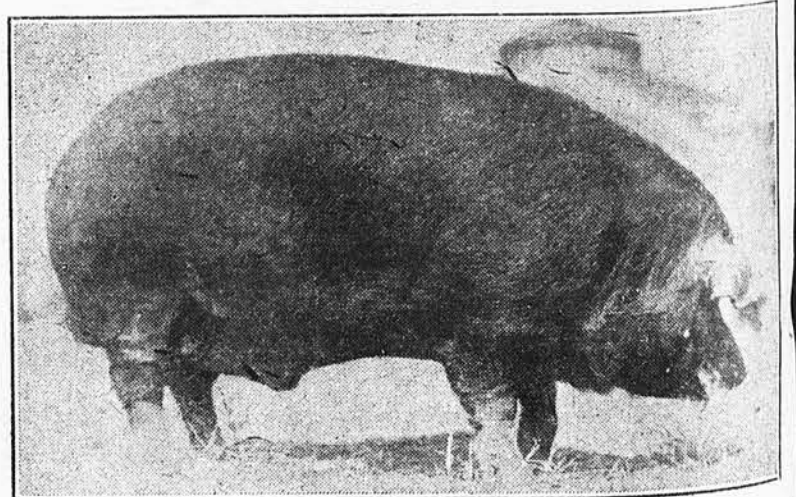
SEARLE Durocs, Leaders since 1883.  
Immune. Circular free.  
Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

## John C. Simon's Duroc Sale

At Farm Near

### Humboldt, Nebraska, Oct. 16

20 Fall and Spring Gilts, 30 Spring Boars



Simon's Top Orion, 4th Prize Aged Boar Nebraska 1920.

This boar is the sire of a large per cent of this offering. Some are by Lawn Dale Disturber and Orion Sensation. An offering of the best quality. Write for catalog.

## John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Col. W. M. Putman, Auctioneer.

Send mail bids in my care to J. C. Lamb, representing Capper Farm Press



October 2, 1920.

is far too important for that. It concerns itself with such measures as inspection, the cleaning up of premises, the removal of hazards, the instruction of school children and the housing and the education of the public. It is the occasion of more official demonstrations than any other holiday save Thanksgiving Day. It is observed with special programs in more schools than any other holiday save Christmas. It is the only holiday in which the fire department of many cities regularly take part.

### Get Ready for Trapping

BY F. E. BRIMMER

One of the first things to do about trapping is to get everything ready beforehand so that when the actual time comes you will not need to lose valuable time. This means that all the traps ought to be looked after. See that the broken parts are replaced. For this purpose you should get from the makers of the traps you use the particular parts needed. Be sure to note just what the name and number of the trap is as well as the model and make, whether jump or regular spring, and one or double springs. You can usually replace every part yourself or you may need to get a blacksmith to help you. With a vise hold the trap you can put in any new part yourself. The jaws are perhaps the most difficult part to replace when broken, but if you have ever seen the big machines putting the traps together, as I have, you will know that this is done by warping the jaw and frame a little so that the pivots of the jaw will slip into the bearings in the frame. You can do this with the aid of a vise and a pipe-wrench.

Put a heavy grease on the moving parts of your traps and there is nothing better than axle or motor cup grease for this purpose. The whole trap may be rubbed with a cloth saturated with grease or oil and this is especially important with new traps for it keeps them from rusting. Of course any trap will rust some but if kept greased properly it will not pit deeply from rusting and the parts will not rust so badly that the moving parts fail to work properly.

As soon as the trapping season opens you should send a post card to several buyers to get their catalogs and price lists so that they will keep you posted. Probably a half dozen will be all that you will need to write to, one in each of the big fur centers. Last fall I sent cards with my name and address to 5 fur houses and they kept me flooded all winter with information of all kinds that helped me to sell intelligently everything that I caught.

You should plan on some place to dry your pelts and if no place is convenient you should provide for one before you have caught many pelts. If there is a shed or shop or a room in the barn that can be kept locked this may be a good place. Or an attic may be used. At any rate be sure to keep the pelts on their stretchers in a place that is not too damp or too hot. Never use artificial heat trying to cure the pelts quickly.

Another thing to do in preparing for the trapping season is to make sure your outfit is right. Just how many traps you will need to get depends on how many you have been able to save from last season and how long your trapline will be. Send for your traps and supplies very early to insure them getting to you in time. You ought to have a good pair of hip boots and proper clothing to keep you warm in wet weather. A very good tool to place in your outfit is the trap placer, which helps you reach several feet under water without getting your arm and clothing wet.

### The Sni-A-Bar Field Show

One of the most interesting events in the entire year so far as Shorthorn activities are concerned is the field show and purebred sire demonstration at Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo., which will occur this year October 14-15. The field show is a departure from the regular shows as conducted at the various fairs and livestock exhibitions. The classes are drawn up in the open in the grassy paddocks at Sni-A-Bar Farm amid the farm environment and make an appeal much stronger than is possible under the conditions surrounding shows as a rule. The cash prizes total \$3,000 including

# A Two Day Hog Sale

## Stafford, Kan., Thursday and Friday, Oct. 21-22

The Second Annual Sale of The Stafford County Purebred Breeders' Ass'n

### 50 Durocs: Thursday, Oct. 21

Several tried sows, a few boars that owners cannot use longer, young bred sows and gilts, young open sows and gilts, and some toppy young boars. In this offering will be found Durocs sired by Uneeda High Orion, a Kansas grand champion; Victory Sensation, a son of the 1919 national grand champion; and Scissors Defender, a son of another national grand champion. Other good Duroc blood lines will be represented in this sale.

### 50 Poland Chinas: Friday, Oct. 22

Tried sows and young sows and gilts, some bred and some open as well as boars of serviceable age and young toppy boars go in this Poland offering. King of Wonder, F's Big Jones, Hadley's Defender, Big Hadley, Expansion, Big Bob, Columbus Wonder, and other blue blood quality breeding will be represented in this sale.

Some as good herds of hogs as can be found in Kansas and the southwest are located in Stafford County. The committees on selection of Durocs and Polands have had a large number of good hogs to inspect and they have handpicked an extra good offering of each breed. Everything immuned and guaranteed. Recorded pedigrees will be available sale day. Here is an opportunity for buyers to get a start with good Polands or Durocs or to add to herds already established. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Sale held in the new pavilion. Write today for a catalog of either sale. Address

**Dr. S. N. Myers, Secretary Purebred Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kansas**  
Auctioneers—Snyder and Horn. J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

# A. A. Russell and Son

Sell at farm 4 miles West, 1-2 mile North of

Geneva, Neb.

October 18

### 45 Head of Durocs

5 tried sows with a breeding privilege to Great Orion Jr., winner at Nebraska State Fair 1919.

20 spring boars.

20 spring gilts that are by Great Orion Jr. One of the choice pigs to sell at this sale took 1st and champion in pig club 1920 Nebraska State Fair. He is also by Great Orion Jr.

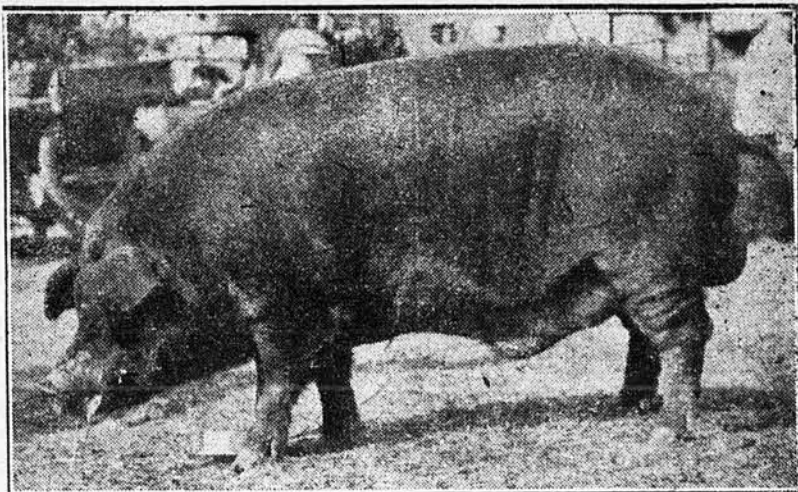
4 more of the attractions of this sale are two spring gilts and two spring boars by Great Pathfinder.

Send all mail bids to J. Cook Lamb in our care.

For catalog write to

**A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Nebraska**

Col. W. M. Putman, Auct.



# H. J. Nachtigall and Sons

Sell at

Deshler, Neb.

October 11

Real Bloodlines  
and Real Individuals

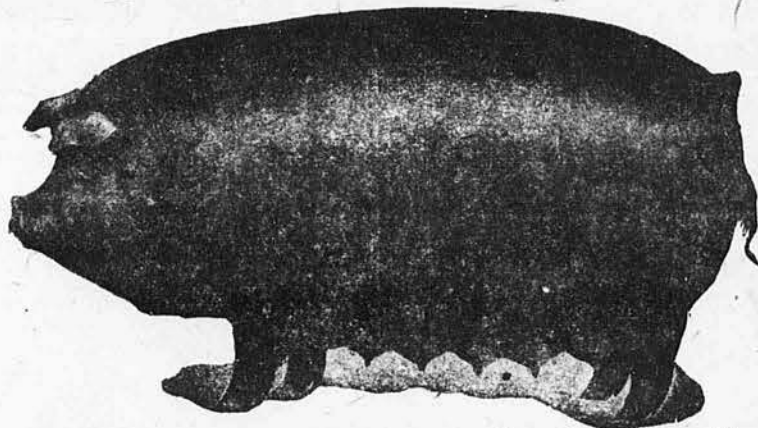
40 Head

10 head of tried sows. 1 by old Pathfinder, 1 a granddaughter of Pathfinder, 1 Orion Cherry King, 1 Top Sensation, 1 Model Sensation, 2 yearlings out of King Col. Longfellow and the \$1,010 Orion Cherry King sow that sold in the Pruett sale is the dam.

15 spring gilts, 10 head of spring boars. 3 of the spring boars are by Sensation Climax, the I. E. Stickelman boar. 6 head of fall gilts by Fancy Orion King. For catalog write

**H. J. Nachtigall & Sons, Deshler, Neb.**

Col. Joe Shaver, Auctioneer. J. C. Lamb, Capper Representative.





# Do You Want Some Bargains In Duroc Gilts?

Then come to my farm near  
**Topeka, Kan., Monday, Oct. 11**

**And Buy Them At Auction**

The short notice on which this sale is being made will save you money—and you're welcome.

**49 Pathfinder Bred Durocs** Of which 20 are gilts and 4 are boars, have been cataloged for this sale. They have been grown just right to make them do well this winter. Send for the catalog the day you read this ad. It will show the kind of breeding you want. All the boars but the tops are in the feed lot. Breeders can use these youngsters to good advantage.

**All are Sired by Pathfinder Orion** A futurity winning son of the State Fair senior champion, Pathfinder Chief 2d. Moreover their dams carry a strong infusion of Pathfinder blood thru another great sire, giving the kind of line breeding which fixes type and gives a herd uniformity. These gilts are especially adapted to use for herd foundations.

Please write me now for the catalog, or any further particulars. Catalog also will give particulars on my big farm sale.

**R. C. Obrecht, R. 27, Topeka, Kansas**



Fern Moser and the "Show Day" Smile

## F. J. Moser's Annual Boar and Gilt Sale

**Joe King Orions Annual Show Day**

A variety of popular breeding seldom advertised for one sale.  
Sale in the new sale pavilion.

**Sabetha, Kan., Saturday, Oct. 16**

**25 Great Fall and Spring Boars**

- 2 fall yearling boars by Joe King Orion.
- 2 fall boars by Golden Wonder.
- 2 spring boars by Great Orion Sensation.
- 4 spring boars by Greater Orion.
- 3 spring boars by Orion Pathfinder.
- 10 spring boars by Joe King Orion.
- 2 spring boars by Golden Wonder.

**Fall and Spring Gilts**

- 2 fall yearling gilts by Great Pathfinder, dam by Great Sensation.

- 2 fall yearlings by Joe King Orion, dam by Great Sensation.

- 1 fall yearling by Golden Wonder, dam by Smooth Giant.

- 2 by Joe King Orion, dam by Great Wonder I Am.
- 7 fall gilts and 8 spring gilts, same breeding as spring boars.

This offering will stand as one of the best offerings ever made by Mr. Moser. You are invited to come. For the catalog, address

**F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS**

Auctioneers: F. M. Holsinger, Kisner & Crandell.

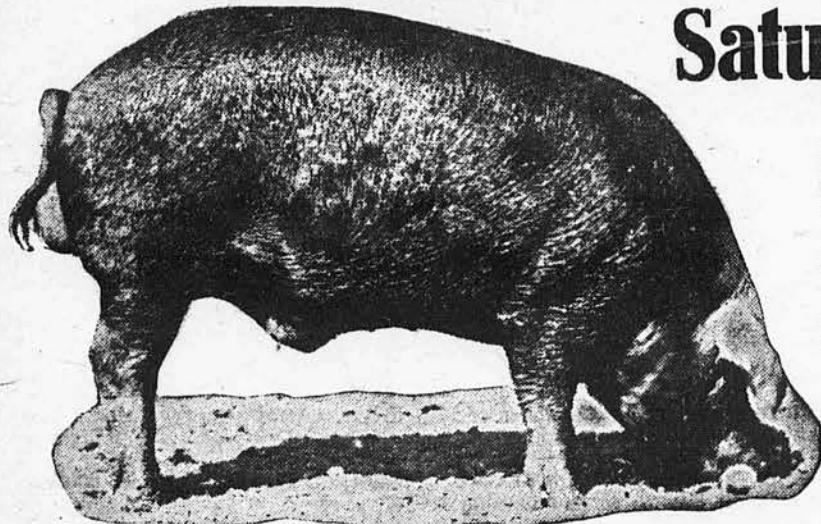
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write for the catalog.

## Smooth Pathfinder Selling

**4th Fall Boar at The Nebraska State Fair**

**Saturday, Oct. 16**



SMOOTH PATHFINDER

**Classy Open Gilts in our Sale Oct. 16 9:30 a. m.**

We are selling this great fall boar in our fall sale. Sired by Steele's Orion, dam is Lady Pathfinder, litter sister to Pathfinder's Likeness. Here is a real herd boar for the lucky buyer. Two great fall boars by Big Bone Giant. A world beater by Chief Sensation.

Several real herd boars by Steele's Orion, the third junior yearling at Nebraska last fall.

**Steele Farms**

BIG TYPE  
DUROC JERSEY HOGS  
**STEELE FARMS**  
FALLS CITY

**Falls City, Nebraska**

some much coveted trophies. The purebred Shorthorn sire demonstration has become widely recognized as one of the most useful efforts ever made toward the instruction of corn belt farmers along the line of the use of purebred sires in better beef production.

It is a grass farm strictly pastured and meadows, and these cattle are carried along year in and year out with this combination, with grain enough merely to take care of the steers in fitting and the cows that become thin from nursing.

### For More Meadow Crops

The following publications on grasses and forage crops may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- Alfalfa. (Farmers' Bulletin 239.)
- Red Clover. (Farmers' Bulletin 455.)
- Market Hay. (Farmers' Bulletin 504.)
- The Making and Feeding of Silage. (Farmers' Bulletin 578.)
- Sudan Grass as a Forage Crop. (Farmers' Bulletin 605.)
- The Field Pea as a Forage Crop. (Farmers' Bulletin 690.)
- Bur Clover. (Farmers' Bulletin 693.)
- Wireworms Destructive to Cereal and Forage Crops. (Farmers' Bulletin 725.)
- The Clover Leafhopper and Its Control in the Central States. (Farmers' Bulletin 737.)
- Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa. (Farmers' Bulletin 757.)
- Sweet Clover: Growing the Crop. (Farmers' Bulletin 797.)
- Bermuda Grass. (Farmers' Bulletin 814.)
- Sweet Clover: Utilization. (Farmers' Bulletin 820.)
- Sweet Clover: Harvesting and Threshing the Seed Crop. (Farmers' Bulletin 836.)
- Harvesting Hay with the Sweep Rake. (Farmers' Bulletin 838.)
- Irrigation of Alfalfa. (Farmers' Bulletin 865.)
- Harvesting Soy-Bean Seed. (Farmers' Bulletin 886.)
- Haymaking. (Farmers' Bulletin 912.)
- Curing Hay on Trucks. (Farmers' Bulletin 956.)
- Velvet Beans. (Farmers' Bulletin 962.)
- Purple Vetch. (Farmers' Bulletin 967.)
- The Soy Bean: Its Culture and Use. (Farmers' Bulletin 973.)
- Hay Caps. (Farmers' Bulletin 977.)
- Labor-Saving Practices in Haymaking. (Farmers' Bulletin 987.)
- Timothy. (Farmers' Bulletin 990.)
- Sweet Clover on Corn Belt Farms. (Farmers' Bulletin 1005.)
- Hay Stackers. (Farmers' Bulletin 1041.)
- Carpet Grass. (Farmers' Bulletin 1041.)
- The Agricultural Species of Bent Grass. (Department Bulletin 692.)
- Certain Desert Plants as Emergency Stock Feed. (Department Bulletin 731.)
- Sweet-Clover Seed. (Department Bulletin 844.)

Many men now farming would profit more if they would rent their land and sell their own labor to their neighbors instead of trying to farm for themselves. A good manager, on the other hand, ought seriously to consider using more labor and increasing his business.

### Public Sales of Livestock

#### Hereford Cattle.

- Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
- Oct. 7—Miller & Manning, Parkersville, Kan.
- Oct. 14—Sylvan Park, near Council Grove.
- Oct. 21—Clay Co. Combination Sale, J. O. Southard, Mgr., Comiskey, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
- 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. 20—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., sale at Alma, Kan.
- Jan. 11-12—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.

#### Angus Cattle.

- Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.

#### Shorthorn Cattle.

- Oct. 6—F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan.
- Oct. 7—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
- Oct. 7—Frank H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kan.
- Oct. 8—Morris Co., Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Council Grove, F. G. Houghton, sale manager, Dunlap, Kan.
- Oct. 9—Phillips Bros., Council Grove, Kan.
- Oct. 12—Chas. Casement, Sedan, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr. Humboldt, Kan.
- Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., at Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.
- Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.
- Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.
- Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.
- Oct. 16—Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.
- Oct. 22—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., at Humboldt, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr. Humboldt, Kan.
- Oct. 28—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
- Oct. 28—Leavenworth Co. Shorthorn Club and adjacent breeders at Leavenworth, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr. Humboldt, Kan.
- Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn., sale. O. A. Hooper, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
- Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Oronogo, Mo.
- Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Almena, 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. 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.
- Dec. 1—Nebraska and Kansas Breeders' Assn., at Franklin, Neb.; Harry W. Black, Sale Mgr.

#### Holstein Cattle.

- Oct. 5—Hall Bros., Denver, Colo.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan. Hutchinson.
- Oct. 18—Consignment Sale, Herington, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Oct. 19—Dispersal. A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan.



## CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

## Raise Chester Whites

Like This  
the original big producers

HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my line in every community where I am not already represented. Write for my plan. More Money from Hogs.

BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

## I Offer

## Chester Whites

Both sex. The good footed, high arch humped kind, the kind that leads the procession and are sired by prize winning winners. Write.

HUGH GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

## The Solomon Valley Herd of Chester Whites

Its famous spring boars sired by Show Again 47591 and Solomon Valley Model 47591, both state fair prize winners. Registered and shipped on approval. Write for details in first letter.

LOYD GARRISON, GLADE, KANSAS

## Chester Whites

From the two most popular blood lines for the Whitehead Prince Jr. and Wm. A. Miss 47591. All strains. Good big spring boars sired by both. All immune. Fall Sale Oct. 29. M. RECKARDS, 817 LINCOLN STREET, PEKA, KANSAS.

## Big Litter Chester Whites

Boys from litters of 12 and 16, for sale. They are a white hog show. Write me for prices on 100 or more.

VIRG. CURTIS, LARNED, KANSAS

## The Prince Tip Top At Topeka and Hutchinson

Boys and girls will be Oct. 28, the first sale of the big northeastern Kansas circuit. Three big litters of 12, 14 and 16. Book your name early for a 4 or 6 boys at private sale.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

## BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

80 per cent of the ribbons in seven big state fairs. No fall sale but all my 1920 tops at a public sale. Let us hear from you. Write for details.

ARTHUR MOSSE & DAUGHTER, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

## BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE GILTS

Boys and girls sired by Mapleheights 47591 and Kansas Jumbo and Big Combination. H. C. NELSON, OSBORNE, KANSAS

## Chester White Spring Boars and Gilts

Boys, W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

## CHESTER WHITE BOARS

February, 1 March, and 3 April boars. 2 bred gilts. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

## O. I. C. PIGS PRICED TO SELL.

E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

## W. B. Carpenter Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in the world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address:

Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

## BOYD NEWCOM

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER.

Sell all kinds. Book your sales early.

BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KANSAS.

## JOHN D. SNYDER

WINFIELD, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

## M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan. LIVESTOCK

Auctioneer. Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

## Comer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in

purebred sales. Write your date early. Address as above.

## J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Write for details. Address as above.

## O. Cain, Beattie, Kan. LIVESTOCK

Auctioneer. Write for open dates and terms.

## L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE

Auctioneer. Office: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

## Comer Boles, Randolph, Kan. Livestock, real estate and farm sales

Write for details. Address as above.

## FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer

1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Efficiency First. For open dates address as above.

## HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Write for details. Address as above.

## Black Percheron Stallions

Write for details. Address as above.

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## KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

Nov. 12—A. J. King, Grandview, Mo., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Nov. 29—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—Crawley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Dec. 22—Annual Sale at Tonganoxie, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 4—W. I. Miller, Arkansas City, B. C. Settles, Mgr., 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 22—F. B. Goodspeed, Maryville, Mo.

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.

Red Polled Cattle.

Oct. 13—Henry Rumold, Council Grove, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 4—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.

Oct. 14—C. M. French, Arlington, Neb.

Oct. 15—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 21—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.

Oct. 23—Isaac F. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo.

Oct. 27—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, 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, Danville, Kan.

Jan. 13—F. Olivier & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

Jan. 14—Barnes & Bros., Lexington, Kan.

Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.

Feb. 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Oct. 6—A. I. Slegner, Vall, Ia.

Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

Jan. 20—Chas. Hoffhine, Washington, Kan.

Mar. 18—R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.

Mar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 4—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.

Oct. 7—L. C. Kirk, Vandalia, Mo.

Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.

Oct. 11—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 16—Rule & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 18—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 21—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.

Oct. 21—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.

Oct. 23—Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.

Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Nov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., sale, Topeka, Kan.

Nov. 6—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.

Nov. 6—Mather & Burdette, Centralia, Kan.

Nov. 10—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

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.

Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., sale, Topeka, Kan.

Feb. 2—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.

Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.

Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.

Feb. 4—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.

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. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 24—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.

Mar. 3—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.

## Sale Reports

## Grade Dairy Cattle Sell Well.

Geo. Newlin for several years has been raising and milking both registered and grade Holsteins and Guernseys on a dairy farm near Hutchinson, Kan. His experience with registered and grade cattle handled under identical conditions finally led him to decide to hold an auction sale of his grades and to stock up with purebreds. The sale was held September 9 and comprised what would be considered high class grade cattle in that many were 15-16 purebred and several were exceptionally good milkers. Many of the Holsteins were young untitled heifers that had been bred late. They brought but fairly satisfactory prices because of this. Thirteen out of the thirty-six Holstein females sold above the average of \$82. The top was \$125, going to A. J. Rupp, Haven, Kan. Mr. Rupp bought seven Holsteins and three Guernseys. Two Holsteins sold for \$120 apiece. Ten men bought the thirty-seven Holsteins. The Guernseys brought better money. Laying aside breed preferences on the part of buy-

"I am writing you, to let you know what I think of the Capper Farm Papers. I have been advertising in the Mail and Breeze and have had the best of success. Sold every hog I had to sell and could have sold many more. Advertise in the Mail and Breeze and get results for it is the friend of the farmer and livestock man." Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## Southard's Hereford Sale Calendar

Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., annual "Monarch Hereford" sale.

Oct. 14—Crocker Bros., Matfield Green, Kan., 1,000 Herefords to be sold in one day. 300 registered Herefords, 500 full blood non-reg. cows, all young. 200 early bull calves.

Oct. 21—Clay County Combination sale, Clay Center, Kan.

If you want to buy or sell Herefords address,

J. O. Southard, Sales Manager, Comiskey, Kan.

## 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



## You Profit By My Feed Shortage

I must sacrifice 20 outstanding Hereford females which I had retained for my own breeding herd—20 COWS with calves at side by or about to drop calves to the service of Parsifal 24th. PARISFAL 24TH is an outstanding breeding bull very strongly Anxiety 4th bred. I must sell on account of lack of feed and you benefit by the sacrifice, if you buy. Wire, write or come and see them.

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kansas

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

## LOUELLALAND AYRSHIRE HERD

## FOR SALE PRIVATELY

Owing to the death of my partner, Mr. Matthews, I am forced to sell my choice little herd of Ayrshire cattle. 7 choice cows, 2 bred heifers and 4 heifers old enough to breed two or three young calves and a young herd bull. All cows not now fresh are bred to freshen later. All registered and carrying the blood of the best imported and A. R. O. Ancestors. 167 acres farm to rent for \$500 per year. Half down, or will sell half interest in cattle and go in on profit sharing basis. Send references in first letter. Price on cattle \$2000. Farm and stock located nine miles north of Dwight, 18 miles south of Manhattan, Kansas.

Jesse R. Johnson, 1937 S. 16th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## 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 16th, 58815. 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 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. E. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN. (Morris County)

## 250 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Headed by Don Balboa 14th 506021, by Don Carlos 263493. For sale—50 cows about half with calves at foot; 20 open heifers; 15 bred heifers; five good young bulls, herd header prospects. LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Wabunsee County), KANSAS.

## 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

## Hereford Bull Calf Bargains

They are grandsons of the famous Beau Picture, their sire weighing 2,300 pounds. They weighed (Sept. 8) from 500 to 650 lbs. See them and you'll buy. Must sell now. JOE L. MCINTYRE, HOWARD, KANSAS

## Anxiety Herefords

Entire 1920 calf crop for sale. Repeaters and Beau Beauties—23 heifers, 30 bulls. All registered. One ear registered cows, one ear non registered cows. All cows bred and in good condition. Martin Litke & Sons, Alta Vista, Kansas

## Hereford Farmers Wanted

Want reliable farmers to keep good Whiteface cows for half the increase. Write W. M. GARRISON, SALINA, KANSAS

## Anxiety 4th Foundation

Beau Gwendolus, 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 beat these blood lines. Spring calves, both sex, for sale. Reasonable prices. LEON LALOUETTE, FLORENCE, KANSAS. Phone Cedar Point, Kansas.

## HOME OF GAY LAD 71st

Bulls and yearling heifers for sale. Good breeding and good individuals. Write today. C. E. FREITAG, SHARON, KANSAS

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

## Linddale 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.

## AYRSHIRES, \$100 AND UP

Help shortage forces me to sell. I have 30 registered Ayrshires from calves to cows 8 years old, prices \$100 and up. When writing for particulars, mention this paper. H. H. HOFFMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

**12 Bulls**  
Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.  
J. D. MARTIN & SONS  
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

## Angus Cows







This notice is printed especially for families. To give parties from a distance opportunity to send early for the catalog and any other information they require before planning attendance at this sale and a visit to other good herds around Topeka.—Advertisement.

#### Wempe's Hampshires.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall county, breeds a type of Hampshires that is growing in favor with the farmers and pork producers over the country. They are of the larger type and the kind that carries big. Mr. Wempe has grown famous Hampshires for a number of years and has a ready sale for his surplus boars and gilts wherever they have been shipped. He is advertising in this issue boars and gilts which he offers to ship to responsible parties on approval. Write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

#### An Important Holstein Sale.

A dispersion always is an important sale, but when it is the dispersion of one of the most carefully built up and most practically handled herds of working Holsteins in the West it is doubly important. For instance, in the herd of A. B. Wilcox & Son, the dispersion of which is advertised in this issue, half the offering of 54 head are selected dairy cows in milk and daily making a big profit and the investment they represent. Every one of the heavy milkers are two-year-olds capable of making an A. R. O. record, and 12 of them already have such records. The herd bull in service (and to be sold) is one of the best of the famous Rag Apples and the breeding of the cows in the herd is such that among the young bulls are some real herd bull prospects, one whose dam and sire show an average record of 32.22 pounds milk in 7 days. The Holstein student who has read this far knows that here is a real herd and he will want the catalog. Send for it, addressing, A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan., but be sure to read carefully the advertisement in this issue. It contains important particulars you will want to consider. Mention this paper in writing.—Advertisement.

#### To Make the Best Holstein Offering.

W. H. Mott, sales manager for the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, writes: "The semi-annual sale of the state association will be held at Wichita, Kan., on November 25-26, 1920. It is the opinion of the officers of the association that our state sale should offer only cattle of real merit, good individuality and that they should be well fitted. The sales committee will inspect all cattle that go into the sale. The breeders of Minnesota and Iowa have recognized these best animals to their state sales and have made some real history for the breed in those states and reached some very high averages and in so doing added to the value of the cattle throughout these states. Now let's make a \$600 average our goal. We can do it, at least we can try. We want you to have plenty of time to get your cattle ready so we are writing you early and we will appreciate it if you will be prompt in your reply telling us how many you will have to consign. We will have your consignment inspected as soon as possible in order that you may have plenty of time to get them ready. The demand for purebred Holstein cattle has not slackened in the least with the great food crop everywhere in the country, with more grain in Kansas than ever before, with butter fat higher than it has ever been, why should we not expect even better prices."

#### F. J. Moser Will Sell Choice Durocs.

The F. J. Moser Duroc Jersey sale at Sabetha, Kan., Saturday, October 16, and advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is going to be a good place for Kansas breeders to buy herd boars. It will be a good place to buy some gilts, either fall or spring gilts that will prove profitable investments. If you will turn to the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze you will readily see he is offering a variety of popular breeding sires offered in one sale. It is an unusually good offering in individual merit and the breeding you will readily recognize as of the most popular and up-to-date and the kind that is being sought after right now. You can buy either a fall or spring boar and at one-fourth the price you would pay in some of the sales farther north where crop conditions have been better during the past two or three years and where they sell higher but where they are not as readily needed as on the Kansas farms. Kansas breeders will buy well bred boars and gilts this year and why not buy of a Kansas breeder who has paid long prices for the kind that seems to be popular everywhere as well as go farther north where the same breeding is several times as high and no better. Write for the catalog and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write at once and go to this sale.—Advertisement.

#### BY J. T. HUNTER

S. Lawrence & Sons, Belle Plain, Kan., have at the head of their Poland China breed sires by Morton's Giant and Buster. Breeding of dams: Big Orange, Big Bob Wonder and Expansion. They have some good early and late breeding sires for sale. They are immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction is guaranteed.—Advertisement.

#### Jersey Dispersion and Farm Sale.

By W. H. Williamson, Hutchinson, Kan., will sell at public auction at his dairy farm, 4 miles north of Hutchinson, his entire herd of registered Jerseys, 40 in number, and the complete farm and equipment which includes a good house, modern dairy barn with 32 stalls and room for 6 horses, feeding machine, 2 milks, fillers, and other dairy machinery. He will also sell a good cow, milker and 40 sheep. Inability to get the sale of the farm necessitates the sale of the whole plant. Write Dr. W. H. Williamson, Hutchinson, Kan. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Here are Herefords.

K. R. Garver, Attila, Kan., consigns nine-teen good Herefords to the Hereford sale at the Harper County association sale at Harlow, Kan. His consignment will consist of eight open heifers, two bred and rebred, and five cows with calves at foot all bred to Echo Lad 85th by Laredo Boy, Fairfax blood. Beau Brummel and Perfection Prospective buyers of Herefords will do well to look over the Garver consignment presented at the sale and see the good Herefords. Mr. Garver will sell in the association sale. Mr. Garver will be glad to send any and all a catalog of the Hereford sale and

# Hutchinson, Kansas Sale of Holstein-Friesians

## 85 Head in the new sale Pavilion

### At The State Fair Grounds

## Hutchinson, Kan., Monday, Oct. 18

The purpose of this sale is to interest new breeders in this great agricultural section of Kansas in the best breed of dairy cattle in the world, and we are bringing to this sale consignments from some of the finest herds in the state, and a high class of cattle has been selected.

50 cows and heifers either fresh or bred to high record bulls and due to freshen this fall.

15 beautiful heifer calves of choice breeding.

Many of the great families of the breed are represented in these consignments:

Granddaughters of Rag Apple Korndyke, King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johanna Lad, Pontiac Korndyke, De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, De Kol Hengerveld Burke, King Hengerveld Model Fayne, Paul Beets De Kol, King Segis, Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, Sir Veeman Hengerveld, King Pontiac Champion, King Segis Pontiac, Iowa De Kol Walker.

A daughter of a 23 pound four-year-old.

A daughter of a 30 pound cow.

A daughter of a 24 pound three-year-old.

A sister of the world's record twins that sold

for \$2,200.00 each in the national sale this year at St. Paul.

Close up in the pedigrees you will find such cows as: Polly Posch with a record of 34.61 pounds butter 7 days; Pontiac Gladi with 32.01 pounds butter 7 days; Pontiac Artis with 31.71 pounds butter 7 days, 1076.91 pounds butter in year; Segis Fayne Johanna with five records all over 30 pounds in 7 days; Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna with 47.35 pounds butter 7 days.

8 bulls ready for service including two herd sires, three years old. One a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the \$60,000.00 bull and the other a son of King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, the \$100,000 son of the King of the Pontiacs, and from the \$36,000.00 cow Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, the highest priced cow that ever sold at public auction.

### The Following Well Known Farms are the Consignors from their Good Herds

Sunflower, F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.  
Lilac Dairy, Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan.  
Triangle, A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, Kan.  
Gilmorelands, J. S. Gilmore, Fredonia, Kan.

Sand Springs, E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.  
Riverbanks Plantation, F. L. Martin, Hutchinson, Kan.  
Maplewood, Mott & Branch, Herington, Kan.  
W. R. Crow & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan.

The Kansas State Holstein-Friesian Association will hold its semi-annual meeting and banquet at the Commercial Club rooms on the evening of the 18th following the sale, every member of the association and all who attend the sale are invited to participate and enjoy the evening's entertainment.

You will be the guests of the Hutchinson Commercial Club and every effort is being made by this enterprising organization to make the evening one of profit and enjoyment.

We especially invite the new breeders to this sale. This is your opportunity to buy foundation stock from the best families of the breed.

Don't miss it. Write today for catalog of the sale to

## W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

### Facts in BLACK & WHITE

#### Bankers Buy Purebred Holstein Cattle

To promote general prosperity and their own business, bankers in many parts of the country are buying purebred Holsteins by the carload and selling them on time to the farmers of the community.

Every year it becomes clearer that with large yield cows the cost of milk and butter production can be brought down to a point that makes dairying profitable.

A herd of purebred Holsteins is an investment that combines safety with large dividends.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Association  
292 Hudson Street  
Brattleboro, Vermont

#### Dissolution and Dispersion

Public sale, October 5, 1920, 150 head, registered cows, heifers and bulls. Western Holstein Farm. Hall Bros., Owners and Breeders. Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

### Dispersion Sale, Tuesday, October 5

At my farm 4 miles south of Holton.

1 Percheron stallion, a good one; 1 Holstein bull 18 mos. old, half brother of Maid Henry Pontiac, fine individual; 6 extra good Holstein cows, 2 fresh in Dec.; 5 fine Holstein heifers. Will also sell Briscoe touring car, horses, farm machinery and household goods. Will meet all trains at Holton.

G. W. Lange, Owner, Holton, Kansas

C. M. Crews, Auctioneer, Topeka.

#### REG. HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Two coming three; three two and three coming two; all bred. They are clean, healthy and acclimated. \$1,500 will buy the nine head. Better wire before coming. Have sold my farm.

O. H. SIMPSON, DODGE CITY, KANSAS

#### Bourbon County Holsteins

Bulls of all ages. Most popular breeding. Guaranteed in every respect. Priced to move. Bourbon County Holstein-Friesian Co. Address A. C. Maloney, Co. Farm Agt., Ft. Scott, Kan.

#### 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

#### FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

#### HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 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.

#### Heavy Producing Holsteins

For sale, Sons of Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac, 20 A. R. O. daughters, one producing son. Smithdale is from the same cow as the sire of Tilly Alcartra. Young, healthy, acclimated bulls from tested dams up to 33 lbs. American Beet Sugar Co. Center Farm, Lamar, Colorado. G. L. Penley, Farm Superintendent.

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

Several ready for use. A good lot of younger ones from A. R. O. and prize winning ancestry.

Prices reduced for 30 days. Write us about what you are wanting.

McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

#### Registered Holstein Cows

For sale, Yearling heifer; 1 yearling; 3 younger bulls. Spotted Poland hogs. Write E. F. Wines, Topeka, Kan.



## Casement's Dispersion Sale of 60 Shorthorns Sedan, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 12



### A Real Breeder's Sale Every Female Sold by Mr. Casement was Calved on the Farm

The lot includes 8 Scotch cows and heifers bred from Mr. Cruickshank's Imp. Lady of Shallot.

35 cows with calves at foot or bred or both, 10 2-year-old heifers bred, 10 yearling heifers, 6 bulls.

The entire herd sells. This is a reliable and prolific lot of cattle, kept in good breeding condition only, and fairly well grown. If you want Shorthorns come to this sale because you can buy them here in their everyday clothes at a moderate price that will make you money.

For catalog write to G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.

## Phillips Bros.' Dispersion Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns 40 Lots—15 of Them Polled

In the Sale Pavilion.

Council Grove, Kan., Saturday, October 9

23 cows and heifers, either with calves at foot or bred; 10 open heifers. Seven bulls from seven to 16 months old. Herd bull, Master Dandy 519476 X 13912, four years old, splendid breeder and a nice roan. Five of the young bulls are roans and two of them straight Scotch. A few choice females Scotch and all Scotch topped. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

### Phillips Bros., Council Grove, Kansas

Auctioneers: Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.; Lester Lowe, Council Grove, J. W. Johnson, Feldman, Capper Farm Press.

When you ask for the catalog mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They like to know where you saw their advertisement.

## 3rd Semi Annual Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Ass'n. Sale

Ottawa, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 13

The best offering we ever have had.  
A strong offering of Scotch females as well as bulls suitable for critical buyers for good Shorthorn herds.  
A good place to buy a good bull for any kind of herd where improvement is needed. A good number of farmer bulls of service age.  
Men of integrity as consignors: Barrett & Land, Overbrook; H. H. Churchill, Topeka; S. Fishburn, Greeley; J. P. Holmquist, Ottawa; R. S. Maag, Pomona; C. J. Perkins, Melvern; Alex Robertson, Lawrence; H. T. Rule, Ottawa; Henry Sobbia, Greeley; C. E. Steele, Pomona; Tomson Bros., Wakarusa-Dover; Vail & Scott, Pomona; Frank Wilson, Wellsville.  
Forrest Park Sale Pavilion, Ottawa, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1 p.m.  
For catalog address F. Joe Robbins, Mgr., Ottawa, Kan.

also answer any inquiry concerning the Herefords offered in the association sale. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Homestead Farm Polands.

B. E. McAllister & Sons, Homestead Farm, Lyons, Kan., have improved big type Polands for sale. They have tried sows, gilts and herd boar prospects any age. You can get bred or open sows and gilts. This is one of the best herds of Polands in the territory near Lyons and a good many Polands have gone out from this farm to satisfied buyers. The Homestead Farm ad starts in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. A letter or card addressed to B. E. McAllister & Sons, Homestead Farm, Lyons, Kan., will bring ready response to any inquiry that you may make. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

### Paul Williams Herd of Herefords.

Willey Fairfax, a grandson of Perfection airfax, has stood for four years at the head of Paul Williams Hereford herd and the demand for his heifer calves exceeds the supply and Mr. Williams maintains a good sized herd of purebred cattle too. Buddy L. by Pride of Primrose by (Imp) Bell Metal and out of a Generous cow by the other good bull that supports Willey Fairfax. Mr. Williams has for sale at this time some good bulls by these sires. They range from spring calves to bulls old enough for service. Then he has a lot of cows and heifers for sale, many with calves at foot. They are Anxiety bred and will calve early. Sires of the calves are the bulls mentioned above. Mr. Williams starts his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Please mention this paper when writing him. Address Paul E. Williams, Route 3, Marion, Kan. Phone 419 F 22.—Advertisement.

### Casement Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.

The Chas. Casement dispersion of 60 Shorthorns, not counting calves, which will be held at the farm near Sedan, Kan., October 12, offers an unusual situation. Every animal except two herd bulls offered by Mr. Casement was calved on the farm and all but one are of his breeding. These cattle have not been pushed nor stunted. They are just a nice smooth lot of medium sized Shorthorns coming from good ancestry. The cows have been very prolific and all indications are that buyers will get good values for their money. They have been the real money making kind for Mr. Casement and will be for you. But for the fact that Mr. Casement is not in rugged health and help can hardly be had in that section the herd would not be dispersed. A valuable feature of this sale is the inclusion of 8 cows and heifers bred from Mr. Cruickshank's Imp. Lady of Shallot, a sister of Imp. Lady of the Meadow, famous as the dam of Lord Mayor. If you want to make a reliable Shorthorn investment in cattle fully as good as they seem, don't miss the Casement sale at Sedan. Write G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kan., for catalog.—Advertisement.

### Morton-Wenrich Poland Sale.

Geo. Morton and H. R. Wenrich both live at Oxford, Kan., and each has been in the habit of holding annual fall sales but this fall these breeders decided to go in together and have one unusually attractive offering as a joint sale, each to pick tops from his herd. As main herd sires each of these men has a son of Disher's Giant out of Lady Lunker. Disher's Giant and Lady Lunker were both unusually large hogs that came from a long line of large ancestors and these herd boars, Morton's Giant, owned by Morton, and Giant Lunker, owned by Wenrich, are real large type Polands. Fifty head, mostly gilts and boars, will be sold in this fall sale, Tuesday, October 19. The offering will be sired by the two good boars just mentioned and W's Yankee, a great son of the Yankee. An attraction of the sale will be Giant's Pride, a son of Morton's Giant. This is a large type yearling boar that has proven himself a good breeder and it will pay anyone wanting a good boar to consider this one. Morton and Wenrich will have a good offering that will pay farmers and breeders from a distance to come and see. The catalog is ready for mailing. Send for one today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Flint Hills Purebred Shorthorn Sale.

The blue stem grass of the Flint hills of Kansas furnishes pasturage unsurpassed anywhere. The flesh that it produces on cattle is not so waxy and soft as the flesh that cattle put on in ordinary pastures but more like that of corn fed cattle. Cattle-men all over the southwest know this and for years have shipped thousands of thin cattle into the Flint hills of Kansas in the spring for pasturing on this blue stem grass and have shipped them out fat in the fall to the packers at Kansas City. The Flint hills are the last stand of the cattlemen in Kansas who depend mostly upon native grass for fitting their cattle for market. F. H. Yeager of Bazaar has a good herd of registered Shorthorns that he has produced and developed on this blue stem. Thursday, October 7, he will sell at public auction 71 head of good useful pasture fed cattle. There will be 21 cows, most of them

with calves at side, nice beefy ones; 13 two-year-old heifers and 18 one-year-old heifers; 12 one and two-year-old bulls and one four-year-old Scotch herd bull by Hampton, a Hanna bred bull and out of a Collynie Purebred cow. Here will be some Shorthorns worthy of consideration of the beginner or the one desiring to add useful cattle to his herd. Trains will be met at Strong City. Visitors will go to Ryan's cafe. See the two previous issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for advertisement of this sale. This is the last call. Get on the train and come.—Advertisement.

### Gay Lad 71st.

Those who visited the Kansas National at Wichita last January saw some of the very best livestock to be found in the state or the southwest. One of the attractions was Gay Lad 71st, a young Hereford bull owned by C. E. Freitag, Belvue, Kan. This bull was first in his class and in the Blue Ribbon was bought by C. E. Freitag, Sharon, Kan. This bull had been first prize senior yearling at the state fairs at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City and Muskogee. He was sold by Gay Lad 9th and out of a Scotch female. He is a half brother to the 1917 grand champion female at the 1917 International and the \$3,300 grand champion female at the 1918 International. Mr. Freitag has been letting the bull run in pasture all summer. He has received but ordinary care and is in good condition showing that he naturally has good flesh. This bull is a wonderfully good boned animal and is stocky with excellent head, heart girth, and rump. Most of the cows in the Freitag herd are mated to this bull. Mr. Freitag has for sale at this time three six-month-old bulls by Sunny Boy. These bulls are well marked and are good herd sire prospects. There are three open yearlings for sale by Sunny Boy. These are also well bred individuals. Here is an opportunity for some one to get one or more of these good bulls and heifers. Mr. Freitag starts his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Better write him today, mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Leon Lalouette's Herefords.

Leon Lalouette, Florence, Kan., had as his first herd sire the bull Beau Gwendolus by Beau Donovan, by Don Carlos, by Anxiety 4th. He had four crosses of Anxiety 4th in the four generations back of him. This sire was used on some good foundation cows, several of which were also Anxiety 4th cows. As the herd increased three other bulls were added to the herd. They were Beau Blanchard 30th by Beau Blanchard by Beau Mischief, Don Domino by Domino by Paulcan and Bright Blawney Jr. by Bright Star. This first sire of Mr. Lalouette's herd was an unusually good straight and broad backed and excellent rump and was very prepotent in that respect as is evidenced by these good qualities that show up in the herd of Herefords in the pastures on the Lalouette farm. The three later herd sires were also good in physical make up and have had much to do with maintaining in this herd those good qualities that the first herd sire passed on to his get. Mr. Lalouette has for sale March to May calves by these bulls out of good cows. These calves, heifers and bulls, of course carry excellent blood and are wishing to get some good Herefords, please write at once to Mr. Lalouette, Florence, Kan. Address: Leon Lalouette, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, when writing. Address: Leon Lalouette, Florence, Kan. Visitors to the farm will note that the railway stations, Cedar Point and Florence, are about equidistant from the Lalouette farm. Phone Cedar Point.—Advertisement.

### What One Hereford Cow Did.

In 1908 E. H. Robison, Marion, Kan., bought a young Hereford cow, Burton's Girl, by Beau Donald and out of Garnette, given \$40 for this cow which was then considered a big price. This cow raised ten head for Mr. Robison, six cows and four bulls. The six cows are yet on the Robison farm and altho he has sold a good many descendants of this first cow there are today in the Robison herd of 50 or more 40 that are descendants of Burton's Girl. Mr. Robison is quite well satisfied with the results of his \$40 purchase that he made back in 1908. This cow has made good money for him and his is a repeatable experience. If one wishes to start into the purebred business in a modest way with the intention of building up a herd he should buy a well bred cow with a well bred calf at foot and rebred to a well bred bull. That beats all to pieces the too common practice of the beginner to buy a fat heifer just because she looks good. Better buy an old Nelly well bred cow that the owner wants to dispose of and get new blood in his herd and start with three in one than to spend your money on a fat nice looking untried heifer. It is a right to consider the heifer who you are starting in the business but so slow on the untried heifers when you are commencing in the purebred business. Mr. Robison's first bull was a Gwendolus bull. (Mention has been made elsewhere in this column concerning the Gwendolus breeding.) Good blood lines in the herd are mainly Fairfax. Mr. Robison will sell some heifers and bulls at this time. The heifers are mostly two-year-olds altho there are some three-year-olds. They were bred in June. The bulls are spring bulls and bulls ready for service. These Herefords are good quality animals.

## THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE Of the Capper Farm Press

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In order to convince you quickly that the Belgian Imported Melotte is, by far, the best cream separator that it is possible for you to buy anywhere in the world—we will send one direct to your farm on a 30-day absolute and unconditional Free Trial. Use it for 30 days just as if it were your own machine. Put it to every possible test that you can think of. Compare it with any or all others. See how easily the Melotte is kept clean and sanitary—how much easier it is to operate. Test the wonderful Self Balancing Bowl. See why *this* bowl can not get out of balance—cannot make currents in the cream—cannot remix cream with milk. Then send your skim milk to the creamery. Let them prove that it skims cleaner than any other separator.

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If, after 30 days' Free Trial, you are thoroughly convinced that the Belgian Imported Melotte will give you more cream and bigger profits—that it is more sanitary and easier to clean—that it turns easier and will stand more wear than any other separator on the market—after it has absolutely sold itself to you and you know that it is the separator you want to buy—then send only the small sum of \$7.50 and pay the balance on convenient monthly terms. You alone are to judge. All we ask is that you don't buy any separator until you have seen and used the Melotte. Mail the coupon for full particulars of our great offer.

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We want you to have the best separator on the market—the prize winner of all Europe—the separator that is now taking the U. S. by storm. We don't want anything to stand in the way of your having and using, and experiencing the satisfaction of owning, the best separator on the market. We have, therefore, arranged so you can have the Melotte on small monthly payments. This is an arrangement which is entirely satisfactory to us, and you can pay for the machine in small payments each month which you will scarcely feel. In fact you will really make this payment out of your increased profits—out of the returns from the increased amount of cream. We want you to feel that you have the best. We want to make it as easy as possible for you to have the best. And we arranged this so you can have the wonderful Melotte.

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You can now get the Belgian Imported Melotte at the very lowest "Rock-Bottom Price". The same price that the thrifty farmers of Belgium pay. You pay only \$1.75 more than it would cost you if you bought it at the factory in Belgium. This \$1.75 is to pay the water-freight. Even the war has not affected this price. M. Melotte cabled us, "Sell these separators at the rock-bottom price—same as before the war". Mail coupon.

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Every Belgian Imported Melotte Cream Separator is sold on an absolute, iron-bound, 15-year guarantee. No Melotte Separator is ever sold except under this guarantee. A guarantee written in plain English so that you can understand it. A guarantee that is 100% stronger than any other separator guarantee made. A guarantee that really guarantees something—upon which you can absolutely rely—an absolute protection to the purchaser. Write us today. Let us send you this iron-bound guarantee and the full details of the Great Special Offer that we will make to you. Mail coupon today.

## Mail Coupon for Catalog

Fill out and mail the coupon below for the new 1920 Model Melotte catalog. This catalog contains the full description of this wonderful cream separator and the story of M. Jules Melotte, its inventor. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the Melotte—have used it for 30 days on your own farm at our expense. Sending the coupon below does not place you under any obligation whatsoever. It will, however, bring you the new 1920 Model Melotte catalog and full description and details of our Great Special Offer. Don't do another thing today until you have mailed this coupon.

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What can we offer that we haven't offered? What do you want that we haven't mentioned? We will go the limit. We will do anything you say within reason. We will put our separator in competition with any separator in the world. We have the best—why should we be afraid to put it in competition. If the other manufacturers haven't confidence enough in their separators to give you a 30-day free trial without deposit or bank guarantee, ask them what they are afraid of. You are entitled to this offer. Insist upon it. For our part, if the Melotte doesn't stand

every test, we certainly don't ask or want you to buy it. We want the Melotte to be sold *on its merits alone*. That is why we are so anxious to place this separator on your farm. Whether you buy the Melotte or some other separator, you owe it to yourself to know the facts before buying. So don't hesitate a minute. Fill out the coupon and send it to us today. Tell us if there is anything else that we have not mentioned in this advertisement that we can do to satisfy you that the Melotte is the best separator. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity. Send the coupon NOW!

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even scarred in the fighting, M. Melotte has cabled us, "Factories running full blast. Turning out Separators every day". During the war many men had to wait months for a Melotte. Now we can assure you of immediate delivery. Don't miss out on this golden opportunity to get the world's greatest cream separator on our smashing rock-bottom offer, *while this offer lasts*.

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