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Protection for Farmers

From a Public Address Delivered by Senator Arthur Capper at Lucas, Kan., Saturday, October 16, 1920

VERY FEW things in this world are unmixed good or unmixed evil. We've a good deal to be thankful for because of the World War. It prevented the Democratic tariff of 1913 from getting in its best licks on the farmer for almost seven long years. And, judging by the way farm products are being dumped into this country, duty free, from all the ends of the earth we can be mighty thankful that the war kept the tariff's teeth out of us as long as it did.

The Democratic tariff, as long as the war was on, had little chance to show what it could do, but now that the war is two years behind us and the Democratic tariff is on our backs, it is making this country a literal dumping ground for all the cheap farm products of peon, coolie and peasant labor and is taking millions of dollars from American farmers.

Democratic Tariff of 1913

The Democratic tariff law of 1913 took the duty off a great many farm products and reduced it on others. As a result, tons of butter and dairy products are being shipped into this country from Siberia, Denmark and Canada. As a result our markets are being flooded with cheap vegetable oils from the South Seas and the Orient, to be made into butter substitutes. As a result Argentina shipped more than 3 million bushels of corn to America last year and this year already has increased that amount to more than 9 million bushels. Under the tariff act of 1909 there was a duty of 15 cents a bushel on corn imported into this country. Under the Democratic policy of making the American farmer with his high-priced land, high-priced help and high-priced freight rates the helpless victim of cheap foreign lands and cheap labor this duty was removed and the American farmer was put in a defenseless, helpless condition by his Government throwing open its doors to any and all foreign agricultural products. Canada is today dumping its wheat into America in such quantities that daily the price of American wheat is being hammered further and further below the cost of production. The big American mills of the North and East are grinding cheap Canadian wheat and have filled their bins for some weeks to come with cheap Canadian wheat. All along the Great Lakes American elevators are filled with cheap Canadian wheat and America today is exporting wheat, not by loading the wheat of its own farmers, but first by importing it from Canada and then shipping it abroad.

And this is only the beginning of a growing competition with cheap Canadian lands, if our Government is to continue in its policy of leaving the farmer unprotected. Canada has not far from 400 million acres of land still available to be made into farm lands and as those new acres go under the plow Canada is going to look more and more to the great market to the south as an outlet for its grain. And let me tell you, too, that the Canadian Government is not going to be idle in helping its farmers find that outlet. It always has helped them. Two years ago a farmers' co-operative enterprise in Canada exported 88 million bushels of wheat. Of that quantity those farmers raised 23 million bushels. The remaining 65 million bushels they bought in the United States because Governmental interference here had made wheat cheaper here. Those farmers in Canada had Governmental backing in their efforts and they not only made money on their own wheat, but they made money on the wheat grown by American farmers.

Canadian Wheat Dumped on Us

Conditions are changed now and no longer is there the same good market in Europe for Canadian wheat, so the Canadian farmer turns to America and dumps his wheat here. I don't blame him for it. It's good business for him. Our Government has left its farmers open to any kind of world competition that cares to attack them. But, I'll wager one thing and that is that if conditions were reversed between this country and Canada we would not be dumping our wheat into Canada as Canada is dumping its wheat here today. The Canadian Government would have a barrier up against us, to protect its own farmers, so quickly that we'd have grain piled all along this side of the border. Over there they seem to believe that the farming industry is a thing worth protecting for the good of all. On this side of the line there seems to be a firm belief in certain quarters that only manufacturers of shoddy, sugar profiteers, prairie chickens and partridges should be protected and that the farmer should be put in the unprotected class along with rattle snakes, chinch bugs and prairie dogs.

Every time a farmer buys a piece of woolen cloth, he pays a 30 per cent tariff tax on it. Every time an Eastern woolen mill buys a pound of wool from South America or Australia it doesn't pay a cent duty. The manufacturer of woolen goods is protected in this country from the cheap labor and lower living conditions of foreign countries. The manufacturer of wool, the sheep grower, is not protected. Wool was put on the free list of the Democratic tariff of 1913 and as a result we see the wool market absolutely demoralized because the Eastern woolen mills hope to get from the cheap lands and cheap labor of Australia and South America enough of the billion-pound clip that is now being taken in the Southern Hemisphere to keep them from paying a living price for the wool produced in this country. It is a most damnable and unfair condition. The Democratic tariff says to the farmer, "Here, you, buy everything you buy in a protected market and sell everything you sell in an open market."

"But how can I live," protests the American farmer, "I have high-priced land. When I can hire help I pay high for it and when I sell I must sell at the other fellow's price and in competition with all the cheap land and cheap labor of the world. You're ruining me." And the Democratic Administration replies that it is too busy saving Europe and that the farmer should buy thrift stamps, give three cheers for the League of Nations and rejoice that the Government didn't put a price of $1 on his wheat during the war.

A steamer landed at an American port the other day with about ¼ million frozen carcasses of Australian and New Zealand mutton and lamb and there are more cargoes of frozen meat on the way to this country from Australasia. Bad as the unprotected wool market was, and it has been bad enough to almost bankrupt the sheep industry and drive it out of existence in this country, this untrammeled and Government-invited competition in frozen mutton is adding injury to injury and insult to insult. There is absolutely no excuse for it. It has come to the point where almost every ship that comes to America from foreign lands takes its share of the loot from every American farmer.

Agricultural Exports Decline

For 25 years preceding the war our agricultural exports have shown a gradual and steady decline in the percentage of their proportion to our total exports. We have been building up great industrial centers and urban populations and gradually have been creating markets that consume more and more of our farm products. We kept these farm products more or less protected from foreign competition altho in this 25-year period there have been times when many of us doubted the wisdom of some of our tariff regulations. However, much as some of us may have doubted most of us had reached a point where we were convinced that tariff had at last come to be a benefit to the farmer, when in 1913 a Democratic Administration knocked in the head whatever progress and benefits we had attained and put the American farmer in the defenseless condition he is today in his own markets.

America is the second largest consumer of frozen meats from South America. The United Kingdom is the first, in this respect. The South American fresh meat business is largely controlled by American packers. It probably is not likely that these interests will reduce prices greatly by importing larger quantities of frozen meats. They would not seek to injure their interests here by so doing, perhaps. But as far as our Government is concerned they could do it now or at any time. Our livestock industry has no protection against such a development. To my mind this is a shameful piece of Government neglect, for those South American countries have big areas of pasture lands, have unlimited cheap help and they can produce and ship to this country meat at a much lower figure than our American farmers can produce it and live. Is it likely that the packers, keen on business expansion, will neglect this opportunity because of altruistic motives? Unless we have proper Governmental protection for our livestock industry that is just one more disaster that may come to our farmers at any time.

Economic Commission Meets

The economics commission of the American Farm Bureau Federation, of which Senator Arthur Capper is a member, held its organization meeting in Chicago recently. Senator Capper, because of other business was unable to attend the meeting. The other members of the committee however were present, and went ahead with the organization of the body for future business. The commission will meet next at the call of J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The members of the commission who were present were Dean Eugene Davenport, Urbana, Ill., James N. McBride, East Lansing, Mich., Xenophon Caverno, Canalou, Mo., Dr. George F. Warren Ithaca, N. Y., and Henry A. Wallace, Des Moines, Ia. Mr. McBride was elected chairman of the committee and Mr. Wallace secretary. Before adjourning Mr. Wallace was instructed to obtain figures on world supply and demand conditions for corn, wheat, cotton and wool, to be released thru the American Farm Bureau Federation as soon as they become available.

The following 11 recommendations were adopted to be presented to the American Farm Bureau Federation:

1. We suggest that the American Farm Bureau Federation recommend the establishment, at the leading agricultural colleges, of special marketing courses for the standard farm products, every college to make a specialty of the product which is of primary interest to the state, as for example, hogs in Iowa, wheat in Kansas, corn in Illinois, citrus fruit in California, cotton in Texas, cattle in Nebraska and dairy products in New York. The commodity specialists teaching these courses must eventually, thru their research, become thoroly familiar with the economic and statistical phases of the production, distribution and consumption of their product, such as cost of production, effect of new methods of production, economic relations to other commodities, grading, transportation, manufacture, wholesaling, retailing and exporting, as well as special strategic facts which may suddenly have a bearing on supply or demand.

2. We suggest further that the American Farm Bureau Federation recommend the establishment of at least one agricultural college or possibly two of our agricultural colleges, of very complete graduate courses in economics and statistics in order to fit men with a farm viewpoint to represent agriculture on public and industrial commissions, and on such national economic bodies as the Federal Reserve board, and also to represent farmers successfully at the terminal markets and in the export trade.

3. We suggest that the American Farm Bureau Federation recommend that the Bureau of Markets investigate cost of production of foreign vegetable oils, countries of origin, volume of imports and their effect on American dairy, cotton, peanut and hog industries.

4. We recommend that the American Farm Bureau Federation support legislation providing more funds for the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and that requests be made for weekly estimates of corn and cotton during July and August and of wheat and oats during June and July. We further recommend that the Bureau of Crop Estimates be provided with sufficient funds to make accurate monthly livestock estimates.

5. We suggest that the American Farm Bureau Federation recommend to the Office of Farm Management the making of cost of production studies every year by means of the short-cut or ratio method for every one of the leading farm products and that such cost of production studies be made not only in the United States but also for such foreign countries as are active competitors of ours in the world markets; also that the American Farm Bureau Federation recommend to the Office of Farm Management the investigation of weather, soil and transportation conditions in such countries as Argentina, Australia in order to measure as accurately as possible the extent of future competition.

6. We suggest that the American Farm Bureau Federation recommend to the Bureau of Markets the working out of scientific and uniform methods of grading livestock and meat at different markets to the end that definite relationships may be ascertained between definite grades of livestock and definite grades of meat; also that the American Farm Bureau Federation recommend to the Bureau of Markets a thoro investigation into normal seasonal demands for meats of different grades at packers' branch houses in leading cities; also that the American Farm Bureau Federation recommend to the Bureau of Markets the compilation of livestock receipts and prices by grades at 12 leading markets.

7. We recommend that the American Farm Bureau Federation suggest to the United States Weather Bureau that it certain the relationship between wea and crop yields in such countries as Ar tina, where the crop reporting service is exceedingly poor; also that the Amer Farm Bureau Federation recommend to United States Weather Bureau that it tain during December of 1920 and Jan and February of 1921 the rainfall and t pature week by week from five station Northwestern Buenos Aires and five tions in Southern Santa Fe and Cordoba that such data be published in the We Market Reporter.

8. We recommend that the American F Bureau Federation take up with the Dep ment of State the question of having agricultural attache in Russia, Germa England, Australia, India, China, Br and the Argentine, whose duty should b obtain all possible information concer the crops and livestock of the country, p of farm products to producers, and cons ers, costs of production, exports, impo probable supply and demand. Such a should be trained in agriculture and in tistics. Reports made by such men sh be made public at once thru the We Market Reporter.

9. We recommend that the Ameri Farm Bureau Federation support legisla to increase the amount available for support of the International Institute Agriculture at Rome, and that the S Department be requested to use its i ence to encourage the establishment o complete reporting systems in all the co tries of the world.

10. We recommend that the Income committee of the American Farm Bur Federation study income tax methods used in England with reference to equal tion between years of high and low pro Fox example, a three-year equalizat period would allow for adjustment in ye where, because of drouth or violent fluct tion in prices, the income of one year m be high and on other years severe los may occur.

11. We recommend that the Ameri Farm Bureau Federation be prepared to s port legislation for short-time credit in a culture and that the Association for Ag culture Legislation be requested to st the subject and recommend salient featu for such a law, and that funds for t study be provided by the American Fa Bureau Federation if necessary in case a report can be prepared by March, 192

Rats Cause Heavy Losses

Entomologists of the Department Agriculture of the University of M nesota say that Minnesota's financ loss from the depredations of rats from 10 million dollars to 12 milli dollars annually. State directors agricultural extension work have e timated the losses in Montana at fr 15 million dollars to 20 million dollar in North Dakota at 6 millibn or nea in Kansas 12 million dollars; in Ca fornia 20 million dollars and in W oming, Colorado and Nevada at fr 10 to 15 per cent of the value of crops.

In addition to this monumental w of food products, rats spread disea and efforts are being made by s state and city boards of health to duce the number of these danger and destructive animals.

Every citizen of the state should ta the responsibility of doing his part making new buildings rat proof and eliminating rubbish which ha rats, as well as by an active cam leading to their destruction both trapping and poisoning.

New Swine Appointment

Professor F. W. Bell has been tra ferred from horse to swine wor the department of animal husban at the Kansas State Agricultural c lege. This transfer will be of con erable interest to the hog raisers Kansas because of Professor Be splendid ability and keen interest the swine industry.

Professor Bell coached the Kans team that won the swine judging co test at the National Swine show th year and at the Western National L stock show last year. He will contin to coach the stock judging teams the Kansas State Agricultural colle

Professor Bell spent one year Ohio State University and six yea at the Texas Agricultural college be fore coming to Kansas. He was u usually successful at both institution and has thoroly established himse among Kansas breeders.

Warnings About Farm Leases

A clear and equitable lease contra is of prime importance to both tena and landlord, yet because of the dif culties involved in drawing up such contract to fit a given case, tenant and landlords alike often are conte to use some easily available print form, that may or may not be be suited to the conditions. In Farmer Bulletin 1164, "The Farm Lease Co tract," the author urges farmers make sure that their leases say i what they ought to say and mean i what they were intended to mean. T bulletin may be obtained free from t United States Department of Agric ture, Washington, D. C.

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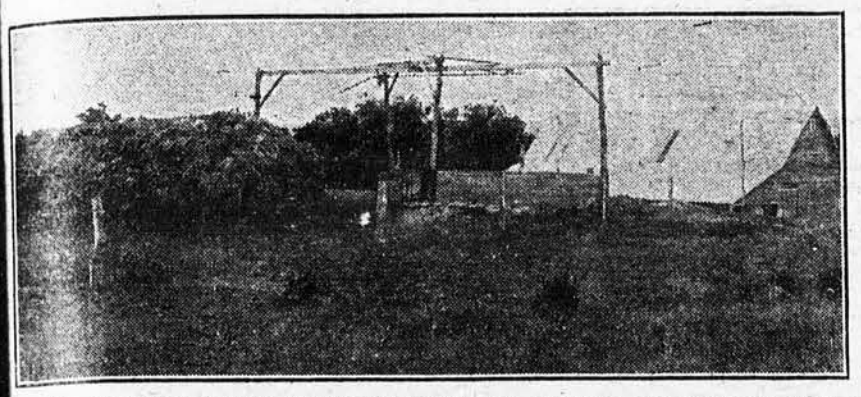
Where Faith In Livestock Won

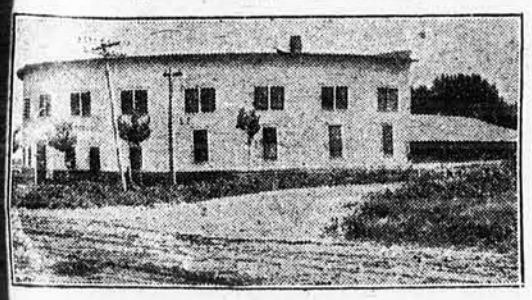
By G. C. Wheeler



Rawlins County Pit Silos on the Edge of a Bluff; These are Equipped with a Track and Carrier for Handling the Silage Efficiently.

A LIVESTOCK sales pavilion, complete in all its appointments, with an auditorium seating 1,200 to 1,500 persons, stands in Atwood, Kan., as a monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of a live bunch of Rawlins county cattle breeders. These men have faith in the cattle business as a feature of a safe and permanent system of farming for that section, and have been willing to put their money into this enterprise as an evidence of this faith. The building of this sales pavilion, which is the equal of any building of its kind in Kansas, and the holding of a two-day sale of Hereford cattle in which 152 animals brought a total of $57,000 are achievements to which the officers and charter members of the Rawlins County Hereford Breeders' association point with pride as a result of its first year's activities as an organization.

This section of the great plains area is preeminently a cattle country, altho at the time of my visit everyone was talking wheat, and wheat land on the divides was in greater demand by prospective settlers than the creek bottom land. In driving north from Goodland one crosses the Big Beaver and the Little Beaver Creeks in the valleys of which the headquarters of many cattle producers are located. A permanent water supply is always regarded by the cattleman as



This Pavilion Stands as a Monument to the Progressive Spirit of Rawlins County Breeders.

essential and in later years it has been found that alfalfa can be grown successfully in these creek bottoms of Northwest Kansas.

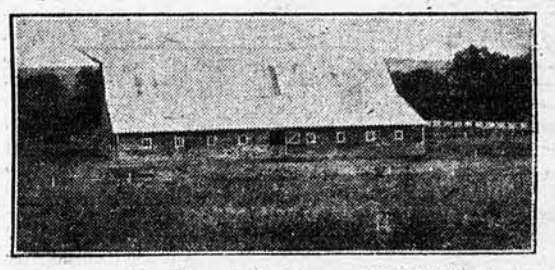
The rough lands on each side of these creek valleys usually are devoted to pasture, and on the higher and more nearly level divide land wheat, barley and feed crops are grown. Barley is being grown more extensively every year in this section and is becoming one of the important feed crops. Yields of 40 to 50 bushels an acre are not uncommon. Going east from the high divide in Southeastern Cheyenne county between the Republican Valley and the Beaver Creek valleys the country becomes more broken, the three forks of the Beaver converging and uniting at Atwood, county seat of Rawlins county. To the southeast another creek, the Sappa, with its several forks flows thru the county in a northeasterly direction into the Republican River in Nebraska. It is in this section in Rawlins county that 14 breeders of purebred Hereford cattle got together May 25, 1918, and became charter members of this husky organization which has given such good evidence of its enterprise in so short a time. Every member pays an annual fee of $5, and a secretary is paid $100. The sales manager also is allowed $100 a year for his services. It is planned to hold two association sales every year in which only carefully selected animals will be offered.

In driving thru this section a man with his eyes open to the livestock possibilities cannot help but feel that too many of the farmers do not appreciate the necessity for hinging their operations more largely around livestock production. Big wheat crops cannot be expected every year and an exclusive wheat farmer is always living in fear of a crop failure which will leave him with no resources on which to draw for the support of his family and the payment of his obligations. While the cattle business has its ups and downs, the producers of high-class breeding animals have a wide market for their surplus, and the business is far less dependent on seasonal conditions. When silos become more common over the Plains area the livestock farmer need have little fear of a poor crop year putting him out of business. An occasional man here and there is demonstrating that a reserve of feed stored in the good years makes it possible to play reasonably safe in cattle production. Unless this is done no progress can be made in developing purebred herds.

A county like Rawlins in which cattle growing is so important a factor of the agriculture ought to have silos on many of the farms. In driving from Goodland to Bird City, east to Beardsley, south into the valley of the Middle Beaver and on down the creek into Atwood and then across to Colby in Thomas county, in the whole trip of more than 120 miles I saw not more than three or four silos. Of course pit silos are more common than permanent silos above ground and these could easily be overlooked. The report of the state board of agriculture for March 1, 1920, gives Rawlins county but 18 silos. Cheyenne county is credited with 27, and Sherman and Thomas counties with 40 each. More silos will be built, however, for the breeding of purebred cattle—which is on the increase—cannot develop properly unless the animals are well fed during the wintering period, and there is no surer way of providing feed for the winter than by storing it as silage.

John Focke, president of the Rawlins County Hereford Breeders' association, was the pioneer in breeding purebred cattle in this county. He got his start by purchasing 10 or 12 Anxiety cows at the Stannard dispersion sale 10 years ago. By careful feeding and a systematic practice of correct breeding methods he has increased his herd to about 90 head of excellent animals. His farm is on the upland, and he has been compelled to buy alfalfa. He uses barley quite extensively as a grain feed. William Stolte, a charter member of this organization, got his start in purebred Herefords three years ago from Mr. Focke, as also did the Holtse Brothers. Mr. Focke's brother Herman also has been breeding registered Herefords about three years. H. J. Wicke, his brother-in-law, has been handling purebreds eight or 10 years. He has the reputation of being a good feeder and caretaker. In addition to breeding purebred cattle he grows wheat extensively. Crist Wicke also is a charter member of the organization and is one of the few farmers having silos.

Superior Stanway probably was the first real herd bull brought to this community but with the arousing interest in making it a purebred cattle breeding center good herd bulls have become common. Leebrick Brothers recently bought a cow with a bull calf by Bocaldo 8th, and are raising him as a herd bull. These men operate their farms independently but own purebred cattle in common. R. W. Taylor, who lives on the Middle Beaver, has an excellent young bull purchased at the Denver Stock Show last year. Mr. Taylor, who is secretary of the association, has been handling purebred Herefords only four years in Rawlins county but he spent 15 years in the cattle business in Wabaunsee county. Alfalfa is one of his principal crops. He has a modern barn and two pit silos. At the time of my visit I noted a big stack of bound cane which evidently had been carried over from last year. Mr. Taylor said this was reserve feed and was stacked by the silos to be used in refilling them if it was needed. H. J. Simpson, vice president of the association, came to the county four years ago, bringing one purebred cow with him and he has since bought more. He farms 400 acres. W. G. Nelson, who farms on the upland, has been in the purebreds about two years. He bought a bunch of the tops at the first association sale and immediately became a member of the association. He owns an outstanding herd bull. Nick Simminger, who started in partnership with Mr. Nelson, is now operating on his own account,

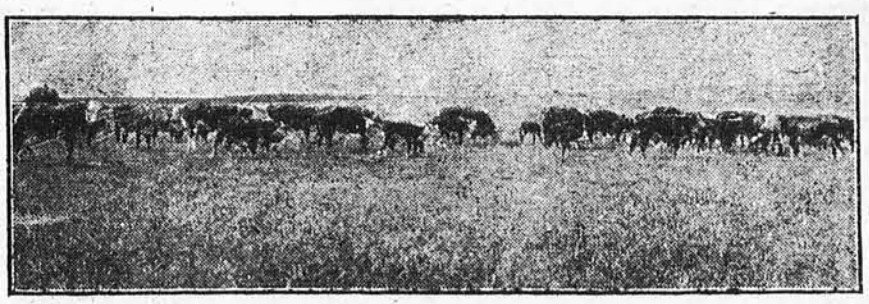


A Barn on the Livestock Farm of R. H. Taylor in Beaver Creek Valley, Rawlins County.

and has added some good breeding animals to his herd. William Giles is another beginner in purebreds. He has some bottom land and has been interested in registered Herefords two years.

The association has one member who is but a boy in high school, the son of Edward C. Lyman, one of the extensive land owners of the county. The young man is greatly interested in the breeding of purebred Herefords and hopes to eventually manage a purebred Hereford business of his own. A herd is already being built up, the animals being registered in the boy's name. He expects to attend the Kansas State Agricultural college before he settles down to the actual management of the business. Frank Turner, who handles a small herd, is adding to it by purchases from some of the good Eastern Kansas sales. His brother, J. M. Turner, also is a member of the association. H. A. Rogers, who has been elected sales manager, had his first experience with purebred cattle on his father's farm in Nebraska. After the dispersion of his father's herd eight years ago he worked with some of the leading breeders of Iowa; this experience should be of great service to him in handling the sales for the organization. He has been breeding Herefords in Rawlins county four years.

I have briefly related these facts about the charter members of this purebred cattle breeders' association to show how a spirit of cooperation such as has (Continued on Page 8.)



Some of the Cattle on John Focke's Farm; This is One of the Pioneer Purebred Hereford Herds of Rawlins County.

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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

ONE OF THE members of the United States Wheat Growers' association, A. C. Bailey, writes me the following letter:

"The price of wheat early in July was a little above the cost of production, but now the price paid the farmer is far below the cost of production. It is absurd and unfair that the producer should be obliged to sell the product at a loss when the grain trade men make a liberal profit. So does the miller and retailer of flour. The millers have reduced the price of flour $1 a barrel. But the miller took no chance suffering a loss. He helped to pound down the price of wheat more than $1 a bushel. This enables him to buy his wheat on the basis of $4.47 less a barrel, while he only makes a reduction of $1 a barrel on his flour, thus robbing the wheat grower of 86 cents a bushel or $3.47 a barrel. In other words, while the wheat grower gets more than a dollar a bushel less for his wheat than he got last July, the miller actually makes a profit of $3.47 more than he made before the wheat price was reduced. "For a long time, continues Mr. Bailey, "the wheat and meat growers have been the goats and have been ridden by speculators and grafters until the wool or hair is about worn off their backs. It is time for the producers to shake off the heartless bunch of speculators and keep them off their backs for all time." Most of the wheat and meat growers will agree I think with this statement. What the Wheat Growers' association will be able to accomplish remains to be seen. Mr. Bailey says the association is organized for a thoro campaign. Naturally the wheat growers desire to know, as they are entirely justified in asking what the National Wheat Growers' association is trying to do to better the situaton and how they propose to do it. Farmers have gone into so many organizations which did not help them any that they are naturally getting suspicious of promises. They are, however, ready to go into an organization which will really get results.

The Esch-Cummins Law

I CONFESS to an admiration for what seems to me to be a clever thing, no matter whether it suits me or not. The following resolution adopted by the Crawford county F. E. C. U. strikes me as being decidedly cleverly written and for that reason I give it space. Of course this is an attack on the Esch-Cummins law. That part of it asking that every farmer be authorized to make up his own book value of his farm, and equipments, charge up total cost of products and add 6 per cent is of course ironical and I consider quite a neat bit of sarcasm.

Now I have generally found it the best policy not to pretend to possess knowledge which I do not think I possess and I will follow that rule in the present case. I confess that I have made a decidedly superficial examination of the Esch-Cummins law, and therefore am not prepared to discuss it very intelligently. I scarcely think, however, that the statement in this resolution is justified by the law in question. I do not understand that each railroad is permitted to fix the valuation on its property. Neither do I understand it to be true that the railroads have unlimited power to fix salaries and wages. It is also fair to say, I think, that in all the various plans proposed there was contemplated a fixing of rates that would yield a reasonable per cent on the value of the property. This was certainly true of the Plumb plan which was the only other plan seriously urged.

Even if Government ownership should be adopted, the Government would undoubtedly fix rates that would insure a revenue which would pay the operating expenses of the roads and a fair interest on the cost of the roads to the Government; for I take it that even among the advocates of Government ownership there are comparatively few who favor the confiscation of the railroad properties. If the properties were not confiscated, however, the Government would have to find the money somehow to pay for them and the rates would be fixed so as to pay the interest on this money.

If railroads are financed by private capital the investors will very naturally desire some reasonable assurance that the investment is fairly safe and reasonably remunerative. I apprehend that if any of these Crawford county farmers should sell their farms and begin looking for some place to invest the proceeds, they would at least try to find out whether the investment would yield a reasonable rate of interest. They would not in all probability invest in the stock of a railroad company which never had paid any dividends and had no prospect of paying any. The only way in which a railroad can provide the money to pay its running expenses, up-keep and a reasonable dividend is thru its freight and passenger rates. And it seems to me that it should be permitted to charge rates sufficient to do that, provided always that the road is honestly and economically administered.

Now it may be that the Esch-Cummins law does not provide sufficient check on the greed of railroad operators. It certainly does provide for supervision, but it may not be sufficient in that respect. I cannot express a definite opinion because I have not examined the law with sufficient care.

However, I do not think the resolutions altogether fair and I regard them as fallacious, but I have enjoyed reading them and think you also will enjoy them. The resolutions follow:

Whereas: Our Nation is threatened with a serious shortage of food production at a time when the world generally is short, as evidenced by the recent discussions at Chicago and Topeka conferences as well as the general press of the country, and

Whereas: Various remedies to aid the farmers in increasing food products are being suggested by representative citizens including bankers, railroad officials, leading commercial men, and representative farmers; therefore we ask the next Congress at its first session to enact a law, in substance providing the same help for the farmer that was enacted by the last Congress to aid the railroad companies in providing adequate transportation. It certainly is as important that adequate food supplies be produced as it is to transport the same to the consumer.

Therefore we demand that each farmer be authorized by Congress to make up his own book value of his farm and all equipments and improvements; that he be allowed to charge as expenses a princely salary, for himself and wife, as first assistant; to employ a general manager, and such other help as he may need and pay them the necessary wages to obtain their services. That the farmers shall be allowed to manage their business as their judgment may dictate and at the end of a crop season, they shall charge up the total cost of their products to which they shall add 6 per cent on the book showing of their capital, over and above all expenses; and providing that the farmers may charge such prices for their products as will cover all expenses, plus the 6 per cent on capital. Also providing by such law that the public generally shall pay such prices to the farmers as will cover all the items of cost.

This in substance, is exactly what the present law guarantees to all railroad companies, and we submit that the same kind of law will at once stimulate food production. And we are assured by our Congressman and all candidates of all political parties this year, that they are vitally interested in the farmers' power to aid food production; and as it is expected that we farmers shall take our candidates and officials at their word, as we always do, at every election, we therefore submit the proposed legislation in all confidence that our Congress will speedily enact this law without further solicitation on our part.

We hereby direct our secretary to print and send a copy of these resolutions to the President and every Senator and Congressman at the beginning of next session.

Tax and Home Amendments

ON SEVERAL occasions I have stated some of my reasons for supporting the proposed amendments to the state constitution and more particularly the tax amendment. I have undertaken to be fair in my statements, for as I have said, I have no possible personal selfish interest in either amendment. The passage or defeat of either or both will so far as I know neither help nor hurt me in a financial way. I am for the tax amendment because I feel certain that it will permit the state to have a more equitable system of taxation and I am for the farm home amendment because I do not see how it can do any harm in any event and I can see how it may work out to the advantage of men who are industrious and ambitious to own farms of their own but who have no money with which to make even the first payment.

However, I desire to get the opinion of other persons whether they agree with me or not, and for that reason have published what I considered the strongest arguments written me by opponents of the amendments, particularly the tax amendment.

I am giving a great deal of space to an article written by R. A. Willis, of Manhattan, who was a farm owner and may be yet and who gives the following reasons for supporting these amendments:

I am going to vote for the farm home and the tax amendments. I have been a farm builder all my life. I always have obtained a title to the land first, then I started to improve the property.

I believe Kansas should take a lead in this farm home movement as the Government did in the early settlement of the states by placing a limit on the amount of land that any one can hold, and providing that the seller must live on the land and improve the same.

Think of the men now living in town with a deed for 5,000, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000 or 30,000 acres, who look upon farming as a drudgery and fit only for a blockhead. I got my start in this state by the help of a friend in 1898. I bought 110 acres in Douglas county, I was farming this place at that time. I borrowed the money at the bank to make the first payment, and gave a mortgage to the owner for the balance. This was divided into 14 annual payments including interest. I sold the crop in the fall and settled with the bank. I then built an addition to the house and a machine shed, set out an orchard and cleaned up the brush so that the land could be used for farming. I paid for this farm without missing a single payment and during the life of this contract the farm owner was absolutely safe.

If I were a farmer and owned the farm on which I worked, I would vote for the amendments to give the state the right to assist worthy persons to home ownership and to classify property for taxation. This change would place more of the burden of government on the land hog and give me a lift as a home builder to have better schools, better churches, and better roads. The farmer moves to town to educate his children and then the rural church becomes the home of the woodpecker and the roads fill up with weeds and brush.

If I were a farm tenant I would vote for both of these amendments. I can see nothing in them that would burden me as a tenant. But I can see where it would stop this system of giving half of my time to the landowner; and I can see where the owner of the land could sell me the farm if it was not for this system of double taxation.

If I were a laboring man or a woman I would vote for these amendments. Thousands of farmers are leaving the farm every year for the towns. They still hold the title to the land; if the land is worked at all it is worked by tenants who must move at the will of the man who owns the land. In this move we have lost from every farm on an average, five food producers and five consumers have been added to the city who had no houses in which to live, when there were thousands of vacant houses in the rural districts. And if I read history right the only difference now and in the beginning of the downfall of Rome is at that time they rode to town in an ox cart, while now they ride in automobiles.

If I were in the employment of the college I would vote for the farm home and the tax amendments. In the past history of this school nearly 100 per cent of the students came from the farms owned by their parents. We have been disappointed in the number that went back to the farm after graduation. The father and mother with a deed to the farm denied themselves the necessities of life in many cases in order to do this, I know. The boys and girls have taken up lighter work, the father and mother are worn out, the old home is now in the hands of a tenant. It would be asking too much of him, as the tenant to feed, clothe and educate his children after giving half of his time to a bunch of land hogs. And I think that any man who is willing to spend his life out on the farm in this mad rush to the bright lights should have some assistance that would enable him to own the land that he tills.

This move of Governor Allen's to encourage home ownership and home building should have the support of every man and woman in Kansas who believes in good government. It would scatter the population of the crowded cities where vice and crime is 98¾ per cent greater than it is in the rural district.

If I were a business man I would vote for these amendments. The United States more than lost 600,000 farmers to Canada from 1910 to 1914 because that country is giving assistance to home ownership and home building. In their place we got 2 million Mexicans who were forced to leave their home country because one man in Mexico is permitted to own a million acres of land. These Mexicans came here with no intention of owning a home. Often four families of the Mexicans will live in a two-room house that is not fit for pigs to use as a barn.

You, Mr. Merchant, have caused the farmer to believe you are paying too little and charging him too much for goods you handle. You have proved this by buying a farm every few years. You have forced the farmer to form co-operative associations. Up to this time every one of these associations has taken from the farm from one producer to six producers.

Since I know the benefits of home ownership in bringing up and educating a family, I would like to spend the balance of my days in the work of helping young men to a home. This can be done if we will change our tax laws. I believe there are 100 men and women living in Riley county that would join this home ownership crusade if the constitution of 1859 was

changed to meet present conditions. This is a worthy cause. It is to be regretted that there is an organization to defeat the same. If these amendments fail at the coming election, the industrial court of Kansas will have a chance to look into the living conditions of the tenant farmer. It also will have a chance to investigate the land hog who is causing more unrest at this time than anything in our country.

Since writing this I made a trip thru Osage and Douglas counties, my old home and I discovered that the big land owner is against these amendments in every instance. He obtained his land by wrecking small homes. In many cases after buying the small farms the buildings were wrecked and moved away. In one neighborhood, one man has torn down five homes in the last five years. As a consequence, five homes, five orchards, five gardens, five herds of stock and five flocks of chickens which helped to reduce high cost of living are now in the hands of one man. The church that I helped to build has been closed so long that no one can tell when it was last used. My old farm is owned by a man who lives 2 miles away and who had more land than he could work when he bought my place. Vacant houses are all over the country. The big landowner takes an hour every day to abuse labor for demanding better wages and he takes an hour off every day standing on the corner bragging on how he is going to hold his wheat for $3 a bushel.

Men and women of Kansas let us stop this home wrecking with the tax amendment, and start the home building with the farm amendment.

In this connection I deem it only fair to publish also the following arguments opposing the farm loan amendment:

Some advocates of the tenantry amendment draw heavily on their imagination in picturing the benefits to be derived from the adoption of this amendment, under which the promoters propose that the state buy land and resell it to tenants and make long time loans of 90 per cent of the cost price.

The maximum benefit to the tenant would be a reduction of possibly 1 per cent or less on his interest rate. To establish this fund the state could scarcely sell 5 per cent bonds at par, the expense of buying land and reselling and negotiating loans would certainly be ½ per cent, then add losses on bad loans, interest on amounts not continually invested, and you would not help the tenant in any way.

Let us eliminate the heavy toll of middle men handling what we sell. Let us correct the injustice we suffer in selling our products on a world market and buying in a restricted artificially high market. If we start out with special privileges, is not home tenantry in cities a curse? And should we not encourage blacksmiths, farm laborers and others to own homes?

Land tenantry is not an ideal condition, but J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, reports an increase of only 8 per cent in the last 10 years and 2.4 per cent in 20 years in Kansas. The state entering the market as a land buyer could stimulate prices easily enough that would more than offset any possible gain in interest rates. This is an inopportune time for the state to go into debt and also a bad time for any man to go heavily in debt for land. It has been suggested that we lend the state school fund on land but this fund is very properly invested in school bonds. The Federal Government is trying out a much safer loan project with indifferent success.

Some think we are not progressive in opposing these amendments but remember that our legislature probably kills more than 90 per cent of the bills brought before it, and these amendments were submitted to a vote to pacify those who desired a constitutional convention and did not get it. We may consistently defeat these amendments, until such time when the people are shown a definite intelligent course ahead and not merely open the way for fad legislation.

Olivet, Kan. F. B. NILES.

The Good Roads Amendment

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze also may be interested in reading another letter that I have received from a man who makes the following objection to the good roads amendment:

Please tell the people of Kansas thru the Capper Publications why Section 8 of the Kansas constitution on internal improvements was adopted. This says, "The state shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvements." This is the subject of a proposed amendment. Why was it made a part of the constitution?

I have just ordered and received a copy of the proceedings of the Wyandotte constitutional convention, but am not able to find the debates on the subject I have in mind. I often have heard it said that the Wyandotte convention was dominated largely by men from Ohio who were loyal men good and true. I find from the recent re-publication of the proceedings of that convention that it contained 14 native sons of Ohio out of a total of 52 members. Of the 14 Ohio members, seven were lawyers of note in Kansas. Then there was Solon O. Thatcher from New York who was always regarded as a great lawyer and a dominating character.

I have a strong suspicion that the building of canals and highways in New York and Ohio taught those men by bitter experience that great extravagance and high taxes were associated with expenditure of state funds on canals and highways and they wished to preserve their adopted state from such scandals as they had seen in their native states.

I feel sure that the granting of public aid by the Nation and state might prove a disappointment in Kansas, so far as economy is concerned. I know of a county that built its own hard surfaced gravel roads by day labor at $6,000 a mile, that is now paying about $13,000 a mile so as to obtain Federal aid. The Federal aid was not available unless the work was let by contract instead of by day labor. Contractors had to give bond which cost immense sums. They had to employ their own engineers and thus duplicate cost of that score.

I feel sure that in the end the Federal aid project will prove a disappointment for the people will have to pay just as much as if the work was done by day labor under direct supervision of a county engineer. The road will have to be maintained by the county after it is built which will cost yearly from $200 to $300 a mile.

The Federal aid simply stimulated the building of the project before its time. It might have been built as cheaply or more cheaply as other roads that were built by day labor. Hence, the Federal aid provision aided no one except the promoters, the bonding companies and the extra engineers and foremen.

Go to the state library and get something that will tell why the fathers of Kansas constitution stipulated against Kansas engaging in public works. Give us the facts. Let us decide for ourselves. You are the best posted man in Topeka on those matters.

Result of Coming Election

SOME TIME ago I made what might be considered a prediction concerning the result of the election, which will have taken place before there is another issue of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I have seen no reason as yet to change my guess concerning the result. I believe that Harding and Coolidge will be elected by very considerable majorities both of the electors in the Electoral College and also of the popular vote.

It is true I may find that my guess is wrong. There will be a great number of votes cast, more by several millions than ever have been cast at any previous election. I have talked to only a very small part of those voters and therefore my opinion is not made up as the result of opinions I have heard expressed.

The Congressional elections in 1918 rather plainly showed the strong drift away from the Democratic party and such special elections for Congressmen as have been held since generally tend to emphasize that drift. The Maine election was significant of the same thing. All the polls taken by straw votes show the same general tendency.

The most interesting poll is that being taken by the Literary Digest in the supposedly doubtful states of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and California. Perhaps, it is scarcely fair to designate Illinois as a doubtful state, because it is usually rather strongly Republican. In the state of New York the poll so far tabulated by the Literary Digest shows 21,144 for Harding, 4,482 for Cox, 250 for Watkins, the Prohibition candidate, 1,320 for Debs, the Socialist candidate, and 290 for Christiansen, the Farmer-Labor candidate. Four years ago the Digest took a poll in the same way. The tabulation at that time of the New York votes showed 13,954; Wilson, 7,757; Hanly, 274, and Benson, Socialist, 283.

It will be observed that while there are 7,757 more votes this year for Harding than there were for Hughes in 1916 there are 3,275 less votes for Cox than there were for Wilson in 1916. At the election in 1916, Hughes carried the state of New York by 119,812. The Digest pre-election poll that year indicated that Hughes would carry the state, as he did. The poll this year would seem to indicate that Harding will carry the state by a larger majority than Hughes received in 1916.

The Digest poll in New Jersey shows 22,640 for Harding and 4,653 for Cox. The poll in 1916 showed 15,494 for Hughes and 7,757 for Wilson. At the general election Hughes carried the state of New Jersey by 57,964. The Digest poll in Ohio this year shows 17,915 for Harding and 6,224 for Cox. In 1916 the poll showed 12,533 for Hughes and 8,627 for Wilson. In this case the pre-election poll did not accurately forecast the vote at the general election because Wilson carried the state of Ohio by a majority of 89,506. In Indiana the Digest poll shows 16,201 for Harding and 7,985 for Cox. In 1916 the poll showed 13,461 for Hughes and 7,470 for Wilson. At the election Hughes carried the state by 7,008.

In Illinois the present Digest poll shows 17,891 for Harding and 3,682 for Cox. The 1916 poll showed 13,541 for Hughes and 6,695 for Wilson. At the general election Hughes carried the state by a majority of 202,320. The California poll this year shows 16,759 for Harding and 4,770 for Cox. In 1916, the Digest pre-election poll in California showed 10,622 for Hughes and 9,224 for Wilson. At the general election Wilson carried California by 3,733. This comparison shows two things, one that a pre-election poll of this kind does not necessarily indicate what the election result will be, for the very evident reason that after all the pre-election poll only shows the preferences of comparatively few of the voters, but it is to be assumed that the Literary Digest circulates among the same class of persons now that it did in 1916 and among these persons the drift of opinion has been evidently strongly away from the Democratic party. In other words among these readers of the Digest a much greater number this year are for Harding than were for Hughes four years ago and a much less number for Cox than were for Wilson.

The important question to my mind is not how much of a majority Harding will have but how the party will use the power that will as I believe be intrusted to it. It is facing some of the most difficult problems ever faced by any political party.

An Embargo for Canadian Wheat

(*Copy of Letter to President Wilson*)

LAST FALL the Federal Government thru the United States Department of Agriculture recommended the seeding of enough wheat to produce a yield of 830 million bushels. Altho the 1920 crop falls 80 million bushels short of this recommended production and 190 million bushels short of last year's production, farmers are now being forced to accept less than the cost of production for this year's crop.

A return to pre-war price levels may be inevitable, but Government agencies seem to be accepting the theory that the return to lower price levels must be forced, and in bringing this about the very foundation of the most fundamental industry of the Nation is being threatened.

Wheat farmers of Kansas and adjoining states as a result of this policy are being forced to stand far more than their just proportion of price declines. Literally millions of bushels of wheat produced under extreme wartime high cost conditions are still in the hands of farmers, who are absolutely helpless to save themselves. Farmers see their legitimate profits slipping away as a result of the onslaught of speculators on the board of trade who have seized upon the importation of Canadian wheat as an excuse to hammer down prices in this country until the producer not only stands to sell without profit, but faces an actual loss of millions of dollars.

The producers of one of our most vital products who are least able to protect themselves against a sudden drop in prices because of the difficulty or even impossibility of quickly adjusting production costs to the new basis are being compelled to stand the first and the heaviest cut of any great industry in the general downward trend of prices. All over Kansas organized groups of farmers are voicing their protests against the conditions which have forced this unwarranted and unjustifiable loss upon them. Farmers who have a whole year's effort tied up in a wheat crop produced under extremely high cost conditions over which they had absolutely no control, feel that it is no more than just to give them reasonable protection from financial loss as a result of market conditions against which they were and are powerless to protect themselves. Many growers cannot even hold their wheat in the hope that the price may come back to a profitable basis, for local bankers are being compelled to insist that wheat growers pay off the notes they gave to provide funds for paying production expenses.

As a result of careful surveys made by farmers' organizations involving several states, wheat growers have definite figures on the cost of producing the 1920 crop, and are only asking the cost of production plus a fair profit. In view of the general belief, expressed by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, that Europe already has purchased about all of the export surplus of this country, and feeling that the heavy importation of Canadian wheat grown under conditions favoring cheaper production has an important bearing on the price slump in the United States, organized bodies of farmers are submitting resolutions asking that an embargo be placed against these importations. The following was passed by wheat growers gathered in a mass meeting at Belpre, Kan., an important shipping center in the wheat belt of the state:

We farmers are threatened with financial ruin as the outcome of the prices on this crop. We urge you to use your influence to declare an embargo at once on Canadian wheat. We are organized and determined to tie up this wheat delivery jug-tight if this former market is not restored at once. As the producer has stood by the Government during the war, we now demand that the Government stand by the producer. If results are not obtained at once, we, as a body, declare that we will not support either of the old parties at the next election.

Similar resolutions were passed at Kinsley by the Wheat Growers' Association of Edwards county, of which A. C. Bailey is president and Fred Windhorst secretary.

It is my belief that, as an emergency measure, an embargo against Canadian wheat is justifiable, and I respectfully urge your careful consideration of the placing of such an embargo and of such other measures as may be necessary to bring about a recognition of the fundamental fact that every industry must share with agriculture its just proportion of the burdens of the readjustment period, or else production will cease until such sharing is forced, resulting in a generally deplorable situation which it still is possible to avert.

Arthur Capper.

RENO COUNTY is the latest to report an outbreak of hog cholera. As soon as it was reported that the disease had appeared there Sam J. Smith, county agent, sent out a warning to farmers, notifying them of the outbreak, and giving them a list of precautions to be used in preventing its spread. All lots and pens, Mr. Smith says, should be located away from streams and highways, and all wagons and teams should be kept out of the lots, as these spread disease. Mr. Smith says all dogs in a neighborhood where hog cholera is should be confined, as they spread the disease. All dead animals, according to Mr. Smith, should be burned to ashes or covered with quicklime and buried under at least 4 feet of dirt. He is advising that all farmers vaccinate as soon as possible after cholera is found in the neighborhood. The hogs should be kept on a light diet with plenty of water until all danger is past.

Wilson County Has Calf Club

A Shorthorn calf club has been started in Wilson county. Twelve Shorthorn heifers have been bought for the 12 boys who are members of the club. R. W. Kiser, extension specialist in animal husbandry, of Kansas State Agricultural college, judged the calves, placing them in order of their value. After they were placed the boys drew numbers to decide who should have first choice. The agricultural class of the Fredonia high school was present to see the heifers placed. The banks of Wilson county are lending the boys the money to buy the calves, taking their notes at a low rate of interest. The boys who are members of the club are, Leroy Watson, Harry Watson, Harry Hyde, George Hyde, Irving Hyde, Victor Elliott, and Byron Sherbenan, of Altoona; Carl Rebenstarff, of Buffalo; Cecil Pryer, Earl Cantrall, and Winton Anderson, of Fredonia, and Lawrence Bierman, of Neodesha.

Irrigation Day for Pratt Farmers

October 26 will be irrigation day in Pratt county, according to V. S. Crippen, county agent. H. B. Walker, irrigation specialist of Kansas State Agricultural college, will be in the county that day to make an investigation of the plants on the farms of Will Sellon and B. F. Sellon, and estimate the cost of enlarging them. A meeting will be held at the Will Sellon farm at which the subject of irrigation will be discussed for the benefit of farmers who are interested. The Sellon farms have a centrifugal pump with which they irrigate 10 acres of land. This summer they raised an unusually profitable tomato crop, and it is their intention to enlarge the plant with the view of increasing their acreage.

Tuberculosis in Poultry Flocks

O. T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent, reports that he has found a number of flocks of poultry infected with tuberculosis. This disease in poultry, Mr. Bonnett says, is dangerous to persons and farm animals on the farms where it prevails. He says no form of treatment will cure the disease, and advises all owners to kill fowls infected with the disease. Tuberculosis in poultry can be determined, he says, by an interdermal injection in the wattles or comb. A reaction to the test will show a swelling in the parts in which the injection is made. Mr. Bonnett is asking all farmers who think their flocks may have the disease to call upon him to make a test.

Poland China Pig Club

A Poland China pig club has been formed in Comanche county by E. L. Garrett, county agent, and the Comanche County Poland China association. At a meeting held recently in Wilmore, each member of the Poland China association agreed to put up a good gilt to be let out to members of the club. The men giving sows are to be reimbursed by receiving two gilts 8 months old. The boys who have joined the club received their gilts at Wilmore, October 16. Every boy joining the club agrees to fit his sow and litter of pigs and show them at the county fair next fall. A movement has been started to offer prizes of $25 for first place, $20 for second, $15 for third, $10 for fourth, $10 for fifth, $5 for sixth, and $5 for seventh. Several boys have applied for Duroc Jersey gilts. These will be provided, Mr. Garrett has announced.

State Farm Bureau Items

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

War Declared on Prairie Dogs

A new war has been started. The Hodgeman County Farm Bureau has declared war on the prairie dogs of the county, and its forces, with Theodore F. Yost, county agent, in command, will make an attack on the towns of the enemy with poisoned oats. The tactics of the campaign already have been outlined, and in the near future early morning advance will be made on the strongholds of the enemy, and it is expected that by evening of the first day most of the enemies will have been annihilated.

Barton Farmers Replant Wheat

Ward R. Miles, county agent in Barton county, reports that many farmers near Albert, in that county, are replanting their wheat. The first sowing was destroyed by grasshoppers. The farmers have been successful at other times in controlling the hoppers and saving crops which had a good start before the hopper attack, but it was a different matter with the wheat. It was small and it took the hoppers only a day or so to ruin a field.

Farm Bureau for Rawlins

A new office is being fitted up for the Rawlins County Farm Bureau. The location will be in the Farmers' National Bank building. The county commissioners have given county agent Edwin I. Maris an office in their room at the court house until the new office is finished.

Community Fairs Prove Successful

The Atchison County Farm Bureau, Kansas State Agricultural college, the United States Department of Agriculture and the schools of Atchison county have co-operated this year in conducting nine community fairs in the county. Last year five community fairs were held. They were so successful in promoting community spirit that other communities have put on such fairs. The purpose of the fairs, according to the persons who are conducting them is to create a real appreciation of the value of agricultural education, to broaden the term "education" and to extend the activities of the public schools. The school children and the parents compete in separate classes. School districts compete for prizes on school exhibits, agricultural products, livestock and poultry. The communities which are putting on such fairs this year are: Huron, Farmington, Lancaster, Muscotah, Kennekuk, Potter, Good Intent, Cummings and White City.

Hog Prospects Will Improve

Kyle D. Thompson, county agent in Rooks county, is urging the farmers there to get into the hog business. He states that from all appearances farmers during the next year are going to make good money on hogs. "Records in the hog business, covering the last 50 years," says Mr. Thompson in the monthly bulletin issued to Farm Bureau members, "show that every period of depression has been followed by a period of great prosperity. The reason is not far to seek. When prices slump, and profits go glimmering, thousands of farmers get disgusted and quit. The inevitable result is a shortage and rising prices. During the past 18 months the hog business from the feeder's viewpoint has been anything but satisfactory. As a result thousands of farmers have sold every hog they had. Every student of the business knows that the best time to get into the business is when others are getting out; that the time to stick is when the other fellow is slipping. There is a widespread shortage of hogs, and the biggest crop of corn in years. The hog business is bound to come back with a rush, and right now is the time to get in."

Nemaha Poultry Demonstrations

Fifty-six poultry culling demonstrations were held in Nemaha county this fall. The total attendance was 570, and the number of birds handled was 7,003. Of this number, 2,180 were culled out as unprofitable. It is estimated that the birds culled out would have eaten 2,400 bushels of grain, worth $2,000 during the coming year. These were only the fowls culled under the direction of E. L. McIntosh, county agent, and Miss F. V. Jessup, home demonstration agent. It is estimated that persons who saw the demonstrations culled three times as many birds in their own flocks.

Selecting Seed for Crops

W. A. Boys, county agent in Sumner county is urging all farmers to select their seed for field crops, especially for sorghum this fall. This, he says, is the only way to get seed that is pure and early enough to mature fore frost. "A field of sorghum is true to type," says Mr. Boys, rare in Sumner county. This mixt comes largely thru threshing the after threshing other grain in the machine. It would not require m than one or two hours to select enou kafir heads to plant the acreage average farmer would desire. This the only way to get pure seed of strain early enough to mature bef frost. In threshing kafir from field as is ordinarily done the e and late strains are mixed. This a tendency to develop a late str Threshing the entire crop with a chine also tends to spread smut. high as 50 per cent of some fields year are smut. Selection in the fie enables the farmer to avoid gett smutty seed."

To Increase Egg Production

Miss Ethel McDonald, Meade co home demonstration agent, is urg the women of her county to take me ures to insure a good winter egg p duction. The main thing, she says, a warm hen house and feed that produce eggs. She is advocating use of methods outlined by N. L. H ris, poultry specialist of Kansas S Agricultural college, who has b giving culling demonstrations in county. These include preparation the poultry house to keep it warm winter by setting poles 16 or 20 inch from the sides of the building, stre ing chicken wire upon these, and f ing in between the wire and the s of the building with straw or She is also telling poultry raisers t hens in winter should have, in addi to grain, sour milk, beef scraps, rabbits, or tankage thruout the wi Miss McDonald says there are a l number of good flocks of chickens many good turkeys in the county.

McPherson Farm Bureau News

The first issue of the McPher County Farm Bureau News was iss October 1 by V. M. Emmert, co agent. Heretofore the county a and Miss Maude M. Coe, home dem stration agent have issued a four-p monthly news letter. This will superseded by the new publication. first issue asks the farmers of county to write their experiences farming for publication in future sues. A sale and exchange departm will be maintained in the paper, all the farmers are urged to send notice of anything they have for s and make their wants known w they wish to buy.

New Way of Killing Grasshoppers

Edwin I. Maris, county agent Rawlins county, has been experim ing with fungous diseases as a me of controlling grasshoppers. He tained a culture of three different terial infections and sprayed on v tation where the grasshoppers w numerous. Two of the grasshoper cases are from Southern Europe are known as souche cham and sou sidi, and the other is known as ponccei, and is from Yucatan, where is said to control grasshopper breaks.

Souche cham was sprayed on flowers on the farm of W. G. Coo of Beardsley, and killed a large nu ber of grasshoppers. Souche sidi w sprayed on Russian thistles on farm of E. P. Dominy of Ludell. was not very successful, and very f grasshoppers that had died from effects of it could be found. The ponccei was sprayed on alfalfa on farm of George McDougal of Atwo and proved the most effective of three diseases. Not only did the gra hoppers die in the locality where was spread, but they carried the fection to other grasshoppers as t migrated. A considerable area strewn with dead grasshoppers. disease was effective enough to s the seed crop on the piece of alfa where the culture was spread. "T is only the observations of a sin year," says Mr. Maris, "and I wo not give out the results as conclus evidence of what can be done ev year. However, the results are sa factory enough that I am going make a thoro test next year, as I lieve this is a step in the right di tion in grasshopper control." Prog sive farmers everywhere in Kansas doubt will be glad to try out these remedies next year.

School Judging Contest

JUDGING contests for school children, in which 13 rural schools and three high schools took part, were conducted recently at the Jackson county fair. The contest was under the supervision of E. H. Leker, county agent. The accompanying picture shows the boys and girls who took part in the contest, together with the animals they judged. The students were given 75 points on placing the cattle, and 25 points on their reasons for so placing them. The prizes for winning teams in the high school event were $30 for first, $25 for second, and $20 for third. In the rural school contest five prizes were offered: $30 for first, $25 for second, $20 for third, $15 for fourth, and $10 for fifth. In addition, prizes of from $1 to $5 were given for the 10 individuals ranking highest in individual work in each of the two contests. In the high school contest the Soldier high school team was first, Netawaka second, and Mayetta, third. Rural school winners were: First, Woodworth school; second, Circleville grade school; third, Wigwam school; fourth, Denison grade school; fifth, Banner school. These contests are popular.

Boys and Girls Who Took Part in the School Livestock Judging Contest Held Recently in Connection With the Jackson County Fair.

HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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

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

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

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

Snatching her hand away and bursting into tears Madeleine ran widly down the road and left Hilary who stared after her in dismay. Almost at the same moment he heard the shouts of workmen and looking in the direction of the river he saw that the log boom had been rent in twain and the great burden of logs went rushing unimpeded down the cataract. The river had burst its chains and had spued its burden into the Gulf, and the timber was lost. However, Hilary is undismayed and resolves to make a record cutting and keep things going. Later his resolutions are put to the test when in one of the new camps up the river he is told that his men are going on a strike. Scarcely had he recovered from this shock when Lafe came to the camp to announce that the mill hands also were going on a strike unless they were offered the same wages as Leblanc and Brousseau had promised them. Altho advised by Lafe to meet these demands Hilary stubbornly refused to compromise with the men. He also learns that Louis Duval is opening up a dram shop in St. Boniface and decides to return to the mill immediately and close up Duval's place. Scarcely had he started when he met Madeleine who warned him not to go to St. Boniface that night. However, he disregards the warning and goes anyhow.

The shades of Baptiste's cabin at St. Boniface's were drawn down closely, but Hilary could see thru the open door that the place was packed with men from side to side. Forcing his way into the throng he saw Louis Duval uncorking a bottle of gin. Hilary seized the bottle and dashed it to the floor, and grasped Louis by the shoulders who broke away from him and ran into a stable near Baptiste's cabin. Hilary followed in close pursuit. The stable was dimly lit by two oil lamps. Inside were Simeon Duval, Leblanc and Black Pierre. Immediately it dawned upon Hilary that he had run into a trap and would have to fight all of these men. Hilary quickly knocked down Simeon Duval and then tried to catch Louis who started off on a run. Before he could overtake Louis, Leblanc and Black Pierre sprang upon Hilary. A desperate fight followed but Hilary succeeded in overpowering both of them. At this moment he saw Louis Duval getting ready to strike at him with a dangerous knife. Before he had time to strike Hilary struck Louis a heavy blow on the head with the butt of a revolver. "That's what I promised you!" Hilary shouted as Louis drenched with blood ran toward the open door of the stable.

HE LITTLE man, instantly drenched with blood from the jagged scalp wound, staggered, let the knife fall, screamed, fled, stumbling from side to with hands upraised above head, toward the door. Louis had enough; he had been meant to be bait of the trap, and now he had caught in it. Blinded by the blood poured over his face, he blundered one of the window embrasures, and upraised hands brought down the which fell crashing upon the den floor, and fortunately went out. ill screaming, Louis found the door tried to push back the bolt. But re he could do so Hilary was on spot. He pushed it back himself, taking Louis by the shoulders, he ed him with all his strength into iste's shanty.

e room was empty. The word had ently been passed about that it d be advisable for one to make self scarce in view of what was on in the stable. But a group en were gathered about the door e entrance, peering in; and the en apparition of Louis, covered blood, and Hilary behind him d too strong for their discretion. came running forward, yelling. lary could have broken thru them gained the safety of his rooms, a distance away. Even the hazard ch a course was less than what he faced in the stable. But the idea occurred to him. He was fightmad; he had come to St. Boniface ght, and he meant to fight his el out. He turned.

heard Leblanc and Pierre run- across the stable floor. All his lations, which were subconscious, made in fractional seconds that . So, now, he calculated that the would reach the door a half-sec- before the men in the shanty. They d emerge confident, imagining him in flight. He waited. Louis's ering flight, which took him into midst of the lumbermen, stopped in their attack, just as Hilary calculated it would; at the same nt Leblanc's head and shoulders e visible around the door. Hilary, ng for that, jabbed upward vi- y with his right. Leblanc howled fell backward, knocking Pierre off balance in turn; and before they recovered from the surprise Hil- and stepped back into the stable bolted the door behind him.

saw their wonder and the dawn- ear in Leblanc's face, covered with , and Pierre's infuriated scowl; hey came on at him again, craftily crouching, their knives drawn for the stab. A revolver, even when d, is of little use against a knife, ed by an expert at close quarters. men were attacking from oppo- sides, too. They were watching movement that Hilary made. He ated that they would spring after ef delay. He hazarded a second, stooping, picked up a fragment of harness which had fallen to the beside one of the horse-boxes. He led toward Leblanc, who twisted body to meet him; and then, as e rushed in from behind, wheeled and brought down the harness upon his head.

erre reeled, and once again Hilary ed and caught him under the chin. this time he was not quick enough epeat his former manoeuvre. Le- e struck at him from behind. The rd thrust would have penetrated heart had it struck where Leblanc nded; but, by a miracle of luck, it ed between Hilary's arm and his only just grazing a rib. The t of the blade caught in the lining he coat, and, before Leblanc could draw his arm Hilary pressed his left arm against his body, catch- Leblanc's hand there and imprison- it.

plete Darkness

his movement swung him around, ing him to release Pierre, and the ing bovine rush which the out- made threw them both against the rasure of the second window, on opposite side of the door. Men e yelling outside, and a furious mering was being maintained, but e of the fighters was conscious er of the shouts or of the blows. As ary and Leblanc fell against the low shelf the rotted wood broke in- d. The second lamp tottered and crashed down beside them, going as the first one had done, and leaving the stable in complete darkness. With a swift movement Hilary managed to draw Leblanc's arm further thru his. With the pressure of his combined biceps and triceps he could hold it there indefinitely, if he had only Leblanc to contend with. But he could not use his right hand to force Leblanc's open and take the knife, which the jobber was making frantic efforts to use. He needed his right hand for Pierre; and Leblanc had managed to twist the knife so its edge was against Hilary's side, and with the sinews of his fingers he was scraping it backward and forward, ripping open the coat lining and inflicting a succession of scratches and little punctures under the heart.

Hilary backed suddenly, jarring Leblanc's spine against the edge of the window shelf. Leblanc groaned and made a frantic effort to twist himself free, hacking at Hilary's shins and shouting to Pierre to finish the job. Pierre's forward rush had flung him between the two. Hilary felt him groping in the darkness, trying to gauge the position in which he was leaning; Pierre was evidently puzzled by the position of the two, and by the termination of Leblanc's shoulder against Hilary's. Hilary sensed that Pierre had finally satisfied himself and had raised his right arm to strike. He flung away the revolver, which he still held, reached up, and seized the hand as it was about to descend.

Thus holding the right wrist of each of his assailants, he plunged forward, bringing them to the floor. He let go suddenly and sprang to his feet. Pierre's knife grazed his sole; as Leblanc tried to rise Hilary caught him beneath the chin with the other foot. Leblanc groaned and his head went back on the floor.

That left only Pierre in action. Hilary withdrew a step or two. He heard the outlaw breathing heavily as he crouched in the darkness. For the first time he began to be aware of the knocking at the door. It sounded now as if a crowbar were being applied. The yells of the lumbermen came to his ears; but the absurdity of his position did not dawn on him, nor the fact that, when he had settled with Pierre he would have to reckon with the mob outside. He meant to deal with Pierre as he had dealt with the others. But in the darkness he could guide himself only by Pierre's breathing, which sounded now on one side of him and now on the other. Further away Leblanc was moaning.

Out of the darkness Pierre leaped forward. The knife blow flashed past Hilary, who got Pierre by the arms. They began to wrestle as they had done that day in the woods. Here Pierre was Hilary's superior; his physical strength was greater, tho he had no force in his blows; and, tho Hilary had beaten him that day at the camp, it was by a stratagem which could not be repeated successfully. Gradually the strength of Pierre's arms began to tell. The two panted, straining together, but Pierre was winning. The knife arm was surely slipping out of Hilary's clutch. It reached upward. But at the moment when it was evading him Hilary dropped Pierre's left hand and struck the outlaw between the eyes. As he did so he heard the breathing on the other side of him.

Pierre staggered, and in a flash Hilary had both his hands upon Pierre's right wrist, kneading the veins and sinews till the fist opened. The knife clattered upon the floor. Hilary stooped and seized it.

That was the precise instant when the knife that had been dropped by Louis Duval, wielded by Simeon and thrust upward, found its home beneath Hilary's shoulder.

Hilary, who was still bending forward, stumbled and pitched upon the floor, and lay there.

They Worked and Worked Hard for the Lumberman Does Not Put His Grudge Into His Labor Despite Any Personal Feelings He May Have.

Unexpected Allies

Lafe Connell, at Monsieur Tremblay's hotel, stretched out his legs upon a chair and puffed viciously at his pipe, while Monsieur Tremblay leaned against the wall and listened to his guest's semi-soliloquy.

"Yep, Tremblay, I'm thru now," Lafe was saying. "I'm thru for good, and I'm going to wait here till the boat comes to-morrow, and then beat it for Shoeburyport. Lord, I'll be glad to see Clarice—my wife—and the kids again.

"I've put up a good fight, Tremblay. I've stood for things which no mortal man ought to be made to stand for. I've seen it keep raining for six weeks at a time without having sense to stop, and I didn't say nothing. I've seen Father Lucy blessing the cabbages to make 'em grow, and I kept my tongue flat in my head, tho maybe it's soured me a little. And I don't want to rub it in any more about this here verandah of yours, Tremblay.

"I've stood for all I'm going to. I've dropped eight thousand dollars in this fool game, and Clarice and me will have to start buying our home again when I get back to Shoeburyport, and maybe I won't hear nothing about it, neither. But when it's a case of throwing away a few thousand dollars' worth of lumber, just because you look upon a strike as a personal offense, and me losing my home, I've finished. I've come to the end. The end—finish—no more. You understand me, Tremblay.

"So that's about all. I take the boat to-morrow, back to God's land, where it rains or shines, without thinking it can't change till the next presidential election, and where the cabbages grows natural, and the verandahs match the houses. And if you hear that Mounsiour Askew's head's been cracked open because he thought he was hatchet secretary of the Ladies' Temperance Union, don't you blame me for it, because I've warned him to keep out of trouble till I'm tired. Tired—all in—no more, Tremblay, comprenny?

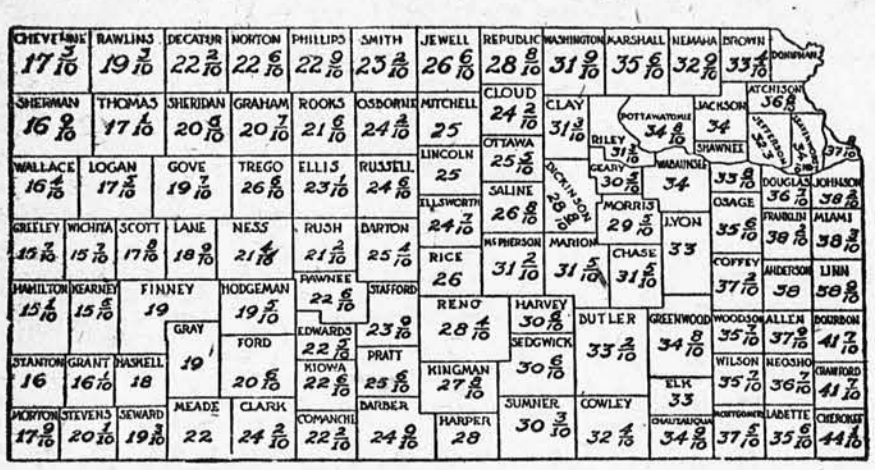
"I'm going to leave him to his fate," continued Lafe, trying to draw a few more mouthfuls of tobacco smoke from his burned-out plug. "It's his fault. I ain't no Carrie Nation. That ain't my job. He'll get his head busted, and he deserves to get it busted."

He shook his pipe out angrily.

"I guess I shouldn't have told him about Louis Duval," he said, "but I was so piping mad I just wanted him to run up against trouble. Maybe I shouldn't have said that. But let him go. It'll be a lesson to him. I wouldn't

(Continued on Page 12.)

Answers to Farm Questions



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

Destroying Hedge Fence

A reader asks how to destroy a hedge fence which he chopped down last fall. Some of the stumps are 6 inches in diameter and many sprouts have sprung up. Albert Dickens of the Kansas State Agricultural college answers this in the following way:

"Pulling or grubbing out the stumps is about the only way to destroy hedge satisfactorily. In many cases brush has been piled over the hedge row and straw added and fire has been used to kill the sprouts. Probably the most effective time for burning is during July or the first part of August but burning usually has resulted in a growth of sprouts coming further out in the field. The roots of the hedge have so much vitality and vigor that it is usually impossible to kill them in any other way than by pulling them out."

Water In Filling Silos

In filling silos with dry fodder, what is the best method to get enough water into the silage? H. A. W.
Butler County.

Properly made silage contains from 75 to 80 per cent water. Fodder in the shock seldom contains more than 25 per cent water. To make this material wet enough when it is put into the silo, it is necessary to run in practically as many pounds of water as dry fodder. This cannot be done without having a pump with sufficient power to put water to the top of the silo with considerable pressure. The stream can be turned into the goose-neck of the blower altho it is seldom one can get in enough water in this way. Additional water as a rule must be sprayed upon the silage as the silo is being filled. It is important that every particle of the material be made uniformly wet. The desired result cannot be accomplished by waiting until the silo is full and then running a stream of water in the top. The water must be introduced as the silo is being filled.

G. C. W.

Wearing Army Clothes

If a man has an army overcoat can he wear it without removing the regulation army buttons? I have been told that it is against the law for a civilian to wear army clothes. If so, why do so many stores sell them? V. G. M.
Lincoln County.

The foregoing is a fair sample of many questions being asked about wearing army clothes. In order that our readers who have been soldiers may have authoritative information on this point we have asked John G. Bradley, one of our staff who served as a captain in the American expeditionary force to answer the above question. He says: "Section 125 of the National Defense Act, June 1916 states positively and in plain language that it shall be unlawful for any man not an officer or enlisted man to wear the uniform of the United States Army. This prohibition extends also to wearing any distinctive part of a uniform, any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform. National Guards and other military bodies as prescribed by the War Department are entitled to wear the uniform according to modified regulations. Provision is also made in reference to boy scouts and a few other military or semi-military societies, cadet corps, etc.

"A civilian, therefore, is violating a federal law when he wears the duly prescribed uniform or any distinctive part of the uniform provided, however, that this prohibition shall not be made to include civilians who have been officers during the war who may wear the uniform of their rank on occasions of ceremony nor shall it include civilians who were enlisted men and who are now members of a military society and who may wish to wear the uniform of their grade on occasions of ceremony.

"Custom, which sometimes speaks louder than law, has decreed that the wearing of an army hat (minus the cord), shoes, breeches, shirt, puttees shall not be frowned on with the same degree of disapproval as the wearing of the blouse, overcoat and insignia. The intent of the law is to prevent fraud and misrepresentation. I have known of cases, however, of civilians being arrested and the army shirts which they were wearing being confiscated.

"The removing of the buttons from an overcoat might meet the technical requirements of the law. Removing of the buttons and dyeing the coat should be sufficient.

"Of course it all depends largely on local sentiment and how strict the authorities care to be. It is always best, however, not to wear the uniform. Every one should uphold its dignity and all it stands for. A desecration of the uniform in any way is an insult to our national honor and our national reputation. Personally I resent any thing that will make the uniform of an American soldier appear cheap or common. Next to an insult to our flag I deplore an insult to the uniform.

"A discharged soldier has three months during which the law does not apply. He wears red chevrons on his sleeve. The stores sell army clothes and goods because any former soldier may on occasions of ceremony wear the uniform."

Fertilizer Analysis

Where can I get fertilizer analyzed and what will it cost? D. P. D.
Johnson County.

Under the Kansas laws fertilizer inspection and control comes under the Kansas Experiment station. The law requires that a circular be published every year in which appear the names of all registered brands of fertilizer sold in the state with an analysis of the fertilizer. C. O. Swanson of the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan who has charge of the fertilizer control work states that the fertilizer inspectors endeavor to take at least one sample of every brand being sold in the state. The circular which is published annually will be sent free on request to the Kansas Experiment station. If the name of some particular brand does not appear in this circular write to Professor Swanson who may be able to supply the desired analysis from the records in the office.

G. C. W.

Treating Chickens for Gapes

What causes gapes in chickens and what is the remedy? I have lost a number of my young chickens from this trouble.
Ford County. G. R. B.

The disease known as gapes in chickens is caused by a small round worm of a reddish brown color. These worms are found in the wind pipe or trachea of the chicken. They suck the blood and cause irritation and inflammation. It is said, on good authority that as many as 40 of these worms have been found in a single chicken. They are not necessarily fatal to strong and vigorous chickens but the weaker ones usually succumb. This gape worm passes part of its life cycle as a parasite in the ordinary earthworm or angleworm. When chickens become infected with these gape worms the most satisfactory treatment is to remove the chickens to new quarters.

It is sometimes possible to dislodge the worms by introducing a loop of horse hair into the trachea, twisting it around slowly and then withdrawing the loop. The dislodged worms will be coughed up by the chicken. Some recommend inserting a feather moistened with turpentine. Another remedy is to put the infected chickens in a barrel or a comparatively tight box and dusting in air-slaked lime. The chickens will then breathe the air laden with lime and this is supposed to dislodge the worms. It is rather harsh treatment for the weaker chickens.

Preventive methods are much better than the remedies suggested. Remove the chickens to clean dry quarters and try to keep them in as healthy and vigorous condition as possible.

G. C. W.

Bear Raids on Grain

THE BEAR raid on wheat and other grains on the Chicago board of trade is a timely illustration of the helplessness of the producer, due to the fact that he produces but does not market. It is in marketing that the farmer is weak. He is not a merchant, but a manufacturer. He tills the soil and produces food. Then his job is done. As for marketing his product, he merely asks the dealer what price he is paying, and takes the price. He has no central marketing organization, except in those instances of fruit growers in the West and in a few similar cases of localized organization for marketing.

Bear raids are nothing new and they are most likely to occur early in the season when the producer must unload. They benefit nobody but the gambler. The consumer is not benefited, because in the long run the price comes back and the consumer pays a high figure. The producer is deprived of a profit once for all. When the price comes up he has nothing to sell, and the product is in the hands of the speculative buyer.

If Congress can regulate grain exchanges to stop sheer gambling in futures it probably will help the farmer. We know what the defense of gambling in futures is. The board of trade operator claims that future trading furnishes a quick market when the crop comes on. It minimizes fluctuations thru the season. It supplies purchasers for the future, and otherwise there would be purchasers only for the present and the crop could not move off, or would move gradually and regularly thru the year. The average wheat grower probably will answer to this that he is willing to take his chances on that sort of legitimate market. He may have to hold his grain for months, but he can borrow from the bank and hold it.

But bear raids on the farmer's grain also enforce the need for farmers to organize for marketing their crops. Co-operative marketing is the solution of this problem, and there are co-operative societies that are very successful, avoiding costly mistakes since experience has pointed these out. It is an old story that the farmer is the only man in industry who has nothing whatever to say about the price at which he shall sell. The only way to correct that defect of organization is to organize for marketing.

Farmers are awake to the importance of marketing organization, but they find that there are legal difficulties in the way of co-operative marketing, and when they go before Congress to have this cleared up, they find the grain speculators and the other speculators and organized middlemen there ahead of them, lobbying against collective bargaining by farmers. One of the vital measures now before Congress is the Capper-Hersman collective bargaining bill, removing the legal obstacles to farm co-operation to market crops. All farm organizations in the United States, however they may differ on some other matters, agree in support of the Capper-Hersman bill. Unless this bill or something substantially the same is passed, the farmer will remain the helpless victim of speculation and gambling and excessive and extortionate middle charges in marketing of food products.

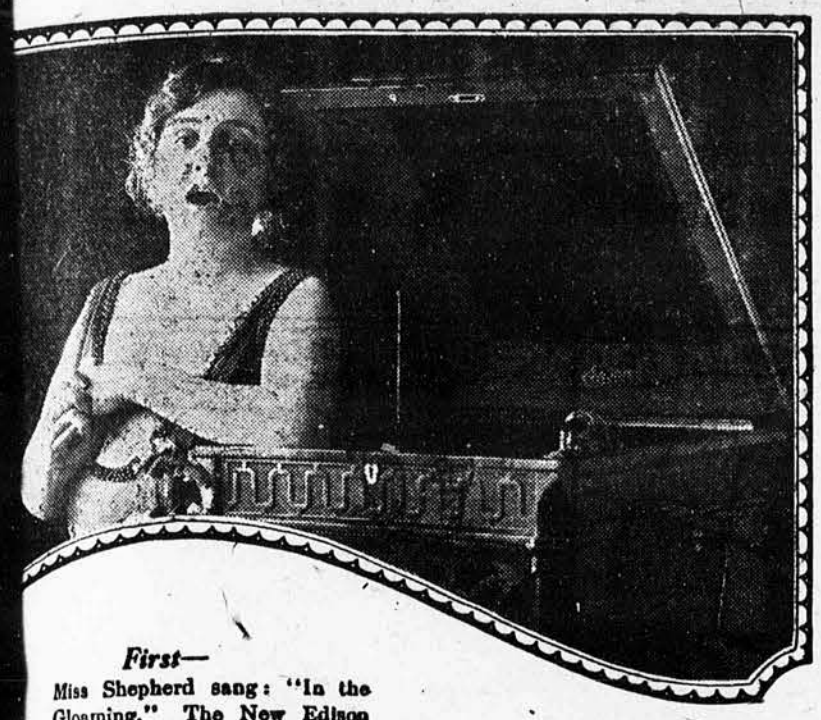
Where Faith in Livestock W

(Continued from Page 3.)

been developed in this comm makes possible real progress in w ing the influence of better bree methods. Working together these have been able to accomplish which would have been impossible each gone his way. The buildi the sales pavilion at Atwood is haps the most outstanding ach ment thus far. A company capit at $10,000 was first formed. Here breeders of the county subscribed half of this stock, no member of association taking less than a share. Business men of Atwood, L and other towns of the county p the remainder of the original c The capitalization has been incre to $20,000 since the project started.

The central feature of this live sales pavilion is the semicircular ditorium, which is to have opera and will accommodate 1,500 pe when filled to its capacity. Altho seats were not in at the time, the calaureate sermon and the comm ment exercises of the county school were held in this auditor last June, it being the only suit auditorium of sufficient size for purpose. A raised platform enough to be used as a stage for events and also suitable as an tioneer's block occupies the cente the semicircle. Around this is an space floored with cement and nected by large doors with the where the cattle are tied when are held. The auditorium is lighte current from the city electric plant and is heated by a furn Under the seats on a level with ground there are some small rooms, and stalls for 16 cattle. barn adjoining, which is built as extension, has stalls for 66 cattle is floored with cement and has ing floors and convenient tanks watering stock. To meet the expe and help carry the overhead a sche of fees has been worked out for use of the pavilion in making live sales. A ring fee of $1.50 is cha for every animal sold, and 35 cen day is collected as stall rent.

While a Hereford breeding ass tion has made this building poss it is serving the interests of pure stock without reference to breed. second sale was one made by a S horn breeder of Nebraska in w $15,000 worth of purebred Shortho passed thru the ring. Breeders of catur county, east of Rawlins, organized a Hereford Breeders' ciation, as has Cheyenne county to west. These organizations plan to sales and expect to use the At pavilion. These organized group breeders have important parts to form in helping to develop a perma type of agriculture for this sec This sales pavilion at Atwood well become a community center b ing, and it will serve constantly a agency for spreading the gospel of ter livestock and in bringing abo realization of the importance and nitude of the purebred livestock ness.



First—
Miss Shepherd sang: "In the Gloaming." The New Edison stood on the stage by her side.

Then—
She suddenly stopped singing. The New Edison took up her song, and continued it alone.

185 Times-No difference!

This test was made by Miss Betsy Lane Shepherd in 185 cities and towns of the United States and Canada. The 185 audiences aggregated more than a hundred thousand people. Each audience found itself absolutely unable to tell when Miss Shepherd was singing—and when the New Edison was RE-CREATING her voice—except by watching her lips.

This is a most phenomenal achievement. Merely one such comparison makes an extremely difficult test for a phonograph. Indeed, it is so difficult that no other phonograph or talking machine manufacturer dares to make this comparison.

Mr. Edison subjected the New Edison to more than 4000 such tests, with over 50 different artists, before more than four million people, because he wanted to prove that perfect Realism was an everyday performance with the New Edison.

What does this mean to you?

est the power of this wonderful Realism on yourself!

HAT is your musical hobby? What kind of vocal or instrumental "gets" you most quickly?

t a sweet voiced soprano?—a soul stir-iolin?—a jazzy orchestra?—or what?

ou'll tell your Edison dealer, he'll give a wonderfully fascinating test—the onal Favorites" Realism Test. It will ou something you've long wanted to —whether the New Edison brings you particular beauties and makes you ll those fine emotions which you ex-nce in listening to your favorite living s.

IS test is really a test of the power f the New Edison's Realism. Do you what Realism is—what it does?

most interesting demonstration of what New Edison's Realism can do, took place allas, Texas, on April 26th, 1920, where Shepherd gave her 185th test.

iss Shepherd, who is a famous concert ano, stood beside the New Edison and ed to sing:

"In the gloaming, oh! my darling—"

ith a soft, rounded loveliness, the be-l melody filled the auditorium. Pulsing gh its theme was the soul of a great t. Its message, warm with under-ding, old yet ever new, reached the ts of the hushed listeners and their imaginations back to ished memories.

was the magic of music!

ddenly Miss Shepherd's lips went absolutely still. But her lovely voice went smoothly on—

"—it was best to leave you thus—"

The audience was puzzled. Then it awoke. Miss Shepherd's voice was now coming from the New Edison—and no one had been able to tell the difference between the living voice and the RE-CREATED voice.

The power that enabled the New Edison completely to baffle this audience was its Realism.

Edison's Realism had put into the RE-CREATED music all the magic of the living voice with which Miss Shepherd charmed her listeners.

YOU love fine music. You want your home to enjoy it! You want your children to get its cultural benefits. But where you live may not be convenient to the opera and concert centres.

Mr. Edison has long appreciated your desire—your situation. Other music lovers were in the same position. So Mr. Edison concentrated his life's greatest effort upon perfecting the phonograph. He spent seven years and three million dollars in research work.

What he strove for, was recently told by Mr. Edison himself:

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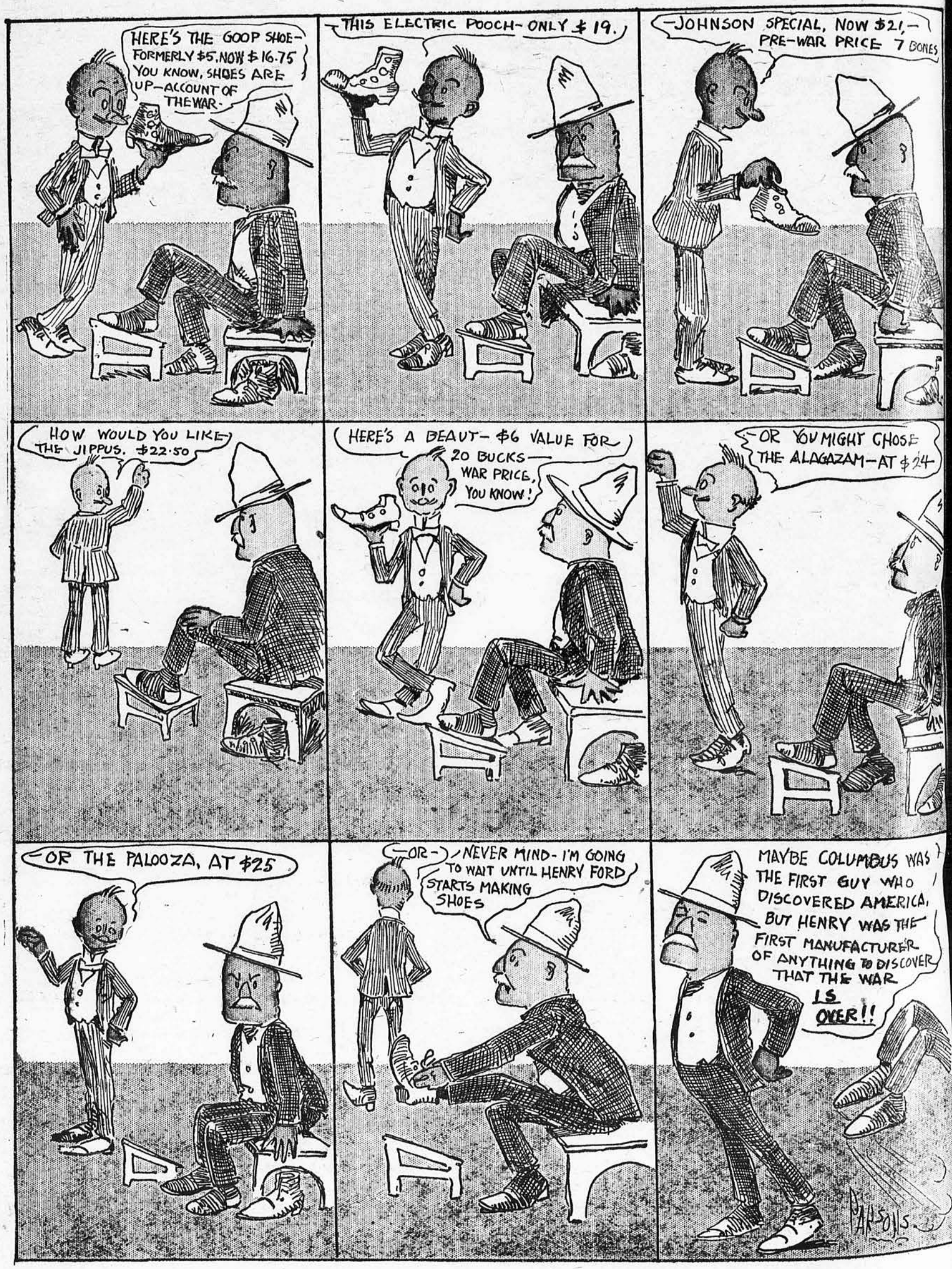
The Adventures of the Hoovers

Hi Decides to Wait Until Henry Ford Starts Making Shoes Before Buyin
As Henry is Only Manufacturer Who Seems to Know War is Over



Tom McNeal's Answers

Selling the Homestead

A family had had a homestead which was sold and another place bought with the money. They have it well improved now. Can the husband sell it without the wife signing the deed, if the place is in the husband's name? This is in Colorado.
A READER.

No, not in Colorado.

Valuable Stone

I have found a stone which I thought might be valuable. It looks like gold. Where could I send it to find out whether it is worth anything? READER.

Send the stone to the geographical department of the Kansas State university. Write a personal letter to Prof. Erasmus Haworth, Kansas State University, Lawrence, Kan.

If Presidential Nominee Dies

If the Presidential nominee should die before election, who would take his place?
TEACHER.

This is something which never has happened in all the history of this country, but if it should occur the national committee of the party nominating the deceased would have the right to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Trespassing Cattle

A has feed on section 23. B's cattle got A's feed. Can A drive B's cattle across the public highway onto section 24 and pen them up without throwing himself liable to fine?
Z. H.

If your county is a herd law county and Section 24 either belongs to A or is under his control, he would have a right to pen the cattle up. If it is not a herd law county and A has not a lawful fence, he would not have the right to pen up these cattle. If it is not a herd law county and A has a lawful fence he would have the right to pen the cattle up.

What Should the Girl Do?

A girl 14 years old who has been living with her grandmother for the past four years during school terms and having passed with the greatest with honors and wishing to stay with her parents on a farm in order to get an insight into farm life, would it be detrimental to her future to give up high school for the time being? The last four years being spent in town, country life preferred.
J. S.

I would not advise the young lady to give up high school. I think she will regret it in her after life if she should do so. If she is so situated that she can attend a rural high school, she will have the benefit of country life and also the benefit of high school instruction. But in any event I would advise her to go thru high school if possible.

Breach of Promise

A young man and a young lady were going together before the war. He went to war and returned changed. She grew tired of him because of his changed ways and asked to discontinue the acquaintance. They were not engaged, to the girl's knowledge, but he tried to force an engagement upon her, insisting they had been engaged. He became angry and threatened her with a breach of promise suit if she ever married. Can he do this? What does the law in Kansas say about this?
ANXIOUS READER.

If the young man sues for breach of promise the burden of proof will be upon him to show that the young lady promised to marry him. Of course, if he cannot do this, his suit fails. The jury would be very slow, in my judgment, to bring in a verdict against a young lady under the circumstances upon name. There is no statute bearing especially upon questions of breach of promise.

Legal Age in Idaho

1. What is the legal age at which males and females may marry in the state of Idaho without parents' consent?
2. Can marriage laws be different in different counties in the same state?
3. Can the county officials refuse to grant marriage licenses if the application is legal under the state laws?
READER.

1. In the state of Idaho the legal marriageable age for both males and females is 18 years.
2. Marriage laws must be uniform throuout the state and could not vary in the different counties.
3. No. If the application for marriage license conforms to the law and the applicants are legally entitled to receive such license, the county officials would not have the right to refuse to grant the license. However, the county officials not only are permitted, but required to examine the applicants in regard to their legal qualifications, and if they find that there is some good and sufficient reason why license should not be granted, they can refuse, even if the application may conform generally to the legal requirements.

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

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 7.)

raise my finger to help him if his head was being busted open right here, before my eyes, Tremblay. Eyes—you know what I mean."

"Oui," said Tremblay; and the word conveyed any significance that its hearer might choose to put upon it. "Oui," he continued thoughtfully, tho what he was thinking was incomprehensible.

"It ain't my job," Lafe pursued. "I'm a family man. I got my wife and kids to think about, and I'm against preparedness. It ain't reasonable to hire a man for manager and then expect him to go round saloon-busting, is it, Tremblay?"

"Ouf," answered Tremblay.

"You're right," said Lafe. "Of course it ain't." He filled his pipe again, lit and puffed at it. "I don't know what in thunder's wrong with this tobacco to-night," he said, and emptied it. He put his legs down.

"I guess that pig-headed fool has just about got to the dam," he said. "They'll be breaking his head in ten minutes' time if it's breakable, Tremblay."

"Oui," said Tremblay again.

Lafe crossed his right leg over his left, uncrossed them, and then crossed his left over his right. Then he got up.

"I guess I'll take a stroll up the road and see if the stars are out," he said.

Lafe's stroll was a rapid one. As soon as he had left the porch he almost ran up the hill road toward the cliff. As he panted toward the summit he heard the rumble of wheels in the distance, and presently he saw the cure's rig coming toward him. He hailed.

"Say, Father Lucy, d'you mind giving me a lift into St. Boniface?" he called.

The rig stopped, and Lafe perceived Madeleine Rosny seated at the cure's side. Her hands were clasped, her face agitated and deathly pale. Lafe's hand went up to his hat awkwardly. "I beg pardon, Father Lucy," he muttered.

"Jump in, Mr. Lafe," said the cure. "I'm glad we met. We need you. We are going to St. Boniface. Jump in, and I shall tell you on the way."

Lafe entered the buggy, and Father Lucien urged on the horse; then he turned and said:

A Plan of Murder

"Louis Duval has opened a saloon in Baptiste's old house, and Monsieur Askew has gone to stop him."

"I guessed so, Father Lucy," answered Lafe. "I was just on my way there, in case there was going to be trouble. I guess there isn't likely to be, tho. Mr. Askew knows how to take care of himself."

"Trouble?" questioned the cure sharply. "They are going to murder him."

"I heard some yarn like that from Tremblay," said Lafe, "but I guessed that was all talk."

"It was not talk. It is their plan," said Father Lucien. "Mademoiselle Rosny heard of it from Monsieur Brousseau days ago—it was on the day when you went to Ste. Marie. He rode with her toward Ste. Marie and told her so. She did not believe him. But the plan was formed before ever the officers raided Simeon's place. Only, it had not been settled how or where. Brousseau told Mademoiselle Rosny, and she thought he was joking.

"This afternoon she learned of it again from little Baptiste, who asked her to warn Monsieur Askew. Everybody knew he would go alone to St. Boniface to stop the sale of liquor. Mademoiselle Rosny rode up to the camp to warn Monsieur Askew, as Baptiste had begged her. He would not listen to her. She came to me. It is a devil's plot," he said sternly, "and if they hurt one hair of his head, they shall go to prison for it."

"We must get there in time to save him. You will do all you can to save him, will you not, Mr. Connell?" asked the girl, looking earnestly at Lafe. As their eyes met Lafe realized suddenly that her agitaton had more than an impersonal cause behind it. The swift knowledge came home to him with a shock; it cleared up many things among them the fogs of rancor that had clouded his mind.

"I'll do everything that's in my power Mademoiselle," he said. "I'll stand by him—I'll fight for him if there's any fighting——"

"There will be none," said Father Lucien. "But Mademoiselle Rosny understands now what Brousseau is. She knows his character and his evil mind. And she has learned, fortunately, before it has been too late."

Not another word was spoken. The buggy descended the hill and rolled toward St. Boniface. As it crossed the rickety bridge they heard the sound of distant shouting in Duval's saloon. About the front of it was gathered the entire male population of St. Boniface, gesticulating and chattering.

They fell back in dismay as the cure leaped from the buggy and assisted Mademoiselle Rosny down. Lafe followed. He tried to urge the girl to remain in the rig, but she paid no attention to him. She listened with anxious intentness as the cure addressed the crowd, her lips compressed, her bosom rising and falling quickly. All eyes were fixed on Father Lucien, but each, as the priest turned to him, tried to shrink behind his neighbor.

They were pointing inside the saloon. The cure hurried thru the doorway, Madeleine Rosny immediately behind him, and Lafe following them. A few of the lumbermen clustered about the shanty door, and one or two went hesitatingly inside. The saloon, tho lit by an oil lamp, was empty, as seemed to be the dark stable beyond it, seen thru the open doorway.

The Look of Anguish

Father Lucien snatched down the lamp and carried it hastily toward the stable door. He raised it and looked in, then turned and tried to bar Madeleine from entering. But she pushed past him, saw, cried, wrung her hands, and ran into the middle space between the row of stalls. Lafe, following her, saw her seated upon the floor, and Hilary, covered with blood, lying stretched out and motionless, his head in her lap. She bent over him, and Lafe never forgot the look of anguish in her eyes, or the tension of the white face.

Still supporting Hilary's head she began tearing long strips off her petticoat, frantically, as if she hardly knew what she was doing. The cure set down the lamp on the floor and, kneeling by her, raised Hilary very gently, muttering and shaking his head. There seemed to be nothing that Lafe could do. Hilary's clothing was so drenched with blood that it was difficult to determine where the wound lay. There were livid bruises about his mouth and cheeks, and on the forehead, as if his assailants, after stabbing, had kicked him.

Father Lucien half turned him over and, uttering an exclamation, pointed to the shoulder, from which fresh blood was slowly welling. Lafe saw that Hilary was alive; he breathed very faintly, but his face was the color of death, more bloodless than that of Madeleine. The cure began cutting away the coat, then the lining, which would not come with it; then the shirt. He looked up.

"Bring some water," he said.

Lafe hurried out, the few curious lumbermen scattering in panic and scurrying before him. He called to them, but they were in the street before they turned to listen; and nobody seemed to dare comply with his appeals, lest he should implicate himself.

But as he stood among them, shouting a window in a nearby house was thrown up, and a woman handed out a pail three parts full. Lafe took it. As he re-entered the shanty the crowd slowly gathered behind him again. He hurried into the stable. The cure took a strip of the girl's petticoat, dipped it in the pail, and began to cleanse the wound, pursing his lips and shaking his head the while. Lafe could see that the wound, while not long, was terribly deep, and it was still bleeding. It was impossible to do more than clean it superficially, owing to the need for haste. Having done this, Father Lucien made a pad and placed it in position, while Madeleine, working with steady fingers which gave the lie to her face, began to wind the strips over it round the chest. All the while she worked her face was agitated, and yet composed, and only the tortured eyes betrayed what she was suffering; but when the wound was bound she broke down.

"It is my fault," she cried in French, sobbing despairingly. "I warned him, and he would not hear me, and I rode away. I knew it long before and would not believe it. I have killed him."

Lafe noticed that, even in her abandonment, she held her body motionless lest she should disturb the unconscious man whose head she held, whose life seemed flickering away.

The cure's hand fell on her shoulder. Lafe noticed, too, and thought it significant afterward that, wild tho the words were, and untrue, he did not then deny them.

To the Chateau

Madeleine looked up and, meeting his eyes, grew calm. Lafe stepped forward, bent down, and gently raised Hilary's head from her knee. He replaced his hands beneath the shoulders, supporting them, while Father Lucien lifted the lower part of the body, and thus they carried the stricken man thru the shanty toward the buggy.

The cure made a motion to Lafe to enter. "You and Mademoiselle Rosny will drive to my house," he said. "I there is no room for me. I walk. I give you the key, because my housekeeper is gone to bed and must not be frightened."

"No, to the Chateau," said Madeleine Rosny. "Do you think he shall go anywhere else, Monsieur, when he is ill like this?"

Her voice rang proudly, the tone admitted of no opposition. The cure was silent.

Lafe drew Hilary into the bottom of the buggy and crouched there, supporting the head and the upper part of the body. But Madeleine watchful, uttered a low cry. A little blood was leaking thru the bandage. She hastened to the other side of the rig and began adjusting it, while the cure turned toward the crowd, which was looking in panicky silence, broken only by low words and mutterings.

"This is a bad night's work you have done!" he cried. "You shall pay high for it, every man here, and the assassins, too. I know them all."

The man who stepped forward was the foreman of the mill, by name MacPherson, a decent workman and descendant of one of Wolfe's Highlanders who had settled along the river and perpetuated their names and something of their staunch character, if nothing else of their race survive. "We are not all guilty, Monsieur Tessier," he said. "I knew nothing of this until the deed was done, or I should have used every effort to prevent it. These people asked me to speak for them. They say that they broke down the stable door and saved his life when he was about to be cut to pieces."

"His life!" cried Father Lucien scornfully. "His life hangs by a thread; and, if he dies, his murderer shall hang for it. And you are guilty equally," he continued, addressing the crowd, which seemed to melt under his burning tones. "You left him to lie there and bleed to death."

"Monsieur Tessier," said MacPherson, "I had only just arrived, and the attack took place a minute before I came. They say they wished to help him; they looked into the stable, but they saw the blood and were afraid of being accused. There were only a few

(Continued on Page 15.)

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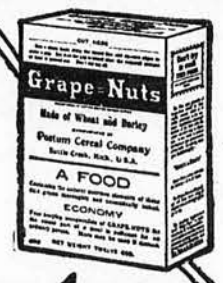

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How will the Committee of 17, appointed by the Farm Bureau Federation, report? Who are the men on the Committee? Can farmers legally have a wheat monopoly and control grain prices? To answer these questions and get all the facts, read The Farm Journal.

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Firewood is the sixth farm crop in value. Think of it! Do you know how wood compares with coal in heat units? You'll know, when you've read The Farm Journal and maybe you'll clean up on cord wood sales!

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Where Does Nitrogen Come From?

Tests prove that crops take several times as much nitrogen from the soil as is furnished by clover and fertilizers. Where does it all come from? To know fertilization; read Dr. Spillman's article in The Farm Journal.

There's good, wholesome fun like this in every issue

"What are you going to name your heifer, Eph?" "We figger'd on calling her America." "Wouldn't do it. She'd be liable to go dry on you."

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Building Up Jobs for Farm Bureaus
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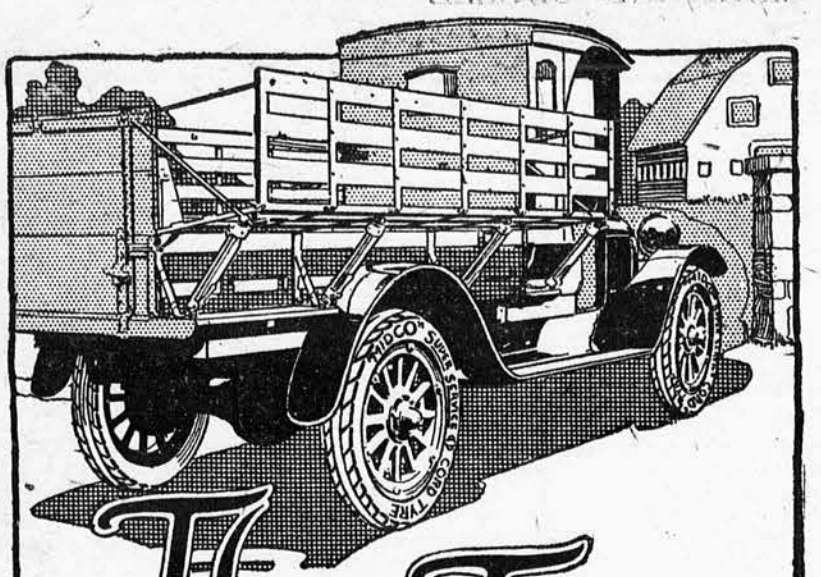

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Attempt To Fool Farmers

Radical Labor Agitators Try to Induce Kansans to Vot Against the New Industrial Court Act

THE INDUSTRIAL court law, championed by Governor Allen and passed last winter at the close of the crisis in the Nation-wide coal strike, has been and is a popular law with the farmers. It provides a just and peaceful settlement of labor disputes by the state. It is in tune with Twentieth Century civilization. Labor should not have to strike in order to obtain justice. Society and business should not be subjected to the damage, waste and inconvenience of strikes. There never has been a strike or lockout among farmers. Farmers never have refused to produce food to feed the Nation. During the last five years, under the most trying circumstances, the farmers of Kansas and their wives and children, have worked long hours under adverse weather conditions and have not only produced the usual amount of food products, but actually have increased the productivity of the state. For these and many other equally good reasons the Kansas industrial court law does not include farmers within its provisions. At the time of its passage, imported labor agitators fought the law because, as they alleged, it did not include the farmers, and was, therefore, class legislation. Employers also fought the bill, giving the same excuse—it exempted farmers from its operation. Clarence Darrow in his Labor day address in Topeka denounced the law as a farmer-made law enacted in the interests of farmers. He abused the farmers of Kansas as a selfish lot for favoring the law and passing it.

Discontents Attack New Law

Kansas now faces the spectacle of seeing these same radical labor agitators collecting from labor a big fund in a ridiculous effort to convince the farmers that they should join the labor agitators like Howat and Gompers in defeating Governor Allen and all legislative candidates who are friendly to the principles of the Kansas industrial court law. They know, as does everybody, that farmers do not come under the law and are in no way controlled by the industrial court. The charge is made in the literature of the so-called Farmer-Labor party that the industrial court has refused to let the farmer hold his wheat for higher prices. They are saying that if the farmer refuses to ship his grain immediately the industrial court will throw him in jail. This absurd charge shows a change in front of the lawless labor element and is merely a smoke screen to try to deceive the farmers of Kansas. This literature distorts figures as to the cost of the industrial court. It juggles with the facts in a futile effort to show that the court is expensive. The old public utilities commission, as they and everybody know, was merged into this court. All the clerks, engineers, stenographers, accountants, attorneys of the old utility board were retained. The court continues to function as a public utilities board with the added function of an industrial court. The latter feature has added only a slight expense. Judge Huggins is authority for the statement that the total expense for a whole year of the new functions will not exceed $12,000. In order to save expense and avoid the creation of a new court or a new board, Governor Allen urged the merging of the old public [illegible] mission into the new ind[illegible]rt without increasing the [illegible]mber of judges or materially adding to the list of employes.

All Decisions Give Satisfaction

The decisions of the new court in wage controversies have been fair to labor, no appeal being made by either employer or employe. The rule of reason is substituted for the rule of force and labor does not lose a day's wages while the dispute is being settled. The public is not punished by a tie-up in essential industries. The farmers and others have been the innocent bystanders. They have suffered by reason of coal strikes, railroad strikes. Yet these self-appointed labor agitators are sending paid agitators out over the state in a deliberate effort to induce law-abiding farmers to join them in the defeat of men who favor this law. It is squarely up to all law-abiding citizens of Kansas to resent this affront and rally to the support of every legislativ candidate pledged to vote for the co tinued operation of this beneficent la Judge W. P. Dillard, of Fort Scott, o of the best known Democrats of Ka sas, a leader in his party for years, a whose home is in the same county wit Jonathan Davis, the candidate for go ernor, who has aligned himself with th radical labor agitators, has no unce tainties about his duty in this ca paign. He says: "I am opposed to th sending to the Kansas legislature any man who does not believe in th principle of this law or who will there with any purpose of voting f its repeal." Judge Dillard is joined t thousands of Democrats in giving h patriotic support to the men who a responsible for giving to civilizatio this law which, in his words, "only t foolish condemn."

Organized Abuse of Power

The abuse of power by organiz labor and organized capital in car ing on strikes and lockouts in the n cessities of life are made unlawf under the industrial court law. A their attendant evils of riots, bullyin assaults, murders, arson, theft and ec nomic destruction are under the ba Henceforth, like the rest of us, lab and capital must take their cases the law-court which represents neith side, but does represent the gover ment with all its implied power f justice. Kansas pioneered in prohib tion, in freeing the slaves, in the Bl Sky law, in guaranteeing bank d posits, but these are as nothing co pared to the industrial court solutio of the age-old controversy between em ployer and employe. The farmers Kansas can be depended upon to su tain this law and the men responsib for its enactment.

Capper Denounces Grain Gambler

From the Cottonwood Falls Leader.

Senator Capper's main talk was the problems which confront the Ka sas farmer of today.

He denounced in ringing terms t wheat speculators which he *said* we in his estimation more to blame f the great slump in wheat than a other cause. He said that the wipi out of these speculators who we nothing more than gamblers an thieves would do more to stabilize th wheat and grain markets than an thing else. The farmer and stockma he said, after producing their produc at great cost and labor had to sit hel lessly by and see the work of the labors lost to the grain gamblers an speculators.

Senator Capper is a member of th Agricultural Committee and he sa that it was his idea that one of th greatest things Congress could do no was to do away with the grain spec lators and gamblers and clear the wa so the farmers and producers could n be cheated out of their honest righ and that they were entitled to a fa price for all products.

More and more it is becoming ev dent to the younger generation on th farms that the best opportunities a in the country. The city is a goo place only for the highly trained spe ialist who is lucky.

Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish reade of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Bree with a big three-sheet Wall Map Kansas. This large map gives you t area in square miles, and the popul tion of each county; also name of t county seat of each county, it sho the location of all the towns, citie railroads, automobile roads, rivers an interurban electric lines, and gives list of all the principal cities of th United States. For a short time on we will give one of these big wall ma of Kansas postpaid to all who se $1.25 to pay for a one-year new or r newal subscription to Kansas Farm and Mail and Breeze. Or given wi a 3-year subscription at $2.25. Eve citizen of Kansas should have one these instructive wall maps. Addre Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breez Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WHEAT will go into the winter in good condition in this part of Kansas, thanks to a copious fall rain which came just after most of the wheat was sown. On the Jayhawker farm all the wheat was up and making the fields green when the rain came, except for a strip along a big hedge. This hedge had so sapped the ground of moisture that the drill could not be set to run deep enough to reach the moist soil. This line of dry ground always is plainly marked, being about as wide as the hedge is tall.

Mulching Improves Potatoes

At odd times we are digging the mulched potatoes. The yield is about the same as those not mulched; usually mulched potatoes yield the most, but this year moisture was plentiful enough to make potatoes produce well, no matter how planted. But the quality of the mulched crop is much the best, being fully as good as the best Northern grown, and will make equally good seed next spring. The cost of digging mulched potatoes is twice that of digging unmulched ones, but the extra yield and quality usually more than pays all the bills. Next spring we expect to plant our potatoes in the same way; we will plow up ground around a wheat straw stack, harrow down and furrow lightly and plant in the furrows, also covering lightly. Then, just before the potatoes are coming thru the ground, we will throw down about 10 inches of loose straw over them and forget them until digging time. We have found this to be the surest way of raising potatoes of good quality here, provided they are planted on ground with good natural drainage.

Market News Disconcerting

The market reports for the last few days have not been pleasant reading for grain raisers, but most of them console themselves by thinking that the drop is temporary and that prices will go back after awhile. They probably will come back to some extent. It is the history of all great recessions in prices that the momentum carries them below the rightful level, just as the impetus of rising prices often carries them above true value. Just now it seems that grain prices have been carried below the level which is justified by prices for other commodities. An own paper says that for the most of the state a margin of 20 cents a bushel must be taken on corn to cover increased freight and selling charges. The price quoted today on December corn in Chicago—the Iowa corn market—is 90 cents a bushel. If from this we take the shipping cost of 20 cents a bushel, we have but 70 cents left as the farm price of average Iowa corn. The foregoing paper says that Iowa farmers cannot produce corn for 75 cents a bushel with land at its present value, which means that corn will either have to bring more in market, or the costs of the Iowa corn growers will have to be reduced or else land values will have to be largely cut down.

Alfalfa in the Stack

The last crop of alfalfa is in the stack. We had all of it stacked before the rain came, but a very high wind kept us from building as good a stack as we desired, and it did not have time to settle before the rain came. We could have made room for it in the barn, but desired to have it handy for calf feeding this winter. If there is any better feed for calves and milk cows than a late cut crop of bright, green alfalfa, I do not know what it is. In former years, when we fed calves for the market, the price was all that could be asked, but feed of good quality was scarce and high. Now feed is plentiful and of the best quality and cheap as compared with any of the last six years. Fat calf prices are certain not to be equal to those of the last few years but, if we consider all costs, the net profit in feeding may be equal to that of the high-priced years. The gist of the whole matter is, that we have always raised our own calves and the feed so high priced feed and high-priced calves means more money to us. It would not do so if we had to buy either the calves or the feed.

Land and Crop Costs

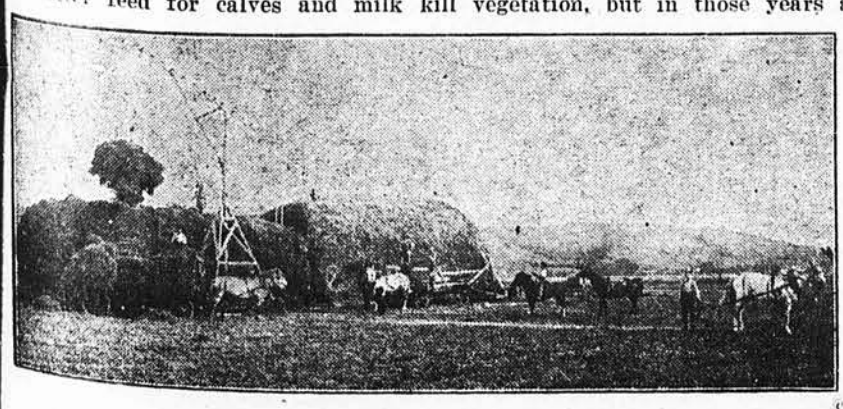
The reason East Central Kansas has been able to produce wheat cheaper than any other part of the United States for the last four years has been the combination of uniformly good yield and a basis of land values lower than any other part of the West. If you will look on the chart showing the wheat yields of Kansas for the last five years, you will see Chase, Lyon, Coffey, Greenwood and adjoining counties credited with an average yield of more than 20 bushels to the acre for the last five-year period. In those counties you could have found in the last five years thousands of acres of farm land valued at less than $75 an acre producing 20 or more bushels of wheat to the acre, with wheat selling for more than $2 a bushel all the time. In many states such a combination would have doubled the value of the land, but here the increase has not been great; land which formerly sold for $50 now brings $75, while the $75 land of five years ago now brings $100. Under such conditions a big drop in prices does not hurt as it does in regions where war prices were capitalized in land values.

Fertilizers Increase Wheat Yields

On 30 acres of wheat sown on another farm about 100 pounds of acid phosphate was used to the acre. Bone meal was used on the same field last fall and as we harvested the wheat we had a good chance to note the effect. There were strips thru the field on which no fertilizer was used either caused by the drill becoming clogged or because the hopper was empty. These unfertilized spots were scarcely ripe when the wheat was harvested, and there was every indication that the fertilized grain beside it, which was fully ripe, would make at least 7 or 8 bushels more to the acre. This made a good showing for bone meal, but the experience of others here last year indicated that at the going prices acid phosphate was cheaper to use than bone meal.

Corn Husking is Delayed

The corn on this farm will not be dry enough to husk until just before election, as it has not yet had a severe freeze on it. Because of this, we read of corn husking having started 400 miles northwest of us, in our old Nebraska home, fully two weeks before we can begin in here. They nearly always have an early freeze severe enough to stop all further growth and their corn begins to dry up quickly from that time. Here we often have husked for a number of days before a freeze came that was severe enough to kill vegetation, but in those years a dry season had done the work which we expect a frost to do for us this year. We have husked some corn for feed from the poorest on the farm and find that even here the yield is close to 50 bushels to the acre. It is a pleasure to have such a yield, even if a like yield all over the West has lopped 50 cents a bushel off the price.



Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 18.)

who sided with the Ste. Marie men, and they have gone."

"They shall pay for it," cried the cure. "And listen further. You think that Monsieur Askew brought the revenue officers to Ste. Marie. Do I not hate Ste. Marie more than he? Yet even I would not bring the officers here until I had used every means to clean up the evil there. It was Monsieur Morris who brought them, for they told me so."

There was a sensation at the priest's words. An excited babble broke out. Madeleine, who had just completed the bandaging, halted with one foot upon the step of the buggy and turned to the lumbermen.

"Yes, you left him to die!" she cried in scorn. "You were afraid, and you forgot that strangers who come upon our land, upon our seigniory, are under our protection." Her eyes blazed as she denounced them. "You have forgotten your ancient loyalty in these days, Messieurs. You have no memory of your Seigneur and what you owe to him—still your Seigneur, altho, you no longer grind and hew for him! You have forgotten!"

"We Have Not Forgotten"

There was another movement among the crowd. Her words seemed to stir them even more than the priest's had done. "No, no Mademoiselle!" cried several voices. "No! We have not forgotten!"

MacPherson came forward again. "They say, Mademoiselle, they did not know that Monsieur Askew was the Seigneur's friend," he said. "They thought that he had come to cut the trees upon the Seigneur's land."

"Well, if he did, what then? Does that make him our enemy? And are our enemies the less our care so long as we are seigneurs in St. Boniface?"

There was a renewed muttering. MacPherson spoke for the last time.

(Continued on Page 25.)

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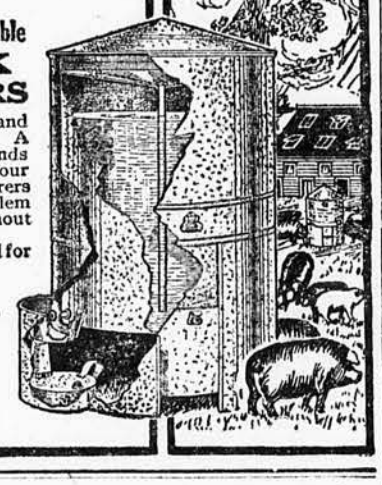

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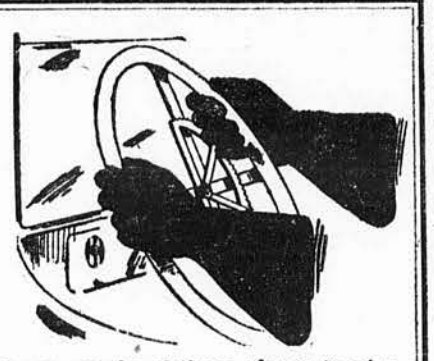

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With the Capper Calf Club

Can't Keep Russell County Out of Sight

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

HOW many county clubs are able to report a 100 per cent showing in the exhibition of contest calves at a local fair? With the possible exception of Linn county, where club members were given a special department, I believe Russell county is the only club to make such an excellent record. The Russell county big four went up against exceedingly stiff competition, too, and the result, so far as the three Angus boosters are concerned, was only to acquire some valuable experience. There's no doubt, tho, that this will help them greatly next year. Kenneth Graham, the one Holstein enthusiast in the club, had better luck, as his calves were awarded first and second prizes.

Geneva Branning of Anderson County.

"Folks are beginning to notice our club now," remarks Kenneth, and surely the nice things said by the Russell papers are proof that the club boys are doing creditable work. "Russell county's Capper Calf club members and their calves were at the fair 100 per cent strong and showed the people the interest the club members take in their work," says the Russell Record. "The identity of the club in the stock parade was made unmistakable by the large banner carried at the head of the club entries in the baby beef contest. If you are not aware of the work the Russell county club is doing, examine the calf club notes of the last four or five numbers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and become informed."

The Russell Informer is equally complimentary in speaking of the club, and remarks: "The Russell county Capper Calf club was in evidence at the fair, as more than 50 per cent of the baby beef entries were club calves. The calves had the disadvantage of showing against calves of higher value than the club calves could profitably be and still contend for honors in club work, for the reason that club members must consider economy as well as gain in weight. However, the club made a very creditable showing and it is hoped that the enthusiasm of this year's members will serve to arouse the interest of boys and girls less than 18 years old in the club work for next year."

The club manager has a very strong "hunch" that there won't be any vacancies in the Russell county club in 1921, and no matter whether the team wins the trophy cup this year, other clubs will have to hustle to keep up in next year's contest. A good sample of of the pep of that club is the fact that Carl Gross made the trip from Manhattan to Russell especially to attend the October meeting and help exhibit the club calves. Kale Workman, county leader, expresses the sentiment of his teammates when he says, "I'm selling both my contest calves; one to get the money to pay this year's note, and the other to have the cash to buy next year's contest entries."

Well, there are plenty of peppy club members outside Russell county, so we must talk about some of them. There's that Linn county club for instance. Some hustling County Leader Hazel Horton is doing in the way of lining up associate members who will take up active club work next year. Believe me, Hazel is going to walk away with that $3 check which is waiting to go to the club member who first lines up five associate members, unless some other boy or girl begins to step along lively. It seems to me some club member who is alone in the county ought to put up a strong fight for that $3. I thought Mildred Pressnall of Republic county had it "cinched," but perhaps some of her prospects failed at the last moment.

Tell you what, I'm mighty enthusiastic over the prospects of next year's club. In addition to the big percentage of present members who are planning to stay in the club, and the associate members already lined up, boys and girls over the state are just waiting for the word to send in their applications. I had a good letter the other day from Anna Mast, an Osage county girl who was unable to get into the club last year. "In looking thru the Capper Calf club notes I saw that some of the boys and girls are writing now about entering next year," wrote Anna. "I wrote you last year about joining, but I was too late and I surely want to enter this time this year. My father owns pure-bred Holsteins and I also own some." Sure thing, Anna, and we want you in next year's club. It was exceedingly unfortunate that the club manager wasn't able to look ahead last spring and see the vacancy that occurred in the Osage county lineup. Going to have a full team down there next year, tho, aren't we?

"I'm enclosing my check to pay the insurance assessment. It's a little more than the 4 per cent of the valuation of my calves, but just keep it and make the best use you can of it." Isn't that a fine spirit? Well, that's the way Samuel David, Jr., of Cowley county wrote when he sent his insurance check. I can't get over being proud of the way calf club members are taking care of that extra assessment. True a few of them have failed to "come across," but I'm convinced it was due only to a misunderstanding. I can't believe any boy or girl would feel right after failing to pay the assessment that is going to help the club members who had the misfortune to lose their calves. As soon as I get time to check up on the exact number that have forgotten to pay their assessments, I'll tell in the club story whether my pride in the calf club is justified.

Here are Insurance Losses

For fear some club members or their folks do not fully understand the necessity of this assessment, I am giving here the names and addresses of the boys and girls who lost calves this year. Every one has filed a sworn affidavit to show that the loss was in no way due to carelessness, and I believe every one is worthy of the club help. Here are their names, and the valuation of the calves lost: Wm. Leatherman, Latham, $62.50; Anna Bazil, Waverly, $62.50; Walter New Bison, $25; Waverly Stearman, Harper, $100; Paul Jones, Beeler, $30; Earl Smith, Ames, $30.

Well, I'm always writing for more and having to cut out some when the editor says, "Hold, that story to two columns, Earle," but I must not forget to mention the picture I am showing you today. Don't that girl and those two Holsteins make a nifty-looking trio? That's Geneva Branning of Anderson county and her contest entry. Geneva is the girl who did a man's work some of the time last summer in order to be able to pay for her calves. Won't we have some fine pictures with the contest reports, stories and photographs are turned in? Let's show the other Capper clubs what the Capper Calf club can do in the way of completing the year's work.

Capper Poultry Club

Egg Records That Would be Hard to Beat

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

WHETHER winning prizes or laying eggs, Capper Poultry club chickens know that they are in contest to win and club girls are boasting when they say that their ckens are from high laying strains he records show that they really good producers. Fifty girls each ve the honor of having gathered re than 500 eggs during the penning riod, February 1 to June 30. Pretty od, don't you think, when you con- er the fact that each girl's entry sisted of eight pullets and one cock- ? "Talk to your chickens and they l lay better," was the sentence ich caught my eye in a poultry maga- e which I was reading the other . What a lot of petting and coaxing ng these members must have given ir little flocks to make them do so od.

The fact that six different breeds included in this list of high pro- ers goes to prove that, given the per care and attention, almost any ed of chickens will make a record which their owner may be proud.

White Wyandottes—Carrie Kaufman, Cof- 636 eggs; Alice Pressnall, Republic, 609; Morton, Crawford, 575; Thelma Fleury, d, 570; Agnes Neubauer, Republic, 569; k Tilson, Cloud, 556; Neva Rolph, Cloud, Thelma Tilson, Cloud, 519.
ilver Wyandottes—Esther Teasley, Cloud,

olden Wyandottes—Claire Jamison, Cloud

ngle Comb White Leghorns—Gwendolyn te, Shawnee, 1,003; Annie Laurie Ed- e, Morris, 775; Blanche McGee, Linn, Hazel Herton, Linn, 590; Agnes Kiger, ty, 580.
ngle Comb Brown Leghorns—Grace Har- , Linn, 736; Merle Blauer, Rooks, 622; Stone, Rice, 577.
se Comb Rhode Island Reds—Gladys y, Greenwood, 748; Marjorie Smith, 633; Helen Wheeler, Ness, 556; Nellie s, Linn, 502.
gle Comb Rhode Island Reds—Mildred ower, Linn, 591; Laura Osman, Coffey,

se Comb Rhode Island Whites—Alma y, Atchison, 859; Goldie Kerns, Scott,

ite Plymouth Rocks—Myrtle Edgar, 888; Mateel Hawk, Atchison, 536; Green, Ness, 515.
rred Plymouth Rocks—Anna Thyer, 654; Louise Barthol, Johnson, 543; thy Dirks, Butler, 513.
ff Plymouth Rocks—Alta Dykes, Staf- 581; Lottie Maphet, Reno, 539; Esther ne, Rooks, 505.
ack Minorcas—Edith Brower, Crawford,

ack Langshans—Helen Andrew, John- 518.

The honor of making the highest egg ord goes to Gwendolyn White of

Simone and Lucienne Arlepain.

awnee county, who gathered 1,003 gs during the five months her Single ite Leghorns were penned. hatched 586 chickens and holds gh place here, also. Myrtle Edgar of ce county came out second with a ord of 868 eggs to the credit of her ite Plymouth Rocks. The Rose Rhode Island White chickens onging to Alma Bailey of Atchison county won third place, having laid 859 eggs.

"I took some of my spring hatched Rhode Island Reds to the Hartford fair and won first premium on a single pullet and also first premium on two pullets and a cockerel," wrote Laura Osman of Coffey county. "Mother also won some prizes on her chickens. We are awfully proud of our chickens and are going to keep all that we have raised."

$33 in Prizes

An experienced breeder might well be proud to win $33 in prizes in one year, but 12-year-old Mattie Grover of Coffey county is just about as happy as a girl could be, for her White Wyandottes carried off prizes wherever she showed them. Coffey county club folks have won about 50 premiums altogether, some in open competition and others in special club departments, but Mattie won more cash than any other member in Coffey county. Can any other Capper club girl turn in a better record?

"Last Saturday we club girls went to the Kincaid fair and rode on a hay wagon in the parade," wrote Elva Howerton, leader of Linn county. "Hazel held her trophy cup and I carried our banner. We surely gave our yells good and plenty. Ruby Guffey and I both had chickens on exhibition and Ruby won six prizes and I four. I won three firsts and one second. We had competition, too." Linn county is close on the heels of Coffey when it comes to winning prizes, its members having won about 40 premiums, according to the information I have on hand.

"I took my chickens to the county fair and won second prize," is the news that came from Republic county in a letter from Lena West. Lena is raising Light Brahmas.

Viola Rambo of Cowley county also has some fine birds. Her mother wrote, "Viola entered one of her Rhode Island White cockerels and two of her pullets at the Eastern Cowley county fair and took first on the cockerel and first and second on her pullets."

Ask Marjorie Smith of Rice county if her Rhode Island Reds took any blue ribbons when she showed them at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson and she'll proudly tell you that she won first on cockerel, first on pullet and first on pair. Pretty good where competition was so great, don't you think?

Atchison also boasts a prize winner in Ella Bailey, who won first on pullet, first on cockerel, second on pullet and a special prize of 50 cents on her Rhode Island Whites at the Atchison county fair.

If you have won prizes on your chickens, but haven't told me about it, don't fail to do so at once because it may help you to make some good sales.

A Letter From France

"I have received several letters from our little French orphan, Lucienne Arlepain, and I wish you could read all of them, they are so interesting," wrote Ruth Wheeler of Coffey county in a recent letter. "I am sending you one of Lucienne's letters to use with the picture of her and her sister, Simone. We want to adopt her again next year, if possible."

My Dear Benefactress:

It was with great pleasure that I received the box of souvenirs that you sent to me and my sister. The beautiful handkerchiefs will serve us at our first communion and the pretty flowers we will keep as a precious remembrance. We are glad to know that you received our picture. Dear benefactors and friends, how happy we should be to see you in France, but America and France are so far apart. However, we are quite close together in our thoughts, for I never can forget what America has done and still is doing every day for us.

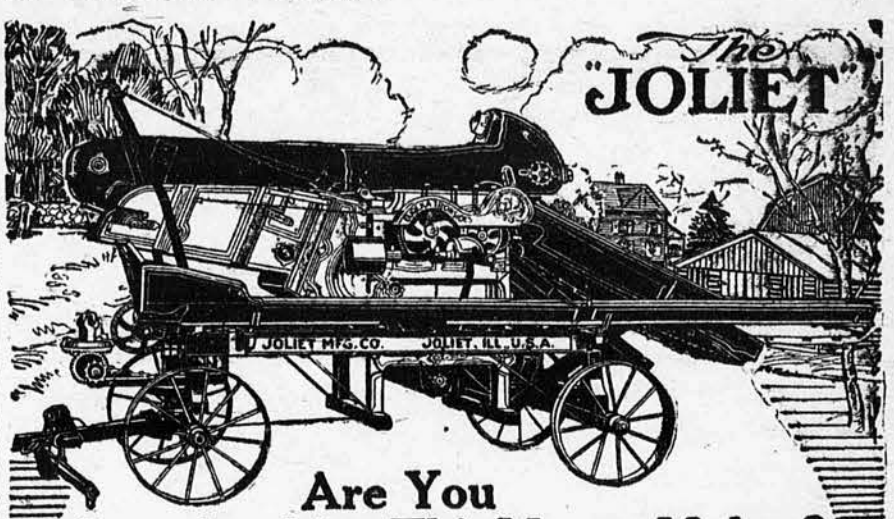
My sister, Simone, has been so pleased with the kind attention of Miss Elsie and wishes to thank her with all her heart. I am keeping all of the souvenirs with great care, for our mother will be happy to see them when she comes to see us next month.

I wish to tell you that next Sunday we go to the Catholic church, the only one in the country, and each day we go to school.

My grandparents and my sister join me in thanking you sincerely, and please accept the best regards of your little protege who loves you and thinks so much of you.

Lucienne Arlepain.

St. Marie-du-Mont Manche.



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For Our Young Readers

Trapping Supplies Money and Good Fun

BY CHARLES E. FRANCIS

ARE YOU preparing for the trapping season, boys? A month from now the furs of wild animals will be in prime condition, and as in other things, the early bird catches the worm. So spend your idle time along the streams and in the woods locating the muskrat dens, the hollow trees where Mr. 'Coon and Billy 'Possum hide, and the skunk dens. Then when the trapping season opens, get out your traps and hit the trail. It will mean pocket money and a lot of real sport.

If you have never had any experience in trapping, you may well take a few tips from Junior Charles, who lives in Republic county. Junior is just 12. Two years ago he decided to make some money trapping. His father's farm lies in the Republican River bottom and is bordered on three sides by water and timber, so that the vicinity immediately around the Charles farmstead is peculiarly adapted to the haunts of small fur-bearing animals.

With the help of his little brother Don, Junior first trapped skunks and polecats, for the furs of these animals are quite valuable, tho the skinning and caring for them is rather unpleasant. So to broaden out in the game the boys began trapping muskrats. Neither of them knew anything about it, but like all farm boys, they had ideas, and soon learned how to do it. In trapping for muskrats, Junior wades along the creek and sets his traps in the entrance of the den. He always sets them under water, and if possible places them deeply enough to drown the trapped rat. Junior and Don never leave the traps in one place too long. After catching two or three rats in one den, they move the traps to another place for a few days and then come back later. By doing this they are more likely to get all the rats.

The Charles boys also catch many 'possums. The fur of this animal is not as valuable as that of the muskrat or the skunk, but 'possums are much less trouble to catch. When trapping for them the boys go thru the woods and place their traps in hollow logs and near hollow trees. They cover them with dry leaves, so that Mr. 'Possum may not see what awaits him.

There aren't many 'coons in Northern Kansas, but Junior caught one once, and his scheme may help other boys. He waded along the creek one bright moonlight night, taking some honey, a looking-glass and a steel trap. When he came upon some 'coon tracks in the mud, he stopped and set his trap close to the edge of the water. Then he fastened the looking-glass about 1½ feet above the ground on a stake, so that the reflection from the moon was thrown back into the water. He smeared the honey on the glass and on the stake. Then, wading back up stream—that he might leave no scent—he climbed the bank and went home to bed.

The next morning, after doing his chores, he hiked out to look at his traps, and there probably never was a more surprised boy than Junior when he found a big ring-tailed 'coon in the trap he had so carefully set the night before. The idea is simply this—use your head when setting your traps. Junior reasoned that 'coons like honey and that they are curious. A looking-glass throwing a shadow upon the water is a strange thing to Mr. 'Coon.

The Charles boys have not only had fun out of their trapping, but they have made money, for at the present price of furs, trapping returns soon run into neat little sums. Others can do it, boys, so why can't you? Spend your idle time in the woods and along the streams. Watch for hollow trees and muskrat dens. Then when the trapping season opens get out your traps and hit the trail hard.

Here are a few things to remember when you begin trapping. Set your traps carefully and conceal them with dry leaves, or set them under water. Do not make a lot of tracks around them. Leave things as natural as you can, so that Mr. Animal won't become suspicious. Look at your traps often. After you catch your quarry, skin him carefully and dry the hide in the proper shape. Above all, keep trying. If you don't make a catch the first time, keep trying until you do. If you know an old trapper, go to him for advice, and keep at the game, boys. It means pocket money, and it's real sport.

The Puzzle This Time

When you have solved this puzzle, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

I was often used by knights of old,
Accompanying them on errands bold.
Take one letter away from me,
A juicy fruit you then will see;
Take two letters away and you
Will have that which you may see, too,
By looking in the mirror some morn,
Or in a granary filled with corn.

Solution October 16 Puzzle—Hidden Birds: Albatross, robin, teal, eagle, parrot, bobolink, loon, stork, owl, ibis. Prize winners are: Nellie Huls, Oak Hill, Kan.; William Altus, Emporia, Kan.; Fern Hederstedt, Salina, Kan.; Cleopatricia Merrill, Mapleton, Kan.; Michael Zeeb, Lecompton, Kan.; Johnnie Hartman, Hilltop, Kan.

The Witch's Quarrel

It was Halloween, and all the black cats, bats and owls were flying about. Bobby Bat chanced to fly too close to Jack O'Lantern and, being blinded by Jack's light, flew straight into Old Dame Witch and Black Cat. Old Dame Witch was angry because her broomstick fell to the ground.

"What do you mean by bumping into me in this fashion?" she scolded.

"I beg your pardon, your honor, but I couldn't see you because that old Jack O'Lantern blinded me with his dazzling grin," replied Bobby Bat.

"Please address me properly!" commanded Jack O'Lantern, who until now had been laughing.

A quarrel seemed pending. Bobby Bat was trembling. Black Cat was hissing at him, too. But just then Tommy Owl flew near, and as he was Bobby Bat's friend, Old Dame Witch flew away as fast as she could. And ever since that time the owls have come out on Halloween to take the bats' part in their quarrel with the witches and their cats.

Ernestine Ernst. (12 years old)
Miami Co., Kan.

Don't Forget Fortunes

Fortune telling is always lots of fun for the Halloween party. Here's a way of doing it: Place on the table three saucers, one of which contains milk, one water and one nothing. Then who wishes to try his fate is blindfolded and if he dips his fingers in the milk he will become wealthy, if in the water only a comfortable income will be his and if he dips into the empty saucer poverty awaits him.

Prepares School Lunch

I am 11 years old and am in the seventh grade at school. I go to a country school and like it just fine. There are only 13 scholars in my school which is about 2 miles from where I live. I don't think I should care to attend town school, as I have lived on a farm all my life.

We cook our dinners at our school. Six of us girls take turns. Today the other little girls and myself prepared the lunch. We served oyster soup and fried chicken. I had a difficult time washing the dishes. My sister and aunt, who are both just 16, attend high school. I will be glad when I get to high school. Eva Evans

Stockton, Kan.

Patsey Likes Watermelon

We have a dog which we call Patsey. When we children play in our big straw stack Patsey slides down just as we do. When we jump Patsey tries to too. One time when she jumped she got covered up with the straw and we had to dig her out. She likes to eat watermelon, too. And one day when Daddy left his hat on the back porch and went to sit on the front porch Patsey carried the hat to him. I suppose he thought Daddy ought to have it.

Ruth Hensley

Udall, Kan.

If the stair carpet is worn, dye it the same shade as the predominating color in the carpet, may be dissolved in water and applied with a brush. It will make a wonderful change.

It's Jack-o-Lantern Time

'Twas a lovely pumpkin of deepest yellow;
And small Bobby thought, "You big old fellow,
With knife and candle I soon can turn
You into a dandy Jack-O-Lantern."
So he rolled it 'round to a sunny place,
And carved and cut Mr. Pumpkin a face,
With a crooked nose and a funny grin,
That stretched where ears really should have been.

Then with neighbor kiddies when it grew dark,
He took Jack-O-Lantern out for a lark.
My, how they frightened folks and made them run,
Till the Moon Man smiled to see such fun,
But when happy hours to sleepy time sped,
And Bobby climbed into his little bed,
He blinked with surprise as he suddenly found
Himself in a corn field, with pumpkins all 'round.

There were large and small ones with legs so slim,
And grinning faces that looked straight at him.
Each one had a knife, while some held a candle
And one big pumpkin said "Yes, we can handle
Him I believe; come on, let's get him."
Then Bobby ran fast as his legs would let him,
And never to look back once did he stop,
Till reaching a fence he scrambled on top.

When a tiny peek o'er his shoulder showed after
Him all those pumpkins shaking with laughter.
"Oh mother" he squealed and gave a big jump,
But a nail caught his blouse; then he woke with a bump,
And mother was bending over him saying,
"I fear my laddie got too tired playing";
And on the sleeping porch that night, I think
The Moon Man peeked in and gave a sly wink.

—Irene Judy.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Measles or Scarlet Fever?

"How can I tell whether my child has measles or whether the disease is scarlet fever? If measles I scarcely need to call a doctor. If scarlet fever I desire the best advice possible. I shall be glad to know how to distinguish between them."

The mother who wrote this betrays a very general feeling that is held by most parents as to the relative dangers of these two diseases. She is justified in this to a certain degree. Certainly she is right in dreading scarlet fever. The question is whether she should not give measles a share of the dread, also.

It is not usually a difficult matter for an experienced mother to tell measles from scarlet fever. The typical measles case has marked catarrhal symptoms that are absent in scarlet fever. In measles the child's eyes are watery, the nose runs, there is an annoying cough, the whole thing is very much like a bad cold until the rash comes out. The child often feels worse before the rash than after it appears, and quite generally the fever increases on the appearance of the eruption.

The child with scarlet fever is more likely to break out suddenly. He will be playing as usual one day and the next he will have an attack of vomiting and a smooth, red rash.

The rash of scarlet fever is more likely to be accompanied by a sore throat than in measles, but this is not a very reliable symptom since it may be present in either disease.

But the difficulty arises in the fact that neither measles nor scarlet fever are absolutely sure to run true to type. There are cases of measles that look like scarlet fever and mild cases of scarlet fever that may be mistaken for measles. It is tremendously important thing to avoid any such mistake.

I had a letter recently from a man who supposed his children to have measles. He asked his family doctor for an opinion but did call him to the house. The doctor guessed from his description that the disease was measles. But eventually it proved to be scarlet fever. The result was a grand upset for everyone; but I believe the children all got well.

Do not take any risks in these important matters. Have a doctor to see the case and settle the diagnosis and treatment for you. Even if it is only measles" you will have done a better service for your child and the community by calling a physician. After all, measles kills more children than scarlet fever, especially in the more tender years.

Questions and Answers

I have been troubled with eczema for two or three years past. My feet, legs and face are affected mostly. I have been told that eczema is caused by a parasite in the skin. I have an idea it is caused by something in the blood. What do you think of that? Will you inform me what you think is the best way to doctor it? I am 82 years old.
G. F.

So many skin troubles masquerade under the name of eczema that it is difficult to attribute it to any special cause. There is an irritation and inflammation of the skin to begin with. It may be caused by a parasite in some cases but certainly there are many more in which both parasite and bacteria are absent. Personal observation has taught me that a chronic eczema commonly is association with some other derangement of the system. It may be from poisons developed because of the weakness in certain excreting glands or it may be that its source is hidden in some obscure irritation of the nervous system. In any event the treatment of eczema demands the clearing up of all contributing ailments.

I would not advise you to use the medicine you mention. At your age any application must be mild. Try an ointment composed of equal parts of lanoline, vaseline, zinc oxide ointment and talcum.

Use of Graham Flour

Do you consider that graham flour is as unhealthy for food as white flour? Graham is not exactly the same as whole wheat flour as I understand it. Is it unhealthy?
B. G.

No. The fact is that white flour is not unhealthful either. The only way in which it compares unfavorably with whole wheat flour is that it loses some elements in the milling processes. These may be made up by eating other foods. A diet of exclusive white flour would be unhealthful, but it is a helpful food when eaten as part of a well-balanced ration.

About Smallpox

Lately I had a breaking out the doctor called smallpox. I've had it once. Can you have smallpox the second time? L. V. S.

Yes. I don't know of any disease that cannot be repeated in the same patient if he recovers from the first attack. It is true that smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and some other diseases do seem to generate in the patient's body enough revisiting antitoxin to keep off all future attacks. But in every one of these diseases exceptions have been noted. I am always inclined to think that the doctor who is on the ground and can see for himself is the best judge.

Mrs. W.:

Catarrh of the stomach usually has with it an accumulation of thick, glairy mucous in the stomach which the patient vomits at intervals. Most cases of this kind have a great deal of vomiting. The trouble is comparatively rare. It can best be cured by having the stomach washed out two or three times a week and confining eating to very small meals, eating five small meals instead of three large meals.

Cancer of the stomach has vomiting, too. But after a short time the cancer vomiting looks like coffee grounds—dark brown in color, and sometimes blood is visible. There is usually pain with cancer but it is not always severe. The patient loses weight quite rapidly.

J. B.:

You are a growing boy. You should sleep nine hours every night in fresh air. You should eat well but slowly. And you should do your work without strain. Don't try to do a man's work yet. You are too young and your tissues are unformed.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
~EDITOR~

The Story of a Utensil in Which an Entire Meal May be Prepared Quickly

THE PRESSURE cooker was introduced to me in a Kansas home. I went to visit a friend in Pratt county. By the time we had driven from the station to the farm, it was 11 o'clock and I knew dinner was scheduled to be on the table at noon. After we had taken off our coats and put on aprons, we hurried to the kitchen to prepare the meal. How amazed I was when my hostess unwrapped, washed and cut into small cubes a large piece of beef and said she was going to stew it for the noon meal! We wouldn't have dinner until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I thought, while visions of the men coming from the field and waiting impatiently for something to eat came into my mind. I pictured the meat in a stew kettle, simmering hour after hour.

Just then my friend took a pressure cooker from the cupboard, set it on the stove, added the meat and ¾ cup of boiling water. She sprinkled 1 teaspoon of salt over it and adjusted the lid on the kettle. While I set the table, cut the bread, placed the jelly, butter and pickles, dished the fruit and sliced the cake to be used for the dessert, my friend opened a can of peas, and pared the potatoes, carrots and onions. When the men came to the house to wash at 10 minutes to 12, the vegetables were placed in the pressure cooker with the meat; at noon we were eating a delicious dinner, the main dish being beef stew.

Saves Time and Fuel

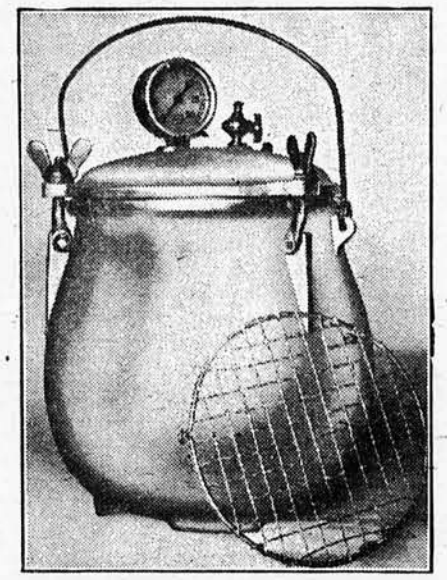
The pressure cooker made a good first impression. After dinner I confessed to my hostess that I had wondered why she attempted to cook a stew in such a short time. She laughed and told me how impossible it often is to cook food which must be boiled a long time because the busy housewife hasn't time to give it attention. "I consider the pressure cooker is almost a necessity in the farm home," she added, "and it will save time and fuel in city homes, too."

That was all the encouragement I needed. When I went home a pressure cooker was added to my kitchen equipment and it has been in use ever since.

Learning to use a pressure cooker is not difficult. It's nothing more than a steam-tight kettle. The steam creates pressure and the pressure raises the temperature, cooking food quickly. In this kettle any food which is to be boiled or steamed can be cooked rapidly with a great saving of time and fuel. Foods such as chicken and beans which must be cooked a long time, ordinarily, can be steamed or boiled in the pressure cooker until tender and then browned in the oven a few minutes.

The mechanism of the device is understood easily. First, there is the steam gauge which registers the pressure. It must be kept clean and dry. Then there is a pet-cock to let out the steam when the cooking is completed. It is wise to leave the pet-cock open when the food starts to cook, giving the cold air in the cooker a chance to escape, but when the steam starts to come out, it must be closed.

The safety valve lets off steam. It works automatically, making the utensil safe. To keep it in order, loosen the valve when not in use so the moisture will not corrode it. If it leaks steam, a good cleaning, scouring and oiling of all the parts is needed. When the cooking begins the safety valve must be closed.



One Type of Pressure Cooker

Of course, there are a few precautions to heed. Unless the cooker contains water—usually ¼ cup is sufficient—when it is on the stove, it is likely to crack or bulge. After the food is cooked long enough, the lid must not be opened until the steam has been let out thru the pet-cock. If more than one food is cooking in the utensil in separate containers, the steam should be let off slowly for if it is not the water about the foods may spill over, resulting in a general mixture. I never think of leaving the cooker on the hottest part of the stove when I go to the chicken house or the barn on an errand for fear I will stay longer than I intended or that I will forget the cooker. It is easy to push it to the back of the stove where the heat is not so great and to give the food more time for cooking until it is tender.

The pressure cooker saves much time in the cookery of vegetables. One of the ways in which I prepare cabbage is to shred it and allow 6 or 8 minutes for its cookery under 20 pounds of pressure. To 1 quart of cabbage, add 2 tablespoons of butter, ½ teaspoon of salt, ⅛ teaspoon of pepper and 2 teaspoons of chopped onion. When this comes from the pressure cooker, pour over it 3 tablespoons of vinegar which has been boiled with 1 tablespoon of sugar.

Steamed squash in the shell is delicious when prepared in the pressure cooker. The squash is cut in pieces, placed on a wire rack in the cooker and ¼ cup of water is added. It is steamed in 12 minutes with a pressure of 20 pounds. Pumpkins are steamed in the same manner except they are peeled.

I cook potatoes in the pressure cooker whenever I want to serve them boiled, mashed or creamed. After they are pared and cut in halves, they are covered with boiling salted water. When the steam starts to escape, the pet-cock is closed and the pressure is allowed to raise until it reaches 20 pounds. Then the cooker is pushed to the back of the stove. In 20 minutes the pet-cock is released slowly, the potatoes taken out and mashed and added to a creamed sauce or served plain with meat and gravy. Any Kansas woman would appreciate this saving of time.

Cooks Meat Efficiently

In cooking onions, turnips, cabbage and any of the other strong flavored vegetables, let off the steam thru the pet-cock after the vegetables have cooked 10 minutes at 20 pounds pressure, so the strong volatile oils will be carried away.

If there was no other reason for the pressure cooker than its efficiency in cooking meat, it would be worth a place in the home. Take a stew, for instance. It can be cooked in 30 or 40 minutes in the cooker while it *requires* at least 1 hour on the stove. Dumplings may be added if one chooses. Ten minutes before meal time, drop the dumplings on the meat and put on the cover but do not clamp it. Leave the pet-cock open. Ham stewed with vege-

(Continued on Page 24.)

Mary's Blue and White Room

By Myrtle J. Trachsel

IT WAS a dark, chilly day. The weather alone was enough to discourage anyone but Mary Hawkins felt she had more than the weather to make her blue. An automobile horn broke the stillness and Mary sprang to her feet.

"Oh mother! There they are now. What shall I do?"

"Go to meet them, of course."

Three laughing girls of her own age were already upon the porch by the time Mary reached the door. Stella Vandervert was the first to enter.

"We came by to see if you wouldn't change your mind, Mary, and come along. You just must for we're going to have so much fun. Father said we might take the car and go to Glendale tomorrow. Can't she come, Mrs. Hawkins?"

"I guess it wouldn't be best this week. Perhaps next time," said Mrs. Hawkins, who had caught her daughter's warning glance.

Mrs. Hawkins was loyal and understood her daughter's difficulty, but she was also very practical. So when the girls had reluctantly returned to the car, she said, "Now Mary I know how you feel. You have been to Stella's home for so many week-end parties and have not been able to have the girls here. I don't blame you either since all of you would have to sleep in that one room with your younger sisters. I wish you had a room of your own. Do you suppose we could fix up the one the hired man used to use?"

"What! That old room!"

"Well, we might go and look at it."

Together they climbed the stairs and opened the door of the back bedroom.

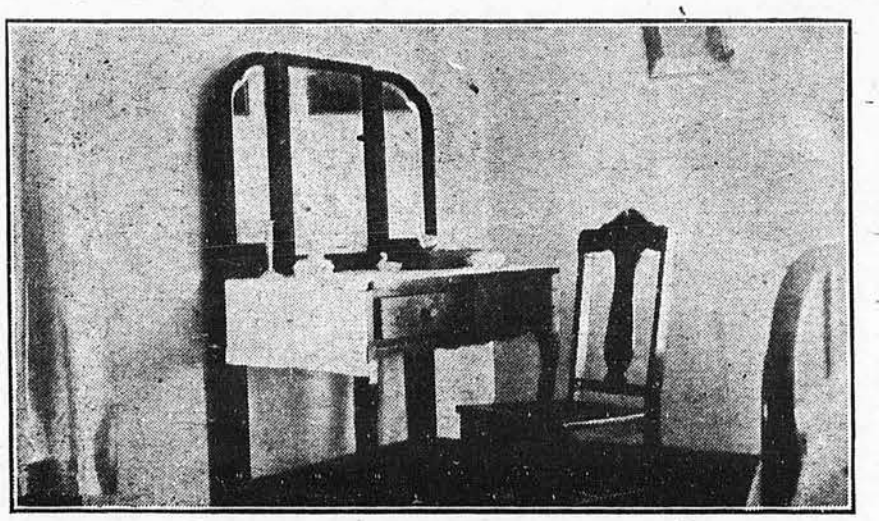
"Whew!" said Mary. It did look bad, to be sure, and it was furnished with odds and ends of battered furniture.

"It has two nice windows and fluffy new curtains would help a great deal. The wall paper isn't so bad. I can clean that spot with soft dough."

Mary caught a little of her mother's optimism. "Stella's bed didn't look much better than this old iron one before she painted it," she said. "We could paint this one. Two coats of white flat paint and one of enamel was what she used to paint her bed."

Mary opened the closet door and sighed as she peeped inside. The walls were cracked and soiled but her mother was ready with a solution. "I read the other day that the best thing to do with a dirty closet was to paper it. And we can do that ourselves. There is your father in the barn lot. Go ask him to help us move the furniture so we can give the room a good cleaning."

The furniture was soon out and the cleaning began. Mary was not very hopeful but the longer they scrubbed the more enthusiastic she became.



It Was a Corner Like This in a Girl's Room That Offered a Suggestion for a Homemade Dressing Table That Anyone Would Enjoy.

"These windows command the best view of any in the house even if they are at the back," she said, as she polished the glass. "It's nice to have the windows together, too, for the curtains look so much better. These shades are cracked at the bottom but good at the top so we can turn them. It won't take long to tack the bottom on to the roller after the hem is cut off. Then we can turn a new hem and sew it on the machine with a long stitch. You should have cretonne drapes, and a shirtwaist box would make a pretty seat here by the window. I suppose we could make one. Have you enough cream money to buy both the curtain scrim and the cretonne?"

"I think so," said Mary, "and pretty blue and white cretonne would go a long way towards my blue and white dream room."

"Do you know, I believe we are going to be surprised with what we can do for this room. We might make two blue and white rag rugs. It would only take 5 pounds of rags to make one to put in front of the bed and one by the dressing table."

"Where is the dressing table?" Mary asked innocently, and Mrs. Hawkins laughed.

"I was referring to the old washstand with the mirror hanging above it. That is a good mirror. The broad wooden frame can be sandpapered and enameled white, then we can remove the rusty wire and hang it properly."

When the cleaning was finished Mary went to town and invested her

(Continued on Page 23.)

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE NOV 4 1920 LIBRARY

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

BEFORE MIXING baby's milk, be sure that all your utensils are clean. It is better to have enough bottles so that you can prepare all the feedings at one time. Then all that is necessary at feeding time is to heat the bottle by setting it in warm water. The bottles should be cleaned after every feeding with a stiff brush and warm water to which a little soda may be added. A short time before the milk is put in them, the bottles should be scalded thoroly.

There are several good brands of nipples but you should use a kind that can be washed easily, never the kind with tubes extending down into the bottle. New nipples should be boiled five minutes. After using, the nipple should be turned inside out, washed carefully and placed in a clean glass jar. Some persons let the nipples stand in soda water or a boric acid solution but this has a tendency to soften the rubber and make the milk flow too freely. The nipples should be boiled at least once a day, and it is better to boil them before each feeding. Do not put the nipple on the bottle until baby is ready to eat. Cork the bottles with small wads of absorbent cotton and throw these away after using once. If you cannot afford a bottle for each feeding, keep the milk in a jar that is washed and scalded every day.

Remember, the thing that usually kills bottle babies is dirt. Never use a funnel to pour the milk into the bottles. A funnel is difficult to wash and sterilize so all your other precautions will be wasted if you use one. You can pour the milk into the bottles easily with a clean pitcher. Keep the filled bottles in the refrigerator or in a cool place until ready for use, as bacteria multiply rapidly in milk above a certain temperature.

If the baby does not take all of his milk at a feeding, do not warm it over and give it to him later. He probably did not want it and should be allowed to go until his next feeding time before giving him a fresh bottle. The proper warmth is to heat the milk so that it will feel warm to the inside of the wrist. This temperature allows for the rapid growth of bacteria, hence, milk that has been heated is not fit for use again unless it has been poured out of the bottle, pasteurized, and presented again in a clean bottle and nipple.

It is better to hold the baby in your arms while giving him the bottle. If left alone with it, he is apt to fall asleep and the milk will become cold or even sour. If you find it necessary to put the baby to bed with his bottle, remove it from his mouth in about 15 minutes. Never rock the baby while feeding him—you wouldn't like it.

Protecting Motherhood

The bill popularly known as the Sheppard-Towner Maternity bill is one which should be of interest to every citizen in our country. Certainly there is nothing more important in our national life than the protection of mothers. Woman has been intrusted with the building of the human race with danger to her own and the child's welfare when she does not have the care necessary for continued good health.

In the city there are numerous hospitals where even the poorest mother can have skilled care when her child is born. But in the country districts, the bearing of children is still one of hazard and risk because of inadequate facilities for obtaining medical care and nurses. We are not so far from those things as we used to be, of course. In the days of our grandmothers, medical help was so difficult to obtain that nearly every community had one or more women who were called mid-wives. While they were not as capable of handling births as efficiently as a physician, they took care of an ordinary birth in a capable manner. But where there were complications and no doctor could be secured in time, either the mother or child, and in most cases both, were lost. I say these things happened in our grandmothers' days. I wish it could be spoken of entirely in the past tense. But this is not the case. The motor car has helped a great deal in aiding the prompt securance of medical attention, but too often pre-natal care has been neglected and there is little the doctor can do at this late hour.

There is a scarcity of nurses all over the country but especially in the rural districts. This bill provides for "visiting nurses, consultation centers, medical and nursing care in hospital or home, and proper hospital accommodations." It will "put at the disposal of every mother in this country adequate, correct and simple instruction in matters of maternal and infant hygiene."

Now that we women have secured the ballot, we should make practical use of it by insisting on the representatives from our districts working for this bill. Would it not be a good idea for you and your neighbors to band together and get up a petition urging that your representatives support this bill so vital to your own welfare and that of your children? I believe that most of them would favor the bill if its importance were brought to their attention. Under the provisions of this bill, the states and the national Government will co-operate in the work and in the appropriation of funds to carry on the work. Money is appropriated every year to better the raising of stock. Is it not time that we did something for humans?

Cereals for Children

Cereals are one of the best foods for growing children but are sometimes disliked by them because they are improperly cooked and served. Every home should have a double-boiler in order to cook cereals properly. It is almost impossible to keep them from sticking and scorching in a single pan and I know of nothing more unpalatable than a dish of scorched cereal. If you cannot get a double boiler one can be made by placing a small pan inside a larger one.

Rolled oats are better for children if they are soaked overnight. If this has been done cooking 15 or 20 minutes is all that will be necessary to prepare them. Serve with light cream and a little sugar. The sugar is not necessary but most children like it on cereals.

I am not very partial to the uncooked breakfast foods for young children. With babies less than a year old, gruels are better than the whole cereals. These are made by rubbing the cooked cereals thru strainers.

Many mothers combine cereals and fruit in the cooking. Raisins are especially good for this and some children will eat cereals fixed in this manner when they would not eat them alone.

Home Reading for the Youth

There will be only a few more warm days now. Soon will come the long evenings when the wind howls outside and the snow drifts up to the windows, and boys and girls will enjoy lounging before the fire. And they will wish to read. But what shall they read? It's a good time to cultivate in them a taste for the best books.

There is a good selection of late books for the young reader. Carolyn Sherwin Bailey's "Stories of Every Holiday," a book of 20 stories for as many holidays, is bright and lively and wholesome for young folks. "The Wonder Oak," by Bertha Currier Porter, is a fairy story with real information about flowers and insects and birds. "Yellow, Red and Black," by Sophia Lyon Fahs, is a group of missionary tales, dealing with the American Indians, the Chinese and the natives of Africa. They are real people, and reading about them will be not only entertaining, but instructive as well. Another of those books which unfolds something of the wonder of foreign lands is Johanna Spyri's "Chel," a story of a Swiss mountain boy. Frank H. Cheley's "Overland for Gold" is full of thrilling adventure. "Our Backdoor Neighbors," by Frank C. Pellett will fascinate the lover of birds and animals. And for the youngster who loves history, Edmund Carpenter's "The Mayflower Pilgrims," will appeal to the patriotism of youth and stimulate a love for our country and its traditions.

Most boys and girls know and love Ralph Henry Barbour's books. One of his latest is a sea tale. "The Mystery of the Sea Lark," a story of adventure on the sea. The girl who loves mystery stories will like Augusta Huiell Seaman's books. "The Crimson Patch," "The Girl Next Door" and "The Boarded Up House" are some of these. Then there is Richard Harding Davis's late book, "The Boy Scout and Other Stories for Boys." Stimpson's "Child's Book on American Biography" is a late publication also.

But all the good books which boys and girls might enjoy this winter are too numerous to mention. The librarian of your nearest town can suggest stories of history, essays, books on photography, science, nature, mythology and many things of interest to boys and girls. Easy reading, such as the animal stories by John Burroughs, Kipling, Potter and Burgess, the Mother Goose stories by such authors as Carolyn Wells and Jessie Wilcox Smith, or such a book as Hamilton Wright Mabie's "Myths Every Child Should Know," may be chosen for the youngster.

But you needn't purchase just the late books. There are many which are tried and true, and if the young folks haven't already known them they will love to read them now. "Little Women," "Tom Brown," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Bird's Christmas Carol," and "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" are but a few of the best older books. Some of the good books of the last few years which the older boys and girls will like are Kipling's "Kim," S. Weir Mitchell's "Westways" and Arnold Bennett's "Buried Alive." Mary Antin's "Promised Land," Jacob Riis's "The Making of an American" and Jane Addam's "Twenty Years at Hull House" will open up new worlds to the boy and girl. The story of Helen Keller's life is intensely interesting, too. "Penrod," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Bob, Son of Battle" and Jack London's "Call of the Wild" will be read again and again.

Just remember that those books are best for the young person which appeal to the intelligence of the youth and contain a high moral tone.

Kathleen Rogan.

We are planning a column for our department in which we will endeavor to answer questions relating to the care and education of children. If you wish a personal reply, please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope. Address all correspondence to Mrs. Velma West Sykes, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The honor of winning the blue ribbon in the 100-quart canning contest at the Free Fair at Topeka this year, went to the Union Mother-Daughter Canning Club of Jefferson county.

The 16 club members live near Oskaloosa, and are fortunate in having Mrs. D. A. Wellman for their president. Altho a busy farm wife with her daughters either in school or teaching, she has found time the past summer for her club work despite threshers, chickens, garden, and ordinary housework.

She admits, tho, the summer has been a strenuous one. She says, "We have tried above all else to be practical, and have canned only our surplus.

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Father and Son Reunited

Parents Sometimes Forget Their Youthful Pranks-

MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

Dad's boyhood days are o'er, but still
He can re-live them if he will,
By being just a chum to son,
Remembering that Youth loves fun.

"SAY, DAD," said Norman Baxter at the dinner table one day, "can I have the car tonight?"

His father looked up from his plate. "What for?" he asked gruffly.

"Oh, a bunch of us are going to a show at Greenwood." answered the son trying to speak carelessly, but unable to keep a slight tremor out of his voice, for he had been refused the same request on a number of ocasions.

"Let a gang of young hoodlums take the car out? Well, I guess not," said his father. "You ought to know better than to ask me."

A sullen look came into Norman's face. "I'm the only fellow in the crowd whose father doesn't trust him with his car once in a while," said Norman, resentment making his voice thick. "You know I am a careful driver. I hate to be always riding with the other fellows when we take trips and never return the favor. It would be different if we didn't have a car."

"Yes, and Harvey Smith damaged his father's car so that it will cost Smith several hundred dollars to have it fixed," grumbled Mr. Baxter. Don't talk to me. I didn't buy that car for a gang of boys to take joy-riding."

Norman's face was white with suppressed emotion but he said nothing and flung himself out of the room. Mrs. Baxter sighed but kept silent. She had learned that if she tried to intercede for the boy it simply made his father more stubborn. Yet her heart ached, for she knew how humiliated the boy felt among his comrades. Youth is so sensitive for it has not become calloused from experiences, which make the tragedy of today become the comedy of tomorrow. For them it is today, and the thing that stings their pride worse than anything else is someone's lack of confidence in them.

That afternoon, when the father and son were out in the fields, and the mother was sitting alone thinking of the boy's disappointment, the doorbell rang. She hastily wiped away the tears that had gathered despite her efforts at prevention, and went to the door. There stood her husband's brother who had been away for a number of years.

"Why, Tom Baxter! What a pleasant surprise!" she exclaimed. "Phil will be so pleased, and Norman too. We thought you were still back East."

"Well," said Tom, as he entered the room and seated himself, "you know you are not satisfied in the East after you've been West once. How is Phil? And Norman must be in his teens now. How the time does fly."

"It certainly does," said Mrs. Baxter, "You know Kitty was married in the spring and Norman will be in his last year of high school this fall."

Uncle Tom Senses Trouble

"Feeling well yourself, Martha?" said Tom, his keen eyes searching her face and detecting traces of tears.

"Oh, yes," she said—then a thought struck her. Tom was the kind of person to whom you could tell things. She wondered if he could tell her what to do about the way Norman and his father were growing apart.

"But, Tom, I'm worried about Norman and Phil," she went on. "They—they don't—well, you see—"

"Having trouble?" asked Tom. "Well, now, most fathers and sons disagree once in a while—seems to me Phil and I used to scrap with dad."

"But, Tom, Phil left home after quarreling with his father. I—I just couldn't stand that," she said and tears filled her eyes again.

"H'm, what seems to be the trouble?" asked Tom.

"O, Phil won't let Norman take the car out alone, and he scolds him for staying out late at night, and for always wanting spending money."

"Same old story," grunted Tom. "I bet Adam used to grumble at Cain and Abel for the same things. But don't you worry, Martha. We'll fix this up all right. I think I know just how to handle this situation."

"O, Tom, I do hope you can," sighed Mrs. Baxter. "You don't know how it makes a mother's heart ache to see her son and his father quarrel."

"I guess there's been lots of those aches since the world began," said Tom. "You know I was younger than Phil and when he left home I know how mother grieved. There was a long time when dad wouldn't let him on the place, that used to be quite a common method of fathers in dealing with sons who had defied them.

Martha Baxter shuddered. Oh, she could not let matters go that far! Yet she had seen lately that the boy was growing more and more restive and bitter toward his father. But it was supper time and she hurried to the kitchen to prepare the meal while Tom went out in the field to see his brother.

Recalling Boyhood Days

Norman was still sullen at the supper table altho he brightened up while talking to his uncle whom he had not seen for a number of years, but who had been one of the idols of his boyhood. His uncle was in a reminiscent mood, and as he and Mr. Baxter lit their pipes after supper, he began in a chuckling tone. "Say, Phil, do you remember the times we used to have slipping in the house to keep dad from knowing how late we had been out? And one night when we had crawled in the kitchen window because the doors creaked so, and were slipping up the stairs, we stumbled over the cat and fell over a bunch of pots and pans on the wall. My, what a racket we made. Dad came tumbling out of bed with the shotgun in his hands, thinking burglars were in the house."

Phil grinned but looked uneasily at his son who was staring at him wide-eyed. Evidently Mr. Baxter had *kept* certain boyhood adventures to *himself.* But Tom did not appear to notice and went on, "And, say, remember the time we wanted to go to the dance and we had to sneak the new buggy out because dad said he had not purchased it for us boys to run around in, and we were ashamed to take the old one? Then it rained and we got the new buggy muddy on the way home and it took us until daylight to wash it. I think dad always did suspicion that; but he was a pretty good sport after all, for he let us take it after that. One day he said to me with a twinkle in his eye. "The buggy needs washing, son, and I think it will be easier to do it in the daytime."

Phil's face was red and he laughed an embarrassed laugh but kept his eyes away from Norman's.

"How did you like it back East, Tom?" he asked.

But Tom was not diverted. "Oh, fairly well, but money is tighter back there," he answered. "Speaking of money, do you remember how we hid most of the eggs for a month before the Fourth one year so that we could sell them for spending money? Mother was wondering why the hens had quit laying all of a sudden, but I think she was wise to what we were doing, for she gave me the funniest look the day she came in with a basketful again. 'I guess the fireworks started the hens laying again,' she said. And she smiled the funny little smile she used to smile when we had been up to something that amused and provoked her at the same time. But she always saw that we had spending money after that."

Mr. Baxter rose to his feet hastily. "Norman," he said, "I ought to have that piece for the harness before starting to work in the morning. Sol Baker lives back of his harness shop so you could probably get it from him even if he is closed. And if you want to, you may take the car and go in town after it. You can take in that show while you are there too, if you think you can make those friends of yours be careful with the car. Here's some money for the harness and you can

have the rest to spend. See that you don't stay too late for we have hay to put up in the morning."

Norman's face lighted up at his father's words and his eyes wore a look his mother had not seen in them for a long time.

"Thanks, dad," he gulped, "I'll be careful with the car."

"Sure," said Tom, "Norman's old enough to know what repairs on a car cost these days and I take it he's his father's partner and helps stand the losses as well as the profits."

"But I wish you'd show me about that new patent lock, dad," said Norman. "I haven't used it yet."

The two went out together, the son eagerly basking in his father's new friendliness. Mrs. Baxter watched them with happy tears in her eyes while Uncle Tom wore a broad grin.

"Well, it worked, didn't it, Martha?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered, "but, how I do hope it lasts."

Mary's Blue and White Room

(Continued from Page 20.)

savings and all her mother could spare in paint, cretonne, curtain scrim and glass knobs.

"Where are you going to use those stylish furniture knobs?" asked her mother.

"I thought if I could make over the mirror frame with sandpaper and paint, I might be able to do the same for the washstand. I will take off those brass handles on the drawers, putty up the holes and set these glass knobs in the middle."

While Mary worked on the bed her mother made the curtains and drapes. The rest of the family were interested, too. By the time Mary had finished the bed, her younger sisters had most of the old varnish sandpapered off the washstand. Even her father came to help. "There won't be any meals or anything else around here until that room is fixed, so let's get it done," he said. He helped with the shirtwaist box and mended the broken arm of a rocker that had been discarded.

So it happened one week from the day Mary refused to accept hospitality she could not return, she was having a week-end party herself. "Hurry up girls and see my dream room come *true*," called Mary to her friends.

Her chums gathered around the door and their exclamations of delight filled Mary's heart with happiness. "How did you ever get it?" asked Stella.

"Oh, just by wanting it bad enough," Mary replied happily.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Our oil stove, now in the 11th year of its usage, is the worse for wear. The repairs needed would cost about as much as a new stove, the hardware men tell us. In thinking about a new one we have examined various kinds, but none appear to be better suited to our needs than those like the one we have. The mechanism is as simple as a lamp. A child can light the burners and regulate the height of the blue flame.

We have seen oil stoves resembling gas stoves that burn gasoline, kerosene or distillate. To use kerosene one must generate or heat the plates. Gasoline stoves may be good, but the necessity of having a gasoline can near would not be advisable in this household. We should not trust the children with the lighting of such a stove. The owner of one near us, likes it exceedingly well, however. Every make of stove has its friends.

We saw a four-burner oil stove such as we wish but the oven was stationary. One could not set it aside and use four pancake griddles at a time as we should like to do. Investigation showed that this oven has the nature of a fireless cooker. The burners below the oven heat the product to be cooked and at the same time heat the plates. When both are thoroly heated, a hand lever may be pulled that will close the bottom of the oven. The flames may be turned out and the product will continue to cook. Such a stove was priced at $31.50. The oven is about $6, varying according to the glass used. There is no glass front on the fireless cooker oven but instead a thermometer to show what heat is being retained. The back and shelf on the four-burner stove cost $6.50 more. This feature would not appeal to many as the stove takes up less room without it.

It is our intention to get the simple four-burner stove and an oven. With the old oven we can bake a regular baking of bread at one time. With just one oil stove oven in use, we are obliged to work some of the dough a third time and so postpone the baking of half until a first oven full can be baked.

Last week we made our first trip thru a Kansas City 10-cent store. In its completeness it reminded us of the catalogs of mail-order houses. It was once said the catalogs contained everything but monuments. When that omission was added, the book was complete.

From the basement, where lunches are served, to the second floor where toys and knick-knacks are found, there are piles and piles of every conceivable kind of tools, household articles, linens, and so forth. One corner even provides a photograph gallery where the tired shopper may have record made of her weary eyes and other features. The country visitor to such a store would do well to make out at home a list of all her minor needs.

"Put Toys to Bed"

If your children are in the habit of leaving their toys in the middle of the floor, whose fault is it? Have you ever tried to teach them to keep their playthings in a definite place? Children are great little habit-formers, you know, and it is as easy for them to form a good habit as a bad one. You will find your house in better order and your work less strenuous if you train the children early to pick up their toys.

First, they should have a place for their playthings. Where it is possible, it is a good plan for the children to have a playroom. They are better off by themselves and are less trying to the adult members of the family. A large box can be made to hold the smaller toys that are usually scattered around. And it is a good idea to teach the children to "put the toys to bed" before they go themselves. If you have no room that can be given over to them, you might have several baskets for the toys. The children can take them out, play with them, and then put them back in the baskets. These can be kept in a closet or in a corner of the room. The child who is never made to take care of his toys in some way, is forming slovenly habits that may follow him thru life because childhood habits are difficult to overcome.

Children appreciate having a room of their own. If this is impossible, two of them may share the same room, each one having a corner for his own things. Toys can be kept here, and if the child knows he is responsible for the appearance of his corner, he will take pride and pleasure in keeping it in order. Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

Recipe for Buttermilk Yeast

Put 1 pint of fresh buttermilk in a stewpan and when boiling, stir in enough white cornmeal to make it the thickness of gruel. Let boil well, then cool. When lukewarm, stir in 1 cup of good yeast, and set in a warm place to raise. It should be light in 2 hours. Thicken with cornmeal, make into cakes and dry.—Mrs. J. W. Hardgrove.

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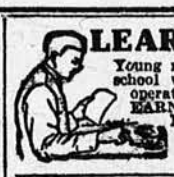

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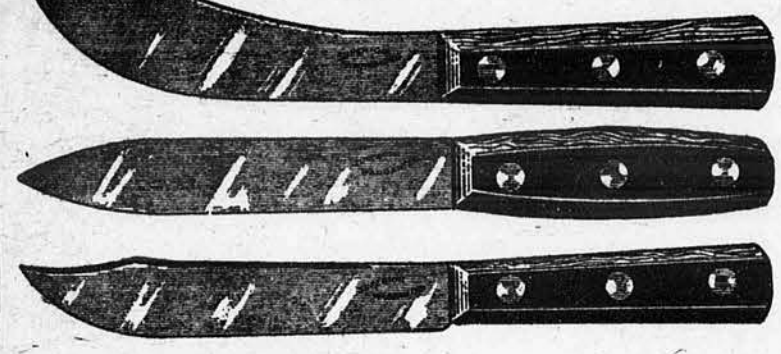

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These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

Women's Service Corner

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

Drying Cabbage

How is cabbage dried?—A Reader.

Cabbage is prepared for drying by trimming all dead, diseased or discolored leaves. Cut out the central stalks and cut the heads into slices ⅛ to ⅝ inches thick, then sub-divide, slicing at right angles to the first cut. The sliced cabbage is blanched by exposing to steam 3 minutes. Cabbage tends to pack rather closely, therefore care should be taken to spread it evenly to the depth of 1 inch and stir the material frequently in the earlier hours of drying. Start the drying at 115 degrees to 125 degrees Fahrenheit. Increase the temperature by 10 degrees as drying nears completion. Great care must be taken to avoid overheating as the thin leaves scorch easily. The product is sufficiently dry when no water can be squeezed out of the thicker pieces.

Sizing For Rugs

I have an Axminster rug which has lost its sizing. Could you tell me how I can size it at home?—Mrs. H. A. R.

The most satisfactory way to size a rug is to send it to a rug factory. However, it can be done at home if one is careful. Lay the rug, face down, on the floor. Stretch it square and tack it down. Use ground glue, boiling it with water to make a thin paste. Spread the paste over the rug with an old broom and let harden. If the glue is applied properly the rug will retain its shape.

Women Can Vote This Fall

I should like to know the states in which women can vote.—A Reader.

The Nineteenth amendment to the national constitution makes it possible for every woman in the United States to vote when she has reached the age of 21.

Preparing an Entire Meal

(Continued from Page 20.)

tables is excellent when cooked in the pressure cooker.

To roast beef, sear the meat in the bottom of the cooker to which some fat has been added. When the meat is browned, add ½ cup of boiling water and cook 40 minutes at 20 pounds of pressure. Then let out the steam, remove the lid and brown down, making a gravy from the stock. A 5-pound shoulder roast will cook in 40 minutes while it takes 1 hour and 30 minutes in the oven. Ham may be steamed at 20 pounds of pressure for 40 minutes with good results.

In baking chicken, I first steam it 20 minutes in the pressure cooker, then fill it with the stuffing and brown in the oven 20 minutes. For fricassee of chicken, I roll the pieces in flour or batter and saute them in grease a few minutes until the surface is browned. Then I steam them 20 minutes in the pressure cooker.

Swiss steak, which is particularly toothsome for company dinners, is made by taking a thick piece of round steak, pounding flour into it with the edge of a saucer, browning in hot fat, putting it in the pressure cooker and adding ¾ cup of tomato juice, a little chopped onion and salt and pepper for seasoning. It will be ready to serve in ½ hour if kept at 20 pounds of pressure.

Steamed puddings and breads are steamed successfully in the pressure cooker. I leave the pet-cock open in steaming these dishes and allow 2 hours for the cooking. It takes 3 hours to steam them in the old way.

Baked beans, as palatable as any Bostonian ever made, according to my notion, can be made by the use of the pressure cooker in 50 minutes. After the beans are washed, add the seasonings of salt pork, molasses, salt, pepper, ground mustard, onion and ½ cup of water. Place the beans in the pressure cooker and raise the pressure to 20 pounds for 25 minutes. Then take the beans from the kettle, pour them into a pan and brown in a hot oven 25 minutes.

After I learned to use my pressure cooker, it wasn't long until I started to cook entire meals in it. That is why I consider this labor-saving device the best help for the farmer's wife who wishes to cook meals in a hurry, particularly when she returns late from church, town, a club meeting or from a neighbor's home. If foods which require approximately the same time in cooking are chosen, there is no difficulty. Of course the meats are always cooked longer than the vegetables. Here are some of the meals I have cooked successfully in the pressure cooker when company arrived with no-warning and, of course, there was little time for preparations: fried chicken, steamed potatoes and buttered carrots; Swiss steak, steamed squash and mashed potatoes; ham stew and rice pudding; and baked beans, steamed brown bread and apple sauce.

Mrs. Nell Beaublen Nichols.

A good housewife is judged by what she can do in the kitchen, not by how fluently she can converse.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 15.)

"They thought," he said, "Mademoiselle, that Monsieur Brousseau's enemies were yours."

Lafe saw the girl stagger . . if she had received a blow. She put her hand upon the buggy wheel and leaned thus for a moment, staring into MacPherson's face. Then, without a word, she stepped in, took up the reins, and began to urge the horse, very slowly, along the road. The cure came to the side of the vehicle.

"I shall come to the Chateau, then, Mademoiselle Rosny," he said.

Madeleine did not answer him. Presently Lafe, crouching in the bottom of the buggy, heard her sobbing again, low, heartbroken sobs that she could not check for a long time. Sometimes she took her eyes from the road to look for a moment into Hilary's face, and once she stopped for a moment.

"How is he?" she asked.

"He is living, Mademoiselle," said Lafe. And that was all he dared to say. For Hilary's light breathing would hardly have stirred a feather on his lips, and Lafe, who had seen death often, knew that this simulacrum was not far from its reality.

There was no lantern, and Madeleine needed all her watchfulness to avoid the stones and ruts in the road. Luckily the moon was bright, and the horse steady. The chateau was hardly further than the cure's house, if one went by the road that branched off a little above the bridge; it had been made the year before, and ran thru the heart of the forest, consisting of nothing more than two wheel tracks, which were, however, free from boulders and afforded easy traveling. Once, as the buggy swung round a bend, Lafe, looking out, saw the cure trudging behind, shaking his heavy stick. He heard Madeleine still sobbing. His own heart was heavy enough; he blamed himself for Hilary's misfortune. He should have stood by him. And he had meant to do so. But he had not calculated that Hilary would walk so fast or go to St. Boniface so soon. He was still plunged in his despairing reflections when he realized that the drive was almost ended.

The trees fell away, disclosing the Rosny chateau. The buggy stopped before the door, in front of which the Seigneur and the old retainer were standing, with anxious faces. Madeleine bent swiftly over Hilary and raised his limp hand; then she turned her eyes to Lafe's mutely asking him that question which could not be spoken.

"He is no worse," said Lafe.

The Seigneur and his man came toward them. "MacPherson telephoned to the post office and they brought me the news," he said. "You did quite right, Madeleine. Gently, now, Monsieur," he added, addressing Connell, and together they raised Hilary from the buggy floor. "Remember the steps. Now, I will go backward—so."

A Chance for Life

They were inside the chateau, carrying their burden between the rows of portraits into a room which had been a drawing-room in bygone days, furnished with spindle-legged furniture, gilt mirrors, and ormolu cabinets. A bed in a corner showed that its use had been converted, probably because the upper part of the chateau was no longer habitable. The old Seigneur, in his blue swallowtail, with large gilt buttons, was the sprucest part of the shabby old room. Everything else in it was faded, and by daylight it might have been seen that there was more dust than is considered hygienic in a sick man's bedroom.

Madeleine Rosny came in with her arms full of bed linen, diffusing the scent of wintergreen. Lafe and her father got Hilary to bed. He was stirring now, beginning to toss his arms and mutter in delirium. The pulse was stronger, but the flush which had supplanted the pallor denoted fever. Presently the cure entered and went straight to the bedside. The three men looked at Hilary and at each other.

"I have seen men who were wounded worse recover," said Edmond Rosny. "He has bled much, but the heart is uninjured, and unless the lung is gravely hurt . . . well, we shall see to it that he gets well," he ended abruptly.

Lafe, who had read little hope in the old man's face, spoke with the cure a little later.

"We must get a doctor at once," he said.

"From Quebec, Mr. Lafe? Before he can arrive the result will have been decided."

"There are doctors nearer."

"None with the skill of Monsieur Rosny."

"He has been a doctor?" inquired Lafe in astonishment.

"No, Mr. Lafe. A duellist," replied the cure ironically.

There was nothing more Connell could do. He would have stayed, but he felt that he must await the issue in patience. Madeleine was already established at Hilary's bedside.

Lafe went in softly. "I shall come early in the morning, Mademoiselle Rosny," he said. "I want to say—about what you said to Father Lucy tonight—I mean it was my fault. I guess I'm the only one to blame. I ought to have stood by him, and I went away. You did more than me, Mademoiselle, and it wasn't up to you. I mean, it wasn't your business to save him."

"No?" whispered Madeleine, raising her eyes to his. And Lafe felt like a blundering fool.

"You'll save him," he said. "We can't lose him. We want him—we all want him. I guess I didn't realize how white he was till—till this happened."

He was half way to his boarding-house before he stopped as a thought struck him.

"I guess Father Lucy does get results in his own way," he said.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Food That Contains Vitamines

Recently it has been found that in addition to the substances we have long been familiar with, certain foods, including milk, contain other substances necessary for normal growth and development. These are commonly called "vitamines." Unless our food supplies them, under-development and illness will result, which may become serious or fatal if the deficiency is long continued. It is generally believed that if fat-soluble A, one of the vitamines, is lacking growth is checked and liability to serious eye diseases and other infections and diseases is increased. If water-soluble B is not supplied, body development is hindered and diseases develop more easily. A lack of the third vitamine, water-soluble C, may be a cause of scurvy and some of those common infections to which teeth are subject.

Whole milk, cream and butter are rich in fat-soluble A and they also supply some water-soluble B. Fresh milk, especially, contains some water-soluble C. There are other reasons for considering milk an important food for all, but particularly for babies and for growing boys and girls.

It supplies energy for the needs of the infant's body, and adds to the fuel food of the child and the adult. Milk fat and milk sugar, which are typical fuel foods, are both found in milk. A quart of whole milk contains about 1¼ ounces of fat. The milk sugar in a quart of either skimmilk or whole milk would fill three tablespoons. Milk proteins also add to the fuel suply.

A dollar spent for different kinds of food does not yield a like quantity of fuel in al cases, but milk is a reasonably cheap source of body fuel.

Only Clean Milk is Safe

For health's sake it is important that milk should be fresh, clean, and wholesome. If you produce your own milk, see that the cows are healthy and clean. Keep the milk clean, cold, and covered.

If you live in the city and buy milk, be sure that it is clean. Your board of health can help you in this. If you are uncertain of your milk supply, it is safest to use pasteurized milk.

Our Best Three Offers

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

A huge increase in the acreage of Red and Sweet clover and cowpeas is needed greatly in Southeastern Kansas.

A Scheme to Increase Taxes

Three amendments to the Constitution of Kansas will come before the people November 2 for their approval or rejection, in substance as follows:

1—To saddle on the public an additional burden of debt for hard surface roads.

2—To enable the State to engage in the real estate business by purchasing a large area of land for cash and selling it on the installment plan.

3—To provide for a re-classification of property which would bring the question of taxation wholly within the realm of politics, thus affording the best politicians opportunity to give advantages to the interests they especially represent.

Both Parties Turned It Down

The backers of this three-way proposition to boost taxes urged the Republican and Democratic party councils to endorse it in their platforms, but after giving the subject careful consideration both councils declined to do so.

The Kansas Taxpayers' League, made up of citizens in every part of the State, who actually pay taxes, earnestly recommend to their fellow taxpayers that they vote against the three amendments proposed, which, if adopted, would mean the expenditure of millions upon millions of dollars on visionary projects put forth by men who expect to obtain profitable employment on the innumerable boards, or in other offices which would be created.

The Kansas Taxpayers' League

Lyndon, Kansas

WM. LYONS, Secretary — J. S. LANE, President — V. C. BRYSON, Chairman Executive Committee

(Advertisement)

Davis For Governor

Help to Elect A Real Working Farmer

WHO HE IS

Jonathan M. Davis is a real farmer. He lives on the farm he was born on. He was educated at Kansas University.

He served in the House of Representatives for five sessions, and in the State Senate for two sessions.

He is the author of the law providing for state publication of school text books. Also, he is the author of the semi-monthly pay bill.

He knows the problems that confront the farmer because he farms with his own hands and has always made his living as a farmer. Yet he knows the viewpoint of the business man. He owns five shares of bank stock and for six years has been president of the Farmers State Bank of Blue Mound, Kansas.

He is a tireless worker for all measures proposed which tend to the improvement of social and industrial conditions and he is strongly in favor of the enactment of legislation that will give the farmers better marketing conditions and that will protect them from the profiteer. As a member of the Legislature his support of prohibition and equal suffrage and of all forward-looking measures stamped him as one of the progressive Farmer-Leaders of the state.

WHAT HE PROMISES

First—To remain on the job all the time he is governor and to devote his time to serving the public rather than to spend his time in political self-seeking.

Second—To prevent extravagance and waste and misuse of public funds and to reduce the expense of state government wherever possible by eliminating useless employes and closely guarding all state expenditures.

Third—To seek to correct the evils of taxation which force the farmers to pay more than their share of the taxes.

Fourth—To insist upon fair treatment for every person and every class of people and every interest in the state.

Fifth—To be the servant of all the people and to be dominated by no person or interest.

Sixth—To be proud to live in the Executive Mansion provided by the state as a residence for its governors.

Seventh—To favor free text books in the Public Schools.

Eighth—To favor comprehensive laws encouraging co-operation by both producers and consumers.

Ninth—To oppose Compulsory Military Training.

Jonathan M. Davis

Where He Stands

"I believe public office is at all times a public trust. Sincere service of the public interest is the crying need of the hour. The public official who is the sworn servant of the people should display such a clear moral sense of duty as to be an example to all citizens. Thus may confidence in the just interest of government in its citizens be fully restored. The just treatment of the problems of the farmer and the laborer are most vital at this time."—Jonathan M. Davis.

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Fall Crops Helped by Rain

Better Prices for Grain are Demanded

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS and livestock men view with alarm the steady decline in prices that are offered them at the big market centers for their cattle and hogs. Meat animals have been selling by farmers for a whole year ending with September, 1920, at prices that were lower than they were in the preceding year by 14 per cent. The fall in prices, compared with the former years, began in September, 1919. These statements are based on prices ascertained by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of United States Department of Agriculture.

Prices of these animals were gradually increasing to the calendar year 1914, but they fell 8 per cent in 1915, followed by a gain of 17 per cent in 1916, of 49 per cent in 1917, when the peak of gain was reached, of 17 per cent in 1918, and of less than 1 per cent in 1919. Now, for the last four months of 1919 and for 1920 to September, there has been a recession of price movement with a drop of 14 per cent. Unless there is some improvement soon many livestock men say they will feed only enough cattle and hogs to supply their own needs and will fit no more meat animals for market. This will mean a shortage of marketable animals that will become acute and will be felt within another year.

Wheat Growers are Gouged

Farmers also are complaining about the poor prices offered them at present for their grain. Kafir and milo have been selling around $1.65 to $1.70 a hundredweight in Kansas City and further declines are expected. Corn and oats show steady declines every day, and despite the efforts of farmers to avoid glutting the market with wheat that grain also is showing steady declines.

Farmers in the wheat belt, especially in Northwestern Kansas, are being caught a-comin' and a-goin'. At many of the small shipping points they are being robbed by local grain buyers. And perhaps in the same towns, where they have farmer elevators of their own, they are losing money by the wholesale. The underlying cause, of course, is the shortage of grain cars and the manipulated market. These things afford an excuse for unscrupulous grain dealers to beat down the price of wheat. The farmers' elevators loaded up when the price of wheat was high, and to unload now when the price is low, means heavy losses.

However, farmers are getting better organized and thru the help of county agents and county organizations they hope to protect themselves better in the future against the manipulations of grain gamblers and merciless speculators. The Government has failed to safeguard the interests of farmers and there will be a day of reckoning soon.

Farm Conditions are Satisfactory

The condition of crops in Kansas is regarded as fairly satisfactory. In the last weekly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending October 23, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says:

"The past week has been exceptionally good for the germination and growth of wheat. Rains fell in all parts of the state but were light in North Central and Northwestern Kansas. In Southeast Kansas from 1½ to 2 inches of rain fell, increasing toward the western part of the state to an average of from 2½ to 4 inches. The downpour was well distributed thru the week and aside from some lowland in South Central Kansas no washing of ground was noticeable. Elsewhere all reports indicate that the rain was so gentle that practically all the moisture was taken into the ground, putting it in the best possible condition. In Southwest Kansas, where much wheat seeding had been delayed because of dry weather, farmers will finish up their operations this week if good weather prevails. Very little wheat remains to be sown in the state except in Southwest Kansas with small patches in Southeastern and South Central Kansas. Temperatures were quite a little lower the last two days of the week than before, but very little frost appeared.

"Where wheat is showing above ground it is of a rich green color and seed lately planted will germinate rapidly. Some trace of fly is reported in Eastern and South Central Kansas. Very little wheat is moving owing to unfavorable market conditions and a desire for a better price. Corn husking has started in a small way in the Southern two-thirds of the state and with dry weather this work will be pushed. A shortage of labor is reported in the more northern counties where acreages are larger. Sorghums are mostly in the shock and in the central part of the state reports indicate that some farmers are already topping."

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

Barber—We have been having ideal weather for wheat as there is plenty of moisture and warm sunshine. We had another good rain the past week and it cleared up without any frost which is unusual this time of the year. Wheat pasture is excellent. Pastures are still green and all kinds of livestock are doing well. There is very little livestock of any kind selling. Rough feed is abundant and practically all harvested. Farmers are heading kafir and milo. Eggs sell for 45c; hens, 20c; and butter is worth 50c.—Homer Hastings, October 23.

Cherokee—Farmers are harvesting fodder crops and sowing wheat. There is going to be a large acreage sown but the wet weather is making it difficult and expensive work. Stock is in good condition. There are a number of public sales being held and in nearly every case they are selling out to move to town. Eggs sell for 50c, butter is worth 55c; butterfat, 53c.—Lydia Smyres, October 29.

Clay—The severe drouth of several weeks was broken on October 21 when showers fell over the county ranging from ¼ to ½ inch. The wheat was benefited by the rain but 25 per cent had either died or never germinated before the rain came. Farmers are disheartened over the big drop in their products which will cause considerable loss to many of them. Corn huskers are asking 15c a bushel for husking and corn is becoming cheaper. Early sown wheat is now making good pasture. Wheat brings $1.80; new corn, 50c to 75c; flour, $3; hogs, $12; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 50c.—P. R. Forslund, October 23.

Cloud—We have been having local showers and warm weather which is giving the wheat a good start. A great deal of it was sown late and was making slow progress. Potatoes are making a good yield. Cows are falling off in milk production. Chickens also are falling off in egg production. Feed is plentiful. Eggs are bringing a high price.—W. H. Plumly, October 22.

Cowley—We had a light shower October 14 but we need more rain as much of the wheat will not come up without it. Farmers are putting up cane and filling silos. We have not had any killing frost this fall. Feed is very plentiful. Prairie hay sells at $7 to $11; alfalfa, $14 to $19; cream, 52c; and eggs are bringing 47c.—Fred Page, October 17.

Edwards—The weather continues to be dry and windy which is very unfavorable to fall seeding. A considerable amount of the wheat is up but it is suffering from the dry weather. Feed crops are good. Corn is making from 5 to 25 bushels an acre. Farmers are putting up feed, and topping cane and kafir. Everything produced by the farmer has been reduced in price from 10 per cent to 50 per cent.—L. A. Spitze, October 17.

Elk—We have had showers and warm weather the past week which is just what the wheat needs. Farmers are shocking and plowing. Prairie hay in stack is worth $5; alfalfa, $9.50; corn, 75c; cream, 50c; eggs, 50c.—Charles Grant, October 22.

Ellis—We had a good rain October 21 which broke the drouth of nearly two months. There is some wheat seeding to be done. Farmers are husking corn. There is not much wheat going to market. Wheat is worth $1.70; flour, $6.50 a hundred pounds.—C. F. Erbert, October 23.

Ellsworth—During the past week we had a good rain varying from ½ to 1 inch; while not enough to soak the ground it is sufficient to bring up all the wheat and give it a good start. Seeding is practically completed. Some cattle are being put on full feed.—W. L. Reed, October 23.

Finney—We had an early frost, September 29, but most all grain was matured. Farmers are putting up feed. A large acreage of wheat was sown but there is still some to be sown. We had a good rain October 20. All kinds of livestock are in good condition. A few sales are being held. Eggs are worth 45c; butter, 65c.—May Engler, October 23.

Gove and Sheridan—We had a good rain the 20th which will put the wheat in good condition for winter. A few public sales have been held but things are not selling very readily and prices are not satisfactory. Car shortage is almost as bad as ever. Wheat is worth $1.75; potatoes, $2; cabbage, $1.25; eggs, 46c; butter, 65c; butterfat, 59c.—John Aldrich, October 22.

Gray—Wheat seeding is nearly completed and the acreage is much smaller than last year; too many lost money on wheat owing to excessive labor cost and reduced prices and lack of cars to sell wheat early. We had a good rain of 3 inches or more October 20 which will give wheat a good start for winter and make some pasture. Kafir and other crops are harvested and a good yield of seed was obtained. Corn is not as good as expected. All kinds of stock are in good condition but are not selling at profitable prices.—A. E. Alexander, October 23.

Hamilton—This county has had only two light frosts. Farmers have their feed crops harvested and the yield was good. Milo and kafir made good growth but the season was too wet for a large yield except on sandy land. Stockmen will suffer greatly if compelled to sell now for prices on hogs and cattle have declined considerably. We have not had much rain the last 30 days and the dry warm weather has aided materially to mature grain crops. The corn and wheat yields were excellent. A large acreage of wheat is being sown and looks good. A number of public sales are being held.—W. H. Brown, October 16.

Kiowa—We have been having good weather for some time and wheat has been growing satisfactorily. Grasshoppers have not done much damage. Threshing and feed harvesting is completed and corn husking has begun. Corn will not average more than 12 bushels an acre; some will make 30 bushels an acre but there are so many acres of poor corn that the average is low. The price of corn husking will be about 5 cents a bushel. We have had only one frost so far but it did not do much damage. Wheat is worth $1.75; corn, 50c.—H. E. Stewart, October 15.

Labette—There has been plenty of rain the past week and wheat is excellent. Many fields are being plowed for spring. Pastures are good for this time of the year. A few public sales are being held but prices are not satisfactory except for cows and pigs. There is plenty of roughness for winter. Corn is worth 70c; wheat, $2; flour, $3.15; cream, 58c; apples are worth $1.50; oats, 50c.—J. N. McLane, October 23.

Linn—We have been having mild, showery weather and wheat and pastures are doing excellently. Seeding is completed and farmers are husking corn. A few farmers are building since lumber has come down; many roofs are being reshingled on account of the damage of the hail in September. There is very little shipping of stock as the demand is poor but a few farmers are getting them in condition to sell when the market opens up. A few public sales have been held and prices are satisfactory. There has been no real estate changing hands lately. New corn sells for 75c.—T. W. Clinesmith, October 22.

Norton—We had 3 inches of rain the past week and wheat is coming out remarkably. A large number of cattle and sheep will be fed this winter. Cattle of all kinds are selling low, stockers especially. A good many Western hogs are being shipped in and selling at 20c. Forage and feeds of all kinds are abundant. New corn is bringing 45c but farmers will find it better to crib it and carry it over than sell at that price.—Sam Teaford, October 23.

Osborne—After six weeks of dry weather we had a good rain. A considerable amount of the wheat had not germinated until the rain came. Not much feeding will be done here this winter. Hogs are very scarce. Cattle are not selling well. Cream is bringing 47c; eggs are worth 6[illegible] and spring chickens, 14c.—W. F. Arnold, October 22.

Pawnee—The late sown wheat will not come up unless we have rains soon. The president of the grain dealers association thinks that the farmers should be governed by the old law of "supply and demand" and raise wheat and sell at a loss of $1 a bushel. If so, it is up to the farmers to limit the supply to get cost of production.—E. H. Gore, October 16.

Riley—We have had several light rains lately which have improved the wheat. All feed crops are harvested and stored. A few farmers have started to husk corn. Potatoes have been dug but there was a light crop and most of the farmers will have to buy more. Apples are selling at $1.75 to $2 a bushel; eggs, 53c; butter is worth 6[illegible]; flour, $3.—P. O. Hawkinson, October 23.

Rooks—We had a 2½-inch rain October 22. Cattle and hogs are selling lower than they sold in the spring. Farmers in general are becoming disgusted as prices are from 50 per cent to 75 per cent below cost of production. Wheat is worth $1.60; corn, 65c; butterfat, 59c; eggs are worth 45c.—C. O. Thomas, October 22.

Saline—We had a good rain the past week which was needed for the late wheat, some of which had not sprouted. We have not had any heavy frosts this season. Alfalfa seed crop will be lighter than usual as much of it was damaged by rain. Cattle are still on pasture and very few are being shipped. Wheat is worth $1.70; potatoes, $1.75; butter, 56c; butterfat, 49c; eggs are worth 55c.—J. P. Nelson, October 23.

Sedgwick—The weather is warm and pleasant and farm work is well advanced. Early sown wheat is up and looks good; late sown wheat needs rain. Most farm products are coming down in price with few exceptions. Oats are worth 55c; new corn is selling for 80c; fat beef, 7 to 8c; hogs are worth 14 to 15c; hens, 20c; eggs, 55c; good apples, $2 to $3 a bushel.—F. B. Wickham, October 16.

Smith—This county was favored with a good rain the 21st which was very much needed. With a few warm days we will have good wheat pasture. All livestock is doing well and feed will be plentiful. Not much corn has been shucked and very little will be on the market at present prices. Wheat sells for $1.90; corn, 60c; butterfat, 56c; eggs are worth 50c.—C. R. Rock, October 23.

Stafford—We had good rains the 20th and 21st which put the ground in good condition for the wheat. Wheat acreage is not as large as last year. Farmers union is becoming well organized. Pastures are good for this time of the year and stock is doing well. Hogs are dying from cholera over different parts of the county. Wheat is worth $1.75; corn, 60c; alfalfa, $15; eggs, 40c; butter, 50c.—H. A. Kachelman, October 23.

Stevens—We had a 1¾ inch rain which was very much needed as a large part of the wheat was sown late and needed moisture. There is some wheat to be sown. Farmers are filling silos, gathering grain and harvesting kafir and milo.—Monroe Traver, October 23.

Thomas—Threshing is almost entirely completed. Feed crops are cut and most of the wheat is sown. We had a rain October 14 which will help the late wheat. We are having windy weather. Corn husking has begun. There is an abundance of wheat pasture in most of the county. Horses are very cheap at sales. Wheat is worth $1.75; barley, 40c.—C. C. Cole, October 19.

Wabaunsee—Wheat is all planted and most of it is doing well. The recent rains we have been having have put wheat in good growing condition. Kafir is nearly all in the shock and corn soon will be ready to crib. Sales are reported as not being very active and livestock are not bringing satisfactory prices.—A. H. Reynard, October 23.

Washington—We have been having warm, cloudy weather but it still continues to be dry. The wheat needs moisture badly. Corn husking is getting well started and most of it is turning out well. A number of farm sales are being held. Milk cows are selling at fair prices but horses are not selling satisfactorily. Flour is worth $3.25; butterfat, 50c; eggs are worth 48c.—Ralph B. Cole, October 22.

Wyandotte—Nearly 90 per cent of the wheat is planted and coming up satisfactorily. There is plenty of moisture. Pastures are good and all kinds of livestock are doing well.—A. C. Espenlaub, October 18, 1920.

Grain Sorghum Yields

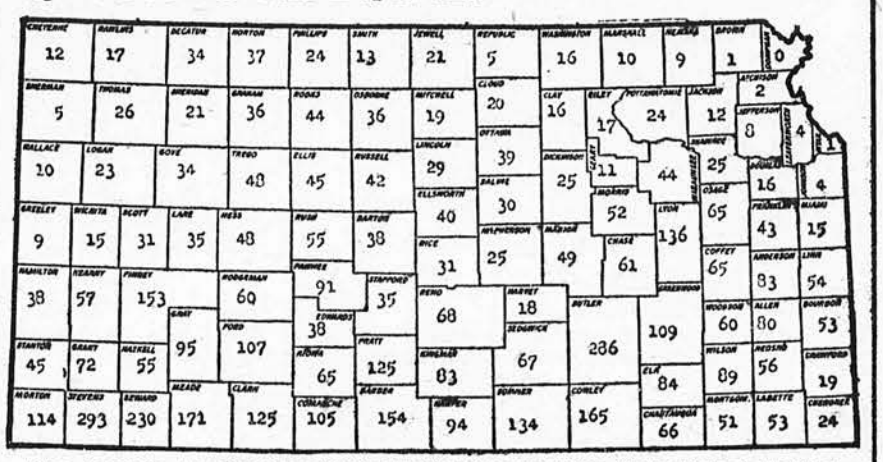
BY S. D. FLORA

Meteorologist, Kansas State Board of Agriculture

KAFIR, milo, and feterita produce the fourth most valuable grain crop grown in Kansas, worth twice the combined value of the barley and rye crops, four times the value of the potato crop and more than half that of oats, taking the average for the past five years in every case. Only six years ago the grain yield from these three principal grain sorghums was so small that it was not printed separately by the state board of agriculture which is noted for its painstaking reports on all Kansas crops.

The southern counties of the state are the big producers of grain sorghums, as these crops require a long growing season and often are caught by early frosts in the northern sections. The banner county is Stevens, which is credited with an annual yield of 203,000 bushels, more than half of which is milo, but Butler is a close second with an average of 296,000 bushels, the greater part being kafir, which thrives best in the eastern counties, while milo and feterita make a better showing in the western counties. In 1915 Butler county broke all state records by producing 2½ million bushels of grain sorghums—more than twice the yield ever produced in any other Kansas county.

Other grain sorghums, such as Freeds Sorgo and Jerusalem corn, are raised in Kansas, but their total yield is negligible. Sweet sorghum and cane are not grain sorghums and never are tabulated with them in the reports of the state board of agriculture.



The Average Annual County Production for the Five-Year Period Ending with 1919 is Shown Here in Thousands of Bushels.

For Homes That are Real

Shouldn't Kansas Follow the Example of California?

BY W. M. JARDINE

THERE ARE thousands of neighborhoods in Kansas, which, like Topsy, have just grown up. No definite plans have been followed in laying them out or in developing their possibilities. If they have developed into good, efficient, well-balanced communities, it has been a happen-so and not the following out of a definite plan. We have talked about what a community should have to be ideal. But we have done little to develop such a community and to demonstrate its possibilities.

Such a thing can be done if the farm homes amendment is passed. This amendment will give the legislature power to enact legislation permitting the state to demonstrate what can be done in community building and planning. Under our present constitutional limitations the state is powerless to do anything of this kind.

Kansas can learn much along this line from California. A little more than three years ago, the California land settlement board was appointed. The act creating this board provided for a demonstration in planned rural development. Instead of just letting communities grow, they are developed according to a well-thought-out plan. Mistakes are avoided rather than corrected after they occur.

To Develop Larger Tracts

There are a good many large tracts of land in California which are owned by absentee landlords. One of the purposes of the land settlement act was to encourage the development of these tracts into settlements of home owning people. The first settlement was started at Durham in Butte county. It is known as the Durham settlement and there are 125 families in it who are farming 5,000 acres that four years ago was farmed by two men. They have purchased these homes on a long-time payment plan. I visited this project and talked with the farmers last summer. They are getting along fine and the state has not lost any money. In fact, altho only three crops have been harvested, many of the farmers are ahead on the payments on their land. In addition, everyone in California seems to be for the plan where four years ago only a few were for it. The Durham project has been so successful that they have started a second project of 9,000 acres at Delhi.

Dr. Elwood Mead, who is in charge of the department of rural institutions in the University of California, and who has had years of experience in Australia, is chairman of the board. There are four other members. This board has sole authority to pass on the eligibility of applicants for farms within the settlement. Any farmer who has 5 per cent of the cost of the land, and fully comes up to their requirements otherwise, is acceptable as a settler.

The board has the power to buy and sell land and can sue and be sued. It has all necessary powers and authority to develop the project along the right lines.

A Real Community Center

Most of the Durham settlement is under irrigation, the farms varying in size from a few acres to more than a hundred. The land was carefully surveyed to determine what it was best adapted for. The roads, towns and community center were placed where they properly belonged and would be of greatest service. The houses built on the project have individuality and yet harmonize and tend to bring out the beauty of the landscape rather than to smother it.

The schools are located with reference to the convenience of the people of the community. Everything is developed according to well-thought-out plans to which all persons agree when they become members of the community. They have co-operative buying and selling associations to which they all subscribe. In other words they are actually carrying out just what a great many men and women have been advocating for the last 12 or 15 yeads but none of whom have had any experience in carrying out. The California people are actually doing it and have three or four years' experience back of them.

When I saw their project it seemed to me it was 100 per cent efficient. The farmers were working together. They had confidence in one another and were benefiting by this co-operation not only socially but financially. They also were happy and contented. Of course, they were not getting rich but were comfortable and making a mighty good living. They have good dairy herds, all of the same breed. They have good hogs and all of the same breed. They have community boars, bulls and co-operate in other things whenever possible.

The Help of Specialists

Their irrigation system was the best I saw while in California, and they operate it themselves. The state does not run the farms. They do have a superintendent but he is merely an adviser, a friend, one to whom they can go for advice and help. He threshes out many of their problems while they go about the business of making their acres yield profitably. They have their community center and every Saturday night they assemble there for suitable entertainment prepared by a committee of their own people. They are working together, yet they are retaining their individuality and are thinking for themselves.

If this farm homes amendment is passed, then Kansas could start such a demonstration. It could not lose any money. Should 5 or 10 per cent of the farms in the first community prove a failure, how much would that mean to the state as compared with the experience and information we would get? It would be classified as an experiment in Kansas, but it is one I think is certain to succeed. We would accumulate some valuable information that would indicate to us the direction we should take in future legislation or future planning in trying to check the growth of tenantry and reduce it to quite an extent later on. I believe it is thoroly worth while and will prove a valuable asset to the state to invest some money in an initial experiment, not over 1 million dollars. It will help solve the rapidly growing tendency toward tenant farming.

Trained Men in Charge

If such a plan is adopted, the men in charge must be men who have had business experience and who can plan such a project along sound business lines and operate it afterward. The state should not go into it too heavily to begin with.

There is no danger, as some persons fear, that anyone's land will be taken away from them. If this amendment goes into effect, there will be so much land made available to the state that it cannot begin to take care of it all. The only man who needs to fear anything at the hands of the state is the man who is using his lands in such a way as to hinder the development of the community. The absentee landlord who exacts leasing terms of his tenants that do not permit them to become good citizens should fear the power of the state. There should be some way to protect society from such men. We do not have many of these undesirable landlords in Kansas, but we do have a large number of owners who would be glad to turn their land over to the state for what it is worth so that it may be sold to a man who desires to live on it and farm it.

The farm homes amendment will make these things possible, should the legislature see fit to start them. The present order of things will depend on the legislature. But surely the state should have the power to act in such matters where by so doing it can better the living conditions of its citizens. The state now can demonstrate the surroundings best suited for the growing of hogs and cattle. Is it not far more important that the state should have the power to demonstrate the surroundings best suited for the bringing up of children and under which its citizens can live happily and contentedly? Surely the state should have this power. The farm homes amendment will provide for it.

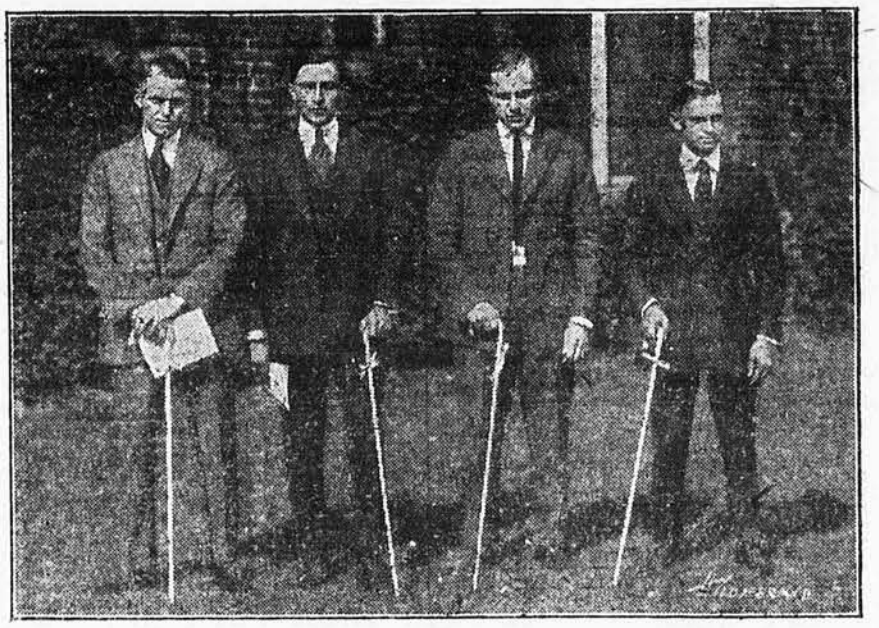
Kansas Team Wins at Chicago

First place was won for the second time by the Kansas State Agricultural college dairy cattle stock judging team in the judging contest at the National Dairy show held October 9 in Chicago. Twenty-one agricultural college teams consisting of three students to the team were in the competition. Classes of bulls, cows, and heifers of the four leading dairy breeds were judged. The Kansas team won four trophy cups, a $400 scholarship and a gold medal. It is the first team to win first place in two consecutive years. The sweepstake trophy cup offered by the National Dairy association, to be held permanently, must be won three times in succession by the same agricultural college. In addition to winning the sweepstakes cup for the second time, the Kansas team won for the second time the trophy cup offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for ranking first in judging Holstein cattle, and for the second time the Hoard's Dairyman cup for making the highest score on all breeds and the cup offered by the American Jersey Cattle club for making the highest score in judging Jersey cattle.

Clement H. Young, Manhattan, Kan., of the Kansas State Agricultural college team, made the highest individual score of any man in the contest, winning a gold medal presented by the National Dairy associations. George W. Drumm, Manhattan, Kansas, was high man in Jerseys and was awarded the $400 scholarship offered by the American Jersey Cattle club. The third member of the team was R. H. Lush of Altamont, Kan. The Kansas team was coached by H. W. Cave, assistant professor of dairying at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The Iowa team won second place, Kentucky third, Indiana fourth, and Pennsylvania fifth.

A greater attention to the use of pastures is needed by many hog producers.



Kansas Winning Team in Dairy Cattle Judging. From Left to Right—H. W. Cave, Coach, R. H. Lush, G. M. Drumm, C. H. Young.

The Sni-A-Bar Show

The annual outdoor Shorthorn show and the demonstration of the W. R. Nelson estate experiment in "grading up" with Shorthorn bulls, was held at Sni-A Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., October 14 and 15. In the Shorthorn show held the first day, entries from the Nelson herd of registered cattle competed with entries from the herds of Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, W. A. Forsythe and Sons of Greenwood and Fauson Brothers of Wakarusa and Dover, Kan. This show, the small, was distinctly classy and added materially to the "shorthornness" of the two-day demonstration. The two together constitute a very important help to the cause of good Shorthorns, as well as an education to thousands of people who never before sensed the significance of the principle of improvement by the use of selected purebred sires, altho the principle has been practiced 200 years and universally taught since the establishment of courses in animal husbandry. Thus does ignorance of fundamental things persist where claims to enlightenment are loudest.

The Shorthorn show was an evenly matched four-handed game under the competent judgment of John T. Koamer of Tulsa, Okla., with bull championship on Marshall's Crown going to Fauson Bros, and female championship on Mina Hedgewood, bred by the Forsythes, going to Fred Merry the present owner. Mr. Merry is himself, a Shorthorn demonstration, for after building up of a successful wholesale and retail business in Kansas City had left him with a constitution to repair, he had to add Shorthorns to the doctor's prescription of outdoor life to make the outdoor life hold his interest. Under the careful direction of Shorthorn association officers, Mr. Merry in a short time has built a really choice herd and now has no trouble neglecting his optical business for his cattle.

The Sni-A Bar demonstration, on the second day, with the attendant program and the subsequent lunch appeared to be the main magnet in attracting a crowd estimated at 4,000 persons. The occasion was, as in the past events, delightful. The Sni-A-Bar pastures and cattle constitute an inspiration and the plain, substantial, but economical improvements give the practical farmers, who attend in good numbers assurance that here is something within their means.

As has been explained in these columns on previous occasions, the Sni-A-Bar demonstration began seven years ago with the purchase of "Canner" cows, low grade Shorthorns, crossed with the high class Shorthorn bull selected for the grading up process. In the particular bulls selected for this purpose lies a factor which should not be over-looked in considering results. The bulls were exceptional and this fact partly accounts for the occurence of some first cross steers that rank well up with the best that have appeared in later crosses.

More Milk for the Family

A quart a day for every child is not too much, and every one should have at least a pint. Plenty of milk gives your children the chance for health they ought to have. It helps them to grow, to keep well, and to build strong, vigorous bodies. Grown-ups, too, will find it wholesome and desirable; while in old age, with the need for simple fare, milk is commonly and largely depended upon. Wholesome, readily digested, and containing valuable nutritive material, milk is greatly depended upon in the diet of the sick and the convalescent.

A mother having the responsibility of the development and nourishment of an infant should use a quart of milk a day in order to meet this additional physical demand.

Milk gives us protein for building muscles and other body tissues. It also gives us calcium, or lime, which is needed for our bones and teeth, and for other body uses.

Protein and lime are also important in repairing our bones and muscles and other body tissues which are used and replaced as a result of normal wear and tear of our bodies. Well developed muscles and strong, well-formed bones and teeth are just as essential for a strong body as are good materials and good construction for a well-built engine. Strong, healthy teeth are not only signs of health, but they also resist decay.

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

KANSAS

NORTON COUNTY FARMS. Write for lists. **Williamson Land Co., Norton, Kansas.**

IMPROVED FARMS for sale. Best of terms. **Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.**

320 ACRES, close Ottawa, imp., all tillable, $160, carry ½. **H. Gruver, Ottawa, Kan.**

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas, by **G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.**

GOOD ALFALFA and upland farms for sale. **W. E. McCabe, Fredonia, Kansas.**

FINE IMPROVED FARM in northeastern Kansas, for sale. **V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.**

FARMS ALL SIZES; all prices; terms to suit purchaser. Send for lists. **Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, well imp., 120 cult., 30 alfalfa, balance pasture. Fine water. $155 acre. **McConachie Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

WRITE for our free list of Eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. **The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.**

160 ACRES, 1 mile of town, well improved, good orchard, $85 an acre. $3,000 will handle. **W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.**

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa farms. Verdigris and Fall River bottom, also stock ranches all sizes. **L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kansas.**

A SPLENDID 80 acre well improved farm four miles county seat, gravel road. $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.**

590 ACRES, improved, eastern Kansas, 390 bottom, bal. pasture. Price $110, part trade. **Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS
Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by **Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E Kan. Send for printed list. **Silas D. Warner, 727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.**

IMP. LYON COUNTY Kansas Farms, from $60 a. up with possession for putting in wheat. Write **Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.**

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

FINE ALFALFA FARM
120 acres near Emporia, 40 alfalfa, good improvements, well located, $125 an acre. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.**

ALL PURPOSE combined farm and ranch, 400 a. bottom land. Dandy good wheat farms close in. Any size tract to suit purchaser. **Whitmer Land Co., Utica, Kansas.**

37 ACRES river bottom, good improvements, 2½ miles town, ½ mile school, alfalfa, corn and hog farm, $200 per acre. **J. A. Forde, Burlington, Kansas.**

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS.
Farms, all sizes; lowest prices. Terms $2,000 up. Send for booklet.
ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

WHEAT, CORN AND ALFALFA FARM.
320 acres, 200 cultivation, 50 alfalfa land. Unproved, $37.50 per acre.
J. H. Brotemarkle, Real Estate, Lenora, Norton Co., Kansas.

BARGAIN, 480 a, improved, 200 acres in cultivation, balance good pasture, everlasting running water, $42.50 per acre. Will take Ten Thousand Dollars Liberty Bonds at full value, carry balance on land.
E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

A REAL FARM HOME—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.**

160 A. 6 room house, good barn, plenty of water, on state road, 4 mi. Moline, good level land, can all be plowed, 50 a. now in cultivation, close to drilling well, $70 per a. Other good farms at attractive prices.
C. H. Wilson, Moline, Kansas.

FOR SALE
Extra good 160 acre creek bottom farm. (Cloud Co., Kan.). 3½ miles town, ½ mile school. Fine alfalfa and corn land. Everlasting spring, nice timber, shows 11 inch vein coal. Price $110 per acre.
F. M. Bond, R. 2, Simpson, Kansas.

COMBINATION FARM AND RANCH
5,131 acres, combination farm and ranch; all dark loam soil; 1,100 acres in high state of cultivation; 4,500 acres susceptible to cultivation; 750 acres valley alfalfa land, twenty feet to water; 165 acres now growing alfalfa; 350 acres corn; 400 acres wheat and rye; 500 acres winter feed; balance excellent stand of grass for pasture; two sets of improvements; good barns; sheltered feed racks and two large concrete silos; hog houses; granaries, etc. This is one of the very best and most desirable large combination farms, cattle and hog ranches left in northern Kansas, also the best watered and timbered ranch. Price $45 per acre.
O. J. Gould, Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

TOWN PLACE, $7,700. Send for terms, photo, etc.
Mrs. E. Haley, 601 Walnut, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Wheat, corn, clover and alfalfa land, can give good terms. See this country before you buy. Write for lists.
LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Coffey Co., Kan.

160 ACRES bottom land highly improved, extra located 2 miles town, $125.00 per acre. Send for list.
S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kansas.

INTERESTED IN FARM LAND? We'll place your name on our list and furnish absolutely reliable information about Southern Kansas land, conditions and prices. No charges. **Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.**

HALF SECTION handy town, well improved, 130 acres of wheat sowed. Price $65 per acre, good terms. This farm will bear inspection. Write for land list.
Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur Co., Kansas.

80 ACRES, 2¼ miles town. 6 room cottage; good barn; water; shade; fruit; 50 cultivation, remainder grass. $8,000; terms. Write for description any size farm.
Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—Suburban home at Manhattan, Kan., ½ acre, 6 rooms, all modern improvements, several kinds fruit, berries, cave, hen house, garden. $6,000, part cash.
Wm. R. Curry, R. R. No. 1, Manhattan, Kan.

LET ME SELL YOU A FARM in the Oakley country. Wheat and barley making $50 to $75 acre. Corn and all feed crops fine. Good tractor land, $30 to $50. For list write. **A. H. Wilson, Oakley, Kansas.**

640 ACRES AT $32.50 ACRE. ½ in sod wheat up, all crops to purchaser, land nearby produced this year 28 bu. acre tested 62 lbs. We have tracts and farms of all sizes. **Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Sharon Springs, Wallace Co., Kan.** Agents wanted.

A BIG BARGAIN
Improved 320 acre farm, 4 miles on gravel road from Fredonia. All tillable, fine location and a big snap at $18,000. Come at once, before it is taken.
M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

COMING TO TOPEKA TO LIVE?
Suburban home $3,500, 7 rooms, electricity, furnace, 6 lots, on car line, close to grade and high school, fine location. Write owner,
Reynolds, 613 Mills Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 120 acres and 184 acres, all well improved, 3, 2 and 4 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, all three good level, wheat, oats, alfalfa, timothy, clover and blue grass farms. Special prices on these for 30 days.
Casida Clark & Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

RUSH COUNTY FARMS
240 acres, well improved, some good bottom land, plenty timber and water, 140 acres cultivated, 4 miles market. Priced $70 an acre. Terms.
160 acres, practically all cultivated, unimproved, 5½ miles to market, $8,000. Write **Jas. H. Little, The Rush County Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.**

100 ACRES, Osage county, Kansas, 5 miles town, very best of black limestone soil, all tillable, 20 acres bluegrass pasture, 10 acres alfalfa, 4 acres hog pasture, balance farm land. 8 room house with cellar, barn 40x50 in good condition, other buildings, plenty water. R. F. D. and telephone. Quick sale $110 per acre. **The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, 2½ miles county seat; 40 miles Kansas City; 100 acres tillable; 40 acres pasture; 20 acres alfalfa; 15 acres timber; 10 acres wheat; all hog tight; plenty of water. 8 room house, well and cistern; acetylene lights; barn 40x70; barn No. 2 30x40, cement floor. Hog house, chicken house. Price $21,000. Incumbrance $12,000, 4 and 6 years 6¼%. Possession March 1, 1921. **Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.**

WE HAVE WHEAT LANDS, with crop of wheat now growing, when matured will pay for the land.
We have blue stem grazing land and alfalfa bottom lands, that never fail to produce splendid returns on investment.
These lands will double in valuation less than 3 years.
Write us for prices, terms and number of acres in tracts desired.
KANSAS & COLORADO LAND COMPANY, 209 East 9th St., Winfield, Kan.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE $100
Send me names and addresses of persons who will buy this land. If sold to any of them will pay you just as soon as I get my money.
80 acres 5 miles south Valley Falls, 55 acres in corn, well improved, mortgage $4,300 runs 5 years.
80 acres 3½ miles south Holton, well improved, price $12,000, mortgage $4,500.
270 acres 6 miles northeast Holton, well improved, $5,000 cash, balance terms.
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ARMS AND CITY PROPERTY for sale or trade. West Texas, West Kansas, Western Oklahoma. E. E. Gabbart, Alva, Okla.

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The Livestock Market

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

Bearish raids on the hog market stand out as the most spectacular current development in the trade in livestock. Packers sent the market down slightly more than $2 a hundredweight last week. Since the peak of prices for the year was reached on September 20, of $17.80, the Kansas City market has slumped more than $4.50 a hundredweight, or $9 on the average 200-pound hog. Compared with the record level reached in July, 1919, of $23.40, the market has declined more than $10 a hundredweight. The declines are not yet at an end, altho hogs are at the lowest level since February, 1917.

"What will be the bottom on the hog market the coming winter?" I asked various trade interests this question within the last week. E. R. Gentry of Chicago, head of the Armour hog buying staffs on all the markets of the United States, answered that he wished to be conservative and anticipated a drop in the top level before December 1 to $12 a hundredweight.

I met A. E. de Ricqles of Denver, a livestock loan operator and a student of livestock market conditions, on his way from a visit to the financial centers of the East back to his home. "Hogs may go as low as $9.50 a hundredweight for tops this winter," Mr. de Ricqles answered. "With corn at 60 cents a bushel on farms, that will be a good price on the basis of the 13 to 1 ratio in feeding hogs."

Interesting Hog Records

Indicative of the course of hog prices in the last quarter of each year, the records of the Kansas City market are deserving of study. They provide a basis for the forecasts of declines, altho the unusual financial conditions are expected to bring sharper changes this season than in recent years. Average monthly prices on hogs at Kansas City in the last three months of the 10 years, together with the top No. 2 mixed corn price a bushel in December of these years, make the following showing:

Date Year	Hogs Oct.	Hogs Nov.	Hogs Dec.	Corn Dec.
1919	$14.33	$14.36	$13.70	$1.58
1918	17.44	17.32	17.27	1.46
1917	17.18	17.21	16.63	1.75
1916	9.62	9.55	9.77	.91½
1915	7.71	6.60	6.39	.86¾
1914	7.43	7.52	7.02	.68¾
1913	7.97	7.61	7.54	.73
1912	8.45	7.65	7.34	.48½
1911	6.25	6.43	5.98	.67
1910	8.73	7.65	7.03	.61

The manner in which hog prices were marked down last week was rather sensational, but other products tumbled and the main buyers, the packers, simply gave another demonstration of their power in the trade. Stock hogs fell to a top of $13.50, compared with the closing top of $13.25 on fat hogs. There is no reason for a premium on stock hogs; it is a mistake to pay it. Packers reported more optimistically on export business, but the domestic trade situation was not so favorable. Receipts showed a slight increase, but were still behind the volume of a year ago. January deliveries in the Chicago provision future market were on the basis of about $11 to $12 for hogs.

Cattle Prices are Lower

Weakness continued in the market for cattle, the trade giving indications of pressure from ranges until the closing days of November. Total runs last week increasel slightly, but continued smaller than a year ago. Yet prices at Kansas City were 25 cents to $1 lower, grassers reaching a level showing practically general losses. Caked grassers sold up to $13, while straight grassers ruled between $7 and $11. The bulk of grass cows, which declined as much as steers, were quoted at $5 to $6.50 on bulk of sales. Canner cows sold as low as $3, the lowest price since 1913, the pre-war year. Calves broke $1 to $2.50, with arrivals continuing of record proportions, reflecting liquidation on account of tight money. The bulk of stockers and feeders sold at $7 to $9.50, with Kansas and Oklahoma surprisingly good buyers. Common stockers sold down to $5.50. Stock cows and heifers ruled between $4.25 and $7; stock calves, $5 to $10.50.

Sheep Demand is Weak

Weakness continues in the sheep and lamb trade as well as in cattle, packers appearing as rather indifferent buyers. Fat stock was 25 to 50 cents higher, with sales of fat lambs largely at $12 to $12.25. Ewes sold around $5.25. Fat wethers ruled between $7.25 and $7.75 and yearlings around $8.75. Feeding lambs sold at $11 to $11.75 in most instances. These are not bargain prices even if $3 lower than a year ago. Good feeding ewes sold at $4.25 to $4.50, while breeding ewes were available at $6.50 to $8. The pressure of foreign mutton and weakness in wool is still felt in the trade, and feeder buyers should be cautious. Receipts are below the volume of 1919.

Horses and mules were rarely so dull as at present. Dealers are advising against shipments until financial conditions in the South improve so that buying by that section may be revived. In the meanwhile, those who can sell mules at prices $10 or $15 a head lower than quoted in these columns October 16 will be making good sales. Horses are so low that improvement should come in time, the best farm mares selling at Kansas City last week at only $80 to $125.

The Grain Market

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Bullishness on kafir and milo would scarcely seem reasonable in view of the enormous crop, harvesting of which already has begun in many sections. The October report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a crop in the seven producing states, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California, of 139,503,000 bushels, which compares with the final crop out-turn in 1919 of 126,058,000 bushels, the previous record total, and 73,241,000 bushels in 1918. The estimate for Kansas is for a crop of 24,606,000 bushels, also a record for that state, compared with 17,888,000 bushels a year ago. Texas ranks first with a crop of 64,804,000 bushels. In addition to the present record crop, an unusually large amount of kafir and milo still remains on farms of the Southwest from the harvest of a year ago, marketings having been delayed by late threshing and inability to obtain cars for loading.

Factors That Affect Sorghums

Dealers in Kansas City, who handle a larger volume of the sorghum grain production than any other market in the country, anticipate no great movement of kafir and milo of the new crop before December, and not until after the opening of 1921 from Kansas and Oklahoma. Of interest in this connection are the recent sales of new crop kafir of No. 3 grade or better at $1.50 a hundredweight, basis Kansas City, for December shipment from Texas.

The fluctuations in corn will play a vital part in the trend of values for kafir and milo. If corn continues at a low level, material upturns in the sorghum grains are scarcely to be expected, for the mixed-feed manufacturers and other buyers of the cereals will turn to corn. Likewise, if corn advances more rapidly, consumers will turn to the sorghums, which have about the same feeding value, this tending to maintain the two cereals on practically a parity except under abnormal conditions. The current market is holding around $1.65 to $1.72 a hundredweight. The highest price ever paid for kafir and milo was in August of 1917, when a top of $4.65 a hundredweight was reached.

Wheat Trade Unsettled

The wheat trade remains in a very unsettled state. An extreme range of 10 to 15 cents a bushel within a single market session has become common; in fact, smaller fluctuations would attract unusual interest. Yet a few years ago an advance or decline of more than 2 or 3 cents in one day would create virtually a sensation. Declines recorded last week more than wiped out the recent gains, some grades of cash wheat receding to the lowest level of the crop. The carlot market declined 9 to 16 cents a bushel on hard winter and dark hard and 21 to 25 cents on red winter, sales being made mostly under $2.10 a bushel in Kansas City. Domestic demand from mills was of a small volume, and fewer sales were reported made to foreign buying interests.

In connection with the position of wheat, more than passing interest is noted in the confirmed reports from India of serious damage to wheat by drouth, placing that country, which usually has a surplus, as a probable importer of breadstuffs. A world's authority had previously estimated that the Old World could count on drawing about 40 million to 60 million bushels of wheat from India, and, with these figures, he estimated that there would remain a surplus at the end of the crop year of approximately 40 million bushels in the entire world.

Market operators are apparently disregarding the statements that corn and oats already are on a pre-war basis and considerably under other grains and feeds. The carlot corn market receded to the lowest level since August of 1916, 10 to 20 cents net lower for the week, with the range of sales around 73 to 85 cents a bushel. Mixed corn and yellow corn, which recently have commanded a premium over white, suffered the sharpest declines. In the speculative corn market declines amounted to 5 to 8 cents a bushel. Feeders who will need corn in December or somewhat later might do well to contract for their requirements in the future market. The December delivery was quoted last week around 74 cents and the later shipments around 80 cents. Cash and future oats were off 4 to 5 cents. Coarse grain operators recognize they have a "job" on their hands to "bull" corn and oats on account of the large crops and depression of commodity values generally. But many in the trade believe that the grain will eventually sell higher than the current level.

The hay trade lacks basic strength. When offerings are light a firm tone prevails, but weakness immediately develops on any slight increase in the arrivals. Dealers look upon this condition as bearish, asserting that it indicates a further re-adjustment must come about before there is prolonged firmness. Producers who have good quality hay, particularly alfalfa, will do well to hold for the winter period, when feeding demand is usually heavy. Alfalfa is selling around a top of $26 a ton, and prairie up to $17.

Where Hog Profits Go

An analysis of the pork situation is given by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department, Kansas State Agricultural college. He says:

"A great majority of the pigs of the country are produced in the spring of the year and practically all of these spring pigs are marketed in November, December, and January.

"During the past year the farmer was paid an average of $13.25 a hundred for his 1919 spring pig crop which means that he received $33 for a 250-pound pig that cost him $42.50 to produce. That is the situation that has confronted the producer.

"The consumer that bought the cured ham, cured shoulder, cured bacon, fresh loin, and fat back that this 250-pound hog produced paid at the average retail shop $77.50. This $77.50 is paid for only 80 per cent of the marketable portion of the hog. It does not include the head, feet, liver, and heart. Neither does it include by-products that sell for $11 to $14 a hog. Ninety dollars is a conservative estimate of the amount the ultimate consumer paid for the hog the farmer sold for $33. This represents an increase of 200 per cent between producer and consumer.

"Any one familiar with the killing of hogs and handling of meat knows that this is an unreasonable spread. It is simply a case of excessive profiteering in a particularly valuable food, especially to the laboring man. It is another instance emphasizing the necessity of closer co-operation between producer and consumer of meats to remedy the present situation of excessive loss to those who are producing a food that must be purchased at excessive costs by those who eat it."

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.

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13	1.56	5.20	29	3.48	11.60
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16	1.92	6.40	31	3.72	12.40
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19	2.28	7.60	34	4.08	13.60
20	2.40	8.00	35	4.20	14.00
21	2.52	8.40	36	4.32	14.40
22	2.64	8.80	37	4.44	14.80
23	2.76	9.20	38	4.56	15.20
24	2.88	9.60	39	4.68	15.60
25	3.00	10.00	40	4.80	16.00

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FARMER AGENTS WANTED — WRITE automobile insurance in open territory. Splendid contract. Big commission. Write now to the Mid-West Insurance Co., Wichita, Kan.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—MAN TO WORK AND RUN 80 acre farm on share basis. Box 1266, Memphis, Tenn.

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

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

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

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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. Janes, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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FOR SALE

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

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

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

FOR THE TABLE.

RECLEANED PINTO BEANS, $7 CWT. Double sacked. C. Bohm, Stratton, Colo.

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

SWEET POTATOES. TEN BUSHEL LOTS, $1.10; smaller lots, $1.25, f. o. b. N. Topeka, Kan. H. T. Jackson.

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

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

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

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

COME TO ORCHARD FOR GOOD SPRAYED fruit. Will begin picking York Imperials October 4. Expect to have 4,000 bushels. Would like to sell all to the people direct. Located 3½ miles N. E. Perry, Kan. Albert A. Rose, Route 1, Perry, Kan.

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

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

TRACTORS

ONE WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR. PRICE $300. David H. Lighty, Satanta, Kan.

12-25 AVERY TRACTOR, WILL SELL OR trade for western Kansas land. V. E. Rogers, Wellington, Kan.

CLEVELAND TRACTOR AND PLOWS. EXcellent mechanical condition, $950. Walter Birtell, Wakarusa, Kan.

10-20 TRACTOR, $225; 12-24, $375; TON truck, $550; 36x60 separator, $325. S. B. Vaughn, Newton, Kan.

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

TOBACCO.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, EVERBEARING, $1.75 per 100. Dunlaps, $1.25. Ed Chenoweth, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

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

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW DEEP SOIL DISK plows, $150 or $75 for one. J. B. Jordyce, Box 699, Hot Springs, Ark.

10-20 TITAN, THREE BOTTOM PLOW. First class condition. Price $150. E. Jewett, Burlington, Kan.

WELL DRILLING RIG. WILL TRADE good five passenger auto or Birdsell alfalfa huller for same. Will also trade for stock of pumps, windmills and tinner's tools. W. H. Drinkern, Beloit, Kan.

MACHINERY.

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

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

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

18-36 AVERY TRACTOR AND 22x36 AVERY separator, good condition, will sell or trade for Kansas land. V. E. Rogers, Wellington, Kan.

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

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

16 H. P. AULTMAN-TAYLOR STEAM ENgine, good shape, $650. 25-50 Aultman-Taylor tractor, used 35 days. 30-60 Big Four Tractor for sale or trade. Two Emerson seven disc plows. J. H. Woodward, Liberal, Kan.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

PET STOCK.

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

WE WANT RELIABLE PEOPLE TO RAISE furbearing rabbits for us in their back yard, spare time. We furnish stock and pay $3.50 to $7.50 each for all you raise. Sunset Fur Co., 506-7-8 Lankershim Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

POULTRY

ANCONAS.

SHEPARD STRAIN S. C. ANCONA COCKerels, $2. Nora Luthye, Rt. 6, N. Topeka, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

FELCH LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, $2, $3. Harry Thomas, Scranton, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

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

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

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, EXTRA good layers; hens, $1.75; pullets, $2. Dollie Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

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

EXTRA BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSively twenty years, large cockerels. Maggie Burch, Eldorado Springs, Mo.

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

LEGHORNS

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $2. Ruth Pittenger, Blaine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKerels, $2. George Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKerels, $3 each. Dri Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

PURE BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, $1.75. Mrs. Henry Lindgren, Parkerville, Kan.

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

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB BUFF Leghorn cockerels for sale, $2 each. Mrs. Willis Rossiter, Hollis, Kan.

ENGLISH TYPE WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, single comb, $2 each. Mrs. Byrl Johnson, Erie, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN HENS, PULLETS, COCKerels, 75 cents and $1. Isabelle Harris, Rt. 3, Beatrice, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, $1.25 each. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKS, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Young strain, choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCKerels, $1.50 and $3. B. R. Littleton, Circleville, Kan.

COCKERELS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. May hatch, trapnested utility strain, $1.50 to $2.50. Miss Mildred Botkin, Burden, Kan.

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

BUFF LEGHORNS—BEST LAYERS ON earth—classy cockerels. Champney's Poultry Yards, 2057 South Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

SINGLE COMB BROWN COCKERELS, trapped nest egg laying strain. Extra fine, $1.50 each. Gertrude Washington, Kensington, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCerels. Fine ones. Mrs. W. B. Know Mayfield, Kansas.

YESTERLAID TRAPNESTED SINGcomb white Leghorn yearling hens, $2.00. Mrs. W. G. McHenry, McLouth, K

CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCerels, $2.00 each. Mrs. Eva Taylor, W phalia, Kansas.

100 PRIZE WINNING SINGLE CO White Leghorn cockerels, March hatch each; $20 dozen. Freme Bonneau, cordia, Kan.

MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS A pullets, March and April hatched. strain, $2 each. John Nead, Westphalia,

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINOR Standard bred six years; large, strain. Cockerels, $3, $5 and $10. and hens, $5. M. E. Fish, Mound City,

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COerels. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover,

CHOICE WHITE ORPINGTON COerels, $3. Mrs. J. H. Crocker, White Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COerels, two dollars each. M. Burton, dam, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Mrs. Jesse H. Tanner, St. John, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. Mrs. Irvin Andres, Alta Vista, Kansas

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

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKER vigorous, farm raised, $2 until Dec 1. Mrs. H. Buchenan, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, strain. Ancestors winners in laying contest. Farnsworth, street, Topeka.

RHODE ISLANDS.

CHOICE R. C. RED COCKERELS, Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND ROSE COMB erels, $1.50. Alta Weaver, Admire,

CHEAP NOW, SINGLE COMB REDS lets, cockerels. Ricksecker strain, direct. Robert Murdock, Lyndon, Kan.

FOUR CHOICE R. C. RHODE ISLAND cockerels, $10. Bargain. Meriden, Kan.

LARGE DARK RED GOOD single comb reds. Laying strain, teed. Lela Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

THOROUGHBRED WHITE ROCK erels, March and April hatched, $2. R. M. Lemons, Route 3, Topeka,

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED March and April hatched, Gilbert Smith, Lyons, Kan.

DARK R. C. R. I. COCKERELS November 10. Choice pullets, Hazel DeGeer, Deerhead, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL LARGE DARK R. C. Red cockerels, $3 to Luthye, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

MARCH AND APRIL R. C. erels, by first prize cockerel three to six dollars. Glen Priddy, Kan.

FALL SALE — S. C. REDS, strain, superb cockerels and and trios. Will give absolu Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

ROSE COMB COCKERELS FROM nested hens, $3 to $10. Eureka, Kan.

SELLING OUT — BUFF also Ancona cockerels. McPherson, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND and Barred Rock cockerels. Angstead, White City, Kan.

5,000 HENS, PULLETS AND First class breeding stock. egg production. Catalog free. try Farms, Box B, Lancaster, Mo.

TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS hens, $6. Mrs. Ida Shigley,

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY hens. Goldhawk strain, Kinsley, Kan.

CHOICE BOURBON REDS markings. Toms, $9; hens, Miller, Wheaton, Kan.

EXTRA FINE BOURBON RED tom, two yearling hens, trio, hens, $5; young toms, $7. Meriden, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, large. Young toms, $12.50; from exceptionally well marked sire. Hens, $10. Mrs. H. G. Fowler, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. CHAMP strain, vigorous free range stock; $50.00. We have a splendid flock to from and believe we can please you. Wilkins, Miltonvale, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Mrs. T. S. Archer, Grenola, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, strain. A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE WYANDOTTE COerels, $3 and $5. Mrs. Sam Blair, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB White Wyandotte cockerels, A. E. Meier, Haven, Kansas.

PURE BRED LARGE WHITE WYdotte roosters, $3. Mrs. O. O. Beverly, Kan.

THREE DOZEN OF PURE BRED Columbia Wyandotte hens. Mrs. Colony, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

RED TO LAY 200 EGG STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes. Prize winner, choice breeding cockerels, $3.50 and $5 each. Irvin Archer, Box M, Galva, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Steven's American and Carron's English strains, world's greatest layers, $3 and $6 each. Satisfaction or money back. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKENS, cows and hogs in the world is La-Mo-Pep. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED

WRITE FOR CASH OFFERS ON POULtry. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

WANTED—RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS and cockerels. Write me. John Williams, Richland, Kan.

REMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Strong demand for fowls. Price very good. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshire Spring Boars

I have four choice boar pigs, March farrow, for sale at $40. Each registered and crated F. O. B. at Barnard. W. C. PARSONS, BARNARD, KAN.

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

Choice spring boars and gilts, big quick maturing kind, weighing 200 pounds. Best blood lines at bargain prices. F. B. WHITE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Spring boars and gilts; also one tried boar; excellent breeder. Priced to sell. C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring boars ready for service, sired by The Orange, Smooth Prospect, and The Jayhawker. Also a few gilts. JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

The Lone Cedar Polands

Spring pigs either sex, by Big Chimes he by Big Hadley Jr. Also herd boar material in fall boars by The Chief Jr., he by The Yankee and bred same as The Sensation. Pigs out of Big Orange bred sows. Cholera immune. A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Kan. (Jefferson Co.)

POLAND SACRIFICE SALE

On account of change in location we are compelled to sell almost all of our herd at practically market prices. Let us price you herd boar, bred sows or pigs. Write at once. Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

SHERIDAN'S PROLIFIC POLANDS

March and April boars and gilts; grandsons and granddaughters of Big Bob Wonder, Giant Buster and Mogul; one gilt by Jayhawker; dams weigh at farrowing time 600 to 800 pounds. J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS

Big Bone, Stretchy Polands

Spring boars and gilts ready for service; fall gilts bred; tried sows; fine fall pigs, both sex; immuned and guaranteed; priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. ED SHEELY, HUME, MISSOURI

Morton's Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars by Big Buster, Big Liberator, Big Orange and others at $50 while they last. H. B. MORTON, BROOKLINE, MO.

GOOD BIG TYPE POLANDS

Herd boar, fall boar, spring boars and gilts. Prices reasonable. C. H. KAYSER, BUSHONG, KANSAS

Smooth Large Type Black Poland China

Sons of Buster King, he by Giant Buster. Dams: Mrs. Jumbo Giantess, Monarch Giantess and others. First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. B. JANSSENS & SONS, FOSTER, MO.

Cedarrow Farm Polands

We offer spring boars of Big Bob Wonder and Westside Jones breeding. Will also sell unrelated gilts. W. F. TURNER, HORTON, KANSAS.

IMPROVED BIG TYPE POLANDS

Boars, gilts, herd boar prospects, any age. E. McALLASTER & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring pigs for sale, either sex. For description and prices write LOGAN STONE, R. 4, Haddam, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

A Wonder Hercules and A Longfellow. The real kind. JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.

Poland China Pigs

The big smooth kind that will do you good. Priced to sell. C. D. Close, Gorham, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Home of Aggie Buster; spring boars; Evolution-dale Big Bob Wonder breeding. J. Rahe & Son, Waterville, Kansas

HARTFORD GIANTS BIG POLAND CHINAS

For sale cheap if taken soon. Chas. E. Parks, Delphos, Kansas

IMMUNED REG. POLAND CHINA BOARS

Grandsons of Buster Over. Farmer's prices. John Laws, Hartford, Kansas

A Need for Insurance

By RAY YARNELL

Should a gang of robbers begin operations in your locality and you lacked any means of protection, it is probable that you would buy a revolver and learn how to shoot it. That would be the natural and the obvious thing to do

There is a menace in your community more serious than that of an organized band of robbers. The actual loss from this peril in 1919 was 325 million dollars, or about $900,000 for every day in the year. The loss from this source alone amounts to $3.13 for every man, woman and child in the United States every year. And the loss is absolute. The property is not removed, it is destroyed. Fire consumes. You can't recover the property that burns.

Insurance is an instrument of protection just the same as a revolver. It will not prevent fire and it will not avoid loss of property, but if you possess it, your loss will be spread out and thousands of men all over the country, co-operating thru the insurance companies, will help you pay it.

The farmer needs protection against loss by fire. He lacks the advantage of having a fire department to fight the flames in case his house or barn catches fire. What fire fighting is done he must do himself. Neighbors may help, but always the farmer is at a disadvantage when fire breaks out.

Insurance costs. It naturally is somewhat expensive when the extent of the annual damage, 325 million dollars, is considered. This loss must be distributed in the form of rates among thousands of policy holders. Otherwise no insurance would be available because no one man could afford to pay the losses. Only thru co-operation is insurance possible.

Protection for Houses

The question of insuring houses, barns, farm machinery, furniture, crops and livestock should be carefully considered by every farmer. Many buildings and wheat stacks that were not insured have burned and the owners have suffered total losses. An insured house or barn will be replaced or repaired by the insurance company either in kind or in cash. Of course the owner contributes a part to this payment—the amount of the premiums he has paid. He cannot escape some loss if fire comes, but he can hold such a loss to a minimum by insuring.

Some men prefer to carry their own insurance. If the risk is small and they have plenty of money, perhaps they can afford to take this chance. But they should have their eyes open when they take it. The element of risk should be very carefully studied and the results, in event of fire, should be visualized in advance. If one can suffer the loss by fire without disaster, perhaps, under certain circumstances where the risk is not too high. that person can afford to carry his own insurance.

A bank not only builds a vault to protect its money and securities but it carries burglary insurance and often employs an armed guard. The banker feels he cannot afford to carry his own risk.

Everyone knows that an insurance policy usually is a necessity in negotiating a loan on realty. Very often a life-insurance policy aids a man in obtaining a loan. Credit grantors demand protection against all contingencies. Insurance is one form of that protection. After all the man who can afford to carry his own risk can better afford to invest in insurance. The chances are an investigation would show that the wealthiest men are the most consistent insurers. They have conserved their wealth by taking out protection against loss.

Preventive Measures

And along with fire insurance should go an effort to prevent fire. Insurance cannot replace that which was destroyed by fire. A house burned is destroyed. That much wealth has been wiped out of existence. Another house may be built but society in general has suffered a loss that cannot be replaced. Fire prevention is a vital necessity. Every means to safeguard property should be taken. No person, whether he carries insurance or not, can afford to have a fire.

Especially in these times of high prices, conservation of property is es-

GREENFIELD FARM POLANDS

Our Annual Fall Sale—30 Sows and Gilts; 15 Boars

Sale at farm just north of town McLouth, Kan., Friday, Nov. 5

Bower's Bob, one of the best breeding sons of the great champion. He is the sire of a large part of this offering.

15 boars and 30 sows and gilts of the big, stretchy, heavy boned kind. The big litter kind. Breeding privileges given. Write for catalog at once. Address

Earl Bower, McLouth, Kansas

Auctioneers: Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.; Harry Metzger, Oskaloosa, Kan. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Ross & Vincent's Annual Fall Sale

Immune Poland China Boars and Gilts

Sterling, Kan., Monday, Nov. 8, 1920

50 Head—20 Boars and 30 Gilts

The majority sired by our herd boars: STERLING TIMM by Big Timm, and STERLING BUSTER by Wonder Buster. There will be two boars and two gilts sired by THE SCOUT, Gillam & Sharp's great son of the Liberator, and two boars and two gilts sired by Adams & McNutt's noted BIG OAKLAND.

Our herd has been kept up by high-class additions from leading herds as well as by breeding the best in our own herd. Here is a splendid offering of big stretchy boars and gilts. When writing for catalog please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kansas

Big Type Poland Chinas

50 Head in my annual Boar and Gilt sale at the farm north of

Clifton, Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 9

20 Boars and 30 Gilts. One Fall Boar by A Big Timm

The spring boars are by The Watchman, Big Fashion Wonder by Big Bob Wonder and Kansas Model. The fall gilts by such boars as Big Fashion Wonder, Kansas Model, Regardless by B. B. Wonder, Smith's Wonder, Model Big Bone and others. The spring gilts by Big Fashion Wonder, Giantess Big Price and others. One sow with a litter at side by Kansas Model. Everything out of my large, prolific herd sows.

Everything is well grown out and in splendid breeding condition. Write for the catalog today. Address

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Plainview Polands

We sell all our stock at private sale and guarantee satisfaction. Liberator and Big Bob breeding.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Cedardale Poland Chinas

No boar public sale but 20 March boars, well grown, typy and Big Bob Wonder, Guerstdale Jones and Big Timm breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JESS E. RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS (Smith County)

Duroc Jerseys at Auction

We are neighbor breeders and are topping out herds for this sale.

45 Head—25 Boars and 20 Gilts

Sale in town in comfortable quarters.

Centralia, Kan., Saturday, Nov. 6

These boars and gilts have been carefully grown and handled with their future usefulness always in mind. Some are **Putman's Pathfinder** and others are by **Rosebud Pathfinder.** Some good ones by **Col. Orion** and good ones by **Citation Boy** he by Citation.

There will be four proven brood sows sold with a breeding privilege.
For the catalog address either,

R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan., or
Dr. C. H. Burdett, Centralia, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Harry Glancey, Centralia; Art. Polson, Vermillion; J. E. Cain, Beattie. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Duroc-Jerseys Are Prolific and Profitable

They raise *big* families. Hardy, easy-feeding, quick maturing. That is why Duroc-Jerseys today outnumber any other breed in the United States. Out of *all* the hogs marketed in 1918, 51 per cent were Durco-Jerseys.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET—"DUROC-JERSEY HOGS ARE PROFITABLE"
published and mailed free by the largest swine record association in the world (over 10,000 members) for the benefit of hog raisers everywhere.

THE NATIONAL DUROC-JERSEY RECORD ASSOCIATION
Dept. 240—PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Stafford County Purebred Livestock Ass'n

Stafford County has livestock as excellent in quality and rich in pedigree as will be found anywhere in the country. It is a good farming county, conveniently located with good railroad facilities to ship livestock to purchasers anywhere in Kansas and the southwest.

The Association has a membership of 52 farmers and breeders who raise the following purebred livestock: HORSES, Percheron; CATTLE, Shorthorn, Polled Shorthorn, Angus, Hereford, Galloway, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire; HOGS, Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Berkshire, Chester White.

When a County Association has 52 members raising purebred livestock, prospective buyers are sure to find what they want upon investigation. The secretary of the association will be pleased to put buyers in communication with parties having livestock to suit the wants of the inquirers. Write, phone or call on

Dr. S. N. Myers, Secretary, Stafford, Kansas

Do it today. Be sure to mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Royal Herd Farm

Has the largest typiest spring boars we have ever been able to show at this season of the year. They are sired by Royal Pathfinder, Royal Sensation and Uneeda High Orion. Also a cracking junior yearling sired by Royal Grand Wonder and by a Pathfinder dam. Come and select your boar now, for these kind don't last.

BRED SOW SALE FEBRUARY 5

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas
Farm 2 miles South and 5 miles East of McPherson, Kansas.

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

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding; fine individuals. The kind that satisfy.

R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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.

Buy a Bouncing Baby

Boar from the oldest Duroc breeders in the West. Save $50 to $100. Grow your own herd boar! The hardy, prolific, rapid-growing, profitable type we have spent 38 years perfecting. Write today for circular and special price.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas
(We prepay express and guarantee satisfaction.)

Big Type Duroc Jersey Boars

1 spring boar, sired by Giant Wonder I Am, the twice grand champion of Iowa, and out of a big sow by Pathfinder. 1 yearling by Pathfinder Joe, out of sow by King's Col. I Am. 1 spring boar by E. J. Pathfinder Jr., out of granddaughter of O. C. K. All first class breeding stock.

WM. HAMBLIN, ALMA, KANSAS

Fulks' Big Type Durocs

Spring boars sired by my grand champion boar; also by Victory Sensation 3rd, a good son of the world's grand champion. Shipped C. O. D. See them before you buy. All immune.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

McClaskey's Durocs

Ten head of spring boars, Orion and Pathfinder blood lines. Well grown, immune, registered and priced to sell. Also spring gilts.

C. W. McCLASKEY, R. 3, GIRARD, KAN.

Big Type Durocs

Orion, Colonel, Illustrator breeding; March boars and fall pigs; outstanding quality; lengthy; big boned; reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. BARNES & SONS, OSWEGO, KAN.

sential. Every loss has to be made up from some source. Heavy loss means heavier demand for material consumed. The heavier the demand in the face of an existing shortage, the more costly the article. If your house or barn burns, the farmer who builds a new house or a barn helps pay for it in the higher prices he has to pay for material. That wouldn't be true, perhaps, if only one house or one barn burned, but it is true when thousands of houses and barns which burn annually are considered. The farmer who buys lumber for a new hog house, after his barn burns, is paying a portion of the loss to himself and the Nation, when his property was consumed.

Baby Beef is Most Profitable

A more general practice of producing and fattening baby beef will increase the gross beef supply of the country and add to the profit of the cattle producer and feeder, Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the agricultural college believes. A baby beef is a steer or heifer that is fat and ready for the market when 12 to 14 months old and weighing from 750 to 900 pounds apiece.

"Pasture is the limiting factor in beef production," Dr. McCampbell says. "A baby beef grazes but one season and that only as a calf while he is suckling his mother. If he were carried over and marketed off of grass as a 3-year-old, as is so often done, he replaces a cow that might have been producing a baby beef every one of the three seasons this steer was grazing beyond the age of baby beef.

"The average 3-year-old steer represents a gross selling weight of less than 1,200 pounds. The three baby beeves that might have been produced by the cow he replaced during the three grazing seasons he was developing a gross weight of 1,200 pounds would represent a gross selling weight of 2,400 pounds of beef.

"Baby beef production not only increases the beef supply—it also reduces beef production costs. Last year the Kansas Experiment station fed a group of calves exactly the same ration. This ration consisted of corn, linseed oil meal, alfalfa hay and silage. It required 35 per cent less grain and 20 per cent less roughage to produce gain on the calves than it did on the big steers, and the calves marketed as baby beeves showed a net return of $37 a head more than the big steers.

"It requires no more skill or attention to fatten baby beeves than it does mature cattle, but good breeding and quality are necessary if the greatest returns are to be expected from the production of baby beeves."

Essentials of Breeding

Written in simple language for the person who raises farm animals, a new Farmers' Bulletin, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, tells the basic facts about heredity and how livestock improvement may be brought about. Under the title "Essentials of Animal Breeding," this publication places before farmers and stockmen information which heretofore has been available chiefly in books, many of them being of a technical character.

Topics explained and illustrated by the new bulletin include: beginnings of life, evolution, Mendel's law, determination of sex, inbreeding, crossbreeding, outcrossing, pure breeding, pedigrees, grading up and maternal impressions. Certain popular but incorrect ideas about heredity are discussed.

Several series of pictures show how good blood "breeds on" and likewise how inferior parents stamp undesirable characteristics on following generations. The discussions deal with all the principal classes of domestic animals, and a summary of basic principles concludes the bulletin, which contains 40 pages. Copies may be obtained free on application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Bulls Donated to France

Arrangements have been completed for giving 1,000 American Holstein bulls to the devastated regions of France within the next four or five months. Dudley E. Waters, President of the Michigan Holstein Breeders' association, recently returned from Europe and brought with him the story

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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.

Immune Duroc Boars Shipped on Approval

Duroc boars, immune and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big herd bred for size, bone and length. Prices right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

Big Type Durocs

10 spring boars, 15 spring gilts sired by Valley Sensation-Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King dams. 5 fall gilts by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Either open or bred to Valley Sensation. Would also sell L's Pathrion, a litter mate to the grand champion Topeka, 1920.

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kansas

Taylor's High Class Durocs

High class rich cherry color service boars, $35.00 to $50.00. Will breed 40 gilts in November, delivered in December, $65.00 each. Pigs $10.00 to $12.00 each.

The Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm
James L. Taylor, Prop., Olean, Mo.

Big Type Boars and Gilts

Representing some of the most popular breeding, such as Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd, Wall's Top Colonel and Defender. Now these animals are good individuals, have been double treated and are considered immune to cholera. We are making attractive prices on them for immediate sale and you should write us today for prices and description or come and see them.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

Big Type Boars

PATHFINDERS, SENSATIONS, ORIONS, forty yearlings, fall yearlings, and early spring boars of the very best breeding and individuality. Immuned and priced to sell. Describe your wants when writing or better yet come in person and make your own selection. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

BIG TYPE DUROC BOARS

A stretchy bunch of boars ready for service by Cherry King Orion, Pathfinder, Great Sensation, Uneeda High Orion. The best of Duroc blood lines. Immuned and priced right.

J. A. Reed & Sons, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas

Valley Spring Durocs

Big smooth early March boars for fall service of Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion, Col. and other big type blood lines, $40. April and May pigs; same breeding either sex $30 and $35; all immuned, registered and guaranteed to suit or money back. Weanling pigs $25; immuned $20. **E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.**

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.**

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; cholera immuned; priced to sell.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN.

FOGO'S DUROCS

Spring boars by Fogo's Invincible, Scissors Nephew, High Sensation, Jr., and the $5,000 Big Giant King and others. They are real ones. Price $50 to $75 for herd header prospects.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Duroc Herd Boar and Spring Boars

Great Wonder Model offered for no fault; sons and grandsons of Great Wonder Model, Pathfinder, Great Wonder I Am and Pathfinder, Jr. Orders booked for sows and gilts bred for spring farrow.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

PATHFINDER PIGS FOR SALE

A few pigs by old Pathfinder and a lot of other classy spring gilts and boars. Fashionable breeding. Reg., immuned, guaranteed. We prepay express charges.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

REGISTERED DUROCS

20 boars 3 to 6 months old, also gilts, $25 to $50. Well bred, plenty length and bone. Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, $100 to $150. Liberty bonds taken at par. Write

J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

20 March Boars Farmer's Prices

Pathfinders, Sensations, Illustrators and Orions. Well grown, typy boars carrying the blood of these famous sires; all immunized and priced right.

L. J. HEALY, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kansas.

BIG TYPE DUROC PIGS

Fall pigs priced right; Orion and Sensation breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed and orders booked now for shipment at weaning time. **Homer Haynes, R. 9, Elmont, Kan.**

f the need of the French farmers for etter stock.

There are 112,000 cows and heifers f various breeds in these sections, in- uding Shorthorns, brindle and white lormans, Dutch and German cattle, nd American grades. The last three re Holsteins, purebreds and grades. lood bulls are scarce. The scrub sires ot only lack records of any kind, but sually lack individuality.

Several state associations have greed to join in providing these reg- tered bulls. Registration papers will ccompany each animal. The French overnment thru the Ministry of the iberated Region will take over the nimals at the point of embarkation. hey will see that the animals are laced in the hands of the best farmers the various departments in need of urebred sires, and make these men esponsible to the Government for eir care. Other farmers will have pportunity to breed cows to these res, but only one man will be respon- ble for the care.

Farming is a business, just as is the anufacture of automobiles or any her industrial activity. The success- l farmer must be a good manager, nd the better his management the reater his success. While a good nager may accomplish much with or equipment, he can do much more his plant and equipment are properly signed and arranged.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

ov. 4—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., sale at Council Grove, Kan., J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., Sale Mgr.
ov. 9—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Assn., Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Mgr., Atwood, Kan.
ov. 11—J. W. Carlisle, Towanda, Kan.
Hansen Bros., Mgr., Aulne, Kan. Sale at Aulne, Kan.
ov. 20—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., sale at Alma, Kan.
ov. 27—Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan. Sale at Alma, Kan.
n. 11-12—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
r. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

v. 8—Geo. Cramer, Kanorado, Kan.
v. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
v. 4—J. L. Early, Oronogo, Mo.
v. 5—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
v. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
v. 12—George Brown, Leon, Kan.
v. 17—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Hiawatha, Kan., D. L. Dawdy, Mgr., Arrington, Kan.
v. 18—Cherokee-Crawford Co., Shorthorn Ass'n., at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Sale Mgr., Columbus.
v. 18—American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., at American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.
v. 19—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., Dan O. Cain, Sale Mgr., Beattie, Kan.
v. 19—W. H. Grone & Sons, Mahaska, Kan.
v. 30—Wm. Wales & Young. L. M. Noffsinger and others consignors, Osborne, Kan.
c. 1—Nebraska and Kansas Breeders' Assn., at Franklin, Neb.; Harry W. Blank, Sale Mgr.
c. 2—Milton Poland and Mrs. Lloyd Miller, Sabetha, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

ov. 1—High Grades. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan. Sale at Salina.
ov. 9—A. J. King, Grandview, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
ov. 18—Leavenworth Co. Breeders. W. H. Mott, Mgr.
ov. 29-30—Holstein-Friesian Asso. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
c. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
c. 8-9—Cowley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
c. 13—F. M. King, Fairview, Mo., near Kansas City. W. H. Mott, Mgr.
c. 16—Annual Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington.

Chester White Hogs.

n. 18—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.
n. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
n. 28—C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, Topeka, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

ar. 10—Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.
ar. 15-16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.

ov. 1—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.
ov. 3—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.
ov. 4—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
ov. 6—Earl Bower, McLouth, Kan.
ov. 11—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
ov. 13—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
an. 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
an. 13—F. Ollvier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
an. 14—Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.
an. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
an. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.
an. 20—Chas. Hoffhine, Washington, Kan.
eb. 19—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.
eb. 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
pr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

ov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
ar. 18—R. H. Stocker, Dunbar, Neb.
ar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

ov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Asso. sale, Topeka, Kan.
ov. 5—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
ov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
ov. 6—Mather & Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
ov. 10—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

KING SENSATION I AM

Our first boar and gilt sale. 40 head. 25 boars and 15 gilts. Sale in town rain or shine.

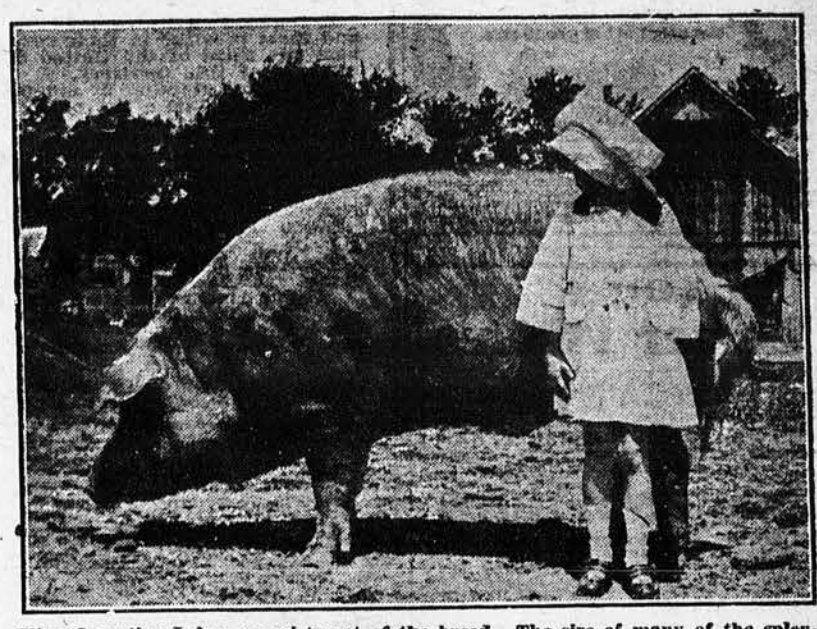
Corning, Kansas, Friday, November 5

Herd boar material. 10 head by **King Sensation I Am,** 10 by Proud Pathfinder by Pathfinder's Likeness, the 1918 Iowa grand champion, 8 by Joe King Orion and out of Big Lizzie 2nd, 2 by King Sensation and out of a granddaughter of Pathfinder. **15 gilts, sisters to these splendid young boars.** Catalogs ready to mail. Address

KEMPIN BROS., Corning, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Roy Kistner, Jas. Clark. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Capper Farm Press.

NOTE: Corning is on the Central Branch Missouri Pacific in Nemaha county. Ask your R. R. agent to route you.



King Sensation I Am, an aristocrat of the breed. The sire of many of the splendid boars and gilts in the sale.

Proett & Son's Duroc Sale

Sale at Fair Grounds

Deshler, Neb., November 10

45 Head of Richly Bred Durocs

9 Tried Sows—A great 3-year-old tried sow, a perfect producer from Old Pathfinder; 2 Orion Cherry King sows, the kind that appeals to all breeders. 1 by A Pathfinder, 1 by Chief Select, 1 Defender sow. 10 fall gilts by Orion Fancy King. All are line bred Orion Cherry King. 8 by Pathfinder out of an Orion Cherry King dam. 4 spring gilts, 4 spring boars, by Big Bone Giant out of a Defender dam. 2 yearling boars by Great Orion Sensation. These sows will be sold with a breeding privilege to our herd boar, High Big Bone Giant.

For herd boars or sale topper sows attend our sale or send your bids to J. C. Lamb in our care. Write for catalog.

J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Nebraska

Col. W. M. Putman, Auctioneer.

Your Attention Please

While the Boys and Girls of the Capper Clubs Tell You What They Have For Sale

Pigs—Registered or Eligible to Register

This offering represents only the best, selected from this year's contest litters. Every litter had the right breeding and the right start. Backed by the best blood of Kansas herds, developed by constant and careful attention, they are offered to you—a finished product. All the popular breeds except Berkshires are represented in the 700 boars and gilts listed. They are priced as low as pigs of their quality can be, and every pig is worth the money.

Standard-bred Poultry

You can't buy chickens at more reasonable prices than those asked by Capper Poultry Club members. There are 3,000 pullets and cockerels, representing all the popular breeds. Early-hatched, from vigorous, egg-producing strains, they offer the best buy on the market.

Calves—Registered and High Grade

A select few of the 150 calves entered in the Capper Calf Club are offered for sale. Most of these calves are registered, and none is less than three-quarters full blood. Both beef and dairy breeds represented.

An Illustrated Catalog

Your copy of the combination catalog containing the offerings of these boys and girls is ready. Help the future breeders of the state as well as yourself by giving this livestock and poultry fair consideration. Get a catalog at once from any of the breed club secretaries listed here.

PIGS

Duroc Jersey: Floyd Herman, Attica, Kan.
Poland China: Ralph Cain, Westmoreland, Kan.
Spotted P'l'd China: Chester Wheeler, Gridley, Kan.
Hampshire: Rozelle Blowey, Anthony, Kan.
Chester White: William Dewey, Chanute, Kan., R. 2.

CALVES

Holstein: Ray Jones, Deerfield, Kan.
Angus: Fred Helzer, Russell, Kan.
Ayrshire: Amos Bazil, Waverly, Kan.
Guernsey: Harriet Boyle, Lyndon, Kan.
Jersey: Carlos Herold, Osage City, Kan.
Shorthorn: Emmitt Herman, Carlton, Kan.
Hereford: Samuel David, Jr., Winfield, Kan., R. 7.
Red Polled: Eva Leatherman, Latham, Kan.

POULTRY

Plymouth Rock: Dorothy Dirks, Latham, Kan., R. 3.
Rhode Island: Ruth Wheeler, Hartford, Kan., R. 2.
Wyandotte: Anita Townsdin, Hugoton, Kan.
Leghorn: Gwendolyn White, N. Topeka, Kan., R. 4.
Orpington: Blanche Ewald, Marysville, Kan., R. 6.
Langshan: Nola White, Olathe, Kan., R. 2.
Minorca: Maggie Madsen, Atwood, Kan.
Brahma: Hattie Tudhope, Linwood, Kan., R. 1.
Hamburg: Grace Hovey, Cambridge, Kan.
Ancona: Ruble Guffey, Blue Mound, Kan.

Catalogs also may be obtained from Earle H. Whitman, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—"More Money from Hogs."
G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

I Offer

Chester Whites

of both sex. The good footed, high arch backed kind, the kind that leads the procession and are sired by prize winning ancestors. Write,
HUGH GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Chester Whites

From the two most popular blood lines for sale. Wildwood Prince Jr. and Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th, strains. Good big spring boars and gilts. All immune. Fall Sale Oct. 29.
E. M. RECKARDS, 817 LINCOLN STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

Won 80 per cent of the ribbons in seven big state shows 1920. No fall sale but all my 1920 tops at prices less public sale expense. Let us hear from you.
Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

See Prince Tip Top At Topeka and Hutchinson

My boar and gilt sale will be Oct. 28, the first sale in the big northeastern Kansas circuit. Three big sales all close together. Book your name early for catalog. A few boars at private sale.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

Chester White Spring Boars and Gilts
for sale. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Reg. Chester whites

June pigs, $18.50 to $20 each while they last.
EARL SCOTT, BELVIDERE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS FOR SALE
Good spring boars, also one yearling.
Crosier & Sons, Howard, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS
3 February, 1 March, and 3 April boars. Also 2 bred gilts. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

DAVIDSON'S CHESTER WHITES
March boars, dams Prince Tip Top sows.
J. C. Davidson, Tonganoxie, Kansas

O. I. C. PIGS, $12.00 EACH
E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

One Spotted Poland Boar

For sale; farrowed March 20, 1920; color, 60-40. He is Eagle's Spot No. 36035, dam Spotted Venus 82184; sire Spotted Eagle No. 87569, a half-ton hog. This pig has an 8½-inch bone, the best of feet and back; extra good head, and, in fact, he is as good as they make them. The dam cost me $300 last winter. Have too much of his blood to keep him. He is double immuned from cholera. Price $100.
D. W. DeVOE, ALTAMONT, MISSOURI

Spotted Poland Spring Pigs

By Royal Wonder 17851, one of the biggest boned boars of the breed, a son of Spotted Wonder 71405, and the famous Ruby 170583. 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, stretchy pig, 125 to 150 pounds, for $40. Later ones, 75 to 100 pounds, at $30. Cholera immuned. Papers furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WM. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLANDS

for sale. Big type spring boars and gilts. Registered free. Also wish to sell my eight acre hog ranch with seven room modern residence. Priced to sell.
A. M. BRANDT, SEVERY, KANSAS

CLOSING OUT SPOTTED POLANDS

Crop failure and inability to get building done this fall cause me to sell my herd of Spotted Polands; 8 tried sows, 10 fall yearling gilts, 20 spring gilts, 15 boars, 50 Aug. pigs, Kansas Jumbo (herd sire). Thrifty. Bargains. Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Polands

Spring pigs, both sex.
Good ones, immuned. Satisfaction.
EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS.

FAIRHOLME SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Home of the great Leopard King 6839, junior grand champion National Swine Show, 1918. A strong line of breeding stock out of large litters. Double immune. Thirty-day special price on males.
WM. HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

Old Original Spotted Polands

Spotted pigs; both sex; priced to sell.
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

Big Type Registered Spotted Polands

Spring boars, out of matured sows sired by K.'s Budweiser, $30. R. E. KERLEY, PECK, KANSAS.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Boars, sows and pigs. J. F. IRWIN, Geneva, Kan.

Spotted Polands; Both Sex
O. P. MORGAN, AMES, KANSAS

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the best one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

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T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.
Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Nov. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Jan. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Jan. 26—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Asso. sale at Emporia, Kan. John Loomis, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.
Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Asso. sale, Topeka, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 2—Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, 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. 5—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan..
Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 15—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan., at Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 16.—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 17—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
Feb. 28—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Kan.
Mar. 2—John Sylvester, Oxford, Neb.
Mar. 3—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Mar. 4—H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.

Shropshire Sheep.

Jan. 5—Kansas Shropshire Breeders' Assn., Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., Mgr.

Sale Reports

R. E. Steele's Duroc Sale.

The Duroc sale of R. E. Steele, held at Falls City, Neb., on the morning of October 16, was very well attended for a morning sale. The average was a little over $70 per head which was a low average for the high quality of the offering. The hogs sold were just in good breeding condition and prices would have probably ranged higher had they been carrying more flesh. The sale was strictly cash.—Advertisement.

Foss Duroc Sale.

The Duroc sale of Theo. Foss held at the farm North Sterling, Neb., October 21, resulted in the disposal of seventy head at very satisfactory prices. The get of Criterion was in good demand. Art Moore of Bartley purchased a number of the top animals. The following is a representative list of sales:

Big Lady 2d, 3 years, Harry Luther, Alma, Neb.	$175.00
Pathfinder Maid 3d, 3 years, Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.	42.50
Duchess of Sterling, 2 years, Ed Neustrom, Upland, Neb.	120.00
Wonder Queen, 2 years, Lake Bridenthal, Wymore, Neb.	105.00
Fall gilt, James Malone	45.00
Fall gilt, Art Moore, Bartley, Neb.	70.00
Fall gilt, Bert Nelson, Vesta, Neb.	65.00
Fall gilt, Frank Young, Cook, Neb.	50.00
Fall gilt, J. W. Markel, Nebraska City	35.00
Spring boars, Ed Rugge, Adams, Neb.	52.00
Spring boars, L. N. Doval, Palmyra, Neb.	50.00
Spring gilt, Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.	32.50
Spring gilts, Ed Neustrom, Upland, Neb.	65.00
Spring boar, James Pharoah, Sterling	37.50
Fall gilt, Ed Moyer, Nebraska City, Neb.	45.00

Russell & Son Sell Good Offering.

A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Neb., sold a great lot of sows and boars on October 18. The sale was conducted by Col. Putman. The average of the sale was $70 on 45 head. No. 7, a spring boar by Great Pathfinder, topped the sale, going to Guy Brown, Geneva, Neb., at $165. Below is a list of the representative sales:

Lot No.	
1—F. Burroughs, Sutton, Neb.	$150.00
6—Joe Vosaba, Wilber	72.50
7—Guy Brown, Geneva, Neb.	165.00
8—C. S. Lightbody, Geneva, Neb.	80.00
11—Wm. Neiss, Geneva, Neb.	55.00
12—Loyd Wythers, Geneva, Neb.	65.00
13—Emil Rensch, Geneva, Neb.	62.50
17—A. R. Johnson, Geneva, Neb.	65.00
18—Wm. Nichols, Geneva	57.50
21—W. Marinello, Geneva	62.50
25—L. Whitten, Geneva	50.00
30—G. W. Lauber, Geneva	60.00
30½—Pearson Bros.	60.00
33—Burke & Kline, Geneva	52.50
46—Guy Brown	100.00
GILTS	
2—Frank Walker, Osceola	70.00
3—Aug Henkel, Geneva	72.50
4—H. A. Warner, Geneva	67.50
5—R. H. Schwensen, Belgrade	57.50
16—J. C. Thoebald, Ohiowa, Neb.	61.00
37—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.	70.00
38—L. Bridenthal, Wymore, Neb.	80.00
39—Warren Moore, Loomis	70.00
42—J. M. Jones, Geneva	60.00
43—Mr. McEachron, Geneva	75.00
45—Earl Wilkins, Geneva	65.00

Morton-Wenrich Sale.

34 females averaged	$121
7 boars averaged	148
41 head averaged	125

Geo. Morton and H. R. Wenrich, both of Oxford, Kan., have heretofore held separate auction sales in the fall but the severe storms at Easter time last spring cut down the pig crop at farrowing time until neither felt that he had a sufficient number to justify a sale this fall so the two breeders combined their offerings and held a sale at the Morton farm, October 19. Rainy weather during the morning threatened to continue thruout the day but cleared away at noon and gave these breeders and first time to hold a sale when it did not rain hard all day. It was a good sale of good hogs. There was not a poor quality hog in the joint offering and several were outstanding. In the sale there were: One sow, 19 fall gilts, 17 spring gilts and four spring boars. Sow, H. B. Walters, Bendena, Kan. $305

FALL GILTS

Schrop Ranch, Plainview, Tex.	205
E. N. Chase, Winfield, Kan.	150
J. E. Paton, Winfield, Kan.	135
H. B. Walters	280
J. A. Frambers, Wellington, Kan.	55
P. W. Gallup, Oxford, Kan.	130
Joe Tucker, Wichita, Kan.	175
Otto Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.	125
Miles Austin, Burrton, Kan.	60
R. C. Walker, Blackwell, Okla.	55
J. I. Gift, Wellington, Kan.	100

SPRING GILTS

Ed Baker, Bendena, Kan.	125
Peck Bros., Blackwell, Okla.	60
F. E. Lowrey, Oxford, Kan.	75
C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.	60
Harry Sontag, Atlanta, Kan.	50
Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.	170
Spring boar, Walker & Peck, Blackwell, Okla.	230

F. J. Moser's Duroc Sale.

F. J. Moser's Duroc Jersey boar and gilt sale at Sabetha, Kan., Saturday, October 16, was not as successful as it should have been considering the high quality of the offering, both from the standpoint of breeding and individual merit. It was very likely the best offering made in the state this fall and Kansas breeders should have been there in greater numbers. Those who received the catalog and went thru it carefully know the breeding was simply hard to beat. As individuals they were of a very high class. The 40 head sold for something over $100 which was not enough considering the splendid offering. Mr. Moser has gone to considerable expense in building this herd and it will compare favorably in breeding and in individuals with any herd anywhere and just why Kansas breeders are not willing to buy in a Kansas sale individuals bred like these were and of individual merit found in this sale but prefer to go farther north where they are compelled to pay several times the price at which a herd boar of the same breeding and probably better individuals could have been bought in this sale is hard to understand. It is a fact that the scarcity of sows is hurting the boar trade

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Four Daughters of Ideal Pathfinder

Two open and two bred. Twenty-five spring gilts from these sows. All priced to move. Write for description and prices.
R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

Zink Farm Champion Durocs

We have some good gilts that will farrow soon priced to sell. Good spring boars by Uneeda High Orion and Victory Sensation 3rd now ready to ship.
ZINK STOCK FARMS, 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.

DUROCS Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.
DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

Medicine Valley Durocs
Defender, Illustrator and Orion. Big type December boars $50; March $30. Registered and guaranteed.
Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

Duroc Boars Spring yearlings and spring boars by Uneeda High Orion and Uneeda High Orion Jr. Satisfaction.
A. B. SIMPSON, STAFFORD, KANSAS.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS
For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.
R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

FOR SALE—DUROC BOARS AND GILTS
Farrowed March 22d and 25th.
Ed Casey, R. 1, Larned, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Curtis Spotted Polands
Registered boars ready for service, $35 each; gilts $30; Aug. pigs, $20. T. L. CURTIS, Dunlap, Kan.

TYPY BIG BONE SPOTTED POLANDS
Boars and gilts double immuned.
William Meyer, Farlington, Kansas

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

SHIRE HORSES
For Size, Bone and Quality
More is required of Horses than ever before, hence the need of more size, weight and power. Large geldings never were higher. Shire geldings usually top the market. Use Shires to raise larger and better horses.
For information on Shires write, W. G. Lyon, Secretary.
American Shire Horse Association. Tonica, Ill.

Ton Black Percheron Stallions

3 and 4 yrs. old; 1,600-lb. 2-yr.-olds. Black registered Percheron mares and fillies bred to champion sire. FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA. Above Kansas City.

STALLIONS AND JACK FOR SALE
Two imported stallions, Percheron and Belgian; mammoth jack, 6 years old; 16½ hands; weight 1,
One of the good kind.
RAY N. EDWARDS, WAMEGO, KANS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND MANAGERS.

W. B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer
President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual, free. Address
818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

BOYD NEWCOM
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER.
Sell all kinds. Book your sales early.
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WINFIELD, KANSAS
Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

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

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales
Secure your date early. Address as above.

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

Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Write for open dates and terms.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan. Livestock, real estate and farm sales

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer
1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
Efficiency First. For open dates address as above.

SHEEP.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs.
Farm 3 miles north of town.
J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE RAMS
Priced to sell; satisfaction guaranteed.
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Ram and ewe lambs for sale, also one 3-yr.-old ram, $25 each while they last.
M. K. Darby, Washington, Kansas

Registered Shropshire Rams For Sale
Yearlings and two-year-olds. Priced cheap for quick sale. Louis M. Boyd, Larned, Kan.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS
For sale. Two yr. olds. G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS
For sale, good one, price $25.
C. Walter Sander, R. R. 2, Stockton, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

12 Bulls
Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.
J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Angus Cattle
I am offering from my Edgewood Farm herd 45 cows, 30 heifers, 18 large heifer calves, 10 2 and 3-year-old bulls. All stock registered. I make a proposition to make any responsible buyer that it is worth your while to investigate, if you want a carload or more. Herd founded in 1907 and is decidedly a good one.
D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS

Kansas this fall but there are breeders who will need a real herd boar this fall and other men had a real opportunity in their sale. A number went to Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and the rest to Kansas breeders.

J. C. Simon Has Good Sale.

John C. Simon held a successful sale of Humboldt, Saturday, October 16. Forty-six head of gilts and boars bringing an average of $84 per head. The average would be as high possibly as it should have been as the quality of Durocs offered but Mr. Simon was pleased as his local support was good. This speaks well for a breeder when the confidence home buyers have in his ability in breeding good Durocs. Below is a list of representative sales:

W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.	$325.00
W. S. Hews, Humboldt	125.00
H. Hemmel, Humboldt	90.00
John Knapp, Nemaha	75.00
Jacob Johnson, Humboldt, Neb.	135.00
A. J. Nedrow, Stella, Neb.	72.50
A. J. Stoltz, Stella, Neb.	110.00
W. H. Lynch, Humboldt	90.00
John O'Grady, Dawson, Neb.	67.50
W. Shalak, Humboldt, Neb.	65.00
Lake Bridenthal, Wymore, Neb.	67.50
Lake Bridenthal	102.50
Geo. Wengel, Nebraska City	52.50
Fred Nagle, Hayes Springs	147.50
W. J. Pfeifle, Humboldt	85.00
Ray Biggs, Humboldt, Neb.	75.00
R. F. Bloom, Verdon	55.00
Geo. Weaver, Verdon	55.00
C. W. Shurtliff, Humboldt, Neb.	90.00
Geo. W. Bohl, Nemaha	77.50
E. Gerlemann, Humboldt, Neb.	90.00
Chas. Harris, Humboldt	55.00
W. J. Wirth, Dunbar	77.50
Wm. Axt, Humboldt	75.00
John Findlay, Stella	65.00
B. F. Nisley, Shubert, Neb.	65.00
John Stevenson, Howe	65.00
Alfred Kanel, Humboldt, Neb.	70.00
R. F. Bloom, Humboldt, Neb.	75.00
H. W. Ray, Humboldt, Neb.	72.50
Ed Leatherman, Humboldt	65.00
Henry Bevath, Humboldt, Neb.	57.50
W. E. Stalter, Humboldt, Neb.	65.00
F. H. Goins, Auburn, Neb.	87.50
H. M. Gerzens, Humboldt, Neb.	105.50
Arthur Williams, Stella, Neb.	100.00
J. C. Droz, Fairfield, Ia.	175.00
Fred Nagle, Hays City, Neb.	87.50
Ora Ayers, Orleans, Neb.	145.00

Hutchinson Holstein Sale.

Cows and heifers averaged $286
Heifer calves averaged 102
Bull calves averaged 96
Bulls averaged 169
Head averaged 230

Seventeen Kansas Holstein breeders consigned to the Hutchinson sale, October 18. Consignors were: F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa; Smith & Hughes, Topeka; E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene; Mott & Branch, Herington; E. S. Engle, Talmage; G. Regier, Whitewater; F. L. Martin, Hutchinson; W. R. Crowe & Sons, Hutchinson; A. M. Davis, Hutchinson; J. S. Gilmore, Fredonia. Eighteen hundred and eighty dollars for the 81 lots which included 20 young bulls as separate lots at an average of $230 was a good sale average. The better quality animals brought their worth in the offering but those lacking in individuality and breeding went under the auctioneer's hammer in many instances for less than their real worth. Twenty-nine buyers took the offering, most of it going south and east of Hutchinson and into farmers' hands. Prices at the average ($230) or better were as follows:

COWS AND HEIFERS

Ida Burke Gladi, 4 years, consigned by F. J. Searle, bought by R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.	$ 325
Teuntje De Kol Pauline 3d, 2 years, same to M. W. A. Sanitarium, Colorado Springs, Colo.	500
Pontiac Concordia, 3 years, same to F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan.	360
Mondale Duchess De Kol, 3 years, same to Jno. Artman, Denison, Kan	1,000
Otsego Johanna, 3 years, same to W. R. Crowe, Hutchinson	900
Del Korndyke Gladi, 2 years, same to M. E. Langle	280
Shine Rawn De Kol, 2 years, same to R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.	360
Pontiac Thorne Gladi, 2 years, same to Vernon Sheerer, Mullinville, Kan.	305
Anna Josephine Colantha 2d, 4 years, J. S. Gilmore to D. W. Grady, Eden, Kan.	230
Lady Segis Korndyke, 2 years, J. S. Gilmore to W. Purvis, Inman, Kan.	270
Maryland's Pontiac Johanna, 3 years, same to R. E. Spohn, Conway	230
Ormsby Korndyke, 4 years, same to Walter Craven, Wichita, Kan.	300
Ida Madison, 5 years, to Sedgwick County Commissioners	310
Ida De Kol Gerben 2d, 2 years, same to C. R. Rixon, St. John, Kan.	360
Maid Parthena, 10 years, same to Jno. C. Morler, Lindsborg, Kan.	300
Ida Washington Corncupola, 7 years, Mott & Branch, to R. E. Spohn	330
Pet Beechwood Netherland, 7 years, to Sedgwick Co. Com.	280
Maid Parthena, 5 years, same to C. E. Lingle, Conway, Kan.	325
Mona Canary Becky, 2 years, F. L. Martin to W. A. Sanitarium	400
BULLS	
Leader Prince, 1 year, G. Regier to F. Ray Sterling, Kan.	245
Sir Kay Hengerveld Fayne, 3 years, J. C. Searle to Al Howard, Mulvane, Kan.	400

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

F. H. Crone & Sons, Mahaska, Kan., have announced November 18 as the date for their Northern sale at their farm near that place. They will sell 45 lots, all in just good breeding condition. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Rahe & Son's Polands.

Rahe & Son of Waterville, Kan., are offering a fine lot of spring boars of Evolution, Gerstdale and Big Bob Wonder breeding. These boars are big growthy fellows. They now have a son of Giant Buster at the head of their herd that is proving to be a fine breeder. Look up their ad in this issue, and if in need of a good boar write for prices and breeding.—Advertisement.

Fogo's Durocs.

W. L. Fogo of Burr Oak, Kan., is offering a choice lot of Duroc spring boars sired by Fogo's Invincible, Scissors Nephew and the 1,000 lb. Big Giant King. They are herd boar prospects and priced to sell. At his

The Last Call for the A. J. King Sale

Grandview, Missouri, November 9

Sale held at farm near the little city of Grandview, 18 miles Southeast of Kansas City

100 Head of Pure Bred Registered Holsteins

Consisting of fresh cows, bred heifers, heifer calves and bulls ready for service.

The greatest attraction offered in any one sale in the west is the 10 daughters of the noted herd sire King Segis Pontiac, some of them bred to a 40 lb. bull. Daughters of Joe Calamo Korndyke. Granddaughters of King Segis, King of the Pontiacs, King Pieter and other noted sires. A large portion of the show herd that was on exhibition at the Ozark Stock Show.

Come to this sale. The educational value of it will be worth time and money. Remember the date, Tuesday, November 9th. Free auto busses to farm. Write at once for catalog to

A. J. King, Owner, 12 East 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Come to Dixon Hotel, Kansas City, Headquarters. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas, Sales Manager. Haeger, Mack & Jamison, Auctioneers. S. T. Wood in Box.

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.

Three Purebred Holstein Bull Calves
For Sale—Nicely marked and from heavy milkers.
JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, 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.

JERSEY CATTLE.

High Class Jersey Bull for Sale
This bull is brother to my junior 3-year-old cow recently made Kansas champion of all breeds for butter production. He is intensely bred Financial Count on the sire side and Flying Fox on the dam side. Smooth, straight back, solid color. Yearling. A dandy. Write today.
L. R. FANSLER, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

PUREBRED JERSEY CATTLE
Registered and in the Government Accredited Herd List. A small but select herd of producing cattle. We have at present bulls from calves to serviceable age.
J. B. PORTER & SONS, MAYETTA, KAN.

Improve Your Dairy Herd
by buying a registered Jersey bull from such sires as IDALIA'S RALEIGH 141414 by Queen's Raleigh 88232; BARBARA'S OXFORD LAD 167003 by Mabel's Majesty 136740. They are from Register Of Merit dams
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM,
Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Kansas.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queene' Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

Tessoro Place Jerseys
One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. First herd in the state to get on Federal accredited list. Young stock for sale.
R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS
(Jackson County)

Jersey Cows and Heifers
Choice Registered Jersey cows and heifers, to freshen Nov. and Dec. Also a few heifer calves.
FRANK WHITE, DELPHOS, KANSAS

Cedarrow Farm Jerseys
Well bred bull calves from dams now on test for sale or will trade for heifers.
W. F. TURNER, HORTON, KANSAS

3 Registered Jersey Bulls For Sale
3 years; 8 months; and 4 months. Out of cows that are going on test. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

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

JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS
For sale. Also purebred bull 4 years old.
E. H. Knepper, R. 1, Broughton, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE HIGH GRADE GUERNSEYS
Twenty-six high-grade cows and heifers; 16 in milk or fresh soon; also registered Guernsey bull 3 years old; Glenwood and Lord Mar breeding. Price for the 27 head, $2,500.
Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kansas

Guernsey Cattle For Sale
One registered Guernsey bulk past 1 year old; one registered bull calf; two high-grade bulls, serviceable age; five grade Guernsey heifers; six head of Jersey and Guernsey cows. Write for photos and prices.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD GRADE DAIRY COWS
16 Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys for sale to close out. J. H. Kelsey, Lawrence, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS
Two bull calves, sire Elroy, grandson of May Rilma. Roy McNeal, El Dorado, Kan.

Holstein Cattle Sale

at Emporia, Kansas, November 11

Sale in New Sales Pavilion

Seventy-five head of registered and high grade cows and heifers. Fresh and close springers. This is a choice quality offering and will be sold with a sixty-day retest guaranteed. For full information write

T. R. Maurer & Co., Emporia, Kansas

Columbine Herd Holsteins
For sale, Columbine Valdessa Johanna. Born July 30, 1919, more white than black and a fine individual, ready for service. Sired by a son of the 41 lb. bull, King Valdessa, and a 31.95 lb. junior three-year-old daughter of Finderne Pride Johanna Rue 1470 pounds butter. Dam of calf a 21 lb. three-year-old daughter (on yearly test now and going at a 1,000 lb. rate) of the only son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, world's record cow with 1,506 lbs. of butter, and Pauline Queen Johanna with 1,024 lbs. of butter and 25,660 lbs. of milk. Price $400.00. Write or come and see him.
Spencer Penrose, Owner. Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr., Box 442, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS
We have four 2-year-old heifers out of our former herd sire, son of King Segis Pontiac, coming fresh this fall and winter, bred to our Konigen sire, and three yearling heifers by our Konigen sire and from Segis Pontic heifers. These heifers are all grades, the last of our grade herd, and are extra good stuff. Also three blemished cows and heifers; well bred and registered, coming fresh; will sell for the price of good grade cows. (They are 3-teaters.) Bulls from calves to serviceable age from untested dams up to records of 25 lbs. butter in seven days.
Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Tilly Alcartra Bred Calf
Sire, a 31 pound son of Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince. 90 A. R. O. daughters. Dam, a 24.56 pound sister to the world's greatest dairy cow. Tilly Alcartra whose son sold for $50,000. A dandy calf. Priced very reasonable.
McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

Holstein Bull Bargains
Purebred bull calves, $25 up; serviceable age as low as $75. Sixty head for sale. Quality and breeding will surprise you.
The Bourbon County Holstein Friesian Co., Fort Scott, Kansas

High Grade Holstein Cows
Thirty head for sale. Also two and three-year-old heifers; fresh and heavy springers.
LONE STAR DAIRY, MULVANE, KANSAS

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

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Value of a Purebred Holstein Bull
Do you realize in what a short time you can transform the character of your herd by the use of a purebred Holstein bull?
Each well chosen sire should give at least 50 per cent of his character to the next generation so that the direct descendants of the fourth generation retain only a little over six per cent of the original blood and nearly 94 per cent is of your own choosing. No man has any excuse for milking unprofitable cows when he can easily get into the all-year milking class of Holsteins.
Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.
The Holstein-Friesian Association
292 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS AND FARMERS
We have sold our farms and will sell at private sale our entire herd of 80 head pure bred and registered cows, heifers and bulls. Bulls ready for service, $100.00 to $125.00 for quick sale.
Smith & Hughes
Route No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Registered Holstein Bull
Two years old, sire King Segis Bawn Netherland. Price $200. H. E. Gordon, Horton, Kan.

Rawlins County
Hereford Breeders

Annual sale of the Rawlins County Hereford Breeders Association with consignments from the association's best herds. Sale in new sale pavilion.

Atwood, Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 9

64 Carefully Selected Lots

12 cows with calves at foot and **15 young cows** and all bred to such bulls as Superior Stanway, Domino Mischief, Bonnie Carlos 21st, Bell Domino, Botna Mischief 5th and others.

22 open heifers, 10 by Bonnie Weston, 6 by Beau Carlos 2nd, 1 by Carlos 117th, 1 by Gay Lad 12th, 1 by Maid's Beau and 2 by Tom by Beau Mystic 38th. This is a wonderful lot of open heifers and the second prize car lot of heifers at Denver, 1920.

15 long age yearling bulls drafted from the different herds consigning. Popular breeding and good individuals. For the catalog address

H. A. Rogers, Ass'n Sale Mgr., Atwood, Kan.

Auctioneers: Cruise, Gettle and Baker. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Capper Farm Press.

When you ask for the catalog mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The sale management likes to know where you saw the advertisement.

Kansas Hereford Breeders'

Seventh sale of the Kansas Hereford Breeders Association

Sale Pavilion

Council Grove, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 4

The offering is drafted from the leading Hereford herds of Kansas. 100 lots will be sold. They were selected by the sale manager from 250 entries received.

You are given the opportunity in this big sale to buy choice selections from good association herds at your own price. The catalog is ready to mail. If you write at once you still have time to get it. But one will be waiting for you at the sale pavilion. Address

J. O. Southard, Sale Mgr., Comiskey, Kan.

Note: Remember the annual association meeting the evening before the sale.

HEREFORD DISPERSION SALE

64—Registered and Guaranteed Herefords sell at

Aulne, Kansas, Friday, Nov. 12, 1920

50 cows and heifers, 13 calves at foot, and 1 herd bull. 22 cows bred to Balto Fashion and Bright Lester. 9 two-year-old heifers bred to Warren Fairfax. 19 coming two year olds sired by Bright Lester by Domino and Generous Mansell by Generous. Females all young and in excellent condition with lots of quality. Will go into any herd and make money. Remember that we guarantee everything sold.

J. W. Carlisle, Towanda, Kan., Owner

Hansen Bros., Aulne, Kansas, Sales Managers

Write Hansen Bros. for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Goodman Herefords

Sires in service
Disturber Stanway 839673
Publican 8th 685039
Breeding cows, strong Anxiety breeding. We offer for private sale 20 cows and heifers and 10 bulls of serviceable ages. Descriptions and prices by return mail.
J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.
(Morris County)

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

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE.

D. S. Polled Herefords

Big, blocky cows from Polled Plate, bred to Polled A Success 3d. Young stock for sale.

Smith Live Stock Co.
Chivington, Colorado

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at $100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.
JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

Ayrshire Bulls

Calves and yearlings from advanced registry cows. Bred right and priced right. **RAY FELTON, Dwight, Kan.**

home county fair this year Mr. Fogo's herd made a fine record, winning first on junior yearling boar, first on senior boar pig, first and junior champion boar pig and second on aged boar.—Advertisement.

Searle & Searle Offer Herd Boars.

Searle & Searle of Tecumseh, Kan., owners of one of the oldest and best herds of Duroc hogs in the state, are making an offer in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze that should interest Duroc breeders, and it will be worth while to look up their card. Their herd is the result of many years of careful breeding. They have the best blood lines and the profitable type. Don't fail to read their offer, and if in need of a herd boar get in touch with them.—Advertisement.

Morrison & Son's Red Polls.

Chas Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., owners of one of the good herds of Red Polled cattle in this state, report splendid crops in that section, and the best fourth crop of alfalfa in 20 years. All kinds of feed in abundance. They also report the sale of a fine Red Polled bull to Mrs. Jacob Hess of Hill City, Kan.; also one to Rusenk & Pakkbier of Prairie View, Kan. At this time they have one yearling bull for sale that is a herd header prospect, also a fine lot of March and April bull calves.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Cramer's Sale.

This is the last call for the big draft sale of Shorthorns to be made from Geo. Cramer's big "Golden Belt" herd at Kanorado, Kan. Sixty head will be sold, 50 cows and 10 bulls. It is an offering of registered Shorthorns from one of the best herds in western Kansas. They are sold to reduce the herd and the offering will prove as good as he is keeping in his herd. They were raised on buffalo grass and out of doors and are a healthy, rugged lot of registered Shorthorns that you will appreciate as soon as you see them. The breeding will be found of popular blood lines and the herd bull one of the good Shorthorn bulls of the West. You have time to get the catalog if you write at once. Address Geo. Cramer, Kanorado, Kan.—Advertisement.

The Mather-Burdett Duroc Sale.

R. E. Mather and Dr. C. H. Burdett, both of Centralia, Kan., are breeders of Duroc Jerseys and are holding their first boar and gilt sale together at that place, Saturday, November 6. In this sale they are selling 45 head, 25 boars and 20 gilts. They have both raised a nice number of boars and gilts this year from which they have made the selections for this sale. Their sale is the day following the Kempin Bros. sale at Corning and you are invited to attend both sales. Mr. Mather's half of the offering is largely by Putman's Pathfinder and Dr. Burdett's half largely by Rosebud Pathfinder. The breeding all the way thru is popular and the individuals are excellent. For the catalog address either Dr. C. H. Burdett or R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.—Advertisement.

Dole and Leuzler's Shorthorn Sale.

R. W. Dole and W. H. Leuzler, both of Almena, Kan., Norton county, and well known Shorthorn breeders of that section, will sell Shorthorns at Mr. Dole's farm near Almena, Tuesday, November 9. It is the day following the Geo. Cramer sale at Kanorado, Kan. In this sale they will sell 45 females and 15 bulls. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Almena is in the beautiful Prairie Dog valley in Norton county and is a good stock country where there are a number of purebred herds of Shorthorns. These breeders are making this sale together and both consignments will be found good. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and write for the catalog at once. The sale is Tuesday, November 9.—Advertisement.

Important Shorthorn Sale November 30.

Out in Osborne county there are two Kansas Shorthorn breeders who are well known all over Kansas at least because of the quality of their herds. Wm. Wales & Young and L. M. Noffsinger, both of Osborne, Kan. On November 30 they are selling in a combination sale about 50 head of Shorthorns. Of this number a few are consigned with them by their neighbor breeders, Herman Johnson and R. R. Walker & Son, but most of the cattle are from the two herds first mentioned. There will be a few pure Scotch animals in the sale and all are of Scotch topped breeding tracing to the best families of Shorthorns. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon. These drafts are from the four herds of real merit and the kind you will be interested in if you want real Shorthorns. You can ask either party to book you for the catalog at once.—Advertisement.

Earl Bower's Poland China Sale.

Earl Bower, McLouth, Jefferson county, is a well known Poland China breeder of that place that holds public sales every year. His date this fall is Friday, November 5, and the sale will be held at his farm just north of McLouth. He is selling 30 sows and gilts and 15 boars. A large number of the offering was sired by Bower's Bob, a great breeding son of Caldwell's Big Bob, a winner in the big shows and a sire of winners. Bower's Big Bob is one of his best sons and a splendid sire. Breeding privileges will be given and it is going to be a sale where what you buy and the treatment you receive will make you want to come again. That is Mr. Bower's way of doing business and breeders and farmers are all invited to his sale. Your price will be his price that day in the auction and you will undoubtedly find real bargains in this sale. Write at once for the catalog and you will receive it by return mail. Address Earl Bower, McLouth, Kan.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Kempin Bros.' Sale.

This is the last call for Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan., big Duroc Jersey boar and gilt sale in town, Corning, Kan., Friday, November 5. They are selling 25 boars and 15 gilts. This is their first fall sale and they are offering a grand lot of well bred boars and gilts. A major portion of the offering was sired by their herd boar, King Sensation I Am, a boar of great merit as a breeder and one of the well bred boars of the West. Others are by Proud Pathfinder by Pathfinder's Likeness, the 1918 grand champion at the Iowa state fair. Others are by Joe King Orion, Fern Moser's great boar, and these, both boars and gilts, are out of Big Lizzie by Proud Col. and one of the great sows of the breed. It is a sale of just the tops and they will be found in the best possible breeding condition. They are big, stretchy, high backed boars and gilts that you will appreciate. The sale is the

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE
A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KA

20th Century Stock Farm

Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding also cows and heifers from heavy milking dams.
Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Ka

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the herds of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mike Groenmiller. **GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS**

Red Polled Bulls

One 3-year-old, a good one; choice young bulls. Write for prices and description, or better, come and see them. **C. Walter Sander, R. 2, Stockton, Kan.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

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

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

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. Bulls, cows and heifers. **Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, K**

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Roan Orange, weight 2600 pounds in flesh. Sultan's Pride, winner in 4 state fairs, heads herd of nearly 200. 20 half and broke bulls; 20 heifers and a few Shorthorns for sale.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Phone 2803 1 mi. west of Plevna, Ka

Shaw's Polled Shorthorns

For Sale—My herd bull, Proud Marshal X1459[illegible] 504053, and 7 of his bull calves 5 to 15 mo. old; also one 5 mo. and one 14 mo. by Meadow Sultan, the great show bull. Could spare a few cows and some Shorthorn heifer calves. Shipping station Phillipsburg and Stockton, Kan. Address
T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Amcoats Shorthorns

12 bulls, 7 to 13 months, including pure Scotch. Roans, red and white. Also Scotch and Scotch topped females. Write for descriptions and prices.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ka

High Class Bulls Shorthorns

15 for sale by Choice Cumberland and other noted sires. They are of the right merit and of the richest ancestry. Good females in calf to **Dale's Emblem,** a great prize winning son of **Dale Clarion.**
A. R. FENNERN, AVOCA, IOWA

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: **Village Marshal** and **Beaver Creek Sultan.** Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address
TOMSON BROS.
Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas

Ballentyne Shorthorns

Twenty bulls, 6 to 14 months old. Roans, reds and whites. Sired by our herd bull **Roan Model.** Also cows and heifers with calves or to calve before January 1. Write for descriptions and prices.
T. A. Ballentyne, Herington, Kan.
Successor to D. Ballentyne & Son.

ay before R. E. Mather and Dr. Burdett ell boars and gilts at Centralia, Kan. You re invited to attend both sales. Write for e catalog at once. Address Kempin Bros., orning, Kan.—Advertisement.

The Shawnee County Duroc Sale.

Thursday, November 4, is the date of the hawnee county Duroc Jersey breeders sale hich will be held at the fair grounds sale avilion. Fifty head go in this sale, drafts om the several good herds in Shawnee ounty. It is the big opportunity to secure herd boar or a few open gilts. If you are the market for either I am sure you will t regret the time spent on the afternoon this date at this big boar and gilt sale. hese breeders are organized and expect to old both fall and winter sales. This is eir second annual boar sale and they will old a bred sow sale in January. They are olding these sales to dispose of surplus ock and to advertise their herds and real- e fully that good animals consigned, to ese association sales is the surest way to uild a reputation for Shawnee county Duroc ersey. You can come feeling sure of the st of treatment from all the consignors. hey will sell a good useful offering of well ed boars and gilts. Ralph Searle, Tecum- h, Kan., is the sale manager, and you ould send him your name for the catalog once.—Advertisement.

A Hereford Dispersion Sale at Auction.

J. W. Carlisle, Towanda, Kan., recently ught the Hansen Bros.', Auline, Kan., en- e herd of 64 registered Herefords and will ll them at public auction at Auline, Kan. ovember 12. The Hansen Bros. will act sales managers. This herd of Herefords a well bred herd of real producers. The ner and managers of the sale recommend em highly and will vouch for their pro- cing records. Hereford buyers will find sales in which more Domino and Gen- ous blood will be found. The cattle are good breeding condition. They are not unted, nor pampered, nor overdone but genuine breeders in good pasture condi- n and the kind that will go into other rds and keep on working. Fifty cows and ifers, thirteen calves and one bull com- e the offering. The thirteen calves are th their mothers. The females are nearly bred to or sired by Balto Fashion, Bright ster, Warren Fairfax or Generous Mansell Generous. Write Hansen Bros., Auline, an., today for your catalog. Please men- n the Kansas Farmer and Mail and eeze.—Advertisement.

Schrader's Poland China Sale.

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., Washington unty, is a Poland China breeder who holds boar and gilt sale at his farm north of ifton every fall. He is selling 50 boars d gilts in his sale there November 11. ere will be a nice lot of fall gilts, one ll boar and a string of nice spring boars d gilts. One sow will be sold with a tter by her side by Kansas Model. It is ing to be a good place to buy your boar a few gilts to breed for spring litters. ere will be 20 boars and 30 gilts in the le. The breeding, as you will see by look- up the advertisement in this issue is of e most popular blood lines and of strictly type. These Poland Chinas have not en crowded but are well grown out and e by herd boars of real merit and out of Schrader's big prolific brood sows. The talog is ready to mail and you can have e by return mail by addressing C. B. rader, Clifton, Kan. It is a good offer- g of richly bred Poland Chinas well grown d in fine breeding condition. Look up the vertisement in this issue of the Kansas rmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertise- nt.

Amcoats's Shorthorns.

B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., is start- his Shorthorn advertisement in this ue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and eeze. He offers for sale 12 bulls from en to 13 months old. They are roans, ds and whites. Eight of these bulls have ight Scotch pedigrees and all are of real d bull quality. He is also going to sell few females, pure Scotch and Scotch ped. For several years the Amcoats herd e been considered herd bull headquarters merit in the Northwest Kansas Short- rn Breeders' association sale at Concordia, n., November 10. Mr. Amcoats is consign- a few Scotch heifers and his herd bull, pe's Goods by Cumberland's Type and out a granddaughter of Choice Goods. This ll is four years old and in his prime and d because Mr. Amcoats has a large num- r of his heifers he is keeping in his herd d must sell him. He is one of the best rd bull opportunities of the season. He a splendid individual weighing 2100 in eding condition. You will be interested him if you want a herd bull that is a ven sire. He is sold fully guaranteed. ite the sale manager, E. A. Cory, Talmo, n., for the catalog and look this bull up. the meantime write Mr. Amcoats about e young bulls and females he is offering private sale.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breed- association, is advertising the associa- n's fourth annual sale in this issue of e Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. e sale will be held in the pavilion, Con- rdia, Kan., Wednesday, November 10. It the association's best effort so far and head are consigned by 17 breeders, all embers of the association. Everything is good Scotch breeding with a few heifers at have pure Scotch pedigrees and 10 lls, all of them pure Scotch but one or o. It is going to be a good place to buy pure Scotch herd bull and breeders in the arket for a herd bull should not overlook s opportunity but should write for the talog at once and plan on attending this le. The female offering is just as attrac- ve. There will be cows with calves at ot and bred back and heifers bred and en. Each consignor as a member of the sociation feels it his duty to consign noth- g but good useful cattle that will be an vertisement to his herd and a credit to e association. The Concordia commercial ub will put on another banquet in honor visiting breeders and a big time will be ad the evening before the sale. You are vited to attend this banquet and the show cattle that go in the sale the morning or e sale. Write at once for the catalog and u will receive it by return mail. Address A. Cory, Talmo, Kan.—Advertisement.

The Rawlins County Hereford Sale.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and ail and Breeze will be found the adver- sement of the Rawlins County Hereford reeders' association sale to be held in the g modern sale pavilion at Atwood, Kan. A. Rogers, the association's sale manager, ill be pleased to receive your request for e sale catalog as early as is convenient r you and you will receive it promptly by

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n

4th Annual Breeders' Sale

80 Lots—70 Females, 10 Bulls

A big sale with drafts from 17 prominent herds of this association. Sale in the pavilion at

Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 10

The sale management has gone deep into these 17 herds for desirable cattle for this sale and the offering is one of unusual merit.

Members of Association Consigning

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center.
R. H. Denham, Talmo.
A. C. Jewell, Concordia.
C. C. Hobson, Hardy, Neb.
Thos. Olson & Sons, Leonardville.
E. A. Cory, Talmo.
E. A. Campbell, Wayne.
P. M. Borland, Clay Center.
F. J. Colwell, Glasco.
Wm. Bae, Concordia.
M. L. Gould, Jamestown.
B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill.
A. A. Tennyson, Lamar.
Arthur Johnson, Delphos.
Meall Bros., Cawker City.
O. A. McKenzie, Wayne.
C. F. Loomis, Jewell.

10 Pure Scotch Bulls—The Bull Opportunity of the Season

There will be cows with calves at foot and bred back. A nice lot of pure Scotch heifers, bred and open. All of the cows and many of the heifers are bred to the best advantage to prominent herd bulls belonging to the breeders consigning.

Important—Come early and attend the banquet the evening before the sale and the showing of animals that go in the sale the morning of the sale.

Remember this: Every breeder consigning is a member of the association and consigns cattle that will be a credit to his herd and the big association that is back of him.

Catalogs are ready to mail right now. Write today for one to

E. A. Cory, Association Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; G. B. VanLandingham, Concordia; Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.; Dan Perkins, Concordia. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.
Sale headquarters, Barrons Hotel. When asking for the catalog mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.
The sale management likes to know where you saw their advertisement.

MAXHALL SEARCHLIGHT, roan, Sept. 10, 1919, by Fair Acres Sultan Jr., dam Pleasant Julia by Violet's Searchlight, a Jealousy. $2,500.

MAXHALL CRAIBSTONE, red, July 27, 1919, by Lookatonga Sultan, dam Dale's Queen by Pride of Avondale, a Rosemary. A show calf.

MAXHALL BANK, roan, Oct. 10, 1919, by Fair Acres Sultan Jr., dam Imp. Broombank Graceful by Brian Boru, a Graceful. A show calf.

MAXHALL GRAVESEND, roan, Nov. 2, 1919, by Pleasant Dale's Choice, dam Rosebud 8th by Straight Goods, a Rose of Autumn. A show calf.

MAXHALL CLOUD, roan, July 14, 1919, by Imp. Caledonia, dam Violet Cumberland 2d by Fair Acres Stamp, a Violet Cloud. $2,000.

LOOKY'S SULTAN, roan, Jan. 10, 1919, by 2d Fair Acres Sultan, dam Glendale Maid 3d by Royal Wanderer, A Village Blossom. $5,000.

GOLDEN SULTAN, roan, Oct. 16, 1918, by Snowbird's Sultan, dam Golden Bloom by Prime Minister, a Campbell Bloom. $3,000.

Lookabaugh Shorthorns!

HERD BULL HEADQUARTERS

One of the largest, highly developed collections of the breed. Special attention is given to the production, development and sale of herd bulls and herd bull prospects.

When you buy a Lookabaugh-bred bull you get the prestige that goes with such a purchase, the reputation of a nationally known sire, and the satisfaction of having a select and rich-bred dam. Yet such a purchase costs no more than the same quality bull elsewhere.

The breeding of some of the bulls is here given in short. Complete pedigrees furnished upon request. Time extended to those who desire and are deserving of credit.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

COMMANDER 2d, R & W, Oct. 3, 1917, by Maxwalton Commander, dam, Nonpareil of Pleasant Valley by Lancaster Floral, a Nonpareil. $2,000.
PROUD LORD, roan, Feb. 24, 1917, by Lord Avondale, dam Juliette by Saranac, a Jealousy. $7,500.

MAXHALL MISCHIEF, roan, Feb. 28, 1920, by Roan Lord, dam Imp. Albert Missie 5th by Bapton Mischief, a Marr Missie. $5,000.

CALEDONIA TYPE, roan, Mch. 18, 1919, by Imp. Caledonia, dam Type's Goldie by Cumberland's Type, a Marr Goldie.

BAPTON MARINER 2d, roan, April 28, 1919, by Bapton Mariner, dam Violetta's Choice by Marengo's Choice, a Violet Bud.

CRUICKSHANK'S LORD, roan, Mch. 25, 1919, by Maxwalton Masher, dam Lady Cruickshank 9th by The Callant, a Clipper.

TYPE'S GOODS, red, Aug. 30, 1919, by Type's Marquis, dam Lovely Goods 3d by Cumberland Viscount, a Lovely.

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.

25 Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and Roans

Strong in Villager and Maxwalton blood. Bulls for the farmer and breeder.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
Dickinson County

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

American Royal Shorthorn Sale

Kansas City, Thursday, Nov. 18 (Afternoon)

The consignments of Shorthorns to this sale from prominent herds in the Kansas City territory compose an offering of very high class, admittedly the best that has ever been sold at an American Royal. The consignors are:

Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.
A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.
Frank McDermid, Kansas City, Mo.
W. M. Drennon, Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo.
D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.
Joseph Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.
Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.
Harriman & Good, Pilot Grove, Mo.
T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kan.
T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kan.
W. M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

The offering has been selected by W. A. Cochel representing this association who expresses pride in the outstanding merit and the usefulness of the cattle that will be offered.

Note that the sale occurs Thursday afternoon at the American Royal Show which will be held as heretofore at the Stock Yards.

For catalogs address W. A. Cochel, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

The sale will be held under the auspices of

American Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n. 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago

The usual guarantee and health requirements endorsed by this association will be complied with.

One Four Year Old White Scotch Bull

Three yearling bulls, also cows. Herd bull, White Goods 450866, weighs 2,400 lbs. Good disposition and a good breeder. Have small herd and cannot use him longer.
R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

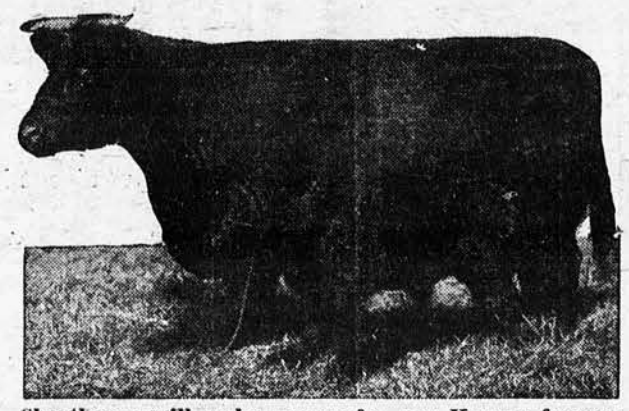
All ages. Address
HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

First Annual Sale
Golden Belt Shorthorns

60 Lots—50 Cows—10 Bulls

Sale at farm half mile east of Kanorado on Rock Island R. R. and Golden Belt Auto Highway.

Kanorado, Kansas
Monday, November 8



Shorthorns will make money for any Kansas farmer. There are 50 cows in this sale.

This is a draft sale of pure bred Shorthorns from our herd and practically all were raised on our farm. They are not in high condition but good breeding condition and were raised on Buffalo grass and out of doors. They are good individuals and will make money for their purchasers.

10 bulls from 15 months old up to three years, carrying the blood of **Royal Victor 324747** and **Missie's Knight 333309.** 50 cows bred to **Brilliant Type 665039** and the **Whitehall Sultan** bred bull, **Thunderbolt 646876.** Parties starting for the sale the night before will be cared for at the ranch. Free lunch served and starting at 11 o'clock. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

George Cramer, Kanorado, Kansas

Auctioneers: Burnham, Gettle, Bradley and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

NOTE—Kanorado is in Sherman county and the second station west of Goodland on the Rock Island and Golden Belt. About 50 miles east of Lyman Junction, Colo.

Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

City Auditorium

Newton, Kansas, Tuesday, November 9

60 Head of Well-Bred, Well-Fed Shorthorns

Over one-half the offering will be richly colored roan, the popular color. The majority will be two and three-year-old heifers bred to or sired by Scotch bulls such as: White Hope, Cumberland Diamond, Scotch Champion by Village Champion, White News by Good News, Edelstein by Dale Emblem, and other good bulls.

A number of cows sell with calves at side. 5 good Scotch bulls and a number of Scotch cows sell. Here is a good opportunity for boys' clubs to get good Shorthorns in good condition.

Consignors are over a dozen of the most prominent breeders of the following counties: Sumner, Reno, Harvey and Marion.

A free banquet will be given visitors the night before at the City Auditorium.

For catalog as well as for information concerning the banquet, write

O. A. Homan, Manager, Peabody, Kansas

Auctioneers: Burgess and Newcomb. Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

Norton County Shorthorn Breeders

Two Prominent Herds Furnish 60 Lots, 45 Females and 15 Bulls for the Annual Shorthorn Sale

Almena, Kansas, Tuesday, November 9, 1920

The females will consist of 8 cows and heifers with calves at foot and 37 heifers bred and open. There is a nice number of pure Scotch animals in the sale and all are of good Scotch breeding. At the head of Mr. Dole's herd is **Roan Sultan 668451** and a number are bred to him. Mr. Leuszler's herd bull is **Golden Villager** and a number are bred to him.

Among the attractions in the sale is a white bull, **Clipper Goods** by Gloster Goods and out of a Snowflake dam. Another is **Sultan's Villager** by Golden Villager and out of a Count Victor dam. Two of the choice Scotch heifers in the sale are **Millie 4th** in calf to Roan Sultan and **Star of Fillmore** in calf to Golden Villager. For the catalog, now ready to mail, address, either

R.W.Dole, Almena, Kan. or W.H.Leuszler, Almena, Kan.

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, assisted by Patton, Payton and Voss. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

NOTE: Almena is in Norton county, about 30 miles west of Phillipsburg and about 10 miles east of Norton. It is on the main line of the Rock Island and on the Rock Island auto highway. Almena is Shorthorn territory in the beautiful Prairie Dog Valley.

return mail. Sixty-four lots will be ... and the offering is one that will please ... admirer of Herefords. Nothing will be ... for the sale but sold just as they have ... in from the pastures. But it is an offer ... made by the best breeders of Herefords ... western Kansas and each breeder has ... signed animals that he very likely ... rather keep but for the fact that he ... to help make these association sales ... the support of the breeders and farmers ... that section. In this issue you will find ... advertisement. Please look it up and ... will get a line on the breeding and what ... consigned. But the catalog is free. Be ... write for it at once and get all the infor... tion. Tuesday, November 9, is to be ... big Hereford day in Atwood. The new ... 000 sale pavilion erected last year is one ... the most modern and up to date sale pa... ions in the state. You are invited by ... popular Hereford organization to attend ... sale. Get the catalog at once. Address ... A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan. Mention Kan... Farmer and Mail and Breeze when ... write.—Advertisement.

Drennen Bros.' Hereford Sale.

Drennan Bros., Blue Rapids, Kan., reac... a decision recently to close out their He... fords. Forty-two years ago the father ... Drennen Bros. established this pioneer ... and ever since it has been considered one ... the best western herds of Hereford cat... The Drennens have been progressive men ... the herd has constantly been made be... by additions from time to time of such ... mals as would strengthen the herd. ... hundred and fifty head comprise the ... that will be dispersed at the farm ... miles east of Blue Rapids, November ... The advertisement appears in this issue ... the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Bre... J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., has ch... of the sale. It is a complete dispersal ... one of great importance to those who w... buy Herefords of a very high class. ... Drennens have never been heavy advert... and the real value of this herd is not ... generally known as it should be. J. ... Southard says he never has seen a better ... of Herefords and Mr. Southard has see... good many Hereford herds. It is really ... of the best opportunities to buy great b... viduals of well known breeding at ... and at a time when cattle of all kinds ... selling well worth the money. A sele... from this herd in this big dispersal ... would make any herd stronger and ... be a great foundation herd for a begin... Three great bulls in service in the sale ... go to the highest bidder along with ... great cows and their heifers. Romany ... one of the largest bulls in service in Kan... and a Beau Mischief and a Beau Pare... are other bulls of note. The catalog ... ready to mail and you can have one by ... turn mail by writing J. O. Southard, ... manager, Comiskey, Kan. Look up the ... vertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

The A. J. King Holstein Sale.

A. J. King, 12 East 9th Street, Kan... City, Mo., is well known to Kansas, Okl... homa and Missouri breeders of Holste... Friesians because of the interest he ... taken in the development of better herds ... these states and because of the high cl... cattle he has bought in leading sales for ... herd at Grandview, Mo., a suburb of Kan... City and where Mr. King's Holstein bre... ing establishment is located. Recently ... has built a dairy barn and W. H. Mott, ... has recently visited there, says it is wo... crossing a state to see it. On November ... Mr. King is holding an important sale ... his farm joining Grandview. One hund... head of purebred cattle will be sold and ... is a high class offering. The sale is adv... tised in this issue and you should look ... up and write Mr. King at once for the c... alog. Ten daughters of King Segis Pont... will be sold; five daughters of Joe Cala... Hengerveld, the great show bull; 25 helf... that are sold because they are good enou... to please anybody. All of these will be br... to the senior herd bull, Imperial Rag Ap... whose dam was the world record hei... Albins Josie. There will be 30 cows, eith... fresh or heavy springers; 20 heifer calv... daughters of Imperial Rag Apple; 10 yo... bulls of outstanding individuality and bre... ing, by the senior herd bull. All of th... ready for service. You will be interested ... this catalog and you should write for it ... day. It will be sent promptly as soon ... your name and address is received. W... you arrive in Kansas City go direct to ... Dixon hotel and inquire at the desk for ... formation about the sale. Autos furnis... by Mr. King will take you to the sale ... return you in the evening free of char... You are Mr. King's guest at the sale ... will be treated as such. Write him for ... catalog at once and address A. J. King, ... East 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo. W. ... Mott, Herington, Kan., will manage the ... and has seen the sale offering recently, ... will be glad to answer any questions ... care to ask by mail.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Earl Scott of Belvidere, Kan., is offe... some nice thrifty registered Chester Wh... pigs at a very reasonable price. They ... the big kind, good blood lines, and are w... grown out. Parties wanting Chester Whi... should look up Mr. Scott's ad in this iss... and get in touch with him.—Advertisement.

Homer Drake of Sterling, Kan., is offer... ing his Duroc herd boar, Great Wonder ... Model for sale. He is also offering sons a... grandsons of this good boar, and other goo... Duroc sires. Great Wonder Model was fir... junior yearling at both Kansas fairs in 191... Mr. Drake is selling him for the reason th... he cannot use him longer to good advanta... —Advertisement.

Atwell's Spotted Polands.

Wm. Atwell of Burlington, Kan., is offe... ing some choice Spotted Polands at re... reasonable prices. The offering is by Roa... Wonder 17851, one of the good spotted boa... now in service, and out of extra good dam... Look up his ad and if interested in Spott... Polands, get in touch with Mr. Atwell ... once as his offering will not last long ... present prices.—Advertisement.

Brother of Champion Jersey Cow for Sal...

L. R. Fansler, Independence, Kan., has ... Jersey bull for sale. This bull has indiv... uality and excellent heritage of ancest... He is smooth, straight backed, and s... colored and a yearling half brother to ... Fansler's cow, Comba's Interesting La... that recently broke the Kansas record ... all breeds for butter production in the ju... ior three-year-old class. This cow's offic... year's record is 10,438.3 pounds milk a... 541.42 pounds butterfat with an average ... of 5.19 per cent. Among Kansas Jerseys ... point of production, regardless of age, s... ranks fourth. This bull for sale is intens... bred Financial Count on the sire side a... Flying Fox on the dam side. He com...

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY 1920

n a long line of high producing and rec- breaking ancestry. The fact that his er has established a new record for but- production in Kansas is satisfactory of that high production prepotency is in built. Here is an opportunity for some- to get a real herd header. Better write R. Fansler, Independence, Kan., today. me mention Kansas Farmer and Mail Breeze.—Advertisement.

A New Jersey Record for Kansas.

mba's Interesting Lady, a purebred Jer- owned by L. R. Fansler, Independence, is class champion of Kansas of all in the junior three-year-old class for production. Her official year's rec- 10,428.3 pounds of milk and 541.42 of butter with an average test of per cent. In words of 80 per cent but- she is credited with 676.8 pounds of during the year. Among Kansas ys, in point of production, regardless she ranks fourth. Comba's Inter- Lady was sired by Goldmont's Inter- Advertisement.

Ross & Vincent's Annual Fall Sale.

Ross & Vincent, Sterling Kan., hold their al fall sale of Polands at the Vincent at the edge of Sterling, Kan., Monday, ember 8. The offering will comprise head: twenty boars and thirty gilts. majority will be sired by the two noted sires owned by Ross & Vincent, Ster- Timm by Big Timm and Sterling Bus- by Wonder Buster. In addition to these be two boars and two gilts sired by the t. Gillam & Sharp's great son of the ader. There will also be two boars two gilts sired by Adams & McNutt's Oakland. Hogs of all kinds are scarce fall and feed is plentiful and cheap— cheap to bring much money when sold the market and will not likely rise in Now is the time to buy some hogs feed this cheap feed to them. Start by buying purebreds because they pay in the long run. Ross & Vincent have the blood lines and the individuality one should seek. Write them today for alog and mention the Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

erokee-Crawford County Shorthorn Sale.

e Shorthorn breeders of Cherokee and ford counties will hold a fall sale at nois, Kan., Thursday, November 18, This will be a sale of good cattle. instance there will be 20 head of Scotch thorns including 15 females and five . There will be 41 Scotch topped Short- s including 31 females and 10 bulls. In sale there will be 10 females with calves ide. The sale offering will comprise 61 of slightly good cattle from the herds the best Shorthorn breeders in southeast sas as well as from the herd of H. L. ess, Chelsea, Okla. Mr. Burgess con- eight choice Scotch females and three Scotch bulls. The following breeders of Cherokee and Crawford ties consign to the sale: Theo. Jagels, ler, Kan.; Fred Cowley, Hallowell, Kan.; Evans, Columbus, Kan.; Jos. Martin, mmon, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Columbus, ; Adam Andrews, Girard, Kan.; C. W. Claskey, Girard, Kan.; H. I. Gaddis, Mc- e, Kan.; H. Shidler & Son, McCune, B. J. Hill, McCune, Kan; H. C. heer, Pittsburg, Kan.; John J. O'Malley, mmon, Kan.; Carl Shaffer, Monmouth, Here is a sale right in the corner of s and accessible to farmers of three s: Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas. It a good offering and worthy careful deration of farmers and breeders want- some extra good Shorthorns. Don't for- the date. Write to sales manager, Ervin Columbus, Kan., for a catalog. Please tion Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. vertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

rett & Son Sell Duroes November 10.

rett & Son are selling the strongest of- g of Duroes on November 10 that they ever put up. The sows will sell with breeding privilege to that good son of Big e Giant, High Big Bone Giant. In this will be one unusually good tried sow by Fashbinder, a number of daughters by Fashbinder, two Orion Cherry King sows e real good ones, two yearling boars Orion Sensation, four spring boars by Giant, a number of the spring s and gilts are by Orion's Greater Sen- and Orion's Greater Sensation 2d. e sells Orion Cherry King line bred. te for catalog and mention Nebraska rmer.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

The American Royal Shorthorn Sale.

is stated on the best of authority that offering of Shorthorns to be disposed at the American Royal Show, Thursday, vember 18, excels in the point of blood and individual merit and usefulness offering that has ever passed thru an erican Royal sale ring. This is a strong sement but it appears to be entirely fident judging from the information that ement concerning the various consign- Mr. Cochel of the Shorthorn asso- ion has selected the entire offering and been very critical in his selections. The of consignors appearing in the an- ncement gives a suggestion of the char- of the cattle to be sold. Certainly a breeder's point of view the most crit- pedigree enthusiast will find all that could desire in the blood lines repre- ted. The catalogs will be mailed from association's branch office at the Balti- tel in Kansas City, of which W. A. tel is in charge. It should be noted that sale will occur in the afternoon of rsday, November 18, and it should be ted also that the American Royal Show ll be held at the stock yards as heretofore. is sale will be one of the most important rthorn events of the closing year in the s of the International sale. It will be portunity for the selection of the very t sorts for the improvement of herds of terest class.—Advertisement.

BY G. L. BORGESON

High Class Shorthorn Bulls.

A. E. Pennern, Avoca, Ia., has one of the Shorthorn herds in the state and at time he is offering a very choice lot bulls and females for sale at private ate. The bulls are from 10 to 14 months and are by Choice Cumberland, a 2,500 nd sire of the highest order. They are smooth, lowset, compact kind. Their are by Da'le Challenger, Rosewood an 2nd, Rapid Royal and Proud Marshall re is breeding as good as the best and ividuals to suit the most expecting. Look the ad in this paper and then write Mr. nnern for particulars concerning these onderful young bulls and females.—Adver- ement.

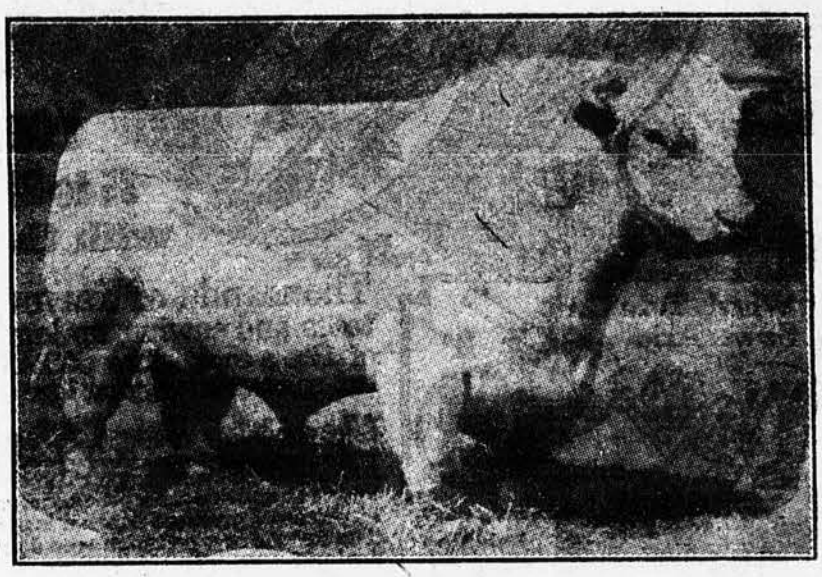
Start That Shorthorn Herd

at The Dispersion Sale of

Geo. W. Brown & Sons

Leon, Kansas, November 12

In a dispersion sale you get the kind which a breeder saves for his own use.



Fair Acres Sultan

45 Registered Shorthorns

40 Females,

Including the Following:

15 tried cows, with calves at foot and in calf again. One lot is a start for a herd. 20 cows and heifers safe in calf. 5 heifers too young to breed. 5 of the calves at foot are by this valuable bull. 15 of the females are in calf to Looky Acres Sultan, one of the good breeding sons of Fair Acres Sultan.

The females bred to Looky Acres Sultan are a feature of the offering that should interest Shorthorn breeders. Looky Acres Sultan is a worthy son of his great sire and the good cows and heifers bred to him will be a desirable addition to any herd.

There is so much of interest in the catalog you will want it at once. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, addressing

Geo. W. Brown & Sons, Leon, Kan.

J. T. Hunter will represent the Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press.

Cherokee-Crawford County Shorthorn Breeders' Annual Sale

At the City Park

Columbus, Kan., Thursday, November 18, 1920

61 Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

20 Head Scotch Shorthorns: 15 females and 5 bulls. 41 Head Scotch Topped Shorthorns: 31 females and 10 bulls. (Ten females have calves at side.)

These sixty-one Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns have been carefully selected for this sale from the herds of the respective breeders from Cherokee and Crawford counties. In addition there will be 8 choice Scotch females and 3 high class Scotch bulls from the herd of H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.

Cattle in this sale will be consigned by the following breeders:

Theo. Jagels, Hepler, Kan.
J. Kirk Evans, Columbus, Kan.
Ervin Evans, Columbus, Kan.
C. W. McCluskey, Girard, Kan.
H. Shidler & Son, McCune, Kan.
John Jones, Cherokee, Kan.
John J. O'Malley, Scammon, Kan.
H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.
Fred Cowley, Hallowell, Kan.
Jos. Martin, Scammon, Kan.
Adam Andrew, Girard, Kan.
H. I. Gaddis, McCune, Kan.
B. J. Hill, McCune, Kan.
H. C. Grotheer, Pittsburg, Kan.
Carl Shaffer, Monmouth, Kan.

When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

For Catalog address Ervin Evans, Sales Manager, Columbus, Kansas

Auctioneers: H. L. Burgess and Boyd Newcomb. J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

FRICTION CLUTCH! Lever Starts and Stops Saw: Engine Runs On!

310 Saw Cuts a Minute

Used by the U. Navy in Co Scho

Does Work of 10 to 15 Able-bodied Men!

New Balanced Crank Shaft

Easy to Move

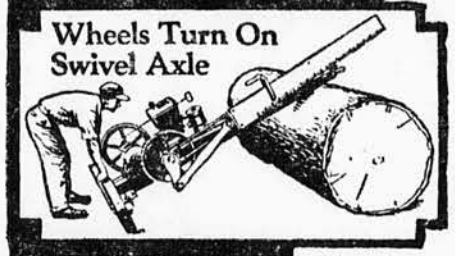
Cuts Down Trees Level With Ground

Leaves No Stump

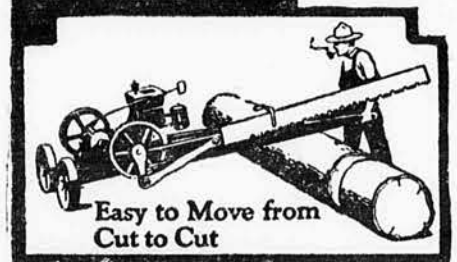
You Can Saw 35 to 50 Cords a Day with the OTTAWA

Pat. Appld. For

Thousands of farmers, lumber concerns and loggers are cutting do trees and sawing up logs and branches with this One-Man Power Outfit at low of 1½c a cord. The OTTAWA does away with all the old time, hard, back-breaking work of cr cut sawing or lugging logs to a circular saw. Does the work of 10 to 15 able-bodied men.



Reaches You All Ready To Go To Work



Pays For Itself Quickly

Beat the Coal Shortage! This winter will see the greatest fuel shortage ever known. The only solution is the use of wood in larger quantities than ever before. And $20 to $30 a cord for wood at places of greatest demand is practically a certainty this winter. The farmer or woodsman who delays plans for supplying wood for fuel will lose splendid profits. If you want to help your neighbors, prevent suffering and at the same time make big profits, get an OTTAWA Log Saw right away. Be sure to send your name and address on the coupon attached and get full information and Special Offer. Don't wait for zero weather! Send today!

Friction Clutch —Lever contro roller bearing, ables you to start and stop saw blade w out stopping engine. Saves time and vides absolute safety in moving saw f log to log and from cut to cut along the No dangerous swishing of the saw blad the air. Mounted on wheels; easy to m any direction on rough or muddy grou

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power

Pulls Over 4 H-P. The New Improved 1921 Model cuts much faster than other Drag or Log Saws as they are built today. **Makes 310 Saw Cuts a Minute!** 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. 4-Cycle Frost Proof Engine. Built-in Magneto—no batteries ever needed. Automatic Governor with Speed Regulator. Eccentric gives saw human rocking motion, keeping cut free from saw dust. Outfit strong but simply built. Nothing to get out of fix. A great work-saver and money-maker. When not sawing engine runs pumps, feed grinders, etc. Runs in the rain. Plenty of reserve power.

30 Days Trial Every OTTA shipped on 30 d trial. Must fulfill 10-Year OTTAWA G antee. For nearly twenty years we h been selling direct from factory to us saving them thousands and thousands dollars. Now over 10,000 satisfied us

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Get our payment plans of purchase and f out how easy it is to own an OTTAWA Log S It will soon pay for itself. Any man with lo cut cannot afford to be without this Log Saw. you can soon own an OTTAWA under our wo ful selling plan. Sign and mail the coupon to

Special Offer Now! To enable as many farmers as possible to provide fuel for themselves and to sell, we are making a Special Offer for quick shipments! Send at once for it. Don't delay. Just put your name and address on the coupon and you will receive promptly complete information about this Big Special Offer and Very Low Introductory Price. Remember, the new and improved 1921 OTTAWA Log Saw will solve all your timber problems.

FREE BOOK Send your name a dress on the coupon so you will receive your copy of the fine 32-page book, fully illustrated in three colors. It shows how thousands of OTTAWA users have paid for their log saws in a few weeks. Don't delay. It costs you nothing to find out all about the OTTAWA Log Saw. See what over 10,000 satisfied users all over world say.

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1468 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

Without obligation to me please send me your Fr Book and Big Special Offer on the OTTAWA Log Sa

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Wheels Like a Barrow

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Dallas, Tex. Pueblo, Colo.
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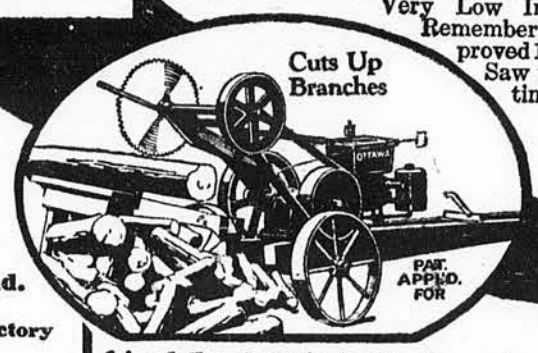
Ottawa, Kansas

NOTE—Address all letters to the Factory Office, Ottawa, Kansas



1/3 of the tree is in the branches.

Write for Free Book and Special Offer

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

1468 **Wood Street**
Ottawa, Kansas

***Makers of* Ottawa Log Saw, Ottawa Tree Saw, Ottawa Branch Saw, Ottawa Straw Spreader, Ottawa Buzz Saw, Ottawa Engine, Ottawa Fence.**