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L.E. CALL,
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In the Land of Red Apples

The Fruit Growers Made a Study of Orchards in Northeastern Kansas Recently With a View to Increasing the Yields

By G. C. Wheeler

KANSAS is no orchard state," said an old settler recently. Coming to the state 50 years ago from Vermont he could recall more failures and disappointments than successes in his efforts to grow fruit thru all these years. Most of these in the light of present knowledge could be attributed to trying to grow fruit on the wrong kind of soil. Most of the early orchards in Kansas like Topsy "just grew." The efforts of these early orchardists, however, served to mark out with a fair degree of accuracy the real orchard soils of the state.

No better flavored or better colored fruit is produced anywhere in the United States than on the real fruit soils of Kansas. The third annual orchard visiting tour, August 31 to September 4, covering the northeast section of the state, opened the eyes of many of those making the trip. Standing on a knoll of loess soil which is ideal for fruit of all kinds, where as far as the eye can reach stretches a sea of apple trees, the green foliage interspersed with the red of rapidly maturing Jonathans and Winesap apples, one easily can imagine himself in one of the much exploited fruit sections of the country. "Words cannot express the pleasure it gives me to be able to make this trip and see with my own eyes the orchards of this section," said A. L. Brook, a well known fruit grower of Jefferson county and a former president of the Kansas horticultural society. Others making the trip never had realized the extent of the fruit growing in this part of the state.

No Fear of Overproduction

Orcharding in Kansas is due for a come-back. A few years ago old settlers were complaining that orcharding had played out. Orchards were being pulled up and the land planted to corn and other farm crops. To the enthusiastic fruit and orchard specialists of the Kansas State Agricultural college must be given a large measure of credit for the revival which is taking place in orcharding. E. G. Kelly, extension specialist in entomology in co-operation with county agents of counties having soil adapted to fruit production, has enlisted the support of Farm Bureau members and others in handling their orchards as demonstration orchards. These "show me" orchards in connection with carefully planned and advertised tours such as the one just completed are most important factors in developing orcharding.

Apple producers have little to fear from over production. "Not until every school child in the country can have an apple in his lunch every day of the year need we begin to think about the possibility of catching up with the demand of apples," said Prof. Albert Dickens of the Kansas State Agricultural college in speaking on the orcharding business. Mr. Brook in his remarks pointed out that we had not yet begun to supply the demand for good fruit, "and a good orchardist," says Mr. Brook, "has too much pride in his job to offer anything but good fruit."

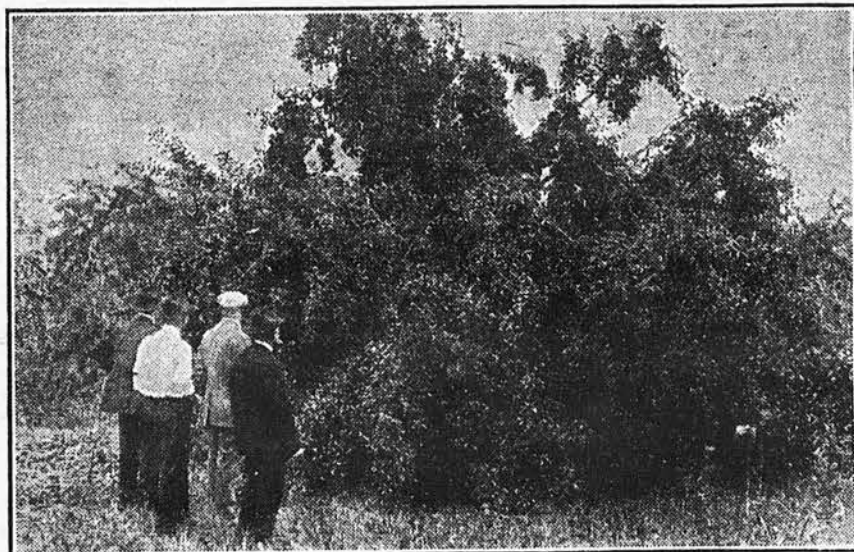
Fruit growing requires a high degree of skill and much technical knowledge. Lack of this is responsible for most of the failures. It was a combination of insect enemies and plant diseases that put the old time orchard out of business. In Shawnee county Ray Moyer, whose orchard was visited the first day, told the visiting orchardists that his orchard had not produced a profitable crop until this year and that it had been set 12 years. When F. O. Blecha, county agent, and Mr.



Orchard Tour Visitors Resting on the William Baxter Lawn After a Real Meal.

Kelly first asked him to handle his orchard as a demonstration orchard under their direction he refused. Last fall he laughed at Mr. Kelly's statement that he could produce \$200 or \$300 worth of apples from his little orchard this year by simply giving it the right kind of pruning and spraying. He finally agreed to co-operate and is an enthusiastic convert to the idea of giving orchards proper care. From four Maiden Blush trees he sold \$90 worth of apples. A fifth tree left unsprayed, produced practically no marketable fruit. Despite the late freeze he has a fair crop of apples on the Winesap trees and other winter varieties and the fruit is clean and free from injury. The orchards of R. W. Lemon and Henry Kanar were visited and here also the results of proper pruning and spraying were observed. "These orchards are on glacial drift soil, some types of which are good orchard soils," said Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, who accompanied the party as a soil expert.

Six thousand bushels of No. 1 and No. 2 apples is the estimated crop of Myron Glynn's 60 acres, which was the first orchard on the list in Jefferson county. A gross return of \$200 to \$300 an acre in a year supposed to be an off year is not bad. On one York Imperial tree various persons estimated the crop to be 25 bushels. This orchard is on high land and quite rolling. Mr. Glynn is a thoro orchard man and almost lives with his orchard. The late freeze had apparently injured his orchard but little, perhaps due to the lay of the land.



This York Imperial Tree in the Jefferson County Orchard of Myron Glynn is Bending to the Ground With Its 25-Bushel Load of Apples.

This orchard has a reputation of making good returns every year. Mr. Glynn cultivated early in the summer with a specially designed orchard disk which extends under the trees. Expert orchard men seem to agree that disking is better than plowing.

On the second day of the tour the start was from Lawrence but owing to unfavorable weather and muddy roads, only few cars made the trip. Ed Hoover, of Sedgwick county with his wife and daughter drove thru and made the whole trip. Fruit men of Northeast Kansas were much gratified to have Mr. Hoover visit their orchards for he is recognized as one of the successful orchardists of the state. Frank Dixon of Holton, known generally to fruit men as "Strawberry Dixon," spent three days on the trip. James H. Koons, of Sumner county, who recently purchased the Charles Young orchard, and Harry Pyle of Franklin county, and James Sharp of Morris county were among the visiting orchardists making the trip.

Some Troublesome Problems

Wednesday evening preceding the drive over Wyandotte and Leavenworth county the orchard men gathered at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Kansas City, Kan., and discussed some of the problems of the fruit grower. Professor Throckmorton made it clear that a knowledge of the soil was essential. "On the loessial or wind-formed soils to the north of Kansas City along the Missouri River trees and all kinds of fruit find ideal soil conditions," said Professor Throckmorton. During the trip next day our attention was called to the sides of cuts along the roads where the characteristic vertical cleavage of this type of silo was shown which permits the roots to penetrate easily to great depths and insures at all times perfect under drainage. Glacial soils are more variable and every location should be studied before assuming that it is adapted to orchard growing. The same is true of residual soils. Some of our most productive orchards are on the rich, deep limestone soils, but trees should not be set on soils of this type without studying every location with regard to its adaptability.

G. L. Holsinger of Holsinger Brothers Nursery told of the difficulty they were having in producing young trees, and predicted a shortage of trees of all kinds with the exception of peaches. At the Skinner Nursery, which was the first place visited in Shawnee county, the visitors were given similar information. It is not generally known that 92 per cent of the apple tree seedlings used for stocks in this country are grown in the Kaw Valley near Topeka. French seed has long been used for the stocks of cherry and plum as well as apple, and the sections producing them were in the war devastated regions. The business of saving and handling the American grown seed never has been developed. Nursery men are doing some experimenting with seed saved and prepared for use in this country.

O. F. Whitney, secretary of the Kansas state horticultural society, and A. L. Brook, who made the whole trip, gave instructive talks on the fruit growing possibilities in Kansas.

The first place visited in Wyandotte county was the small farm of Wilson Cawkins on typical loess soil. This year Mr. Cawkins is making good money on his peach crop. San Jose scale got started in this orchard several years ago but it has been entirely eradicated. Mr. Kelly told the (Continued on Page 14.)

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

IT IS altogether probable that a man's first impressions of the great city of New York are at fault. The city is so huge; the congestion so intense; the accomplishments in a material way so immense that the tenderfoot is rather overpowered with it all. The first thing that strikes me is that nobody in this great city seems to be satisfied where they are. All of them seem to desire to get somewhere else. They do not necessarily care to get out of New York; in fact I think most of them wouldn't get out of New York if they had the chance, but they seem to wish to get to some other place in New York than the place in which they happen to be.

A day or two ago I stood as near the top of the great Woolworth building as it is possible for anybody except a steeple climber to get and from the height of nearly 800 feet looked down on the great moving throng below. They reminded me of nothing so much as an immense colony of ants whose home life has been disturbed. At that distance they looked like myriads of midgets about 2 feet high and all hurrying to get to some place where they were not. There did not seem to be any particular purpose in their haste, but I assume that every one of that immense throng had, or at least thought he had, a purpose of some considerable importance to him and furthermore was indifferent about the purpose of anybody else. Now of course it is not a fact that everybody in the great city of New York is on the move all the time. As a matter of fact millions of them were temporarily, at least, stationary or nearly that, for the individuals in that great human swarm are attending to their private affairs at their various places of business, but there are so many on the move that it seems to a stranger, or a bystander, as if everybody was moving all the time.

The great congestion of humanity, the greatest in the world, necessarily makes the question of transportation paramount to almost everything else, for all these millions cannot live where they do business. They must live somewhere else and find some way of getting from their homes down town. That means that many more people than there are in the entire great state of Kansas, two or three times as many, perhaps, must be moved every day an average distance of perhaps 5 or 6 miles. They must be carried from where they live to where they do business and then from where they do business to where they live.

This means that all the wonderful and varied means of transportation are taxed almost beyond their utmost capacity. With Titanic industry these human moles have burrowed thru the rock foundation on which the city rests; they have constructed what amount to tunnels of greater extent than any of the famed tunnels of the world. They have excavated great underground caverns which make the Mammoth cave seem trifling in extent by comparison. They have dug great shafts down thru the solid rock, in some cases hundreds of feet; they have bored holes under the rivers which girt the city on either side; they have undermined almost the entire city in their frantic efforts to find a way to get about. They have gone far above the city streets on the other hand and built elevated railroads, supported by an infinite multitude of strong iron pillars; they have, wherever permitted, run their lines of surface tracks to carry as many of the human swarm as do not care to ride either up in the air or thru the caverns under the earth's surface. In addition they have built a multitude of motor "busses" double deckers, on which half of the passengers ride on top and half within the "bus," and I may say in passing that this is the most comfortable form of conveyance I found during the week I was in the city.

Then of course there are the tens of thousands of taxicabs and other forms of conveyance, but in spite of it all the congestion of traffic, the crowding of the human swarm is terrific and to the tenderfoot disconcerting. He gets the impression that it is the most heartless and indifferent crowd he ever got into, and he is perhaps right; it has to be. The congestion is so great that everybody has to crowd and watch his step, otherwise he is

likely to get run over or get left. And yet when you meet these New Yorkers individually and under as normal conditions as are possible here you discover that they are very much the same kind of folks you know at home.

Watch a crowd on fair day when the attendance is the greatest. Note the way they crowd and push and jam each other about in their hurry to get on their cars running out to the fair grounds. You do not notice that each individual is paying any particular attention to anybody else either male or female; he is busy trying to get there himself. He really feels that he hasn't time to be polite and considerate. Well, one of our crowds on the best day of the fair when weather conditions are good and people have come in from all the country for 50 or 60 miles around, is a faint imitation of daily conditions in the great city of New York. We are after all to a very large extent creatures of circumstance and environment. Under certain conditions the average man will act a good deal like other average men in the same condition.

But now suppose that every day in Topeka was like the most crowded day of the Kansas Free Fair; what would be the ultimate effect on the lives and manners and character of the people? I will discuss that a little more in my next letter, for as a matter of fact this New York psychology interests me immensely, along with a lot of other things in this, the greatest city in the world.

I may fire the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with these observations, but I know from long experience that they are patient and hope they may be interested.

At the National Capital

VACATION TIME, that is when Congress is taking one of its infrequent vacations, is not a good time to get a fair idea of the National seat of Government, for Washington lives by and for Governmental patronage and there is no other city in the world like it. There is practically no manufacturing industry in the city except such as may be incidental to the affairs of Government. Its population almost entirely subsists either directly or indirectly on the Government. Here is a population of approximately half a million, I presume, I have not seen the last Census report, interested, not in the production of wealth, but in spending what the people outside of Washington produce. The more Congress spends, the more prosperous is Washington and, strange as it may seem, the popularity of individual members of both Houses of Congress, depends to a considerable extent on the amount of money they may be able to get out of the public treasury and not upon the amount they may be able to save. Each Congressman desires to get things for his own district which cost money and the only way he can hope to get them is to help other Congressmen get things for their districts. Each member is besieged for places in the public service, for notwithstanding the fact that most of the Government jobs do not pay high salaries, they seem to possess a fascination for a great many people who with energy and ambition, might do better in other lines of endeavor.

So the average Congressman tries to get as many jobs for constituents as possible in order that as many people as possible in his district may be moved by the sentiment of gratitude to work for his re-election.

Washington too is the headquarters, of course, for the Army and Navy. One of the things that strikes the visitor to the capital city is the number of officers in uniform and every one of them basing his hopes for future success and a comfortable salary on the trust that Congress will build up a greater and greater military establishment; in other words these men in uniform wearing the insignia of rank, high or low, are unanimous in the opinion that this ought to be the most military nation in the world and ought to spend more money in preparation for war than any other nation.

The economic atmosphere of Washington is artificial and is the very reverse of a healthy, normal atmosphere. The Congressman who breathes it very long is a rather extraordinary

man if he is able to resist it and continue to be governed in his actions by the principles of common sense and keep his head amid the swirl of forces urging him to abandon economy and the simple virtues of thrift and honesty. I may be wrong, but I somehow have gotten the impression, more strongly this time than ever before, that the people who live and move and have their being in Washington and hold Government jobs, including of course the jobs in the Army and Navy, have the impression that the people outside exist for the purpose of sustaining Washington, that they belong to Washington in other words, and not Washington to them. The guards about the public buildings seemed to me to have imbibed the notion that it is really doing the general public a great favor to permit them to see the buildings their money has paid for and the grounds their taxes have made attractive. I presume that our Government is the most extravagant in the world and the tendency is constantly to grow more extravagant. The human mind is only capable of comprehending figures up to a certain amount. The expenditures of our Government have long since passed that limit and the member of Congress, no matter how honest may be his intentions, is likely to be dazed by the incomprehensible magnitude of the proposed appropriations and votes largely by guess.

When one reads the Congressional Record, as I do at least occasionally, he must be struck with the fact that the members of Congress will frequently argue and haggle over trifling appropriations while appropriations of hundreds of millions are made without debate. Perhaps, the reason is that the average member can comprehend the small appropriation while so far as the vast sum is concerned, not comprehending it he takes the word of somebody else for it and votes blindly.

The war demonstrated the possibilities of this country for raising money. Nobody dreamed that it would be possible to extract such large sums from the people in the way of taxes and now they think there is no limit to our purses.

It may be of interest to the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze to know that Senator Capper has the heaviest mail of any Senator in Washington, and probably Senator Curtis ranks next. The reason, of course, for the extraordinary number of letters received by Senator Capper is the fact that his publications circulate far outside of his own state. He receives many letters from Southern states. The writers are likely to say something like this: "I know that you are not my Senator, but it is no use to write him. He probably will pay no attention to my letter. We take your paper and like your views on public questions."

It is not true, perhaps, of all Southern Senators and Representatives, but I am told that many of them are inclined to be indolent and neglectful about their correspondence, frequently paying no attention to letters written by their constituents. A Kansas Senator or Congressman would not last long in public life if he pursued that policy. However in many of the Southern states politics are likely to be controlled by a few men and the Congressman or Senator who can hold their support does not need to worry much about what the rest of the people think.

There seems to be in Washington a sort of air of mystery about the President. There is an impression, or at least I got the impression, that his condition is rather more serious than the general public supposes. I think he goes out very little and few people see him. A few years ago I was in Washington and had no trouble in getting admitted to the grounds surrounding the White House. Roosevelt was President at that time. In fact a friend and I went without objection into the White House itself, wandered thru the big East room and nearly everywhere except into the private apartments of the President. There was no effort made then to keep the public out, on the contrary the public was welcomed and throngs of visitors like my friend and myself were strolling thru the grounds and the White House. This time the best I could do was to peep thru the fence into the grounds and the policemen on guard acted as if they grudged the public

even that privilege. Indeed it seemed to me that there were many more restrictions everywhere than when I was there before. Possibly this is necessary, but I do not believe it.

In view of the fact that three of our Presidents have been assassinated, there is excuse for carefully guarding the person of the Chief executive of the Nation, altho I am of the opinion that the best precautions that can be taken in that way are largely futile. If some desperate man has made up his mind to take the life of the President he will probably find a way to do so, but there is no sense in shutting the public away from a reasonable view of either the White House grounds or the White House itself. The greatest weakness of President Wilson is his tendency to exclusiveness. His ill health excuses this at the present time but even when well he was not inclined to take the general public into his confidence.

The Presidents who have been popular and who have made the most lasting impressions on the public mind have been the Presidents who trusted the people most and who were most accessible to the public. The hope of our republic lies in the faith and confidence of our people in their Government. The more they feel that it is their Government and that its officials from the lowest to the highest are their servants and not their masters, the more secure is the future. It is a dangerous sentiment to get abroad that the Government is something apart from the masses of the people and that these masses are to be accorded only such rights as those in temporary authority may see fit to grant them. I have come away from Washington with a feeling that one of the things necessary for the salvation of our country is that the people shall get closer to their Government.

A Growth of Co-operation

AN UNUSUAL interest is being taken in economic questions this year. This is one of the most encouraging things in the agriculture of Kansas; it indicates that we are making rapid progress toward the "New Day" in farming, when the financial returns to the producers are going to be more satisfactory than at present. The discussion along co-operative lines at the recent meeting of the state board of agriculture at Topeka, attended by Bernard Baruch of New York, former head of the war industries board, was of great constructive value.

Whether the basic and staple farm products, the grains and livestock, can be handled thru organization as are the fruits of California, Oregon and Washington is a question among producers themselves. But it may safely be said that the general farmers will never be satisfied to see the particular farmers prosper thru organization and themselves remain isolated and with no means of affecting the market.

Organization in a compact body of wheat growers, as an example, cannot be effected overnight. It will be a long fight, and the development will be gradual. One forward step will lead to another. Farmers in localities will combine as they are combining to warehouse their grain in large elevators belonging to their organization, and these combinations will spread until the producer has obtained some participation from a marketing system in which at present he has no voice. This does not necessarily imply monopoly and restraint of trade any more than existing large industrial organizations are necessarily monopolies. If other business in these times must be done in a large way in order to eliminate wastes and effect economies, so it must be with farming, or the farmer will continue to lag behind the procession, and the farm boy will continue to look elsewhere than the farm for the full development of his abilities, getting into the "real game."

There is something more than a personal significance in such a meeting as that which Mr. Baruch came from New York to Kansas to attend. Since the war the farm organization movement has been going forward so fast that it is difficult to keep pace with it. And during the war the country got a new vision of American agriculture as the most vital and at the same time the most backward of all the industries in the sense of organization. Its enormous importance in winning the war for the allied Powers focused attention upon it. Whatever will promote farm prosperity and contentment is as important to the rest of the country as to the farmer himself.

For More Irrigation

PUMPING irrigation is making a mighty good growth in Kansas. This is a decidedly fortunate thing, for it is going to do much to increase the production and the profits on the farms which happen to be located where the underground water is available for pumping. Naturally there is the most interest in the Arkansas River Valley, and in the shallow water

section around Scott City. The development around Hutchinson and Wichita, and in the lower land in Rice county is especially pleasing. It indicates that there will be a big extension in the area supplied with water. Kansas has about 2 million acres that can be irrigated from the underflow, yet it is not probable that more than 75,000 acres are now getting moisture in this way.

I see no reason why there should not be considerable progress made in the pumping of underground water in Eastern Kansas, especially in the Kansas River Valley. For example, a good type of truck farming is being developed around Topeka, and in the valley from Topeka to Kansas City. As a rule truck farming in this section is profitable, despite the evident fact that many years at least the yields are reduced seriously by a lack of moisture. That has not been the case this year in Kansas in many localities, but it was true some places. For example, farmers in the valley land between Wichita and Hutchinson, where there was more dry weather than was the rule in most communities, could have obtained much higher yields if more moisture had been available. There was plenty of water in the underflow, but in most sections, except perhaps on such places as that owned by Ed Yaggy at Hutchinson, it was not used.

The Arkansas River Valley will develop into one of the real garden spots of the world. The excellent work of the farmers around Garden City is just an indication of some of the things which can be done. Most of the soil in this valley is just as well adapted to the production of truck and other expensive farm crops as the section around Rocky Ford, Colo., where land is worth hundreds of dollars an acre, and the producers will have the additional advantage of being nearer the Eastern markets, and in these days of high freight rates that means something.

It is a mighty fortunate thing that Kansas has an efficient state irrigation engineer, George S. Knapp, state house, Topeka, in the office of "Jake" Mohler. Mr. Knapp has the unusual advantage of being well trained in pumping irrigation and at the same time having a fundamental knowledge of crops, which is not a common combination, to say the least. Every farmer in the state who is at all interested in pumping irrigation should write to Mr. Knapp; his services, of course, are free. Under his leadership the pumping irrigation of this state is certain to make excellent progress.

One War That We Have Missed

RECENTLY on this page, I sought to give as concise, as explicit, as candid a statement of the merits of the League of Nations proposition as I could write. That article brought letters of appreciation from many parts of the country.

An Oklahoma reader, very much in earnest, writes:

Your article "No War Without the People's Consent" should be printed and reprinted on the front page of every paper in the country from now until November. It explains what Article 10 commits us to in Europe.

There are hundreds of thousands who think the Senate's stand against the Peace Treaty was partisan or meant opposition to world peace. If these thousands once understood the meaning and effect of this article they would also be against this barter of our nationality.

Thousands are deceived by the cry that the Senate's opposition to the Treaty is purely partisan when, as you have stated, 21 Democratic Senators voted with 28 Republican Senators for changing the form of Article 10 sufficiently to preserve the freedom of the United States in regard to making war.

I am sorry I cannot print the writer's name to this letter. For political reasons he asked that it be withheld.

Another reader, S. S. Smith of Abilene, county attorney of Dickinson county, suggests the publication of Article 10 and the Senate's amendment to it. A good suggestion.

We speak of the League of Nations as a peace league. It is more of a war league. Article 10 pledges American lives and American wealth without limit to sustain the political acts of Europe's diplomatists in a council in which we would stand in a lonely and isolated minority with the interests of all the other members naturally, if not intentionally, opposed to ours.

The nub of the League of Nations matter is simply this: Whether we shall decide, or whether Europe shall decide, when and for what purpose our soldiers shall be sent back to Europe. Article 10 leaves the decision to Europe.

Here is Article 10 as it came from Paris. Read it carefully:

ARTICLE 10.

The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of the members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

The orders and decisions of the council rule.

Suppose as a member of this council we should be so temerarious as to cast our one vote against the combined vote of all the other members, or declare that we wished to withdraw. Does anyone believe we should not be made to feel the iron hand of coercion? It would be stay or fight, face a bloody combat with the world against us, or a commercial war to discipline us.

The 21 Democratic and the 28 Republican Senators asked that the following "safety" clause, or reservation, be appended; the President insisting there be no reservation whatever:

RESERVATION ASKED BY SENATE.

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the League or not—under the provisions of Article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

This reservation provides that our army and navy shall not be used in foreign wars except by the express consent or approval of Congress, acting for the people of the United States, as provided in our Constitution.

I believe I am disclosing no secret when I say that European imperialism, greed for territory and commercial and political advantage, prompted and promoted by the militarists, brought on the Great War. With few exceptions the same diplomats and the same system of diplomacy still control Europe and we see the same influences at work today. Every newspaper reader knows the same game of grab still goes on there. Wars and rumors of wars is about all the news we get from that part of the world, notwithstanding Europe has a League of Nations now and has had for eight months.

If we were participating in this League today under this iron-bound covenant, can we have any doubt that thousands of American troops and another American army, would now be on their way to Europe and that we should be buying bonds to finance another war?

Europe plainly intended to draft our resources and hand us the big end of its war burden under the League of Nations agreement.

That the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy knew that this pact meant an early call for and active use of our troops in Europe is unquestionable.

At the time the Treaty and Covenant were being signed at Versailles, and the President was declaring the League would reduce armaments, Secretary Baker, in cable communication with the President was asking Congress for a regular army four times as big as our standing army before the war. And Secretary Daniels was asking for "the greatest navy in the world" and more battleships than any Congress ever had authorized. In fact, we never have had a larger regular army and navy than we have today and this year \$92 out of every \$100 of revenue paid into the national treasury is being spent for war purposes of one kind or another.

I went to Washington strong in my desire for a League of Nations, for some kind of an international agreement which would reduce the chances for war and cut down armament. But I could not hand over my country's freedom and independence entirely and completely to the rule and guidance of the discredited diplomats of Europe. We shall find a better way or shall improve on this one.

I did not vote and I never will vote to send our young men to fight and die in the territorial squabbles of foreign governments. I did not vote and I never will vote to spend millions and billions of the people's money to support the military schemes of foreign governments.

I did not vote and I never will vote for a League which gives my country only one-sixth of the voting power it grants to Great Britain. I did not vote and I never will vote for a treaty that makes America a party to the criminal Shantung outrage, an act which violates the ruling principle of our Americanism and would shame us forever.

I reluctantly and by degrees came to believe that to escape such a net of European entanglement as was set for our feet was well worth all the trouble and the delay it cost us, and I am convinced that some day American history will say as

Arthur Capper.

A Lesson in Stock Breeding

Success Comes as a Result of Patient and Intelligent Effort; This Has Been Well Shown With the Tomson Shorthorn Herd

By G. C. Wheeler

A TRULY creative breeder of livestock is entitled to universal praise and commendation for the part he is taking in bringing about genuine progress in agricultural development. Few persons are adapted by training and natural qualifications to become creative breeders in the true sense of the term. There is no royal road to success in the breeding of purebred livestock. It requires years of patient and intelligent effort to develop a purebred herd of outstanding merit. In the building up of such a herd it is a most fortunate circumstance when the sons take up and carry on the work begun by the father. The history of the development of one of the well known Kansas herds of Shorthorn cattle demonstrates in a most striking manner the truth of the foregoing statements.

Selecting a Good Sire

Thirty-three years ago the foundation cow of the Tomson herd of Shorthorns was purchased by T. K. Tomson, father of the present owners. This cow was well chosen and the first calf she produced was taken as the type which has been persistently adhered to ever since. The following year 10 registered females were purchased. Then came the most important step of all—the selection of a herd bull. The choice finally rested on the massive, thick-fleshed, imported bull, Thistletop, bred by Amos Cruickshank, and used for several years by that master breeder of Shorthorns, William A. Harris, owner and proprietor of Linwood farm. Later this bull was used by T. P. Babst of Wabaunsee county. On the Tomson farm the daughters of this bull developed into large, fleshy cows of uniform type, thus showing the bull's prepotence

in transmitting his own valuable qualities to every one of his offspring.

So well pleased was the founder of this herd with the results following the use of his first bull that he went back to Colonel Harris and bought Gallant Knight as a calf, to use on the daughters of Thistletop. Gallant Knight was a model in form, of rare smoothness, compact, heavily fleshed, having unexcelled quarters, short legs, and a general character giving promise of his becoming the great sire which he eventually was. He proved the right nick for the Thistletop females. His calves attracted favorable comment from the first by experienced Shorthorn breeders who saw his valuable herd.

In the fall of 1900 a few Gallant Knight calves were entered at the American Royal Stock show and successfully competed with the entries of the oldest herds in the country and from that date for 10 or 12 years the sons and daughters of Gallant Knight were winners in the leading shows of the country. As a sire of females he takes his place in the front ranks of the great sires.

Following Gallant Knight came Archer, a son of imported Collynie, a bull of larger type, evenly covered, and of a vigorous constitution. Barmpton Knight, the next herd bull, had made a record as a sire before he was purchased, and his get from Gallant Knight and

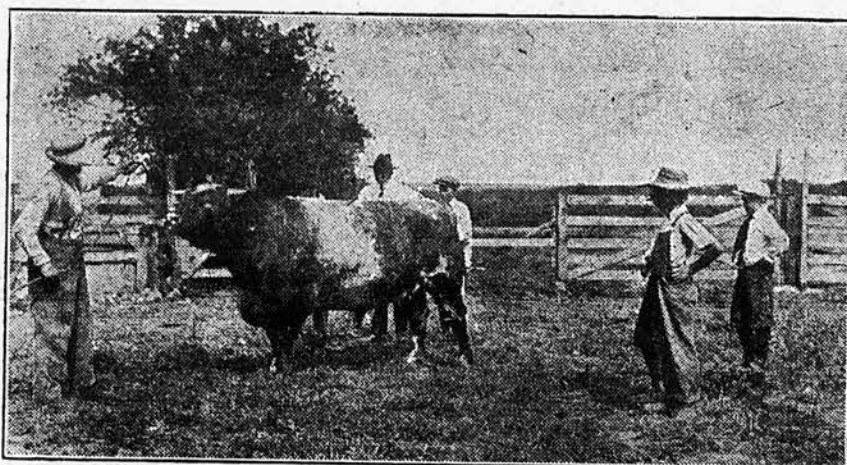
Archer heifers have been most successfully exhibited at many of the leading shows, both in the breeding and in the fat classes that were entered.

The most careful attention also has been given to the type of cows used in this herd. Only those that conformed to the accepted type have been retained, and when established herds have been purchased, as was done in several instances, only those conforming to type were kept as breeders.

Good Feeding is Important

In this well established herd the Tomson boys received a rich inheritance from their father. They early learned the important lessons in cattle improvement. Good feeding is fully as important as good breeding in the creation of a herd of real merit. No matter how well an animal may be bred it must have plenty of grass and other suitable feed or it cannot develop as it should. Good feeding has always characterized the cattle management on the Tomson farms. Silos have been built, pastures enriched and improved, and never has any of the stock felt the pinch of short rations. The farm has been developed as an ideal livestock farm, and the methods practiced have been such as any farmer could follow on the average farm without any great difficulty.

Continuous effort along one line and an ever increasing knowledge of what constitutes real merit in animal form and breeding character have been responsible for the success of the Tomsons in establishing this purebred herd of such outstanding merit. The results of this patient, persistent effort should be an inspiration to the young man who chooses the breeding of purebred cattle as his whole life work.



A Class of Boys in Charge of F. O. Blecha, County Agent of Shawnee County, Judging Shorthorns on the Tomson Farm.

Why Not More Grass?

The Alarming Decline in Soil Fertility Suggests the Need for a Larger Acreage of Pasture and Meadow Crops

By Ralph Kenney

THE AREA of tame grass and legumes grown for pasture or hay is decreasing at a rapid rate in Eastern Kansas. The decrease in tame grass used for permanent pasture is not so noticeable. It is in the grasses and clovers used in rotation that a marked change is taking place. The alfalfa acreage, altho on the increase there, is not growing rapidly enough to replace the grass and clover crop.

The lack of judicious rotations is clearly shown by comparing areas in grass and clovers now and 18 years ago. In 1901 Eastern Kansas grew 263,000 acres of clovers. This area has not been equaled since, and in 1918 the acreage devoted to clover was less than 50 per cent as great. In 1905 the same territory grew 562,000 acres of timothy and in 1918 the acreage devoted to timothy was less than 50 per cent as large. These are the two crops used in nearly all rotations in the Cornbelt states, and in Eastern Kansas.

In the 30 counties comprising most of the corn growing section of Kansas this change is taking place. A lowered acreage of grass and clover means rapid soil exhaustion. Alfalfa is being grown more extensively there but it is nowhere nearly keeping pace with the reduction in the others.

In 1901 Atchison county grew 36,000 acres of timothy and clover and 149 acres of alfalfa. In 1918 there were but 17,000 acres of timothy and clover and 6,900 acres of alfalfa. In 1901 Franklin county grew 41,000 acres of timothy and clover and 522 acres of alfalfa. In 1918 there were but 21,000 acres of timothy and clover and 8,700 acres of alfalfa.

In 1901 Miami county grew 32,600 acres of timothy and clover and 290

acres of alfalfa. In 1918 there were but 26,000 acres of timothy and clover and 4,200 acres of alfalfa. These are three representative counties of the more than 30 concerned, and the figures clearly indicate the trend of farm practice there. This is not the result of the war, for figures in certain years previous to the war in some cases show contrasts, even more striking. Wherever grass and clover plantings are reduced, the humus content of the soil decreases rapidly and soon it is impossible to get a stand of either grass or clover where it was fairly easy before.

Kentucky bluegrass has been able to increase its acreage in most places and to maintain it in others during these same years in the same counties. There were 237,000 acres of it in 1901 and 311,000 acres in 1918. These figures show clearly that this grass is capable of taking care of itself in the face of a general tendency to decrease grass planting.

Where bluegrass grows well it will carry double the number of livestock to the acre that is ordinarily put on native grass. It stops washes and covers the sides of gullies as nothing else will. It is going westward on its own hook. It is found in hedge rows and draws in Sedgwick and Marion counties where seed was never spread by hand. With the speeding up of farming during the war there was fostered an unconscious tendency to become impatient with grass crops which require relatively a long time to become established. This may be reflected in the reduced areas to a slight degree.

Kentucky bluegrass is the slowest of all tame grasses to make a stand and

sod by itself. It usually is sown in mixtures. Two to five years are required in Kentucky and Tennessee to make a perfect sod, and we cannot expect it to do better here. Once established it will grow better with judicious use for 50 years or more. Five pounds of bluegrass an acre with 5 pounds of timothy and 7 or 8 pounds of Red clover is a common way of starting bluegrass in Kansas.

Few persons realize the rapidity with which single stalks of bluegrass spread. It is exceeded only by Buffalo grass among our native grass plants. A single plant of bluegrass, grown from a seed planted in the spring, will, under most conditions, produce a crown having 25 to 100 or 150 branches by June. The next spring if not eaten off or clipped, the first 25 to 150 branches that formed the original crown produce seed stalks. Then they die, leaves, stalks, roots and all. The life of the dying plant has been passed on to the new shoots and scattered in a seed crop.

Kentucky bluegrass varies in all plant characters just as wheat, oats or corn have large and small varieties, strains resistant to disease, and others not. Strains thus have been known to produce an average of 30 to 40 seed stalks from the original seed, while others growing beside them produced 130 to 140 seed stalks the first year. Some produce leaves 15 to 18 inches long while others produce leaves 25 to 28 inches long growing right beside them. Some grow in clumps like Little bluestem while others spread out in all directions.

So far as is known the first bluegrass seed came into Marion county

for field sowing on the Crane ranch. This was a tract of about 9 sections purchased in 1878 by a Chicago real estate man. He put a good Shorthorn herd on it. He hauled all his materials from Abilene, about 30 miles away. Large lots of Kentucky bluegrass seed are said to have been brought in and scattered on his and adjoining land. The ranch was sold in a few years, but the grass survived in many draws and hedge rows.

A native pasture in Pottawatomie county containing 3,000 acres still has draws bare of bluegrass altho bluegrass seed was scattered in adjoining ones from horseback 30 years ago. Where it caught it has made a sod and has crept to the top of elevations a hundred feet above the bottoms of the draws.

We are at an early stage of agricultural development in Kansas, yet we have already reached a point where thousands of acres that when first farmed would grow good grass and clover will not now grow either. The present price of farm lands in Eastern Kansas requires that a definite effort be made to maintain a reasonable acreage of grass and clover on every farm. Land that is not so treated is even now recognized as decidedly less desirable.

In this state where there is difficulty in growing tame grass because of summer heat, it is best to seed grass in the fall. Grass does not freeze out or winter kill nearly so easily as clovers or alfalfa. If it gets a little start it will come thru the winter and get a good early spring start ahead of the weeds. Its roots are then as well prepared for hot weather as if it were an old stand. Of course, if the ground is not well supplied with moisture to sprout and keep it alive by early September it is not best to seed that fall.

They'll Retire on the Farm

A City Offers No Advantages Which the Huse Farm Does Not Possess in Great Abundance for Its Owners

By Ray Yarnell

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Elbert E. Huse retire they will remain on the farm. The city offers nothing to attract them. At their country home south of Manhattan they have everything the city could give them and more.

They possess quiet and pleasant surroundings, out where things are growing and life is vigorous and clean. They are not cramped up on a small plot like a city lot. The air is fresher and healthier and there are no ordinances against the keeping of a cow or a sow or a flock of chickens.

"What's the use of going to the city when you have finished your active life on the farm?" this successful and ambitious family asks. Mr. and Mrs. Huse are young. Retirement is far in the distance. But they are building today so there will be no need for them to consider the city when the time for retirement does roll around as it eventually will.

It is a delight to see the Huse farm home.

An Attractive Home

"They have ignored the high cost of lumber and have built a new house," one remarks as he drives up the road. But when he mentions that fact to Mrs. Huse she smiles and says:

"Oh, no. This house has been built for 12 years. But paint pays. We always have it well painted because it keeps the house attractive and preserves the wood. Besides a good looking house is an incentive to keep everything else in good condition."

The Huse home is just as attractive inside as out. It is prettily furnished. There are many easy chairs, soft rugs and convenient tables. Sitting inside you see no difference from a better than average city home.

It is lighted with electricity furnished by a home plant which has been in use a year. It has given good satisfaction and the cost of operation is not heavy, Mrs. Huse says. A gallon of kerosene is sufficient to furnish electricity for a big ironing and at the same time charge the storage batteries. Electricity is coming into general

favor in this rural community. Mrs. Huse easily mentioned seven neighbors who have plants and she said that others, who desired electricity, were only delaying the purchase of home plants because there was a chance that a high line would soon be extended into the Ashland district and they could secure service from it.

"We figured," said Mrs. Huse, "that it would be as economical to buy a plant of our own because the cost of getting electricity from a high line is very heavy, especially the building of the service line. The rate charged for electricity also is high and I believe our plant furnishes us with electricity cheaper than we could have purchased it from the power company. Of course the high line has the advantage of furnishing sufficient current for power work and many farmers like it for that reason."

Long before the electric light plant was bought, Mrs. Huse had a power washing machine. It was operated by a gasoline engine. She is now planning to buy a motor and use electricity for power, believing it to be cheaper than the gasoline engine. She also expects to use the electric plant for pumping water into the pressure water tank. Later a vacuum cleaner probably will be secured.

The pressure water system has been in use for a year. It is for soft water only. This fall, Mrs. Huse said, they hope to put in a similar system for well water. They have not decided whether to buy a storage tank or to purchase a hydraulic system.

There are seven gasoline engines on the Huse farm. They perform a multitude of tasks and save much hand labor. The other day four of them were running simultaneously, one pumping water for the stock, another filling the pressure tank, a third turning the washing machine and the fourth generating electricity to be used for lighting and ironing.

"It sounded a bit like a machine shop," said Mrs. Huse, "but it was

pleasant because those engines were doing the work that I might otherwise have been doing."

The Huse farm consists of 160 acres. This year there were 25 acres of wheat which yielded 22 bushels an acre, 65 acres of corn and 30 acres of alfalfa.

There is not a pig on the place. It is the first time the farm has been pigless in the 15 years Mr. and Mrs. Huse have lived there. The high price of feed and the low price of hogs are responsible.

"You can't make money out of hogs now," said Mr. Huse. "I was fortunate enough to size up the situation last year before the market broke. I had always fed a good many hogs. I unloaded what I had and made a good profit on them. But I have kept out of the game since and will not get back in until I can see a chance to make a profit. I can make more money now selling my corn than I can by feeding it and I save all the work besides. But I will get back in the livestock business when it pays."

Mr. Huse is a tractor convert. He says a tractor is a profitable machine on a 160-acre farm. For three years he has used one, a 10-20 machine, and during that time he has spent only 30 cents for new parts. One day he broke a small spring and it cost him 30 cents to get another.

Of course there has been a certain amount of tinkering to be done, but Mr. Huse is of a mechanical turn of mind and has done the work himself. He said the tractor had given him practically no trouble despite the fact that he has kept it working pretty steadily.

"I needed a new gasoline engine to run my hay baler," said Mr. Huse. "I got to thinking about it and figured that I might as well buy a machine with which I could plow and run my binder. By buying a tractor I really got a portable engine which furnished all the belt power I needed for the baler, feed grinder and saw."

"I am glad I bought it. The tractor

has been profitable to me in many ways. It has speeded up my work and I do not think the cost has been greater than if I had used horses or mules, when you consider the high price of feed.

"Take road dragging for instance. With the tractor I can do as much work on one trip as horses or mules could do on two and I can just about break even. The pay is a certain amount for every mile dragged. The more work done the greater the pay."

The tractor is a good companion for mules on a farm, Mr. Huse says. Mules eat practically no grain when they are not working and the cost of maintaining them is small. They rest while the tractor works and are ready to do the smaller jobs on which it would not pay to use the tractor.

Recently Mr. Huse put his tractor on test to obtain some information on the cost of operation. He plowed 5 inches deep on hard soil. In a day and a half he plowed 13 acres. The tractor consumed $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon of kerosene to the acre and 3 gallons of oil a day were required for lubrication.

Tractor Speeds Up Plowing

Three 14-inch plows are pulled by the tractor with ease. Mr. Huse averages an acre an hour in plowing and as a result he gets his work done much more rapidly than in former years. He plowed his wheat ground the middle of July and had no trouble despite the fact that a lack of moisture had caused some of it to get rather hard.

There are a number of tractors in the Ashland community, among them one other 10-20. Most of the tractors, however, are lighter machines.

The Huse place appears like an overgrown truck farm. It has the same neatness that characterizes the tracts on which extreme specialization rules. Equipment is all well kept and is not scattered about. Buildings are in good condition and have an attractive appearance, chiefly the result of frequent painting and careful repair.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Huse are building now for that retirement on the farm which eventually will come.

To Conserve the Timber

Farm Woodlots are the Greatest Remaining Source of Wood Products; Much Care in Management is Necessary

By W. B. Greeley

WHO IN this country uses the most timber? And who owns the most forest land? The answer to both questions is the farmer. Both going and coming the farmer is vitally interested in timber.

Whenever the farmer builds a barn or silo or buys an axe handle the supply and the price of timber affect his pocketbook. On the other hand, whether material suitable for his farm implements or buildings is to be had when he wants it may depend on how he manages his woodland. And his interest in timber does not stop there; it extends to the question of how convenient and desirable a place his farm shall be on which to live and to raise his family. Is he going to be able to keep his house and barns and fences in good repair?

The estimates of a large number of county agents show that the average farm, new and old, requires about 2,600 board feet of lumber yearly for repairs or new buildings. Can he get up-to-date tools and equipment at reasonable prices to work his land? After he has raised his crops are they to be shipped in proper containers to the best markets or sacrificed because containers cannot be had or cost too much? All these depend in no small degree on the supply and price of timber.

Agriculture is the greatest wood-using industry of the United States. Forty-six per cent of all the wood which this country consumes annually

is used on its farms. The yearly lumber bill for farm structures and improvements aggregates $6\frac{1}{4}$ billion board feet. Farm requirements for boxes, barrels, and other articles manufactured from wood call for nearly 4 billion board feet additional a year. Add to these requirements the 80 million cords of fuel wood consumed annually

by farmers and a billion cubic feet of fencing material and it is easily seen that farmers have a greater interest in an assured supply of timber at reasonable prices than any other class of American citizens.

The availability of cheap lumber of good quality has been a tremendous aid in the rapid development of American

farms. During the eighties, the Middle Western farmer obtained for \$15 to \$20 a thousand board feet white pine lumber from the Lake states of a quality now scarcely to be found. In February, 1920, he paid from \$70 to \$75 a thousand feet for framing and sheathing lumber and up to \$150 a thousand feet for the better grades of finish, and it came from the South or Far West.

The effect of such excessive prices is inevitable. Lumber dealers in the Prairie states report that new farm construction in the spring of 1920 is less than half the normal volume, and that even current repairs on farm buildings have dropped off one-third. Reports from a large number of county agents in 33 states lying east of the Rocky Mountains indicate that the real demand for lumber for farm improvements and improved living conditions is greater than before the war, but that this demand is not being supplied owing to the excessive cost of lumber. The scarcity of lumber, particularly in our great central agricultural belt, is handicapping farm development, crop production, and the growing of livestock. And from all parts of this territory comes the report that these conditions, which tend to lower the standards of living and efficiency on the farm, are making it more difficult to hold the farmer's own children and the most desirable classes of labor.

The farmer, in common with the other users of lumber, is not merely ex-

(Continued on Page 8.)



A Well Managed Farm Woodlot; a Good Stand of Timber, Such as This, Should be the Ideal Toward Which One Works.

Best Sorghums for Kansas

Four Varieties of Kafir are Well Established

BY RALPH KENNEY

WONDERFUL crops of grain sorghums in the Southwest will mature within the next two or three months. Kansas has a number of valuable kafir varieties that should be watched carefully this season by farmers in all parts of the state. The later maturing strains have been favored by the same rains and growing conditions in general that have pushed forward an enormous corn crop in most localities. The earlier kafirs must not be discredited under such conditions for they are the sure performers. This is a good season to see what they will do when late varieties are at their best.

Government Makes Tests Here

Kansas was for many years the trial ground for all varieties of kafir and other sorghums that were imported by the United States Department of Agriculture. This work later was more widely extended in Texas and Oklahoma. We have, therefore, a great deal of interest among Kansas farmers in regard to new varieties. It is well to remember that with new varieties springing up every year, there are a few of the older ones that have by selection, reached a high stage of improvement. It is only on rare occasions that better ones will be produced.

Greater interest always is manifested in the unusual and a word or two in regard to some of the recent new arrivals that are undesirable is not out of place. In 1914 a well meaning attempt was made to help out the shortage of kafir seed resulting from the short crop of 1913. A considerable quantity of kafir seed was imported direct from Africa and sold at a good price to the growers. No one with experience in importing such seed was consulted as to its advisability. The seed apparently were excellent. But we are now suffering from a lot of the progeny of that seed which was part tall, part short, part early, and part late. In fact it was similar to the original African seed from which 30 years of patient effort in seed selection has developed our well known good varieties.

Schrock Kafir Undesirable

Schrock kafir has received a great deal of attention in the past few years. Many people have bought it without seeing it. It was given a misleading name in the first place for instead of being a kafir it is simply a dwarf sweet sorghum or cane. This variety originated possibly from a cross between some kafir and some sweet sorghum or cane. It may have been simply a dwarf cane. It resembles kafir in plant characters but the grain resembles no kafir ever produced. Schrock kafir sorghum, as it is correctly listed in seed catalogs, has seed that is high in tannin content. This is the bitter material that makes cane seed so unsatisfactory for feed. Since this variety does not produce as much forage or silage as sweet sorghum and cannot compete with the best adapted grain sorghum for the respective sections of the state, there is no economic reason why it should be grown. It is early maturing and makes plenty of cane seed but the market for such seed is slight as compared with kafir. I have seen it put in cars with Black Amber cane seed and it passed under that name.

Darso is a variety that has been placed before farmers in parts of Kansas in an equally misleading light. This too is a dwarf cane and is in all respects similar to Schrock kafir except that the head is long and compact like a kafir head while the Schrock kafir head is bushy and open.

Best Kafirs to Grow

There are at present four distinct varieties of kafir of proved value grown on the farms of Kansas. These are Blackhulled White, Pink, Dwarf Blackhulled White and White. Red kafir is grown on many farms but has been proved inferior to Blackhulled White, or any of the others mentioned, in sections to which they are adapted.

The Blackhulled White kafir now grown in Kansas all traces back to a medium early strain of this variety developed and distributed by the agronomy department of the Kansas State

Agricultural college. This strain is the product of a single head of kafir grown in the breeding plot in 1906. Where it has been kept pure this strain of Blackhulled White kafir is medium early and grows to a height of 5 to 7 feet, depending on conditions. It is very uniform in height and maturity. It is the best adapted variety for growing under favorable conditions in the eastern two-thirds of the state. In a good season and on fairly fertile soil it will outyield every other variety of kafir.

Pink kafir differs from the Blackhulled White variety in that the stalks are more slender and often taller; the heads are relatively long and slender; the grain somewhat smaller in size and the seed hulls are light to pink in color. The seed is often marked with red blotches which, together with the seed hulls, cause the heads to appear pink in color, hence the name.

The strain of Pink kafir now grown in Kansas was developed by the Hays Branch Experiment station. All of the Pink kafir now grown in the state is the product of a single head of kafir grown in a head row in the breeding plot of this variety conducted on the Hays station in 1910. Pink kafir is well adapted for growing thruout West Central Kansas and on the thinner soils in the eastern part of the state. In this territory it is a much more reliable grain producer than the Blackhulled White. It appears to have the ability to thrive better under cool conditions during the seeding stage than Blackhulled White which is an advantage in western Kansas where the growing period is short. Pink kafir is an excellent combined grain and forage sorghum. It is quite leafy and because of its height it makes an ideal forage. For this purpose it is superior to the other early kafirs. Pink kafir however shatters more readily than others and the stems are not so juicy as Blackhulled White.

Matures in 100 Days

The Dwarf Blackhulled White kafir now grown in Kansas was selected from the Blackhulled White kafir previously mentioned. It differs from it therefore only in size and is capable of maturing in about 100 days where careful selection has been followed. It is impossible to trace this variety back to any one place because various farmers have by selection obtained dwarf strains of early maturity and have sold the seed to others.

In the '90's, the period in which kafir was tried out and finally became established as a standard crop in Kansas, White kafir, Red kafir, and Blackhulled White were common. The White kafir was never very popular but because of its earliness proved to be the best available variety for growing in the extreme western part of the state. Various strains of this old variety are yet the best in certain localities as Wichita and Greeley counties. For that reason it must be mentioned with the others.

Among the newer varieties that may prove to be of real merit may be mentioned Sunrise and Dawn kafir. Sunrise is an early strain of Blackhulled kafir developed by the office of cereal investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture at the United States Branch Experiment station at Amarillo, Tex. It is earlier than Blackhulled White, grows practically as tall

and produces a relatively large white grain, but is not as leafy as Blackhulled White. It appears to be a more reliable grain producer than the latter variety on thin soils or in dry seasons. Sunrise kafir appears to be generally adapted to growing on medium to thin soils thruout the eastern three-fourths of Kansas. Whether it is more desirable than Pink kafir remains to be seen.

Dawn kafir is a very early strain of Blackhulled White kafir. It is several days earlier than Sunrise kafir. It is of shorter stalk and appears adapted to the section where Dwarf Blackhulled White kafir is now grown. It originated from the same head as Sunrise kafir at the Amarillo Experiment station. Neither of these varieties is yet grown on a large scale in Kansas. Dawn kafir appears to be adapted to growing somewhat farther west than where the larger varieties can be matured successfully. Because of its earliness and small size it will produce a crop of grain with less moisture than will the larger growing kinds.

Brown County Fair

Brown County recently held its 55th annual county fair. The first fair was held in 1866, and one has been held every year since. Brown County citizens who attended are unanimous in the opinion that the one just closed was the best in the history of the county. It is probable that this is the oldest county fair in the state. It has been kept alive because the management has always given attention to the things in which farmers are interested, and has featured agricultural exhibits and better livestock when other fairs have run to races, fakers and side-shows, and have lost the confidence of the people to such an extent that the fairs had to be discontinued. Many fairs which had to be discontinued several years ago because they could not be financed have been reorganized on the new conception of what a county fair should be. Among the county fairs which have eliminated the fakers are the Jewell and Republic county fairs where no concessions are granted to any of the sideshows which usually follow the fair circuits.

Dean Potter Leaves Kansas

A. A. Potter, dean of the engineering division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who has been with the institution 15 years, has resigned to become dean of engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Dean Potter has brought the engineering school at Manhattan to a high state of efficiency. During the war period he had charge of the vocational training of drafted men in the Middle Western states. His successor at Manhattan is Roy A. Seaton, who has been connected with the engineering division of the Kansas State Agricultural college for several years.

Boosting the Dairy Industry

On September 27 to October 3 at Waterloo, Ia., will be held the eleventh annual Dairy Cattle Congress. These seven days of demonstrating, exhibiting and special featuring of dairy cattle and dairy supplies will be red letter days in the Nation's agricultural history. Thousands of people visiting the show ring for the first time will become interested in dairying and, realizing its wonderful possibilities, will help to build up one of the world's most vital industries.

The Dairy Cattle Congress is a show of National importance. Buyers, sellers and exhibitors come from every corner of the country. Such a great

get-together meeting of dairy cattle men is beneficial to everyone concerned. Every show brings buyers from far and near and every prospective buyer will have the opportunity of viewing the best cattle that the country affords, in close competition and at less expense than were he forced to visit every herd at home.

The Dairy Cattle Congress is for everyone interested in the bettering of dairy conditions and the show ring is one of the greatest means of promoting dairy enthusiasm. Interest is growing rapidly and already many exhibitors have signified their intention of entering their herds. These seven days will be full of valuable education and inspiration for the old established dairyman and the beginner alike.

Grange Leader to Kansas

Kansas Grangers are to have a visit from the National Grange lecturer, John C. Ketcham. Mr. Ketcham, who is also master of the Michigan State Grange, is a most pleasing and forceful speaker. Monday, September 20, he will speak at Green's Grove, 3 1/2 miles northeast of Arkansas City; Tuesday at Sparks' Grove, 11 miles south of Whitewater; Wednesday at Emporia; Thursday at Watson, near Topeka; Friday at Effingham and Saturday at Winchester.

Community Market Successful

Welborn market, established several years ago in the suburban communities of Welborn, near Kansas City, Kan., has been very successful the past summer. Many city customers have availed themselves of the privilege of buying fruit, vegetables, eggs, and poultry direct from the producers. This market has had good management ever since it was started.

To Conserve the Timber

(Continued from Page 7.)

perencing a wave of high prices. Lumber, indeed, has had its full share of price inflation. This is due not only to general causes but also to the sudden release of pent-up demands for building and construction at a time when lumber stocks were low and the industry could not rapidly increase its production. But behind these temporary conditions is a more permanent and more serious cause of high lumber prices. The steady depletion of the great forest regions nearest the bulk of our agriculture and population has gone so far that 61 per cent of the timber now in the United States is west of the Great Plains. Lumber is being hauled longer and longer distance, paying higher freight charges and becoming more and more subject to the delays arising from our shortages and congestion of transportation.

Farmers Are Independent

The farmer is the most independent of anyone in the Nation when it comes to food. He might be equally independent in the matter of timber. He owns, in the aggregate, more forest land than the lumber barons and all other private owners combined. Farm woodlots, or woodlands, reach the enormous total of 191 million acres and comprise two-fifths of the forest area of the United States. East of the Mississippi River they cover 153 million acres, or 45 per cent of all the forests. A rough estimate places the timber standing in the farm woodlots of the Eastern states at 340 billion feet, or 40 per cent of the timber in this region. And this quantity includes half of our remaining hardwoods.

It has been estimated that the annual growth of timber possible on the farm woodlands of the United States is equal to 8 1/2 billion board feet of materials suitable for lumber, staves and boxes, and 114 million cords of fuel wood. In other words, the farm woodlands themselves could produce more than the entire quantity of fuel now consumed by the farmers and 81 per cent of the present quantity of lumber, boxes, and barrels now used on the farms, if their growing capacity were fully utilized. From the information to be had, which is far from complete, it does not seem probable that the farm woodlands are growing today more than one-third of the timber which they might produce if they were kept at work at full capacity.



The Sorghums are Undoubtedly Among the Most Dependable Forage Crops Grown in an Average Season on Most of Our Kansas Farms.

Half the Wearing Parts

In the *ordinary* battery there are *two* wearing parts—the lead plates, and the insulation between the plates. These are the parts of the battery exposed to the chemical action of the solution—the parts most likely to give out.

The Still Better Willard has only *one* wearing part—for Threaded Rubber Insulation is *not* affected by the solution—it will outlast the battery every time.

Threaded Rubber Insulation has all the high insulating qualities of ordinary rubber, yet allows easy flow of current from plate to plate.

With this acid-proof insulation there are no rotted separators, no expensive replacements. No internal short circuits due

to carbonizing or punctures. No checking or cracking.

Finally, the Still Better Willard is shipped and stocked "bone-dry"—not a drop of moisture in it, no possibility of deterioration. It starts its service in your car as fresh and "peppy" as if just built.

Of the 191 passenger cars and trucks using Willard Batteries as standard equipment 152 have adopted the Still Better Willard with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

Willard Service



This trademark is branded in red on one side of the Still Better Willard Battery—the only battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

152 Manufacturers Using Threaded Rubber Insulation

Acason	*Buick	Fargo
Acme	Cannonball	Federal
All American	Capitol	Fergus
Allis-Chalmers	*Case	Ferris
*American	*Chevrolet	F W D
Beauty	Clydesdale	Franklin
American	Cole	Fulton
LaFrance	Collier	Garford
Apex	Colonial	G M C
*Apperson	Comet	Giant
Armleder	Commerce	Glide
Atco	Commodore	Great Western
Atterbury	Corliss	
*Auburn	Cunningham	Hahn
Austin		Hatfield
Bacon	Daniels	H C S
Bell	Dart	Hawkeye
Belmont	Denby	Haynes
Bessemer	Dependable	Henney
Betz	Diamond T	Highway
Biddle	Dixie Flyer	Holmes
*Bour-Davis	Dodge	Holt
Brockway	Dorris	Hupmobile
Buffalo	*Elgin	Hurlburt

Willard STORAGE BATTERY



Independent	Nelson &	Service
Indiana	LeMoon	Shelby
International	Noble	Signal
(I. H. C.)	Northway	Singer
*Jordan	Ogren	Southern
*Kissel	Old Hickory	Standard 8
Kochler	*Olds	Standard
Lancia	Oneida	Stanley
Landa	Oshkosh	Studebaker
Lewis-Hall	*Paige	Stutz
Lexington	Parker	Sunbeam
*L. M. C.	Peerless	Tarkington
Luverne	Peugeot	Thomart
Madison	Phianna	Titan
Marmon	Pierce-Arrow	Tow Motor
Master	Premier	Transport
Menges	Preston	Traylor
Menominee	Rainier	Ultimate
Mercer	Renault	Velie
Mercury	*Reo	Vulcan
Meteor (Phila.)	Republic	
M H C	Revere	Ward LaFrance
*Mitchell	Riddle	*Westcott
Murray	Robinson	White
McFarlan	Rock Falls	Wilson
*McLaughlin	R & V Knight	Winther
	Rowe	Winton
Napoleon	Sandow	Wolverine
Nash	Sayers	
Nelson	Seagrave	*For Export

State Farm Bureau Items

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

THE VALUE of poultry culling was well demonstrated to Bourbon county farmers in the recent culling campaigns put on there by the county agent and the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural college. At the Harber Farm near Redfield a flock of 72 hens was culled. Thirty of these were pronounced unprofitable and the other 42 were classed as layers. The hens were put into two pens, and kept several days. During the period the ones culled out as worthless produced only three eggs. The other pen averaged 24 eggs a day. John Clelland, Hiattville, removed one-third of his flock by culling. He reports that he is still getting the same number of eggs as before the culling.

Doniphan Picnic

The Doniphan County Farm Bureau will hold a picnic this year, instead of going on the annual farm tour, which has been taken the past few years. The date of the picnic has been set tentatively for September 22 or 23.

Coffey Livestock Judging Contest

Coffey county will hold a livestock judging contest for boys at the county fair to be held at Burlington this month. County Agent J. H. McAdams, who has charge of the contest, is urging all boys in the county to enter the contest.

Kansas Sirup Factories

Kansas sirup factories are preparing for a record output this fall. Two of the largest mills in the state are at Fort Scott and Salina. Both report a large cane crop planted for their use. The plant at Salina, according to W. M. Penix, manager, will have enough cane to last several months at full capacity.

Jewell Has New County Agent

W. W. Houghton began September 1 as county agent of Jewell county, taking the place of T. R. Pharr who resigned. Mr. Pharr has been in the county less than a year, having taken the place of A. E. Jones, who resigned to take up farming at Bigelow, Marshall county, where he owns a large farm.

Calf Club for Osage

A calf club with 33 members has been organized by the County Farm Bureau in Osage county. James Tomson of Carbondale has been chosen as president. A purchasing committee composed of Mr. Tomson, D. M. Barrett of Overbrook, and H. S. Wise, county agent, has been named to buy animals for the club.

Weevils Found in Grain

According to Avery C. Maloney, agent in Bourbon county, there are complaints in that county of weevil in stored grain. O. C. David, a farmer of Fulton, was the first to report the weevil. Mr. Maloney is advising the farmers to fumigate with carbon bisulfide, using 1 pound to every 75 to 100 pounds of grain.

Value of Wheat Fertilizers

H. S. Wise, county agent of Osage county, has made arrangements to conduct variety and fertilizer tests on wheat this fall on the farms of William Lowery, Melvern, and Joe Collins, Overbrook. Eight common varieties of hard and soft wheat will be planted and several brands of fertilizers will be tried out. The tests will be conducted thru a series of years to determine the best varieties of wheat and the value of fertilizers.

Wheat Smut Demonstration

William H. Brooks, county agent in Miami county, is giving demonstrations in treating wheat for smut. So far he has given five demonstrations. In one demonstration he treated seed grown from wheat that tested 60½ pounds last year. It was contaminated by the machine that threshed it and sown without treating. This year's crop raised on the same ground, and under the same conditions, tested 54½

pounds. This made it No. 4 wheat, worth 15 cents a bushel less than No. 1 wheat. In addition, it had to stand a 16-cent dock because of the odor, putting it 25 cents below the price of No. 1 wheat.

Kansas Apple Growers May Organize

A meeting of apple growers of Eastern Kansas was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Kansas City, Kan., September 1 for the purpose of considering the organization of an apple growers' association to market all commercial apples grown in the state. Chas. R. Weeks, secretary of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, was present and outlined the plan used by the fruit growers on the Pacific Coast. No definite action has been taken, but an investigation will be made to determine the practicability of forming such an organization.

Comanche Has Sorghum Tests

Variety tests of sorghums have been made by a number of farmers in co-operation with E. L. Garrett, county agent of Comanche county. This has been a favorable year for sorghums and all of the plots are in first-class condition. A series of demonstrations were held from August 30 to September 1 at the different farms where tests are being made. Farmers co-operating with the county agent in these tests are, Willis Ray, Wilmore; Everett Hubbard, Wilmore; Ira Burdette, Coldwater; Charles Myers, Coldwater; Nat. Barnes, Protection; and John Windus, Protection.

Bourbon County Wool Pool

Seventy-one wool growers in Bourbon county have organized the latest wool pool in Kansas, and have shipped their clip for the 1929 season to a co-operative wool warehouse in Chicago to be held for better prices. The carload of wool weighed more than 16,000 pounds. The pool was organized by the farmers co-operating with the county agent. J. M. Balsley is the chairman of the wool committee. Avery C. Maloney is county agent.

Excellent Poultry Exhibit for Wilson

One of the best poultry exhibits ever made at a county fair in Kansas was exhibited at the Wilson county fair the week of August 17. More than 400 entries were listed, including sixty

different varieties of fowls. Most of these exhibits were made by Wilson county poultry men. However, there were a few exhibitors from outside the county. More interest was shown in poultry than ever before in the history of the fair.

Important Soybean Experiment

C. D. Thompson, county agent of Neosho county, will co-operate with three farmers in his county in making tests to determine the most effective use of soybeans. One farmer will pasture his beans with hogs, another with sheep, and another will put his crop in the silo. The stock will be weighed before starting them on soybeans, and again after the beans are all fed, and figures will be compiled to see which farmer gets the biggest return for the crop.

Manure Increases Wheat Yields

According to O. T. Bonnett, county agent of Marshall county, F. W. Oskley of Marysville states that he has had good results from top-dressing wheat with manure. In 1918 he top-dressed a field with six loads of manure to the acre. The first year the results were not apparent. The second year the straw where this was done was better, the heads were longer, and the wheat yielded 5 bushels an acre more than wheat on ground where manure had not been used.

Feeder Lambs from Oregon

In Comanche county, E. L. Garrett, county agent, is offering to help his farmers buy feeder lambs, if any of them care to feed during the coming year. He has received a letter from a sheep man at Bend, Oregon, stating that in that vicinity there will be 100,000 feeder lambs to be shipped to market this fall. Sheep men in the Bend district will make an effort to sell these sheep direct to farmers thru county agents instead of to commission men at the big livestock markets. In case they can be handled in car-load lots. This will eliminate the expense of commissions and yardage at the big markets. In many cases also it will enable the sheep to be sent by a more direct route, thus saving transportation charges.

Wheat Tests in Reno

Plans are being made by Sam J. Smith, Reno county agent, for co-operative wheat tests to be made on several farms during the next year. The object of the tests is to determine what kind of wheat is best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of Reno county. Mr. Smith is urging that a new wheat, which he calls Black Hull, be tested with the other

varieties. Ralph Williams, a farmer living near Haven, has raised this wheat and found that on his farm it outyields all other varieties. Mr. Williams will use it exclusively in his planting this fall. He asserts that it is better than Kanred for Reno county conditions. Mr. Smith is anxious to learn whether it will outyield other varieties thru a period of years. Two farmers have already signed up to take part in the tests, and Mr. Smith hopes to get others within the next week.

To Buy Idaho Apples

E. L. Garrett, county agent of Comanche county, has sent out a letter to the farmers in his county, asking if they care to pool their orders and buy a car load of apples or prunes direct from growers in the West. He has received a letter from the Payette County Fruit Growers' association of Payette, Idaho, offering to ship fruit in car loads in case there is sufficient demand for it. The apples offered are Jopathsans, Ben Davis, and Winesaps. The price is from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a box, f. o. b. Payette.

Reno Organizes a Bureau

Sam J. Smith, recently appointed county agent for the newly organized Reno County Farm Bureau, is on the job and has already outlined some constructive work. One of the first things he will undertake is to eradicate prairie dogs which have become very numerous in some parts of the county. He has called upon Kansas State Agricultural college for a supply of prepared poison. The first poison campaigns will be started in some of the "prairie-dog towns" between Nickerson and Turon.

Chicken Cholera Remedy

O. T. Bonnett, county agent in Marshall county reports that cholera is thinning out the poultry flocks in that county. Mr. Bonnett is advising all poultry raisers in that section to make a thorough clean-up of all yards and poultry houses, by spraying the houses with stock dip, and by spading and plowing all yards and coating them with lime. He is also advising farmers to give the chickens Epsom salts in bran at the rate of 1 pound of salts for each 100 hens. Another method of giving the salts, he says, is to give it in the drinking water, 1 teaspoon to 1 gallon of water. After using the salts permanganate of potash should be used, Mr. Bonnett says. All sick birds should be isolated or killed and the bodies should be burned.

Flint Hill Pastures

Pastures in the flint-hill district in Chase, Lyon and Greenwood counties are reported in the best condition in many years. The cattle are being held later this year than usual, reports indicating that less than 30 per cent of the cattle to be sold had been shipped September 1. In addition, the heavy rains of the latter part of August furnished plenty of water at a time when the springs and water holes are usually dry. Bazaar, Chase county, will ship about 800 carloads of grass cattle this fall, it is reported.

Capper at Farm Bureau Picnic

At least 1500 persons took part in the activities of the first annual Jackson county farm bureau picnic held in a grove southwest of Holton, August 17. This is the home county of Jack Ryan, one of the aggressive leaders of the Kansas State Farm Bureau and a member of its executive committee. After the dinner the audience was entertained with music by the orchestra and an address by Senator Capper, who heartily endorsed the work of the Farm Bureau and specially commended its policy in backing the boys' and girls' clubs of various kinds. Charles R. Weeks, executive secretary of the State Farm Bureau, spoke on the value and importance of perfecting organization among the farmers. He discussed marketing plans and other activities in which the Farm Bureau organization is endeavoring to co-operate with existing agencies in the effort to obtain economic justice for the business of agriculture.

Dairy farming is making a rapid growth in Kansas, and this will be even more evident in the future. This will add considerably to the profits of farming, and at the same time help in conserving soil fertility.

Wool Prices Declined

IN THE page advertisement that the American Woolen Company prints in leading newspapers as far west as Chicago its shutdown is attributed to cancellation of orders amounting in all to two months' production of its mills.

It is of general interest to note the cause for these cancellations as the Woolen Company sees it. "Prices of wool and of woolen goods," the company states, referring to the period about May 1, "were at the highest seen since this company was organized." As money rates advanced and credit was restricted cancellations, however, began to come in, but "they were not larger in volume than had been seen in pre-war times without making disturbance in the industry."

The company was not worried by these cancellations. Then something happened, according to its account. It was the action of the Government May 26, indicting the company for profiteering. This, the company says, "was notice to the trade by the Government that prices for woolen cloth must be reduced. . . . Cancellation of orders became universal over the country" and amounted, as stated, to about two months' production. Then the mills were shut down.

It is contrary to the recollection of Western wool growers that about May 1 prices of wool were, as this company affirms, "the highest seen since this company was organized." The great collapse of wool occurred before or about that very time. This seemed to the trade and the public probably a reason why "prices for woolen cloth must be reduced, tho it appears to have been no reason in the mind of the American Woolen Company."

Cancellations of orders were due undoubtedly to a trade belief that prices must be reduced. But no such thought was in the minds of the management of the American Woolen Company. Prices must not be reduced would better state its notion of good business, with the bottom out of the wool market. The shutdown was in fact a maneuver to prevent reduced prices.

In the course of its advertisement the company defines the duty of the management to the stockholders, among other things: "It must avoid, so far as possible, the purchase of wool at boom prices." Wouldn't it be nearer the mark to have said: "It must avoid, so far as possible, the sale of woolen goods at less than boom prices?"

Firestone

EXTRAVAGANCE has gone by the board. Thrift is in the air. Men are buying where the value is.

The Firestone thrifty 3½ is leading the small-tire field today. Because it is built on real thrift methods from start to finish.

Firestone experts on the spot in the raw material markets of the world are able to get first choice of quality at quantity purchase prices.

Firestone men have worked out the way to produce this tire by concentrated methods—no waste material, no waste motion, no waste space.

And Firestone volume output, through thousands of dealers, permits selling at a close margin. The user gets the benefit. Try this Firestone thrifty 3½.

Most Miles per Dollar

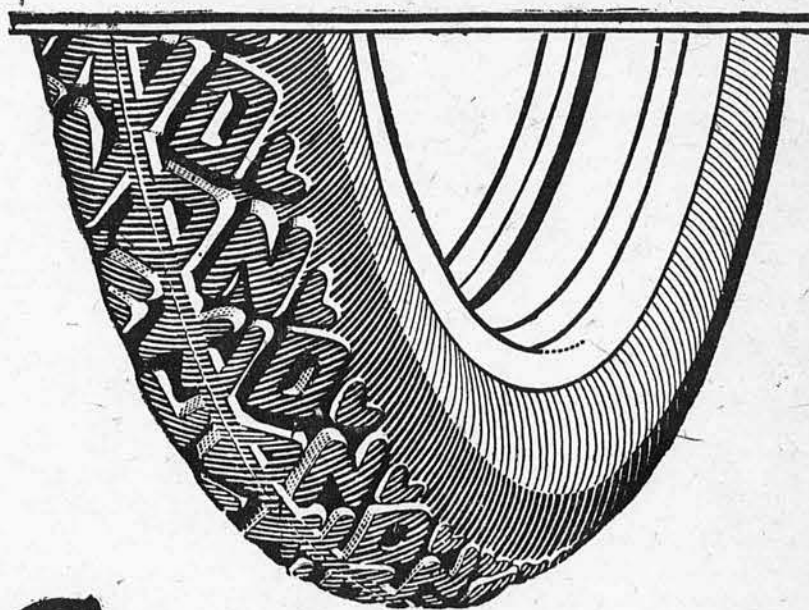


30x3½

(non skid)

\$22.50

Gray Tube \$3.75
Red Tube \$4.50



Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE 17 1/10	RAWLINS 19 1/10	DECATUR 22 1/10	NORTON 22 1/10	PHILLIPS 22 1/10	SMITH 23 1/10	JEWELL 26 1/10	REPUBLIC 28 1/10	WASHINGTON 31 1/10	MARSHALL 35 1/10	NEMAHA 32 1/10	CLAY 33 1/10
SHERMAN 15 1/10	THOMAS 17 1/10	SHERIDAN 20 1/10	GRAHAM 20 1/10	ROOKS 21 1/10	OSBORNE 24 1/10	MITCHELL 25 1/10	CLOUD 24 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	POTTAWATOMIE 34 1/10	JACKSON 34 1/10	DONIPHAN 37 1/10
WALLACE 16 1/10	LOGAN 17 1/10	GOVE 19 1/10	TREGO 26 1/10	ELLIS 21 1/10	RUSSELL 24 1/10	LINCOLN 25 1/10	OSAGE 25 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10
GREELEY 15 1/10	WICHITA 15 1/10	SCOTT 17 1/10	LANE 18 1/10	NESS 21 1/10	RUSH 21 1/10	BARTON 25 1/10	ELLISWORTH 26 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10
HAMILTON 15 1/10	KEARNEY 15 1/10	FINNEY 19 1/10	HODGEMAN 19 1/10	PAWNEE 22 1/10	STAFFORD 22 1/10	RENO 28 1/10	HARVEY 30 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10
STANTON 16 1/10	GRANT 16 1/10	HASKELL 18 1/10	FORD 20 1/10	EDWARDS 22 1/10	PRATT 22 1/10	KINGMAN 27 1/10	SEWICK 30 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10
MORTON 17 1/10	STEVENS 20 1/10	SEWARD 19 1/10	MEADE 22 1/10	CLARK 24 1/10	COMANCHE 22 1/10	HARPER 28 1/10	SUMNER 30 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10	CLAY 31 1/10

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.

I have a registered Percheron stallion that had the distemper when he was 2 years old, and since then if he is exercised for a mile or so, you can hear him breathing. At the top end of his throat you can feel two little lumps. Some tell me they are adenoids. Can they be removed and will it be dangerous? Where could I get a veterinarian to do the work?
J. M. C.
Greenwood County.

I think your horse is a roarer. This condition is no doubt the result of an attack of distemper. It may be caused by thickening of the mucous membrane or by some growth or it may be a paralysis of some of the muscles of the voice box. You might note the sound and if it is more marked upon inspiration than upon expiration the trouble is probably due to paralysis. If the sound is equally produced upon inspiration and expiration the trouble is probably a thickening of the mucous membrane.

I doubt whether you can do anything to relieve the condition as the animal has had it four years. It is probably chronic now. The two bodies you feel at the upper end of the throat are the thyroid glands. These glands may be enlarged but I do not think they cause the trouble and it would be very serious to attempt to remove them. If the trouble is paralysis, an operation may relieve the condition.
J. H. Burt.

Painting Inside of Cement Silo

Should my concrete silo which has been in use three years be painted on the inside before filling and what should I use?
Anderson County.
P. W. L.

Some of the firms putting up concrete silos have specially prepared mixtures to use in painting the inside. A wash of pure cement is often used to fill the pores of the silo walls. Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, states that he prefers to use warm tar or hot paraffine to coat the inside of a concrete silo. He says: "If you can keep the tar warm and put it on when thin it will make a good inside coat. The same is true of melted paraffine. I have had good results from using both of these."

G. C. W.

Waterproofing Concrete Water Tank

What is the best method of making a concrete water tank hold water?
Greenwood County.
T. W.

The method recommended by Walter G. Ward, extension architect at the Kansas State Agricultural college, is to paint the inside of the tank with a wash made of pure cement mixed with water to a creamy consistency. This can be applied with a brush or a broom. If one coat is not enough additional coats may be applied until the tank is tight. Hot paraffine is sometimes used but the cement can generally be depended on to give the desired result.
G. C. W.

Cows Give Bloody Milk

Three of our cows are giving bloody milk. One has been milked three years, one two years and one is a heifer that has been milked one year. We never have had this trouble before. It is always in the front teats. What is the cause and what is the remedy?
Stafford County.
C. D. W.

Two different conditions may cause bloody milk. There may be a ruptured blood vessel in the udder or teat from which the blood escapes, tinging the milk red. This usually may be treated by giving the cow 1 ounce of fluid ex-

tract of ergot mixed with a little water daily for three consecutive days. This medicine should not be given to cows advanced in pregnancy as it may cause them to abort. If the bloody condition is from a ruptured blood vessel it may pass away in a few days without treatment.

If the ergot treatment is not successful try the internal administration of 1/2 ounce of formalin mixed with 1 quart of water. This should be given as a drench daily for 10 consecutive days. If the trouble still persists another ten-day treatment may be given after a lapse of two weeks.

It is not unusual for small warts or tumors to grow in a cow's udder or teats. If these are irritated in the milking they begin to bleed and color the milk red. These warts or tumors may be removed by a competent graduate veterinarian.

If the milk is normal in color when drawn but becomes reddish after standing for a time, the change in color is usually due to infection with a germ having a red color. To overcome this everything that possibly can come in contact with the milk must be disin-

fected. Just before milking, the cow's teats and udder and the milker's hands should be washed in a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. If the cows are milked in a barn, wash the premises with whitewash to which has been added a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. It is a good plan to sprinkle lime over the floor daily. If the cows are being milked outside change the milking place from day to day choosing places where milking has not been done recently. Milk pails, separators, and all containers used for milk must be washed with plenty of soap and water, rinsed out with boiling water and placed in the sun to dry. The methods must be thorough enough to destroy all the germs wherever they may be.

R. R. Dykstra.

Probable Price of Kafir

What is the outlook for kafir this season; how near will the price approach that of corn; is the acreage above or below normal?
Lawton, Okla.
H. B.

The acreage in kafir crops this year is 5,342,000. This is 9 1/10 per cent above the 1919 acreage. The total crop in 1918 was 73 million bushels. It was 126 million bushels in 1919. The estimated crop for 1920 is 122 1/4 million bushels. In Kansas the acreage for 1920 as given by our state board of agriculture is 969,627. In 1919 it was 735,037, in 1918 1,307,102, and in 1917 1,480,438. The prospects for a crop of kafir are unusually good in this state this year.

John Fields, editor of Oklahoma Farmer, points out that with the railroads clogged as they are there will be great difficulty in moving kafir to market. It is his opinion that this, coupled with the big corn crop will put the price of kafir considerably below that of corn. It has been running above corn in recent years. National prohibition knocked out one outlet for kafir but much of it will be used for industrial alcohol and a great deal of it is going into mixed feeds. The actual outlook is for a slow and rather uncertain market, says Mr. Fields.
G. C. W.

Time to Fill Silo

In what stage of maturity should corn be to make the best silage? We are filling a silo for the first time and need a few suggestions.
Linn County.
W. L. M.

Authorities agree that the nearer corn is to maturity the better and

sweeter the silage will be providing there is juice enough in it to make it pack solidly in the silo. It will be more palatable than corn put in too green and will contain more nutrient material. If the corn has matured without burning or firing as a result of dry weather it is right for the silo when part of the kernels are hard and beginning to dent and some of the lower leaves are turning brown. Silo filling is one of the hurry-up jobs of the year and it is often necessary to compromise on the condition of the crop in order to get the bulk of it into the silo in as nearly ideal condition as possible. It may be desirable to begin before the corn is at its best so that the last to be put in will not get too dry. If corn gets too dry and will not pack water must be added—enough so that the whole mass is evenly moistened.

It is easier to make good silage from slow filling than from rapid filling if the crop will wait. A silo can be filled in a day with a big outfit and plenty of men and teams but the silage is seldom packed enough. In addition it will settle several feet thus wasting considerable storage space. With the increasing difficulty of getting together a big gang of men the smaller cutters are gaining in favor. These can be operated with the regular help and with the engine or tractor power used for other purposes. Roughly speaking it takes one and a half to two horse gas engine power for every ton an hour of green corn cut 1 1/2 inches in length and elevated 30 feet. To cut 10 tons an hour and elevate it into a 30-foot silo will thus require approximately a 15 to 20-horsepower engine.
G. C. W.

Selection of Breeding Sheep

D. A. SPENCER
University of Missouri

Never before in the history of sheep husbandry was there greater need of wise and careful selection of rams and ewes. In recent years some Missouri sheep growers kept management records on their flocks which prove conclusively the advantage of using better rams and the selection of the best ewes available. A summary of a part of these records has shown that where good purebred rams were used the average net profits from the flocks were 50 per cent greater than the net profits from flocks where ordinary grade and rather inferior purebred rams were used. These same records brought out the fact that when the inferior flocks would under low price conditions only break even the flocks where good purebred rams were used would average a net profit of 10 per cent of the value of the flock.

When selecting a bunch of breeding ewes it will pay to see that they are active, healthy and well grown. They should be uniform in size and breeding, straight in body lines, show capacity for feed and be well covered with dense fleeces of bright marketable wool. It is especially important that they be sound in mouth and milking organs.

The ram should be purebred, for on him depends in large part the improvement of the flock. He should be from 1 year to 3 years old. It is very important that he be masculine, vigorous and active. His body should be compact, broad, deep, full and massive, covered with firm flesh and placed on strong, straight legs. Full development of the back, loin, hindquarters and chest is of extreme importance in the ram that is to sire mutton lambs. It is also essential that he be covered evenly with a dense fleece. The ram should always be better than the average of the flock of ewes with which he is mated and particularly strong where the majority of the ewes are weak.

Rye for Pasture

Stock men generally are not making enough use of rye as a pasture crop. It is surprising how much feed a bunch of hogs or cattle will get from a patch of early sown rye. If sown early in September it will make a good growth before winter sets in and will make some growth all winter. In the spring it starts before any other vegetation is green with the exception of alfalfa.

The sorghums are the dry weather crops.

Farm Problems of Today

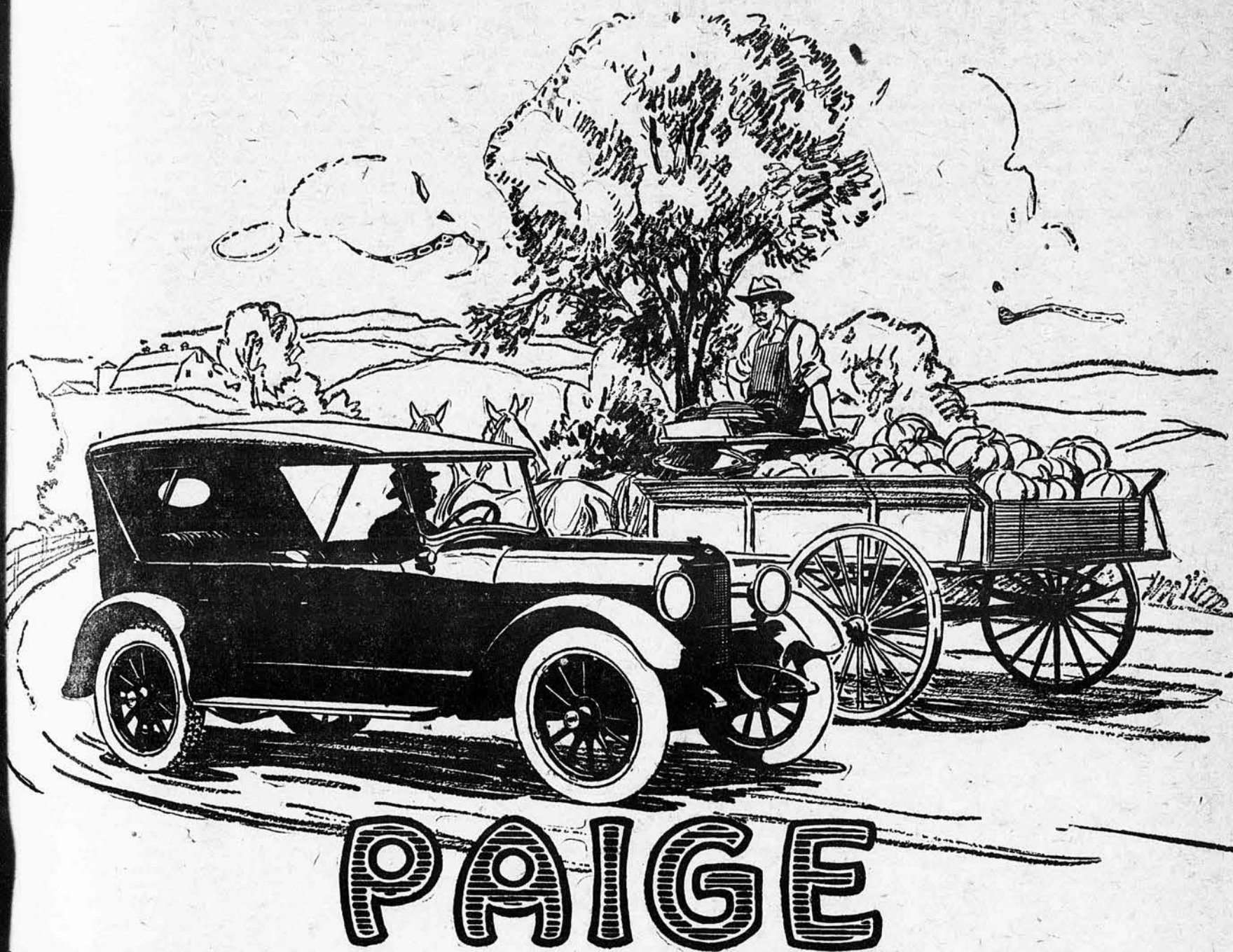
SENATOR HARDING paid agriculture a tribute in a speech devoted exclusively to its problems, in his address before the Minnesota State Fair at St. Paul. It is rather a survey of farm conditions at this time, and of the actual outstanding problems that the farmer faces than an offer of easy specific remedies and correctives. Senator Harding has shown in all the speeches he has made that it is not in his character to play the demagogue or to indulge in high sounding promises, easy to make but difficult or impossible to fulfill. What he attempts to do is to review the history of agricultural development in the United States in its main outlines, note down the precise difficulties and problems that confront the farmer at this time and describe the course which the Government itself should take in co-operation with the farmer for the general good.

In this sense the speech can hardly be improved upon. Nobody can read it without feeling that it is the result not only of a close study of present-day farming and stock raising, but also of a deep personal interest in the subject. He does not underestimate the difficulties. He has no ready cure-all. But he recognizes this as fundamentally a National matter, not one concerning the farmer alone.

As to the course the Government proposes to take in helping in the solution of the great problems of the farm Senator Harding makes a number of definite statements. The farm is to be better represented than it has been, along with the other great industries, in the Government. What this means specifically, among other things, is representation of the farm on such official public agencies as the Federal Trade Commission and the bank reserve boards. Further he commits himself specifically to the principle of the Capper-Hersman bill. "The rights of farmers to form co-operative associations for the marketing of their products," he declares, "must be granted." A third proposition that he announces is that the Government shall make "a scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs, both at home and abroad." He speaks of the wide fluctuations in farm prices, even from week to week, as altogether out of line with industries generally. "We must get a better understanding of the factors which influence agricultural prices," he says, "with a view to avoiding these violent fluctuations and bring about average prices, which shall bear a reasonable relation to the cost of production." Hence his proposed scientific study of prices and production.

Other proposals in this speech are equally progressive and sympathetic with farm problems. He is against price-fixing and "ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce farm product prices." He will use the principle of the Federal Farm Loan act "to help men who farm to obtain farms of their own" on long-time credit. A square deal to the producer in freight rates is promised and full consideration of farm products in revision of the tariff.

It is a progressive and extensive program that Senator Harding outlines, and one that touches practical problems in feasible ways.



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IT is a matter of common knowledge that our sturdy Paige Glenbrook model marks a distinct advance in the building of light sixes. Scientifically considered, it stands as the embodiment of an entirely new conception of mechanical excellence in a car of five-passenger size.

The Paige Glenbrook, it must be remembered, is distinctively a product of the war period. Three years of constant research and ceaseless experiment were devoted to it by Paige engineers before it was ultimately perfected.

Its six-cylinder motor is a product of unusually high refinement, reflecting in every particular

the standards of precision and accuracy developed by the war. And, in body and chassis also, it is a striking example of twentieth century progress in both design and construction.

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PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, Michigan

Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

Letters Fresh From the Field

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to make free use of this department to discuss any matter that is of general interest to our readers. We know that this will take some of your time, but we are willing to pay you for the effort and will make it worth while. You may have made a success or a failure in trying to do certain things and your experience will be valuable to some one else. Short letters about dairying, growing farm crops, feeding and marketing livestock, raising poultry and marketing eggs, high cost of living, profiteering, building roads, the use of motor trucks, tractors, farm machinery and other matters along these lines will be acceptable. Photographs and kodak pictures of livestock, farm homes, growing crops and other farm views are also desired. Address all communications to John W. Wilkinson, Editor Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Capper's Views on Profiteers

I have been very much interested and pleased by the stand taken by Senator Capper against the profiteers of our beloved country. I agree with him that if the present officials of our Government cannot enforce the laws of the land they should resign at once and let some one in that can. To my mind this is the real source of our trouble.

Rochester, N. Y. Geo. L. Jones.

Gambling in Futures

I have spent 51 years on the farm and have made a reasonable success, not at farming but at investing in farm land. No man can get rich at farming. I would like to stop all speculation in futures on the Board of Trade. Why should a set of gamblers profit by depressing the farm products of our country? The people are expecting a change of government soon and I believe the people will kick the wrongs out and insist on justice in marketing our farm products.

A. Enlow.

Macksville, Kan.

The Farmer's Attitude

I have just read a recent number of the North American Review. The first article that received my attention was Senator Capper's discussion of "The Farmer's Attitude."

I am greatly pleased with his statement in the case. I regard it as very sane and fair and I hope it will reach a class of intelligent readers who will take greater interest in the problems of the agricultural community and who will realize more than before the difficulties under which the agricultural community has been laboring. There is no question but that he has given the honest facts of the situation and the farmer is quite justified in the attitude that he takes.

D. H. Stafford.

Mankato, Kan.

Something Wrong With the Courts

Not long ago I read Senator Capper's remarks "What is the Matter with our Courts?" To say I was pleased is putting it mildly. He has always stood with the people in opposition to corporate greed and other abuses of the ruling classes and it is to such as Senator Capper the people must look for relief and justice. To say that one man is greater in judicial power than the Congress of the United States is a farce. According to judicial precedent a judge can by ignorance or bias and prejudice declare any law unconstitutional, except by a unanimous opinion of all members of either, states or United States Courts and any law properly passed by a two-thirds majority of the legislature or the Congress of the United States ever shall be declared unconstitutional but shall be the law until properly repealed. The people look to such men as Senator Capper for relief.

S. B. Camp.

San Diego, Calif.

More Sorghum and Less Sugar

Do you think it would be the proper thing for you to advise the farmers to raise sorghum? If you think so why not tell them so? I think it would be a good way to reduce the high price

of sugar. The climate of Kansas is well adapted to growing sorghum and every farmer can easily have a patch that will produce sorghum molasses enough for the use of his entire family.

By doing this our farmers can save thousands and thousands of dollars that are sent away to foreign countries every year. At present the price of sugar is controlled by a few men who make us pay their own prices. I am calling attention to this matter now so that farmers may be induced to make plans now for getting seed for planting a crop next year. I would like to know what other farmers think of this suggestion.

Hamlin, Kan.

Peter Pfeiffer.

Critical Period in Farming

Once for all the farmer's work and contribution to the common good must be esteemed a business, and put upon a business basis. Other industries have been looked after as to marketing, and the obstacles cleared away so far as remedial legislation can do it, and economic readjustments. It is one thing to produce at the Nation's call and another phase of it to see that product piled up far away from the market and insuperable obstacles in the way of its getting there. The so-called "car shortage" problem must be solved for Kansas cannot, on her farms or in her towns which depend upon the farms, go thru another year like 1919 and its marketing in the early months of 1920. I have been in towns where nothing had been shipped out for four months, and the banks and stores were carrying everybody to the limit. Yet, abundance of the year's product to pay all the bills was lying piled up. During this coming fall and winter there ought to be a commandeering of every possible facility to overcome this condition, which we have been assured

will be the usual thing for a year longer by the railroad heads in their conference in Topeka not long ago. What is necessary to be marketed that the people may be fed and the food-producer encouraged to stay on the job must have primary attention. This encouragement is one of the vital questions now, for the men are not ready to put in crops for another year that cannot possibly be marketed, and themselves endure the loss of the heavy over-head expense. This is true not alone of the cereal production but also of meat production.

Manhattan, Kan. Alfred Docking.

In the Land of the Red Apples

(Continued from Page 3.)

visitors that the scale need not be feared in orchards systematically sprayed every year.

A visit to the Morrill orchard from which 108 carloads of apples were marketed last year and 183 the year before should be enough to convince anyone of the orchard possibilities in this section. There are hundreds of acres of this same kind of soil available for apple growing. E. N. Morrill, a former governor of Kansas, traded some bank stock for the land. He entered into a long time contract with Francis Goble to prepare the land and set the trees. Mr. Goble's son, who was on this trip, told me that he and his brothers helped clear off 400 acres of timber where these trees were planted. They were set 22 years ago. At the present time W. B. Vining, a man of outstanding ability as an orchardist, is manager. Mr. Morrill, a son of the former governor, is associated with him in the business end of the proposition. Mr. Vining actually cut out 32,000 trees from this mile-square orchard because they were too thick for best results. From 80 to 100 men are employed during the picking and packing season. A bunk house and a dining hall are maintained for the men. During the summer season two mowing machines are going constantly to keep down the weeds and grass.

Since 1913 Frank Goble has owned

a 65-acre orchard, a part of a big orchard put out some years ago but not made profitable. Under Mr. Goble's management it has produced good apples every year. Another part of the same orchard, 56 acres, was taken over by the Central States Orchard Company, which has orchards in five states. This firm has in its employ Fred Merrill, and D. E. Lewis, formerly orchard experts connected with the Kansas State Agricultural college and well known over the state. They have already accomplished much in this orchard. A brief stop was made and as Ed Hoover climbed out of his car and walked among the trees he remarked that this appeared like real orchard management. L. W. Wulfkuehler, the Leavenworth banker, told me that he thought they had killed the orchard when they had pruned it the first year. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and Mr. Wulfkuehler informed us that the first year's return to the land owner under the new management was enough to permit him to make a payment of \$4,000 on the \$12,000 mortgage which stood against the farm.

The extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college and the county agents are not forgetting the rank and file of the farmers in the work they are doing, for these men need their help far more than the commercial orchardists who are fairly able to take care of themselves. Too many of the little farm orchards are producing nothing and are becoming an eye-sore and a menace to other orchards in their vicinity. One of these orchards was visited in Wyandotte county, that of Henry Klinkenburg, who has only 20 trees. He explained that he had agreed to follow the instructions of I. N. Chapman and Mr. Kelly. He spent one day pruning and sprayed four times. As a result he had sound apples on the trees instead of a lot of knotty, wormy apples falling to the ground prematurely. His expenses had been just \$41, allowing 50 cents an hour for labor and \$18 of this was for the half interest in a hand-sprayer. There had been plenty of apples for home use, he sold \$1 worth and trees of the winter varieties were well loaded.

In all it was estimated that the orchard had produced 100 bushels of sound apples and incidentally it has converted several neighbors to the idea of doing the things necessary to make their little orchards a source of pleasure and profit instead of a thicket of diseased worm-infested trees merely cumbering the land they occupied. A brief stop was made to show the home acre orchard put out by M. H. Brooks last year. It is being intercropped with strawberries. The big vision of Mr. Kelly and others working with him is to multiply these home acre orchards until no farm in the state having land suitable for fruit, is without its little well-kept orchard. It can be done, and these demonstration orchards here and there over the state will serve as infection centers to inoculate the neighbors with the germ of proper orchard management.

Mr. Brook, Mr. Whitney and others heartily commended the expert help given by Mr. Kelly, George A. Dean, professor of entomology at the Kansas State Agricultural college, T. J. Talbert of the extension division, who directs the work of the specialists in the field, L. C. Williams, R. I. Throckmorton, and others from the college in the efforts they are making to develop the fruit interest of the state. The county agent's influence should not be overlooked for he is the man who forms the connecting link between the man on the farm needing technical help and the trained specialist able to furnish the desired information.

The last two days of the trip the party visited orchards in Atchison and Doniphan counties. Fruit growing is fairly well developed in this section but even here the ground has scarcely been scratched in realizing the possibilities of fruit production.

T. C. Treat, whose farm is near Atchison, told the visitors that he sold the fruit in his 32-acre orchard on the trees early in June for \$12,500. The trees early in June for \$12,500. The Chamber of Commerce of Atchison gave a dinner at noon to 150 persons who were making the trip in that county. Following the dinner a number of the orchardists and college specialists made short talks. The tour ended at Troy in Doniphan county.

To Provide More Cars

FREIGHT traffic has increased so rapidly in the United States during the last few years that it has completely outgrown the carrying capacity of the railroads. It is now necessary for the roads to devise a practicable plan for increasing their transportation service.

Shippers and receivers of freight can take an important part in this movement. We can add 535,000 freight cars to the available car supply by loading cars more heavily and loading and unloading them promptly. If the railroads were obliged to buy 535,000 new cars at the present price of about \$3,000 a car, it would cost 1,605 million dollars, and would cost the public at least 6 per cent of that amount in the form of increased freight rates.

The average freight car spends its time as follows: 37 per cent of the time in the hands of the shipper or the receiver; 43 per cent moving from the point of loading or unloading to the terminal where it is put into a train or on a transfer track; 11 per cent in a train moving from one terminal to another; and 9 per cent laid up for repairs. Shippers and receivers of freight can effect a substantial reduction in the 37 per cent; and the railroads can effect an equally substantial reduction in the 43 per cent.

The average capacity of the freight cars of the country is 41.6 tons. Some commodities, including coal, steel, ore, sand and gravel, can be loaded 10 per cent beyond the marked capacity of the car. Others, including the bulk commodities of various kinds occupy a great deal of space without adding proportionately to the tonnage carried by the railroads. In loading commodities belonging to either of these classes, you should disregard the prescribed minimum carload provisions for your commodity and, if possible, load your cars to their maximum capacity. In 1919 the average load of all commodities on all the railroads of the country was 27.8 tons—only 67 per cent of capacity. The railroads have now undertaken to attain an average of 30 tons a car.

The Association of Railway Executives representing 95 per cent of the railroad mileage of the country has unanimously adopted a program for speeding up car movement and increasing car efficiency in which they undertake, with the co-operation of the public to secure an average daily minimum movement of freight cars of not less than 30 miles a day; an average loading of 30 tons a car; reduction of bad order cars to a maximum of 4 per cent; an early and substantial reduction in the number of locomotives now unfit for service; and more effective efforts to bring about the return of cars to the owner roads.

The last monthly report submitted by the carriers shows 7.4 per cent of bad order cars in the United States as against 5.7 per cent at the beginning of federal control, an increase of 50,000 cars unfit for use and actually out of service. It should ordinarily be possible to keep the number of bad order cars below 4 per cent of the total number owned and, if that condition could be brought about today, it would result in immediately making effective on the railroads as a whole in the United States more than 75,000 cars that are now out of service.

Shippers can help the railroads to reduce the number of bad order cars by loading cars carefully, to avoid the injuries to the car that frequently result from the shifting of freight in transit.

The Long Horn Gives the Purest Tone



Completely built in
the Puritan Factories—
every part Guaranteed.

The wonderfully rich, mellow tones that come from the pipe organ are largely a result of its long pipes.

Contrast this beautiful music with that of the cabinet organ and you will realize the important part these pipes play in the production of tone quality.

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True Tones with All Records

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Prove this by hearing the Puritan play. Be sure to hear Puritan Records, made and recorded by our own special processes.

A demonstration of the Puritan Phonograph with any record will convince you that the long Puritan horn gives the purest tone.

See the Puritan dealer in your town. If you don't know his name, write to us and an attractive folder showing the Puritan styles will also be sent to you.

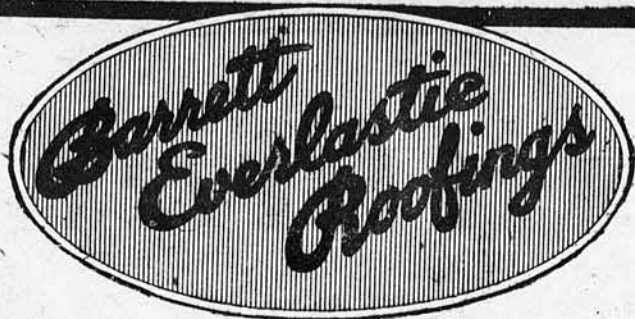
Dealers: The Puritan Proposition is unusually attractive. Write for it.

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You will always find that combination in Barrett Everlastic Roofings. And their economy is still further increased by quick, inexpensive laying and almost entire freedom from upkeep cost.

No matter what steep-roofed building you are planning to cover, one of the four styles of Everlastic is exactly suited to the job.

In roll roofing you have a choice of two styles—one plain-surfaced, the other handsomely coated with red or green crushed slate.

There are also two styles of Everlastic Shingles, one single and one in strips of four—both surfaced with crushed slate in artistic natural art-shades of red or green.

All four styles of Everlastic are fully described in our illustrated booklets, which we will send free on request. It will pay you to send for them.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing

This is one of our most popular roofings. A recognized standard among "rubber" roofings. Famous for durability. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials, it defies wind and weather and insures dry, comfortable buildings under all weather conditions. Tough, pliable, durable and low in price. It is easy to lay, no skilled labor required. Nails and cement in each roll.

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Everlastic Multi-Shingles

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Made of high-grade thoroughly waterproofed felt and surfaced with crushed slate in beautiful natural slate colors, either red or green. Laid in strips of four shingles in one at far less cost in labor and time than for wooden shingles. Gives you a roof of artistic beauty worthy of the finest buildings, and one that resists fire and weather. Need no painting.

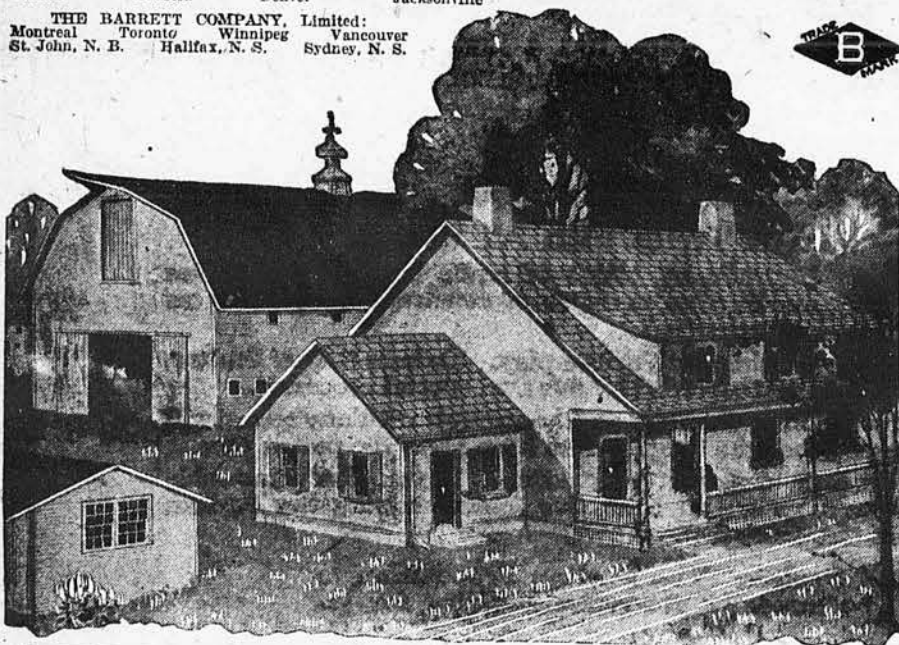
Everlastic Single Shingles

Made of the same durable slate-surfaced (red or green) material as the Multi-Shingles, but cut into individual shingles, 8x12 1/4 inches. Laid like wooden shingles but cost less per year of service. Need no painting.

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CLASSIFIED ADS WILL BRING LARGE RETURNS

Farmers Ask \$3 for Wheat

Conference at Salina Agrees Upon Fair Prices

BY E. H. WHITMAN

A MINIMUM of \$3 a bushel for No. 2 wheat at Kansas City is the price unanimously decided upon by nearly 1,000 wheat growers from all sections of Kansas who met at Salina September 7. A strong recommendation was made for the use of storage bins on farms and county or district warehouses for storing wheat before selling. The growers pledged themselves to hold their product until buyers would pay their price, and thru resolutions and individual personal work recommended closer co-operation between farmers and their banks and between farmers themselves in aiding those who otherwise would be compelled to sell to get necessary funds. The Salina meeting, also called by Maurice McAuliffe, state president of the Farmers' union, was composed of representatives from all organizations having membership in the state. It was a sequel to a recent meeting at Kansas City of representatives of the wheat growers of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma, at which time the basic price of \$3 was suggested.

Emergency Measures

"This is an emergency meeting, called to consider a special phase of marketing, not to make definite plans for a permanent solution of our problems," said Chairman McAuliffe, in a short talk at the opening of the session. "That will come later and will take careful time and study. We have seen the price of wheat drop tremendously in recent weeks, and it has reached a point where the growers do not stand a chance of getting back their cost of production."

Talks were made by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, W. H. McGreevy, secretary of the National Wheat Growers' association, and E. E. Woodman of the Livestock Commission of Kansas City. "Perhaps, the greatest value of this conference," said Mr. Mohler, "is that it will give notice that farmers no longer are willing to sell their product for just what is offered them. First thru the car shortage, and later thru deliberate intent on the part of the growers, the shipment of wheat has been reduced to a point where there is very little surplus ahead. However, if the farmer is to retain lasting hold on market control, better provisions for storage, both in farm bins and centrally located warehouses, must be made."

Closer Co-operation Asked

When the resolutions committee made its report a spirited but friendly discussion took place over the suggested minimum of \$3 a bushel. Many farmers desired to make the minimum \$3.13—the rate decided on last spring by the National Wheat Growers' association. The \$3 rate finally was agreed upon unanimously and the following resolutions adopted:

Whereas; The cost of the production of wheat has been found by four wheat growing states to be \$2.77 and by seven wheat growing states to be \$2.75 1/2.
 Therefore; We recommend a minimum price for No. 2, basis Kansas City, Mo., of \$3.
 We recommend the use of storage bins on farms and county or district warehouses, for use in storing wheat before selling.
 We favor a law that will compel the

railroads to supply cars within 48 hours after being ordered or pay demurrage equal to the amount of the demurrage charge to the shipper for failure to load or unload cars.

We recommend closer co-operation in financing the individual members.

We condemn the present excessive profiteering of millers.

We recommend a Federal law to prevent gambling in all farm products.

We recommend closer co-operation of all farm organizations for the purpose of maintaining a fair price on all farm products.

A committee of three was chosen to represent Kansas at another meeting of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma growers which was held at Kansas City on September 13. The members of this committee are John T. Trumble of Mitchell county, U. S. Alexander of Cowley county, and Maurice McAuliffe of Saline county.

Farmers Organize Threshing Ring

Twelve farmers near Brounson have formed a threshing ring, and contracted with a crew to do the threshing for all the farmers in the ring. One man was appointed captain for the season. He will look after arrangements and moving of the machine. He determines at which place threshing shall be done, and the work the different men shall do. Each farmer belonging to the ring is assigned a certain job for the entire season. Thus, if a man is assigned to haul bundles, he brings a team and hauls bundles every job during the season. Others haul wheat to the bin. This assures a crew with a man for every place during the entire season. The captain also determines when threshing is to start, and calls the men after each rain or other occasion which necessitates delay. The crew runs until seven o'clock each evening, unless by working a little later, the job can be finished.

For Better Railroad Service

The advisory committee of the Association of Railway Executives, of which Daniel Willard is chairman, has set for its goal in the improvement of transportation service the following definite ends:

- 1—An average daily minimum movement of freight cars of not less than 30 miles a day.
- 2—An average loading of 30 tons a car.
- 3—Reduction of bad order cars to a maximum of 4 per cent.
- 4—An early and substantial reduction in the number of locomotives now unfit for service.
- 5—More effective efforts to bring about the return of cars to the owner roads.

Keep Smiling

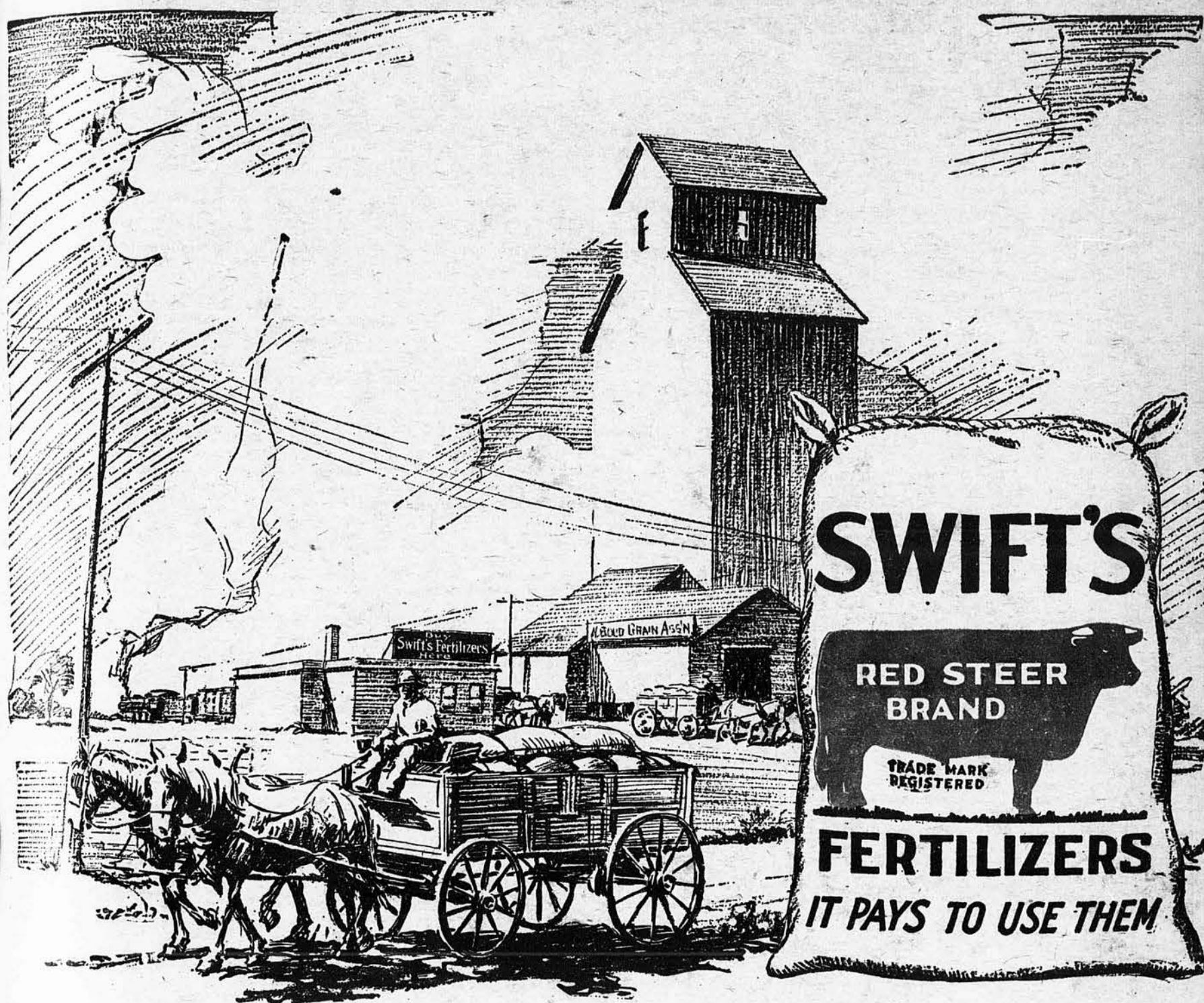
Why worry about the tomorrow? And the troubles that they may bring? Forget there are doubts and sorrows. Forget it and learn to sing. Don't narrow your life by fretting. About griefs that are on the way. Learn to enjoy every moment. Smile and keep smiling each day. No use to cast doubt's dark shadow. Around you wherever you go. Rejoice so that others may gather. The kind deed of life that you sow. Why worry about the tomorrow? Let them come, and bring what they may. Let us fear not the years that are coming. But only take care of today.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

A Plan for Marketing

IN THE OPEN discussion which preceded the report of the resolutions committee at the Salina conference of Kansas wheat growers it was shown clearly that the farmers present realized that their action in itself would not be effective in controlling the price of wheat, but that individual work on their part among their neighbors would be necessary. Getting down to details, it was explained that wherever possible farm bins should be used in holding the grain. Co-operative elevators and any warehouses available should be filled. In this connection Mr. McAuliffe mentioned the plan for marketing which had been discussed at the Kansas City meeting.

"There are approximately 1,800 co-operative elevators in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska," said Mr. McAuliffe. "In order to obtain a start toward establishing marketing terminal facilities we could use for funds 5 per cent of the stock of each elevator. With the number of such elevators increasing rapidly the control of prices obtained in this way would become more effective steadily."



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Remember that one acre fertilized is generally good for more profit than two acres without fertilizer. And it's the heavy application that pays the farmer the biggest profit.

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What Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer does for wheat

1. Promotes rapid fall growth, thus making up for lost time through late seeding.
2. Helps in the fight against the Hessian Fly.
3. Makes heavy tops which protect the plants from winter injury.
4. Makes more and better wheat.
5. Increases the production per man by increasing the yield per acre.
6. Helps in getting a stand of clover and increases the clover yield.

Swift & Company

"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"

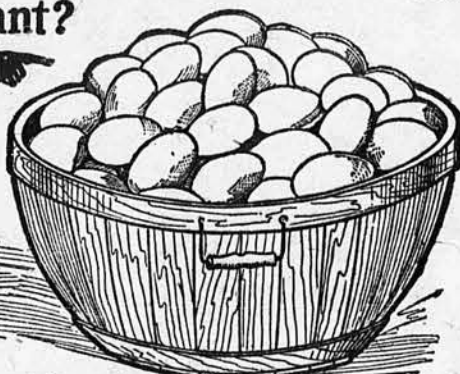
Brooks Meat Mash, Not Scratch Feed or Grain, makes the eggs! No Meat Mash--No Eggs!

Which do YOU Want?

This or This



When Scratch Feed or Grain only is Fed



When Brooks Meat Mash and Scratch or Grain Feeds are Fed

Do you believe in feeding "bottled tonics" or "powdered dopes" for egg production? Experimental Stations in your state do not!

Neither do Experimental Stations believe that straight grain feeds, such as wheat, corn, oats, kafir, etc., will produce the maximum of eggs when fed alone to hens!

Experimental Stations DO BELIEVE in feeds like Brooks Meat-Mash, when fed along with the grain feeds, and so will you, if you will only give Brooks Meat-Mash a fair and square trial.

BROOKS MEAT-MASH is a dry mash feed pure and simple. It does not contain "tonics" or "dopes" of any kind, but does contain such pure ingredients as dried milk, meat scraps, bran, middlings, linseed meal, grain meals, etc.

BROOKS MEAT-MASH should be fed dry, just as it comes from the sack, and kept before hens and chicks at all times in hoppers.

You will find that it will double egg production when fed to hens, will double growth when fed to chicks, and is also an excellent feed to help hens through the moult.

BROOKS MEAT-MASH is not an additional feed expense—but a saving, and when fed in conjunction with the grain (scratch feeds) it will save you at least 20 per cent on your feed bill, for the reason that every time your hens consume one pound of Meat-Mash, they will consume at least a pound and a half less of high priced grain feeds, and will produce a dozen eggs at less cost per dozen than where you use only scratching grains.

BROOKS MEAT-MASH should be kept in hoppers before hens and chicks all day long. Grain feeds should be fed only twice a day—in the morning and evening.

BROOKS MEAT-MASH contains a minimum of 18 per cent protein (which is twice the amount contained in grain feeds) and it is packed in 50 and 100 lb. sacks. There is a dealer near you who can supply you, but if not, write direct and we will send you feeding directions and information pertaining to same and advise you where Brooks Meat-Mash can be had, or ship you direct.

We are also manufacturers of Brooks pig meal, calf meal, dairy feed, horse feed, hen feed, chick feed, chick-starter, Lima-shell, etc.

Brooks feeds are all pure grain products and concentrate feeds, and do not contain alfalfa meal or molasses.

Most live Grocers, Feed and Seed Dealers carry BROOKS MEAT-MASH in stock, but if yours cannot supply you, we will ship direct in 100-pound sacks, only \$4.50 each; or 500 pounds, \$21.25. Brooks Calf Meal, 100-pound sacks, \$6.00 each; or 500 pounds, \$28.75 on cars Fort Scott, Kan.

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"Viking" Cream Separator

Car Shortage a Frameup

It's Real in Mid-West But Not Elsewhere

BY RAY YARNELL

THERE IS NO tremendous shortage of freight cars in the United States. Spokesmen for the railroads have declared that hundreds of thousands of additional freight cars are needed to put the transportation of the commodities of the country on a basis of the utmost efficiency. That declaration has not been verified and probably is not a fact. It is attributed, in part, by Clyde Reed, judge of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, to a desire on the part of the carriers to have a good talking point in putting over their demands for increased revenue with the public.

There is an actual car shortage, Judge Reed believes, but he does not think it anywhere nearly approaches the figure mentioned by the railroads and he also believes that thru efficient management of what rolling stock is available, the railroads can largely overcome that shortage.

Cause Farmers Heavy Losses

So the whole situation, which is causing the loss of thousands of dollars to Kansas and Mid-West farmers, especially in the grain states, is apparently quite directly due to inefficiency somewhere along the line. It has been charged that there is something more than inefficiency involved—perhaps a real connivance on the part of railway officials to perform a less adequate service than the railroads are capable of rendering.

Wherever the responsibility for the failure of the railroads to meet the transportation needs of the country may actually rest, it is certain that evidence fixing that responsibility is very difficult and in many instances, impossible to secure. The detective, seeking to unravel a murder mystery, never ran up against so many baffling obstacles as have the men who have been seeking during the last year to get some relief from the so-called "car shortage" situation. The problem is a gigantic one and it seems that every lead followed by investigators, is sooner or later turned into a blind alley, and that responsibility for conditions is passed about from official to official and department to department with utter and carefree abandon.

A Case for Sherlock Holmes

The mythical Sherlock Holmes, with all his art of solving mysteries, is needed to unravel the involved transportation tangle that has been snared about the Nation during the last year. Charges and counter charges have been made, railroads have blamed each other, they have fixed responsibility on railroad workers. And the workers in turn have charged that railway officials, seeking to discredit Government operation, have deliberately sought to lower efficiency of the roads both while the carriers were under Federal control and while the Federal guarantee was in effect after control of the roads had been relinquished. Federal officials and railroad officials have been accused of discrimination against certain shippers, and there is no question but that discrimination has been practiced against the wheat growers of Kansas and the Mid-West.

The one relic of Federal control is the pooling of rolling stock by the railroads. This pool is controlled by a committee which governs the distribution of freight cars to the various railroads as their needs require. That is the theory of it. The fact is that the pool is not distributing the cars as the need for them arises in the grain-growing states. There are stacks of promises in the Kansas state house, but few cars on the railroads in the state. The committee is always anxious to please—on paper.

Cars Kept in the East

And then, one day, Judge Reed and Governor Henry J. Allen discovered from the railroads, in response to a formal inquiry regarding the number of freight cars on hand and being received, that many of these orders had been summarily cancelled. No public announcement of these cancellations apparently had been made. The first intimation that the grain states were being denied the cars promised them was contained in the telegrams from

the various railroads which stated, incidentally, that the committee orders had been cancelled.

During the summer when grain cars were vitally necessary in the Mid-West, there were thousands of idle cars standing on the tracks of the New Haven and Hartford railway. The road didn't need them. It was not using them, but it was paying 60 cents a day for every car that was cluttering up its tracks and from which it was getting absolutely no revenue. These cars, all empties, were increasing the congestion in terminals and yet, despite the freight-car vacuum in the Mid-West, they were not routed out of the East. Someone was to blame for that condition but who that someone was is difficult to discover. It is another case of everybody "passing the buck."

Immobility of freight cars, overstocking of roads in regions where there is no existing seasonable demand for cars, and failure to divert idle cars to the grain states, apparently are largely responsible for the so-called "car shortage" rather than an actual lack of sufficient freight cars to take care of the transportation needs.

The immobility of freight cars in the Mid-West apparently is so slight as to little affect the general situation. Railroads in Kansas, according to information collected by Judge Reed, are moving cars with a fair degree of promptness and the cars are being loaded and unloaded at a reasonable speed.

Startling Conditions Revealed

Figures gathered showing distribution of freight cars on July 15, reveal that Central Western roads, at the peak of their need for moving grain, had but 89 per cent of the freight cars they owned available for service on their lines and that roads in the Southwest had but 94.6 per cent. At the same time New England railroads had 114 per cent of their cars, Southern railroads 118 per cent and the Pennsylvania railroad had 159 per cent of the freight cars it owned. That explains the shortage of cars in the grain states but it does not tell why or fix responsibility.

A recent investigation showed that the railroads move the average freight car about 24 miles a day. The mileage varies with the road, one system obtaining only 7.5 miles a day as compared to more than 50 miles by another railroad. But if the average mileage was increased to 30 miles a car a day it would result in an increase of 25 per cent in efficiency or would reduce the apparent "car shortage" by approximately that amount, in the opinion of Judge Reed. Efforts, he said, were being made to speed up the movement of freight cars and if this can be done relief will result.

In 1919 there were 20,000 cars available at the beginning of the wheat shipment in Kansas, according to Judge Reed. This year, he said, there were no cars in storage when the shipping season opened.

Kansas Wheat Movement is Slow

The Kansas wheat crop is being moved this year at a rate of 60 to 70 per cent of the movement in 1919, according to an investigation by the state. In July 1919 the railroads loaded out 14,665 grain cars as compared to 10,410 grain cars in July of this year. The figures for August, 1919 show 15,256 grain cars loaded out and 11,245 cars last August.

Despite the fact that the wheat crop in Kansas is larger this year than last and that more than 12 million bushels of wheat of the 1919 crop remained in elevators when the 1920 crop began to move, wheat is being taken to market much slower than a year ago. It seems evident that as a result much more wheat will be left in elevators in Kansas when the 1921 crop is ready to market, than was on hand this season.

Officials of Mid-West states have been hammering away all year for more cars. The matter has been taken up with every official in any way connected with the handling of freight cars, both railroad men and Federal officials.

Dairymen Meet at Chicago

Thousands Plan to Attend National Dairy Show

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DAIRYMEN everywhere are looking forward with unusual interest to the National Dairy Show to be held in Chicago, Ill., October 7 to 16, 1920. This year there will be an exhibit of 1,200 of the best dairy cattle in America if not in the world. There will be many excellent representatives of Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Brown Swiss which every dairyman and breeder should see. These cattle will be judged by the most competent judges in the country and abroad, affording the man who is studying the problem of the cattle best suited to his requirements, an unequalled opportunity to see them all together, and at the same time compare his judgment with that of those of expert knowledge on breed, type and conformation, and an opportunity to meet at the ringside, the world's best breeders and feeders of cattle for comparative talks.

The Judging Program

The following days have been set aside for judging the various breeds: Monday, October 11 for Guernseys; Tuesday, October 12, Holsteins and Brown Swiss; Wednesday, October 13, Jerseys; Thursday, October 14, Ayrshires. The prizes offered for all of the breeds will aggregate about \$15,000.

After seeing the breeding cattle, the visitor will be given an opportunity to see the result of the breeder's art thru exhibits of grade cattle, which give the answer to the use of the good bull on the average farm herd. These exhibits consist of demonstration cattle brought to the National Dairy Show as part of the exhibit of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The cattle will demonstrate the Cow Test association and Bull and Calf club activities in several states. The sire, dam and produce, with achievement records will all be shown, leaving no room for argument.

The next thing to the cow is the feed necessary to build her into a food-producing machine. The Government experts will give daily demonstrations and lectures on feeds and feeding, and the leading feed manufacturers will exhibit about all of the feed and forage that man has so far discovered for greatest milk returns.

Interesting Milk Exhibits

Another interesting feature will be the exhibits of milk products. The milk and cream contest of the National Dairy Show always has been of great interest since its establishment in 1906. More than a thousand entries from 37 states and Canada have been made in the National milk and cream contest since that date. The contest is thus shown to be National in fact as well as in name. Milk products will be on exhibit not only in contests but in many educational exhibits by the Government, and also by commercial manufacturers. Milk will be pasteurized and treated by new scientific methods. Butter will be made. Cheese and butter will be entered from all parts of the country in competition for prizes, and for the purpose of getting data on most suitable districts to promote dairying. The ice cream industry will be largely in evidence thru many excellent exhibits at the show.

Wonderful Machinery

Next in importance at the show comes, in logical sequence, the wonderful, intricate, simple and scientific machinery for use on the farm, in the barn, in the home dairy, the milk plant, creamery, ice cream and cheese plant. The machinery exhibit will be about 26 per cent larger than any previous year, occupying more than 100,000 square feet of floor space. The machinery manufacturers bring to this show, at an enormous expense, everything new, down to the minute, in machinery for the milk producer and distributor, the creamery man, the ice cream and cheese man, the milk powder and condensed milk man. Every man who conscientiously regards his output and the increase in his market will not miss this one annual chance to see everything contrived and perfected, or in course of perfection for use by the dairyman. He must see it to keep up with the times, and it is only fair to

himself and to the exhibitors that every dairy products handler and manufacturer in the United States and Canada see this most useful exhibit of machinery. Nothing in use by the industry from milk stool up, is neglected in the display.

The Government exhibit this year will be larger and better than ever. It will emphasize the vital need of the food that milk provides, the manufacturing of milk products, the marketing of these, and their proper preparation for the family table.

Grove City Community Plan

A miniature of Grove City, Penn., and its activities will show the advantages of community co-operation in creamery centers, and the big work the Government is doing for American butter and cheese manufacturers in the Grove City Creamery. The establishment of purebred, high producing cattle centers, and what the support of business and banking interests to the industry means, will be illustrated as adaptable to any locality. The Grove City plan has been thought worthy of articles by the best writers in the leading magazines of the country, and every dairyman should bring his banker and business friends to see it, as what has been done at Grove City can be done in other communities.

The National Dairy Council will have in its department an infant and school child welfare exhibit that should be seen by everyone. The whole plan of informing the public of the vital need of milk and its products for the building up of a healthy class of citizens will be shown thru lectures, demonstrations and moving pictures. Another instructive feature will be the Students' Judging contest to be held October 7, 8 and 9. These contests will this year be held in cattle judging and dairy products judging by the students from 15 or more colleges, and cattle judging by teams of three boys or girls, or boys and girls selected from the public schools in 20 states, who will be sent to this show by their respective states to battle for National honors after winning state honors at home.

Auction Sales of Cattle

Farmers and breeders will find much to interest them at the auction sales of cattle to be held during the show. Exact dates of sales will be announced later.

The evening entertainment consists of athletic contests the first three evenings and a horse show October 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, which has assumed the position of the leading yearly horse event.

Another event of interest to breeders will be the competitive State Herd exhibit. Each exhibit is to consist of 10 head of cattle of various ages. These cattle must be entered in the regular show classes of their breed, and not more than two animals may be entered in the State Herd by one exhibitor, and there must be five states entered in the contest to make it a class for each breed. For most of the breeds there will be a stake prize of \$1,000.

Conventions During Show

In connection with, and during the period of the show there will be held conventions and meetings for everyone. The International Milk Dealers will meet on October 8 and 9, at the La-Salle Hotel; the National Ice Cream manufacturers, on October 10, 11, and 12, at the Sherman hotel; the Creamery Organizations, on Thursday, October 14 in the show building. The Milk Producers and Dairy Science associations will all hold conventions, and the Cattle clubs will hold meetings on their respective days at the show.

Forest Fires Cause Deficit

The weeks of the greatest danger from forest fires in the West have just passed with a total destruction to date so large as to use up nearly twice the amount appropriated for fighting these conflagrations. The sum set aside by Congress was \$250,000, and to date the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has had to spend approximately

\$470,000 in efforts to check fires. Despite the heavy deficit created, the Forest Service officials are, on the whole, much relieved that the summer has not been marked by greater destruction of timberland. In many parts of the West, particularly in Idaho and Montana, very dry weather created a grave situation, and for a time there was danger that flames, once started, might sweep large areas. The situation was such that the Forest Service felt called upon to ask the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the creation of a deficiency of \$475,000 in excess of the appropriation. The coming of early fall rains and more favorable weather conditions generally has so improved conditions, however, that it is hoped the whole of the deficiency will not be used.

Sudan Grass in Marshall County

Marshall County farmers are having good success with Sudan grass as a hay crop. Gus Heleker of Beattie states that he hauled 17 big loads of hay from 6 acres, and Albert Kraemer of Home City says he counted 1,008 bundles cut with a grain binder from 2½ acres. Many farmers have used it as a hay crop, and have had excellent results especially where it has been used for dairy cows. However, a few farmers near Beattie have reported poisoning from Sudan. The grass is a sorghum, and altho it is usually considered safe, it mixes readily with cane, and it is thought the poisoning has come from Sudan mixed with other sorghums.

Ours to Keep

The war being over the United States has a job lot of wooden ships on hand which no one wants to buy because they are good for nothing and are not even seaworthy. They provided a way to spend money and against the advice of such men as Goethals the money was spent.

This is one of the well-remembered controversies of the war. It was a good chance to give the Southern and other lumber barons a fat hunk of pork and the politicians saw to it that they got it. Now we have the ships.

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moisture
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"Eagle" free booklet tells how to increase crops, and is full of soil facts and information. It is FREE. Mail a postal.

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shows the favor this table drink is constantly gaining because of its rich taste and economy.

Boil Postum Cereal fully twenty minutes and you have a flavor similar to the highest grade coffee, but there's no coffee hurt in Postum.

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Juneau, Alaska.
Jan. 22, 1920.
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The Caloric is made by largest manufacturers of warm-air furnaces in world. Sold under Money-back Guarantee of your satisfaction. For old or new homes. No expensive installation. No plumbing—no pipes to freeze. Many users in this state—in your own neighborhood. Decide now for "Caloric" warmth this winter. Write for book or see nearest dealer.

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Name

Address

Purebred Stock in Kansas

Care in Breeding Will Increase the Profits

BY FRANK D. TOMSON

IN THE EARLIER days in Kansas, there were various breeding establishments devoted to the production of registered livestock. These, for the most part, were widely separated and had a more or less spectacular setting. The patronage came from remote parts without much local response, speaking relatively. But the scattering contact which they made, thru the distribution of improved animals of the several breeds, was not without its effect. This was especially noticeable so far as cattle are concerned, in those sections of Eastern Kansas where the country is well adapted to cattle growing. In the corn growing region of the state, pork production broadened to a very great extent and the farmers, who made pork production a part of their operations, quickly inclined to the use of purebred sires and later, purebred sows as well. It was only natural that the hog breeders should go readily to the purebred standard because the supply is available and the results immediate.

Situation in Western Kansas

Farther west, where wheat growing made satisfactory returns, there was not the inclination to take on livestock, but in time, the continuous wheat cropping had its effect on the soil—a condition that had to be reckoned with—and alfalfa came to relieve the situation. Then followed, to an extent, the adoption of livestock and with livestock came those hardy forage crops, cane, kafir, feterita and Sudan grass to stabilize the livestock industry out in those regions of limited rainfall.

Unquestionably, Kansas will find her greatest degree of success, agriculturally, in the increased production of beef and pork and dairy products. There is need of greater beef supply and Kansas conditions are decidedly favorable to beef production. But no conditions, anywhere, now offer much, if any, promise of profits to the grower who relies upon low-grade, indifferently bred cattle. Not only is the use of the purebred sire imperative, under the present situation and future prospects, but the more general use of females of the purebred type is imperative also.

Following in the wake of the early breeders, there came other breeders, who benefited by the influence of these early day pioneers and who have found an increasing patronage from Kansas farmers and stockmen for the product of their registered herds. A purchaser, having taken one or two females of the cheapest the herd contained at the time, returned within a year or two with the purpose of investing in a better class of cows. Almost invariably, the farmer buyer is a cautious investor at the outset, but, having made the investment and observing the advantages, he gains confidence along with his experience and invests on a higher plane and usually a broader scale.

Good Livestock on Every Farm

Why would it not be a useful plan to adopt a slogan like this, "At least one purebred female on every farm," or, better yet, "At least two purebred females on every farm?" This should imply, of course, the use of a purebred sire on every farm. Happily every foot of the road covered in using purebred sires represents progress. But, with the plan of placing one or more purebred females on every farm, greater results will be realized at the end of the first decade. We have come to the time, apparently, when farmers will welcome such a proposal and will respond in such numbers and with such intelligence as to place the Kansas live-

stock breeding interests on a higher plane, generally, than ever before.

The inclination seems to me, among us Americans, to engage in the business of breeding cattle or hogs, or growing grain, as a sort of game and, at the first signs of a decreasing demand, to "cut loose" and embark in some other "game" which, at that time, offers a more alluring, immediate prospect. We are not inclined to stick long enough with any business venture to make the most out of it. We enjoy the thrill that is caused by brisk trade and bright prospects, but we shrink from the more serious phases of the business that are likely to be revealed when trade slackens.

High Land Costs

Now that the opportunity for obtaining cheap, unoccupied lands in newer sections has passed the opportunity lies in the building up, around one's own farm, of an estate whatever proportions needed and bring that estate to as high a degree of production as economy and the labor situation will admit of and improving the standard of the livestock produced thereon to the highest degree of which the individual is capable. This is in line with permanency. The son of today should not underestimate the value of the inheritance which comes to him in the way of livestock, improved in his father's hands, thru a life time of effort. While this applies with greater force, I may say with unlimited scope, to the purebred livestock industry, it bears also an important relation to the livestock industry of whatever degree of improvement.

I have placed emphasis upon making a start with purebreds, first, because of the large profits that may be obtained thereby and the saving of time involved in reaching the purebred standard. In cattle production it takes a long time thru the use of purebred sires alone to grade up from a common foundation, 10 years, in fact, to get the third cross up to producing age. That is a long time in a busy man's life and this time might easily be saved, or most of it, by starting with purebreds. Then as the descendants from these purebreds increase in numbers, gradually dispose of the grades until only purebreds remain.

Unquestionably, we are working in this direction but we are moving so slowly as to fail to get the resulting benefit that might easily be obtained by using purebred livestock more generally.

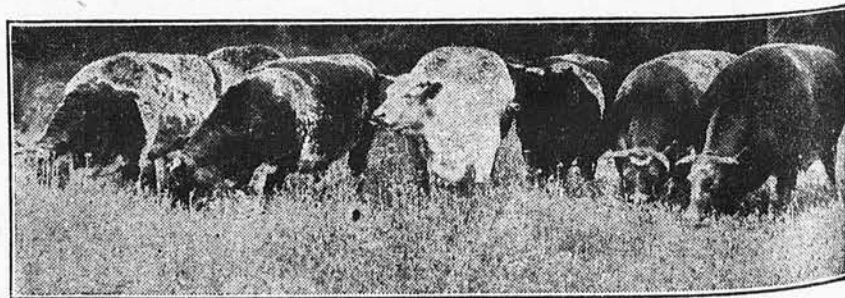
How to Estimate Paint

To estimate the quantity of paint required for any job divide the number of square feet to be covered by the covering capacity of the paint. Of course, the spread of paint will vary somewhat according to the surface on which it is applied. A rough surface will absorb more than a smooth surface, and vice versa.

Under average conditions high-grade house paint will cover 350 to 400 square feet for two coats. Best grades of barn and roof paint will cover 200 to 300 square feet for two coats.

Shingle stain will cover 125 square feet for two coats, brushed on, 2 1/2 gallons will dip 1,000 shingles. Dry or old shingles require more material than smooth new ones.

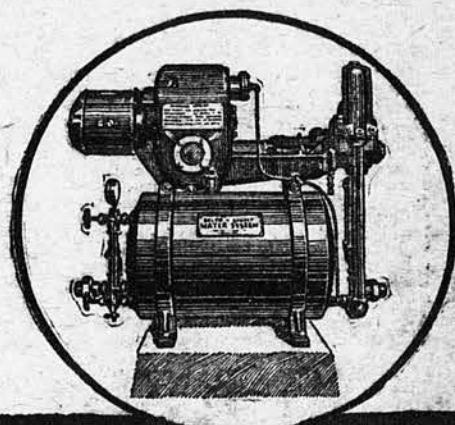
Paint should not be looked upon as an expense. It prevents decay and replacements of decayed parts of buildings are more costly than "the ounce of prevention" paint.



Quality Animals and Good Pastures go Together; It is Obvious That the Carrying Capacity of Kansas Grass Land Can be Increased.

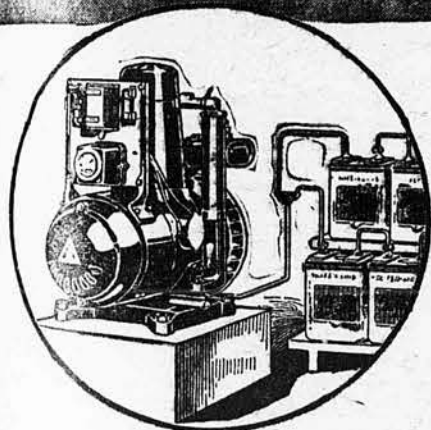


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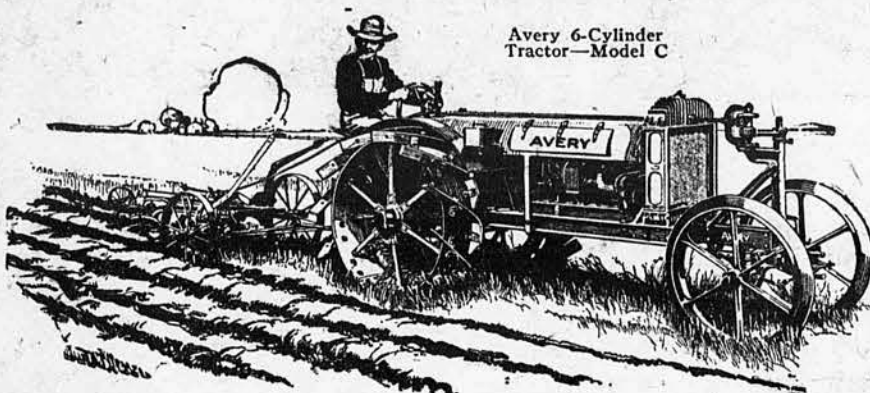
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cludes regularly such accessories as platform, seat, tool-box, drawbar, air-cleaner, etc.—equipment that makers of other small tractors charge extra for.

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We also build another small tractor, the Avery Model "B" 5-10 H. P. size with a similar design. Ask for special circulars describing these machines or

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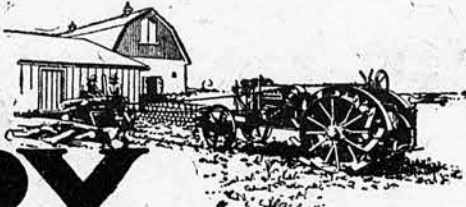
and learn about the complete line of Avery machinery, including these small models and seven larger sizes of Avery Tractors, 8-16 to 40-80 H. P. built with "Draft-Horse" Motors and "Direct-Drive" Transmissions. Also, Avery Roller-Bearing Champion "Grain-Saving" Threshers and Silo Fillers, Avery Motor Cultivators, Avery "Self-Lift" Plows, "Self-Adjusting" Tractor Disc Harrow and other Avery Tractor-operated machines.

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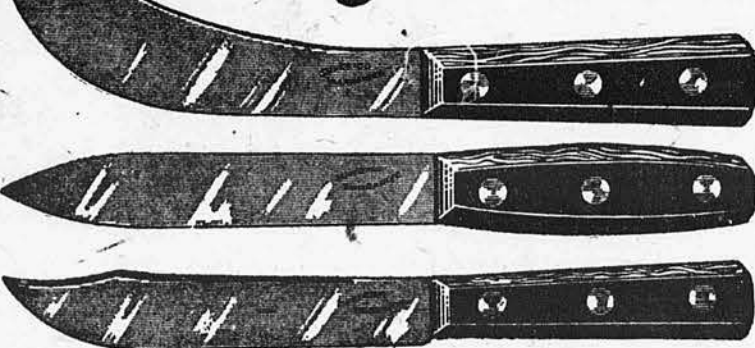
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SKINNING KNIFE
STICKING KNIFE
BUTCHER KNIFE



Get This Fine Set Before Supply Is Exhausted

Butchering time is looked upon as a day of drudgery by most farmers. Yet this need not be. With such knives as we offer in this 3-piece butchering set, most of the drudgery may be eliminated. If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton with charges prepaid.

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We are now able to offer you the set postpaid for two yearly subscriptions to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each.

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Enclosed find \$2.00 for which send Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of one year to

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Beautify School and Home

Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers Make Property Attractive

BY S. W. BLACK

IT IS wonderful with what little effort and expense it is to make the school and the home beautiful. This may be done with trees, shrubs, flowers and grass. None of these cost much money and all that they require is a love for the work and some time and labor. Our Arbor day comes in the spring and many think that it is the only time of the year when trees, shrubs, and flowers may be transplanted. In almost every part of Kansas, fall plantings will succeed when there is plenty of moisture in the soil, but spring settings are more generally followed. Such a fall as this promises to be, is ideal. The ground is full of moisture. It is easily worked at this time of the year and the long growing weather of our Indian summers is specially favorable not only for transplanting growing plants but for sowing seeds, planting bulbs and getting ready for next season's flower show.

The Holland bulbs must be planted at this time of the year. They may be planted out of doors for spring blooming or they are easily forced for indoor flowering. If properly potted and treated some of them may be brought into bloom by the middle of the winter. How bright and attractive they make the school room and the home. They are a little trouble but they amply repay any outlay of labor and time.

I shall give directions for potting them for the school room but the same methods will work just as well for home beautification.

Planting Bulbs

The bulbs may be ordered from any of the florists or seed men. You will find advertisements of such companies in all agricultural papers. They should be ordered at once. The demand for Holland bulbs promises to be very great this fall and the sooner you get in your order the surer you will be of having your order filled. During the war it was almost impossible to get foreign bulbs and even now they are quite high, but their beauty repays one for whatever expenditure is necessary. For some reason we never have been able to produce satisfactory tulip, hyacinth and lily bulbs in this country. The foreign ones will cost you considerably more money than the home grown ones but they will repay the extra expenditure.

The soil for indoor potting of bulbs is of great importance and may be made as follows: Take one-third good rich garden soil, one-third well rotted manure and remember, well rotted means that it is so thoroughly decayed that it is black and friable and has no large lumps in it, and add one-third well sifted sharp sand. Mix these together so that the soil is of a rich gray color. The soil should not be too dry or wet, just so it will not stick together when pressed in the hands.

Four, 6, 8, 10 or 12-inch pots may be used according to the kind, and the number of bulbs that you desire to bloom in one pot. Have the soil arranged on a table or other suitable place. Take a pot in the left hand, place therein the drainage, which may consist of pieces of broken pots, small fragments of stones and small bits of charcoal. The latter is very important in keeping the soil in the pots sweet. The drainage should fill the pot about one-sixth full. On top of this drainage place the prepared soil until the pot is about two-thirds full. On top of this the bulb or bulbs may be placed, forcing them into the soil so that the tops of the bulbs will be just under the surface of the soil in the pots when it has been filled until within 1/2 or 3/4 inch from the top. Firm the soil by pressing it down with the thumbs around the edges of the pot. When done, firm the soil immediately around the bulb and finish by knocking the bottom of the pot against the table to settle it thoroughly. So continue until the pots are full or the bulbs are exhausted.

Of the smaller bulbs, four or five may be placed in a 4 to 6-inch pot. The larger tulips and hyacinths may be placed one or two in the same pot. Three hyacinths or three Easter lilies may be placed in a 10 or 12-inch pot. A dark, cool cellar is an ideal place in which to keep the pots while the root

system is forming. Place the pots in an out of the way corner where it is dark and leave them for from six to eight weeks. The soil in the pots should be damp but not wet. This condition should be maintained during the rooting period. One may tell when the pots are ready to be brought to the light by looking at the lower end of the pot. If the small roots are about the length of the finger, the pots are ready for bringing out of the cellar. However this should be done gradually.

If no cellar is available, a trench may be dug in an out of the way place of sufficient depth so that the tops of the pots will be from 4 to 6 inches below the surface when placed in the ditch. The bottom of the ditch should be covered with cinders. These should be tamped down solid. Set the pots on this layer of cinders and finish filling the pots with the cinders. This will keep the worms out of the pots. Finish filling the ditch and press the soil around the pots and over them. They may be left in the ditch the same length of time as in the cellar.

If one desires to have a succession of bloomers during the winter and spring a few pots may be brought out at a time. By marking the pots and making a diagram of the ditch one may take up just such bloomers as may be desired at each digging.

It is not probable that the pots in the ground will need watering unless the soil should become uncommonly dry. In the cellar one may have to water the pots at intervals. But great care should be taken not to water-log the pots.

The pots should be brought to the light gradually. After the pots are able to endure the full light, they may be placed in a south, east or west window but the full heat of the sun in the middle of the day should be modified during warm weather.

As soon as the plants have turned entirely green and have acquired two good sized leaves, they may be watered once a week with manure water. This may be prepared by filling a candy bucket with fairly fresh cow manure. Pour over this warm water and let it stand for three or four days. Pour off the liquor and reduce its strength by the addition of water until it is the color of weak coffee. Do not water with this more than once a week. Clear water may be used at other times. When the soil on the top of the pots is dusty the plants are ready for watering. Pour on the water or liquor until it runs out at the bottom and stands in the saucer. This will soon be drawn up into the pot. Water as directed above and at no other times.

If bulbs are treated in the above manner the blooms will not "lodge in the throat" of the bulb but will come out strong and make fine flowers. No one who has not seen the beautiful trusses of the hyacinth, the stately magnificence of the tulip or the queenly purity of the narcissus can have any idea of the satisfaction of house bloomers. Try them for the coming winter.

The bulbs mentioned are so easily brought into perfect bloom out of doors that it is a wonder that more persons do not have them. At a slight outlay of money enough bulbs to fill quite a large bed may be bought if purchased early. I do not know how greater beauty can be at so small an expense.

Preparation for Planting

The soil for out of doors planting should be a rich sandy loam. This may be had by adding to common garden soil, thoroughly rotted manure and sharp clean sand in equal parts. Beds may be made in convenient places where they may have the full spring sunshine. Borders, edges, or formal beds may be used. In preparing the beds for the first time, the dirt should be thrown out and if necessary, new soil may be prepared as previously directed and filled in properly. The old dirt if hard and unproductive may be carted away to fill up some low place. The bulbs should be placed at least 4 inches deep and the soil should be firmed over them completely. The best time for planting is from October 1 to October 20.

SAWYER Endless stitched canvas Belts

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Sawyer Belts Deliver all the Power

THE long, hard pull in silo filling proves your belt. If it's a *Sawyer Belt* you're "all set" for the heaviest work.

The Sawyer Stitched Canvas Belt delivers *all* the power *all* the time, preventing belt-slip and clogging. It keeps the cutter running smoothly, blowing the silage to the top of the silo in a steady stream.

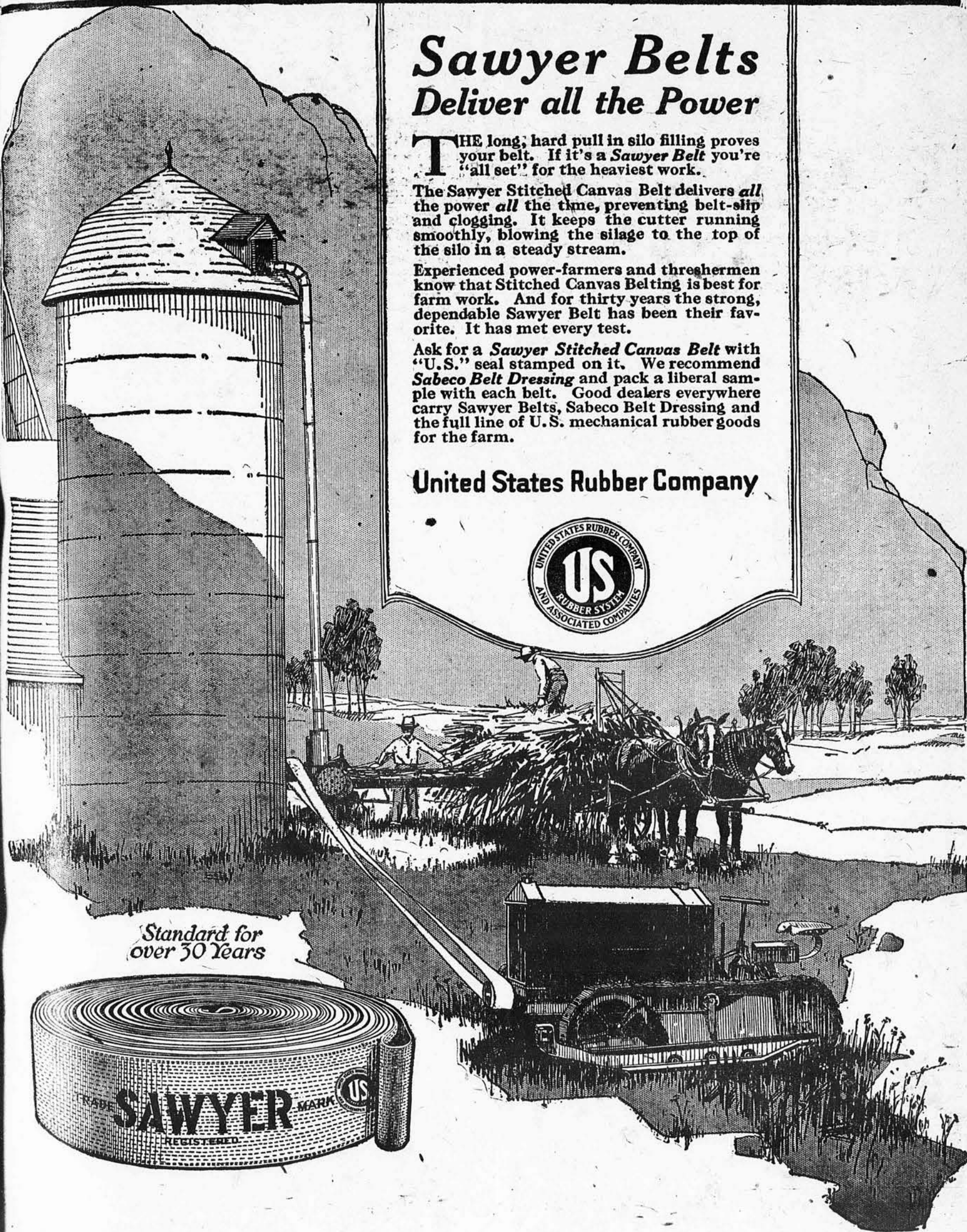
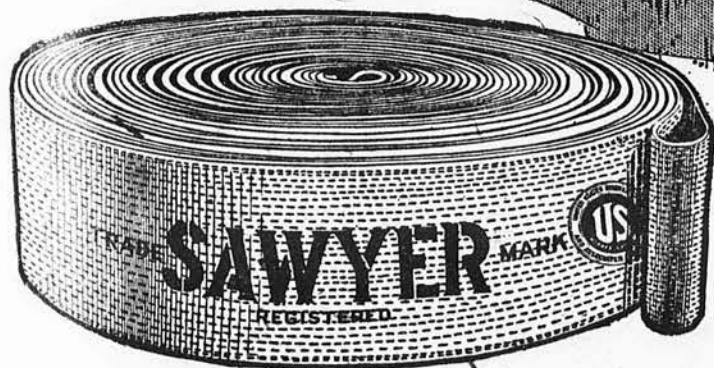
Experienced power-farmers and threshermen know that Stitched Canvas Belting is best for farm work. And for thirty years the strong, dependable Sawyer Belt has been their favorite. It has met every test.

Ask for a *Sawyer Stitched Canvas Belt* with "U.S." seal stamped on it. We recommend *Sabeco Belt Dressing* and pack a liberal sample with each belt. Good dealers everywhere carry Sawyer Belts, Sabeco Belt Dressing and the full line of U.S. mechanical rubber goods for the farm.

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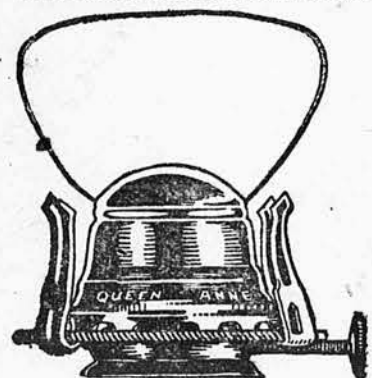
FREE Send today for my 72-page catalog, or simply say when you're coming and I will have classes arranged and your rooms ready. I guarantee railroad fare round trip if you find a single misrepresentation.
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President

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GUARANTEED TRACTOR for \$150

At the cost of one horse, you can get a tractor which will do the work of four horses. Here's your chance to do your field work with power. Your Ford car furnishes the power—the tractor does all the heavy work. Your Ford car continues to be your pleasure car even though it furnishes the power for the tractor. Don't overlook this. **Write me for details.** When I send you the details you'll be surprised at the simplicity of construction. I'll send full information as soon as I receive your letter.
L. D. COULSON, The Tractor Man
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Turn the Old Lamp Into a 30-Candle Power Light

The greatest boon to the country home. A good light. This improved Queen Anne Lamp Burner gives a clear, bright light of about 30 candle power. Almost equal to electricity. It is substantially made of brass and will last for years. It is made in No. 2 size only, and will fit any No. 2 lamp. It is the means of economy in every sense of the word. It positively produces three times the amount of light and you can use the cheapest grade of kerosene. It is smokeless and odorless. No part to get out of repair or adjustment. It takes an ordinary No. 2 wick and a No. 2 chimney.

Get This Burner Now—Don't Put Up With a Poor Light Any Longer

We will send you the Queen Anne Burner FREE and POSTPAID for a one-year subscription (not your own) to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at \$1.00. With this burner you can then read the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze without your glasses. Our supply is limited, send in your order TODAY.

Offer Good 10 Days Only

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
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For Agricultural Purposes

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REY O. DOUGLAS, SECRETARY

Ask for Booklet, "Six Per Cent and Safety."

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

AUGUST maintained its reputation of being the wet month of 1920 by delivering us 1½ inches of rain on the last day. I long ago lost count of the big rains we have had during the month but there have been six or seven along with uncounted small showers. It has made an exceedingly wet month out of what usually has been a very dry one for the last five years. A very bad storm of rain, hail and some wind swept thru Coffey county this week from west to east. It did serious damage to the heavy growth of corn and kafir. This storm passed thru about 7 miles north of this farm but the cloud containing the destruction was very plain to be seen from this viewpoint. It seems like heaping misfortune upon misfortune to send four years of short corn crops and then, when a big crop was in sight, to destroy it in less than half an hour.

stance say that a tractor would pay the inquirer for I do not know how competent a machinist he may be. I can only say that a tractor of the smaller type has paid us so far, for it has done our work better, more economically and rapidly than it could have been done by horse power. We have accurate accounts of every expense connected with the work of plowing, double disking and harvesting by tractor power on this farm for the last year except for the one item of depreciation. That we can only estimate. It may be that we have not placed this item high enough and that depreciation charges may be great enough in the future to make tractor power more expensive than horse power. It does not look so at present, however.

What Small Machines Can Do

Our tractor is a "10-20" and it is fast enough to do other work as well as plowing and do it much faster than horses. With an 8-foot binder, we can cut 25 acres a day by tractor power if the field has rows 60 rods long or more. Hitched to the two-plow gang, each plow cutting 14 inches, we can with the tractor plow 6 to 8 acres in an ordinary day, cutting 6 inches deep. Hitched to the tandem disk we can cover from 20 to 25 acres a day with the disk set at an extreme angle. All this we can do regardless of hot weather or flies. Whenever the fields are dry enough to plow with a horse plow we can plow with the tractor. We did not have any wet harvesting to do this year but in 1919 this light, fast type of tractor proved the most successful power that could be used on the wet bottom lands of the Neosho river. In fact, it was the showing thus made that caused us to select the tractor we did. So I say that the only factor that causes any doubt as to the cost of tractor power compared with that of horses is the one of depreciation. In the wrong hands that cost probably would be very great but it should be remembered that in most cases there is some depreciation in the value of horses also.

The Constitutional Amendments

I have also received inquiries regarding the proposed amendments to the constitution to be voted upon at the next election. I can give my opinion alone but I also find it to be the opinion of most of the farmers with whom I talk. I am opposed to all three amendments. The road amendment I oppose because I believe the state aid roads would be built in the vicinity of the large towns alone with the possible exception of one or two main highways across the state. The taxation amendment I oppose because I believe it would tend to throw still more of the burden of taxation on farm property. The "farm tenantry" amendment I oppose because I believe the state has no justification for going into the real estate business. The amendment provides that the state may issue bonds, sell them and with the proceeds buy farms to be sold to tenants who have not money enough or credit enough to provide for the first payment on land. Just study this question for yourself and see what opportunities for "shenanigan" it would provide; what underhand work there could be in selling farms to the state and finally, how much money it would require to handle the requisitions that would be made in the 105 counties in the state. Do you wish to bond the state for an enormous sum to enable it to go into the real estate business? It would have to be a very large sum or it would not be enough to more than provide a favored few with the coveted chance to pay for a farm.

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.

The Alfalfa Crop

We had 10 acres of alfalfa which we left for seed and it was making good up to 10 days ago. The seed had formed and most of it was ripening when the last wet spell came. The alfalfa then took a second growth and bloomed again so that one could not tell whether he was going to get a seed or a hay crop. We cut it this week and it now lies in the swath, having had two rains on it. Probably half of the acreage will do to rake up to thresh while the remainder will be stacked up for feed.

Planning the Winter Feeds

We have plenty of alfalfa hay in the barn to carry thru all the stock and part of it is 2 years old. This old hay must be fed out this winter and as it is at the bottom of the barn it means that we must clean out this next winter. Altho there is an immense amount of rough feed in the fields ready to be cut I am glad that we will have plenty of hay for we do not care to cut any more corn than we are obliged to as it is so very heavy. The weight of the ears is so great that a bundle of corn would contain but little fodder and that would be composed mostly of stalks. This is the kind of corn I like to raise but it does not make the best of rough feed when the ears are taken off. For this reason we shall cut as little corn as possible and make up the bulk of the roughness of kaffir fodder, prairie hay, out straw and alfalfa.

Corn Growth is Heavy

The ears on the corn are so very heavy and the ground for the last week has been so wet that in those localities where there has been much wind the corn is badly tangled. In this immediate vicinity we have been so fortunate as to escape the wind and our corn is standing very well considering its height and weight. I am thankful for this for when a fellow gets to be 50 years old his back will not stand the stooping, a tangled field of corn would require if it were husked. We are not yet out of danger, however, and will not be for some time as the ground is yet very wet and soft and a wind at any time in the next 10 days would put much of the corn down.

Many Tractor Inquiries

I have in the last two weeks received many questions regarding tractors. Those of personal interest alone I have answered by mail but many of the questions asked are of general interest and those I will answer here. I do not set up shop as a tractor expert, remember, and my answers are based upon the experience of one year only, with one of the smaller types of tractors. I have seen many of the larger ones in use, however, and have formed an opinion as to their value on the ordinary farm. One of the questions asked by nearly all my inquirers is "Do you think it would pay me to buy a tractor to use on a farm the size of mine?" giving the size of the farm in question, which usually ranges from 160 to 240 acres. I cannot in any in-

73 years old—he cuts 100 cords in 4 days

and Makes Big Money With The OTTAWA Log Saw!

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

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

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

Beat Coal Famine!

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



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



Here is shown Mr. R. T. Sims, of Carthage, Texas and his Ottawa Log Saw. Mr. Sims writes: "My Ottawa Log Saw is a wonder. I have saved lots of money. I would have had to pay to hired men. A dependable power plant for my farm."

Does work of 10 to 15 able-bodied men.



Mr. Arthur Martin, Three Oaks, Mich., cutting up a tough sycamore with his Ottawa. Mr. Martin says: "The Ottawa is the best all around log saw. It's always ready to work."

New Balanced Crank Shaft



Mr. Christ Christenson, Oange City, Kans., who writes: "The Ottawa Log Saw is one of the greatest labor saving machines on the market."

"Look Men" With this new lever-controlled clutch, I can start and stop saw blade at will; engine runs on.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power

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

310 Saw Cuts a Minute!

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

Cash or Easy Terms

You can get an OTTAWA now and let it pay for itself while you use it. Get our easy payment plan of purchase and you will find out how easy it is to own an OTTAWA Log Saw. We give you your choice of cash or easy terms—a small amount down and small payments that are easy to meet. Any man with logs to cut or timber work of any kind to do cannot afford to be without the OTTAWA. And you can soon own it under our successful selling plan.

30 Days Trial Every OTTAWA is shipped on 30 days trial. Must fulfill OTTAWA 10-Year Guarantee. For nearly 20 years we have been selling direct from factory to users, saving them thousands and thousands of dollars. It costs you nothing to investigate. Don't delay. Just send your name and address on coupon for complete information and Special Low Introductory Offer. Don't wait until tomorrow. Do it today!

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1468 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

Makers of Ottawa Log Saw, Ottawa Tree Saw, Ottawa Branch Saw, Ottawa Straw Spreader, Ottawa Saw Bar, Ottawa Engine, Ottawa Fence.

310 Saw Cuts a Minute.

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Strictly a One-Man Outfit

Free Book

Send name and address on coupon and receive full details on Special Offer 1921 Ottawa Log Saw, also our fine 32-page Book. Mail the coupon today!

How to Beat the Coal Shortage

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

MAIL THIS NOW

OTTAWA MFG. COMPANY, 1468 Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas. Send me your Free Book and Big Special Offer on 1921 Model OTTAWA Log Saw. It is understood I am under no obligation.

NAME P. O. R. F. D. STATE



Cuts Down Trees Level With Ground

Leaves No Stump

"NOW-A-DAYS"

says the Good Judge



A man can get a heap more satisfaction from a small chew of this class of tobacco, than he ever could get from a big chew of the old kind.

He finds it costs less, too. The good tobacco taste lasts so much longer he doesn't need to have a fresh chew nearly as often.

Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

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Both Upright and Horizontal; 25 years on the market. Sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

Upright Furnaces burn all kinds of coal, coke or wood.

Horizontal Furnaces burn four foot wood. Have 17x21-in. Double Doors. Also burn all soft coal.

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Presidential Campaign

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Three
Years
Save
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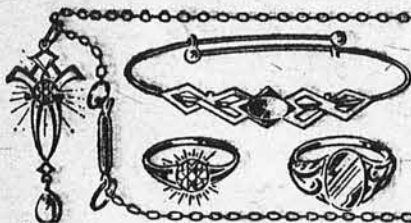
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HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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A TRACT OF TIMBER land, 10 miles square, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, at St. Boniface, was inherited by Hilary Askew, an American, from his uncle, Georges Lamartine, a notary of Quebec, and Morris, manager of this property, with Brousseau, a leading business man in the St. Boniface territory, plan to get possession of this valuable land for a small price. After an interview with Lamartine in Quebec, Hilary goes to St. Boniface to see his property. On arriving he meets Jean-Marie Baptiste, who was scaling the logs, and Lafe Connell, the foreman. He also sees Madeleine, daughter of Seigneur Rosny, the owner of a nearby Chateau. On the second day Hilary begins a detailed study of the timber. He went over the tract with Lafe, who told him in some detail of the crooked methods used by Morris and Brousseau in the management of the property. In the course of the trip they meet Leblanc, a sub-contractor and a special friend of Brousseau, and Black Pierre, Brousseau's chief crook. They also meet Father Lucy, the leader in what religious life there was at St. Boniface, and Captain Dupont, who hauled the logs to market. Morris arrives, and after a somewhat unsatisfactory conversation with Hilary, in which he is unable to explain his management of the property satisfactorily, he resigns. But he makes more trouble for Hilary before he goes.

Hilary, having closed the desk, looked about the office. A door led into an extension of the two-story building. He found that the key to the outer door fitted this, and, opening it, entered a very comfortable little living room, with a small kitchen at the back. A stairway at the back of the house, built on the outside, evidently led into the bedrooms. He decided to take over Morris's quarters for his personal use.

He had just returned into the office and put on his hat preparatory to leaving when there came a tap at the door. The frightened face of Jean-Marie Baptiste looked in.

"Monsieur Morris has gone away," he announced.

"Well?" inquired Hilary.

"He has raised hell," said the scaler.

"How's that?"

"Everybody is discharged—everybody what works for the St. Boniface Company. Only the Ste. Marie men stay. They are very angry. They say they could have got work on the south shore for winter, but now too late maybe."

"Go and tell the hands nobody is discharged—yet," answered Hilary. "Can't you get it thru your head that I'm in charge here?"

"Ah, yes, Monsieur Askew. But, you see, Mr. Morris he pay the men their wages."

Hilary took him by the arm and led him to the door. About the office were gathered a little group of men with sullen faces, angrily discussing the situation.

"Call them here," said Hilary.

Jean-Marie called, and the men came forward. "Now tell them what I have told you," Hilary continued.

Jean-Marie's translation was met with a volley of interjections. The little timekeeper began half a dozen explanations and finally gave up in despair.

"They say it's Monsieur Brousseau's

orders," he explained. "You see, Monsieur, we know now that the property is yours, but Monsieur Brousseau hires the mill hands. These are nearly all the mill workers. That is why it is hard for them; they don't want lumbering jobs."

"Tell them in future I shall hire the mill hands. Tell them it is my mill."

This was met with blank incredulity. Evidently Brousseau's lease of mill rights had passed for ownership.

"Anyway, say that their jobs are good for the coming year," announced Hilary, and wondered whether he dared hope to make good on that statement. "Where's Lafe Connell?" he added.

"Lafe, he is discharged too," answered Jean-Marie. "He go right away to catch the boat home, carrying his bag. See, Monsieur Askew!"

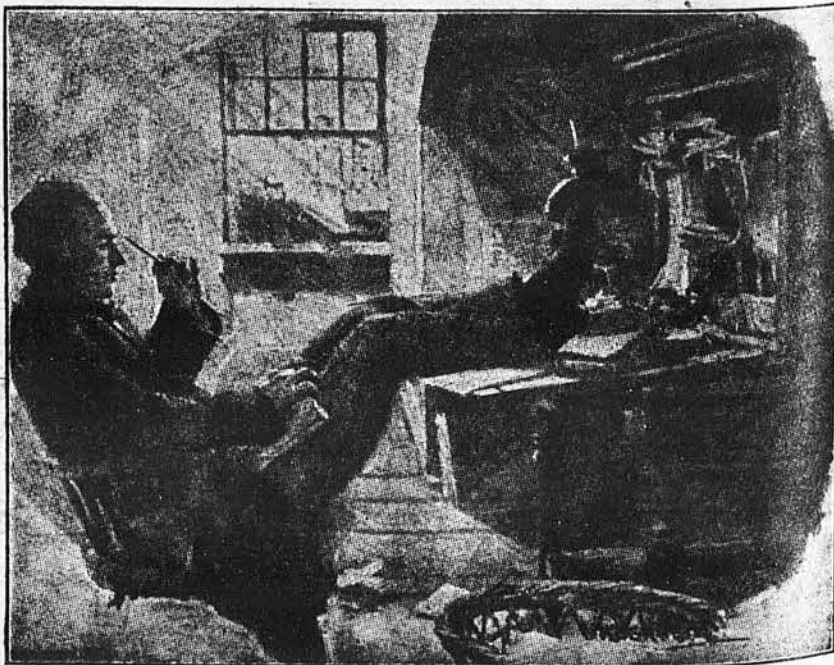
Hilary looked up. On the crest of the hill behind Rocky River, against the skyline, was a solitary figure, striding along with a bag in its hand.

Lafe Returns.

The down boat to Quebec was almost due. Looking seaward, Hilary saw the white hull rounding the lighthouse point, and the black smoke from her funnels, an inverted cone against the heavens. Evidently Lafe would be homeward bound within a half hour; and no time was to be lost if he hoped to stop him.

He jumped into the buggy and urged the horse thru the disputing crowd. But then he remembered that he had forgotten to lock the office door, and had to return for that. When he got under way again the boat was appreciably nearer.

He dared not hurry the horse across the shaky bridge, and, when this was past, there was a steep hill, which could be taken only at a walk. The horse was tired, too; arrived at the top, Hilary heard the hoot of the vessel and saw it in the distance, turning



Hilary Decided to Take Over Morris's Quarters for His Personal Use; They Were Very Comfortable, as Lumber Camp Surroundings Go.

to take the wharf with the tide. Lafe was nowhere to be seen along the expanse of road, visible as far as the descent to Monsieur Tremblay's hotel. Hilary whipped the horse, something he hated to do; but now it was imperative. Without Lafe Connell he felt that his chance was almost a hopeless one.

He drove madly along the cliff and down the last descent. As he reached the stable the ship was being attached to the wharf. Monsieur Tremblay was standing at the stable door, smoking and gazing ruminatingly at the pig which he was fattening for the Christmas killing. Hilary flung him the reins, jumped out, and ran down to the wharf. A few passengers were gathered about the little baggage office, and others were standing before the gangway, waiting to embark. Among them was Lafe, with a carpet-bag. Hilary flung himself upon him just as he sat foot upon the planks.

Lafe spun round and looked sullenly at him. Hilary held to his arm. "What's the matter, Lafe?" he asked. "O shucks!" said Lafe. "Just let go of me, will you, Mr. Askew?"

"What are you deserting for?" "What's that you say?" demanded Lafe ferociously. "Deserting what? Deserting who? I guess I don't have to stay here when I've been fired, do I, even if my contract is good till October one. Just let go of my arm!"

The passengers had embarked; the sailors stood waiting for Lafe before pulling back the gangway.

"Come back to your senses, Lafe," said Hilary. "I haven't fired you, and I guess you can't go off that way without giving me notice."

"Depechez-vous donc, Monsieur!" called the captain, at the upper railing.

"Last call for dinner," said Lafe, trying to twist away. "Will you leave go of me, Mr. Askew?"

"No!" shouted Hilary. "It's all right, Captain. He isn't coming," he called.

The sailors pulled in the gangway. The ropes were cast off. The paddle began to churn the water into froth. Lafe flung his carpet-bag to the floor angrily.

"Now suppose you tell me what the trouble is," suggested Hilary.

"What right you got to stop me?" demanded Lafe. "Say, if it wasn't you I won't answer for what I wouldn't have done to you. Now I got to wait in this God-forsaken place until Saturday, with that green veranda of Mr. Tremblay staring at me."

"What happened, Lafe?"

"What happened? Didn't you tell me you were going to hold fast? And didn't you repeat to Mr. Morris every word I told you about Brousseau?"

"Not one word, Lafe."

"Then how'd he know?"

"Pumped you. And then fired you, I suppose."

"You got it. I thought you was going to fire Morris, and he comes out and fires me and orders me off the concession. That's a grand way to start standing by your word, Mr. Askew."

"I have fired him."

"What?" yelled Lafe, spinning round.

"I fired him after we'd had a talk, Lafe. And I guess he put on a front in order to get rid of you, because you know too much, hoping that it would mean nothing to me. But it does, Lafe. Tell me what made you make that crazy dash for the steamer."

"Because I'm sick to death of this damned country," answered Lafe. "Because I can't stand the people, or the climate, or Father Lucy praying out fires, or the verandas. I'm sick of it, Mr. Askew, and Clarice and the kids is in Shoeburypport. That's why. I guess," he said, raising his head and looking at Hilary plaintively, "I guess my feelings kind of got the better of me."

Hilary thumped him on the shoulder. "That's all right, Lafe," he said, "but you're going to sign on with me for a year from October first—just one year more, and as soon as things get straightened out you shall go home on a two months' vacation on salary. And you're going to sign on as manager, at Morris's salary."

Lafe Connell looked at him as if it was all a dream. Lafe had been working at forty-five dollars a week since his arrival.

"Mr. Askew," he said, when he could steady his voice, "I guess I've been ungrateful. But when Morris told me

I was discharged I naturally concluded that he'd bought you out. It didn't sound reasonable to me that you really meant to stay, tho I did believe you when you spoke yesterday. I couldn't see how you could stand for St. Boniface, Mr. Askew, with your education, and your chances in our own country. But I'll stay, Mr. Askew, and I'll do all I can to help clean up this mess and put things on a paying foundation. I guess every one's been cheating your uncle, Mr. Askew, from Morris and Brousseau and Leblanc down to Jean-Baptiste the scaler."

"Baptiste?" asked Hilary. "I should say Baptiste was straight."

"Mr. Askew, don't take offense if I give you my opinion, and it's the opinion that's based on some experience of life—a longer one than yours, by a good way. There's very few honest men in the world, and there's very few rogues. When a fellow, what was decently raised, goes into a crooked business and sees graft everywhere, and how the biggest thieves come out on top, he believes there's no such thing as honesty, and he'll graft too. I'd graft, Mr. Askew. I done it."

"You turned down the bookkeeper's job because of what you learned, Lafe."

"I did, Mr. Askew. But that wasn't graft; that was theft. That was too strong for any decent man's stomach. But I knew they were swindling you, and Brousseau telephoned me to keep you in the dark, and—I tried to do it."

"Never mind, Lafe. You and I will go over the books together and clean up."

"And I tell you this," went on Lafe. "Give fellows like Baptiste—Baptiste and me—an example of honest work, and you'll see they'll follow you and take a pride in the business. It's the big fellows we want to get."

Hilary held out his hand. "We'll shake on that," he said. "You accept the post, Lafe, and you won't make a break for home again?"

"Never again, so long as we're on the job together," Lafe answered.

Far off the steamship was pursuing her way toward Quebec. Hilary, watching her, was conscious of a zest of living which his conversion of Lafe did not wholly explain. What, he wondered, was the secret of his interest in St. Boniface?

(Continued on Page 31.)

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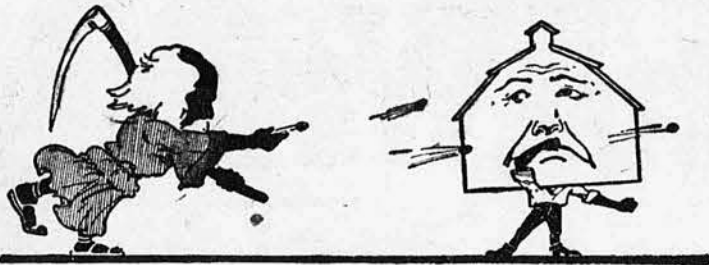
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Day and night, the year around, Old Father Time throws stones at your barn. Every stone he throws, hits it fairly and squarely everywhere. First thing you know, you'll find a rotten board where some of his stones have hit. Then you'll wake up to the fact, that everywhere the building shows Time's wear and tear.

When you think what barns cost to build these days, it

makes a cold chill run up your back. Happily for you, however, you can protect your barn from the biggest stones the old man wants to throw.

A film of Lowe Brothers' Paint, less than one one-hundredth of an inch thick, will do it. All paint will give some protection. Lowe Brothers' gives the most. We can prove it. Send for facts and figures.

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Paints



A Big Doll For You D-L-Y D-M-L-

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

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

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

Address your letters to

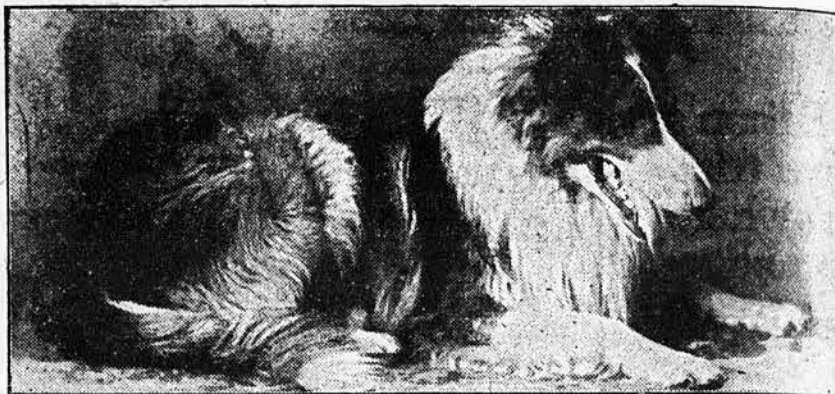
AUNT ALICE

24 CAPPER BLDG.

Topeka, Kansas

For Our Young Readers

Pets! Pets! Pets! Kansas Boys and Girls Have
Many Different Kinds of Them



I MUST TELL you about Cap, my dog. Papa got him for me when Cap was a little puppy. I have taught Cap many tricks. He carries a note or a lunch basket to Papa's shop, and he always brings the basket back with him. We live in town now, but when we were on the farm, where we are going to return soon, Cap would meet the rural route man and get the mail. All I had to do was say, "There he comes!" and point to the mail carrier, who would give Cap the letters and papers, and Cap would bring them to me.

Since we have moved to town Cap runs away sometimes and goes to Papa's shop. He's done that twice. The first time Mamma punished him, and the next day when he wanted to go again and whined for the basket, Mamma scolded him. But when we weren't looking he got the basket and took it to the shop. Papa scolded him and sent him home, but Cap stopped at Mrs. White's door and whined and scratched. When Mrs. White came to the door, Cap started off, then stopped and waited and whined. Mrs. White thought perhaps some of us were sick, so came home with Cap. When they reached our door Cap stopped and stood on his hind legs and crossed his paws just like a little child saying its prayers. Mamma thought he wanted Mrs. White to plead for him, so Mrs. White said, "It's all right, Cap. She won't punish you!" And Cap began to play and bark.

Cap was stolen one time, but he must have dug under a fence to get away, for when he came home there was dirt all over him, and a piece of rope tied around his neck showed where he had gnawed it in two. I wouldn't sell Cap for any price.
Galena, Kan. Grace Tibbans.

Billy Was Curious

[Prize Letter.]

I have a pet goat named Billy. At chicken feeding time Billy is always present to scatter the chickens and devour the feed. When I get my dog after him Billy runs and gives a big jump and lands on the roof of the little chicken house where he knows he is safe. When Papa came home with our new car Billy was as curious about it as we were, and when he saw his reflection in the bright surface of the car he at once proceeded to butt the "other goat," and before he could be stopped the car was badly scratched. I am 9 years old. Raymond Campbell.
Earleton, Kan.

Poor Sue!

[Prize Letter.]

My pet is a gray and black striped tiger cat. Her name is Sue. That may seem a queer name for a cat, but when she was small some boys hurt her, and she limped for a long time. All the time she was crippled we called her "Poor Sue," and she would come to us every time we said it. Some folks say dogs are much more intelligent than cats, but I don't agree with them. However, I would like to have a big dog, but I guess I'll have to be satisfied with my cat. We go about a block from home for milk, and if we remain longer than usual, Sue comes over after us. And whenever

she sees a milk bottle, she runs to her pan. She has a pretty little boy kitten of which she is very proud. It's name is Capper, and it is the same color as its mother. They romp and play all day, and she won't let any other dog or cat come near the place.
Phillipsburg, Kan. Augusta Kegel.

Was He Innocent?

[Prize Letter.]

One day Daddy brought me a little coon. It could crawl just a little bit. I fed it from a bottle as if it were a baby. After a while it learned to put its paws on my neck. When it grew a little bigger it began to go to the turkey coop for a good supper. When we found this out, the little 'coon seemed ashamed, and tried to hide or draw our attention away by standing on its hind legs and rubbing its stomach in an effort to look innocent. I am 8 years old.
Edna Mann.

Quinter, Kan.

Don is a Good Watch Dog

I have a pet dog named Don. When he sees me coming in the morning he runs to me and thrusts out his paw for me to greet him good morning. When the cattle get out he rounds them up, and they have learned to heed him. He is a good watch dog. He certainly is a fine dog in every respect.
Leslie Daires.

Baxter Springs, Kan.

Cluck is Pet Hen

I have a pet hen which I call Cluck. She has 14 little chickens. One of the little babies fell into a hole which my brother had dug. I heard the mother fussing about something, and when I went to see what it was she ran to her babies and then back to the hole. She kept that up until I got the little chick out and put it with the others. When I was filling up the hole she flew up on my shoulder as if to thank me for what I had done. I am 11 years old.
Dollie Yager.

Terlton, Okla.

Can You Do This?

The answer to the first of these "beheading" puzzles is wasp-as-p. When you have solved the others, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-cards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

Behead an insect and get a serpent.
Behead a plant and get a suitor.
Behead a fruit and get a stove.
Behead a value and get a cereal.
Behead a flower and get a fluid used by printers.
Behead a small stream and get a large bird.
Behead a pleasant look and get a measure of distance.
Behead a boy's plaything and obtain everything.
Behead a boy's name and get a color.
Behead a heavy boat and obtain a domestic animal.

Solution Sept. 4 Puzzle—Transposition: Cleveland, Roosevelt, Washington, Fillmore, Garfield. Prize winners are: Lee Hillis, Bethel, Kan.; Opal Carvin, Isabel, Kan.; Doris Brort, Burlington, Kan.; Fred McNemar, Agenda, Kan.; Leon Davis, Moran, Kan.; Myra Roberts, Mayfield, Kan.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 27.)

Within the next few days Hilary got hold of the outlines of the business. He spent many hours with the office, going over the books. It was evident that Morris had been bleeding the St. Boniface tract for the benefit of the Ste. Marie Company; but it seemed impossible to deny any evidence of actual fraud. "What do you make of this, Lefe?" asked, when he had summarized the figures. "According to the books, nearly eighty-five per cent of the wood went thru the mill last season from the Ste. Marie limits. That leaves only fifteen per cent from St. Boniface. Now, do you suppose Lefe, with his four assistant jobbers and seventy hands, didn't cut more than that?"

"I guess a good part of that Ste. Marie wood was ours," answered Lefe. "And the Ste. Marie Company pays a fixed charge for the use of the mill, irrespective of the amount of wood cut thru. They ought to pay a royalty on the cord. Why, at this rate, we've practically been running the mill for their benefit."

"However, that isn't the point at present. We've got the figures showing how much lumber was cut by the jobbers, and they don't correspond with the amount that went thru the mill. Where is that missing lumber?" "In the paper mills, I guess," said Lefe.

"If we can press that point home we can have a clear case against Morris. I'll send for Leblanc. He must be getting anxious about his lease, anyway," Lefe reflected. "It's nearly a week since Morris went away," he answered. "He's been staying at Ste. Marie with Brousseau, and Brousseau hasn't made a sign yet. They've got something on their sleeve. Mr. Askew, I wouldn't worry until they get ready. Leblanc shows that he can't renew his contract with any one but you."

"That's good advice," said Hilary, "but this point has got to be settled, because it's holding everything up. I'll send Baptiste up to Leblanc and tell him to come down and see me this afternoon."

Things had been going rather better than Hilary had hoped. Pay day had passed, and the hands, having received their money in checks cashed at the store, had begun to realize that Hilary was at the head of affairs. Morris had been at St. Boniface since his resignation. He had sent a cart for his furniture, and had been vindictive enough to strip the house of all the fixtures. Hilary had bought some cheap furniture at the store and taken to his abode in the office building, his cooking and cleaning being done by the wife of one of the hands. The first thing that Hilary did was to look into the money situation. He found that his uncle had, fortunately, paid in a large sum shortly before his death, enough to settle all outstanding liabilities and to leave a credit in the Quebec bank of something more than thirty thousand dollars after the first of September. The monthly expenditure, however, averaged considerably over twelve thousand, and rose to fifteen during the winter months, and the only outstanding credit was from a small paper concern in Ontario, for a few thousands. The mill charges, upkeep, wages, teams and stabling were the principal items in an annual expenditure of nearly a hundred and sixty thousand. There was also the freight. Dupont owned four lumber schooners, which carried the output to its destination, in the old and on deck, and towing loaded barges, all owned by the St. Boniface Company, and leased for a song by the Ste. Marie. There was some correspondence about steam tugs, which seemed to have been ordered and untermanded, apparently on account of the uncertainty of the future. As for receipts, the lease of the mill rights for four thousand was obviously a windfall; the store, which should have brought in a substantial sum, was owned by the Ste. Marie people, who seemed to have their finger everywhere, for two hundred and fifty, and the St. Boniface Company bought all their provisions from them. This was either dishonesty or gross incompetence on Morris's part. So far as Hilary could judge, the Ste. Marie Com-

pany was bleeding the St. Boniface Company white, living off it, and had not invested more than a trivial sum on its own property. As Lefe had said, Brousseau was simply sitting tight and waiting to squeeze the St. Boniface out of existence preparatory to taking it over.

Hilary estimated that, with the amount of labor employed and the capacity of the roasting mill, it should be possible to cut four thousand acres annually, and he was confident, from his view of the limits, that he could cut ten cords to the acre. This meant forty thousand cords annually, a theoretical income of some \$220,000, leaving a profit of some sixty thousand on the business. But actually it was impossible to handle affairs in this manner. Want of capital compelled the sub-leasing of tracts to the jobbers.

Looking thru the books further, Hilary discovered that another man had a contract for driving lumber down Rocky River at fifteen cents the cord. This seemed to him clear waste, for the driving employed a relatively small

number of men. Morris's method had evidently been, first, to bleed the company in favor of the Ste. Marie; second, to perform his work with the minimum of personal labor, by the easy process of sub-leasing. And sub-leasing will eat into the receipts of the best-conducted business.

He was profoundly dissatisfied with this showing. It was clear that the property could have been made to pay—not handsomely, but well. Want of capital was the chief drawback. His uncle had been putting his hand into his pocket year after year to make good on the recurring deficits. The lease of the store was for three years, of which a year was still to run. Nothing could be done there, but Hilary resolved to increase the charge of the mill rights after October first. That should be the first leak to be stopped. He had twelve thousand dollars of his own, representing his savings of several years. He withdrew this sum from the New York bank and added it to the funds. By close scrutiny he

(Continued on Page 33.)

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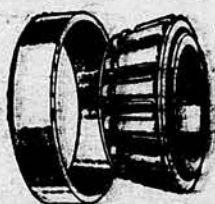


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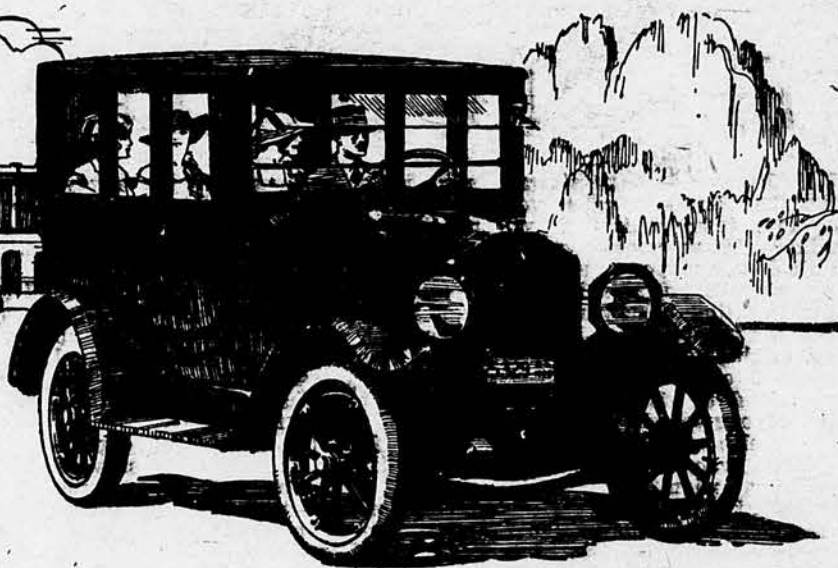
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TIMKEN

TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Farm Women's Clubs Broaden the Social Life of the Community

TO ORGANIZE a farm women's club, let a number of women get together and invite all the women in the neighborhood to meet at a certain home at a given time. Invite over the telephone if you think best and see those personally who have no 'phone. Do not pass a single housewife. Scatter religion, politics, wealth and nationality to the winds. The foreigner or the tenant might know something of great value to tell you.

Organization covers many questions: how much territory to include; whether to organize permanently or temporarily; what shall the object be; what kind of work to do at meetings; what subjects to discuss; how to interest all classes; how to manage the children on club days; whether to meet on stormy days; whether to collect dues; whether to serve refreshments. All are questions that must be settled before organization.

I would suggest that a school district is ample territory to include. Organize permanently if possible using the following constitution:

1—This club shall be known as (give name of club).

2—The object of this club shall be the improvement of its members in all matters pertaining to household duties, intellectual, social and moral advancement.

3—Any housekeeper in this vicinity may become a member of this club.

4—The officers of this club shall consist of president, vice-president and secretary.

5—Constitution may be amended upon agreement.

By-Laws

1—This club shall meet (state when and where meetings shall be held).

2—Officers shall be elected (state how often and when elected).

The above constitution and by-laws may be lengthened to meet all requirements. The most important questions should be agreed upon on organizing. Don't wrangle. This puts a mark of inferiority on a club. Dues and membership fees are all unimportant, and if collected at all should be very small. Don't make the club an expense instead of a benefit. Meet at the homes of the members. Strive to see how much inexpensive pleasant and valuable exchange of wisdom you can put into your club. If too much extra work is

assumed by the club and an avalanche of debris is left as a result of a meeting, you have failed to get the real benefit from the club. Get the farm club spirit which is to leave the place of meeting as clean and as orderly as you found it. Bring the babies, keep them out of mischief and don't dress up, just clean up. Half the pleasure

Let someone who can do her housework in less time than others, tell how she manages. Someone who has the best success with the incubator can tell of it. The one who is the best seamstress can show others how to sew.

Organization is the life of a farm neighborhood and every community should have its clubs. Many good fami-

contains 8 acres. As we are getting well along in years we wanted a small farm so that we might keep it in good condition. The farm joins the limits of a thriving little town, and we intend to make a lovely little home of it.

Two acres are fenced off for garden, and ¼ acre is set in strawberries. There are two small fig trees in the side yard and three cherry trees in the back yard. We shall set out ¼ acre in peach trees in November, a few early ones, and some medium, but the most of them late. We intend to set black walnut trees outside the yard and on the three sides of the house for shade. In the back yard we shall set a few apricot trees and with the cherry trees that are already there, we think it will be a good place to raise bees. We intend to plant a few trees of the Delicious and Ben Davis apples and a half acre of dwarf apple trees and pears. They bear so much earlier than the large variety and are a very good substitute.

Sometime during the winter or early spring we plan to set another acre of strawberries. With the ¼ acre already on the place we expect to realize quite a little sum besides furnishing our table. Then if the money holds out, we shall plant a row of rhubarb, raspberries, asparagus and two or three rows of grapes.

There is a five-room house, barn, chicken house and other outbuildings on the place. I shall give the house a new coat of paint this winter and whitewash all the outbuildings. The inside of the house will be thoroughly renovated, the floors painted and a few closets put in. A bathroom and a sleeping porch will be added somewhere.

There is a front porch the full length of the two 14-foot front rooms. At each end of this porch we shall have fragrant honey-suckle vines, then in the yard we shall plant ever-blooming roses and other shrubbery and against the foundation wall of the front porch will be planted flowering shrubs that will soften the hard lines of the foundation wall, and give the house a cool and pleasing effect. The front yard will consist of shrubbery and close-cut grass, and on both sides of the front yard we shall plant bulbs and perennial flowers.

Mrs. S. E. B. Arkansas.



These Enthusiastic Members of a Missouri Rural Club Enjoy Their Meetings Where They Visit and Work Together.

is taken out of a farm club if the dress-up habit is adopted.

The farm women's club should do for her what the women's exchange page in the various papers and magazines does for her, only more. She can not only be told at the club but can be shown how to do many things that would save her both time and money.

So many things can be discussed and demonstrated. For instance, some woman can pumpkins successfully in glass jars while another cannot. The one who knows how can, on club afternoon, assist in canning a few quarts to show her method, all members thus getting the benefit. Some mother bakes the best cookies in the neighborhood and she can show others how.

lies, both land-owner and tenant, have left a community, stung by neglect and indifference. Form the get-together habit. New neighbors should be made welcome by club members and given a cordial invitation to join.

Ruby Anna York.

Planning Her New Home

After a farmer and his wife have reared their family and have a bank account large enough for them to live comfortably without working, they usually decide to move to town where they think they will find greater happiness. But we decided to retire on a smaller farm.

We bought a home recently which

The Next Time You Go to Town

WHAT DO you do to pass away the time on days when you go into town with the men folks? When your own errands are all done and you must wait until your husband's business is completed before starting homeward? If there is no rest room in which to wait comfortably, talking with other women or reading the latest magazines, or if there is no friend to visit, you must sit patiently in your vehicle, bored and disconsolate, or else walk around until your feet ache, wondering what on earth keeps John so long.

Why not make these waiting periods minister to your self-improvement? Why not grasp some of the opportunities the city has to offer? Did you ever realize what a great factor in practical education is the modern department store? No matter if you haven't one penny to spend, look around just the same—so that when you do get that penny you'll know better what to buy with it and where to buy it. Educate yourself in the latest ideas and the newest methods in every phase of your work.

If you do your own sewing, inspect the various garments that hang invitingly on the racks. Note how they are put together, for ready-made clothes, the tawdry and shabby of fa-

bric they may sometimes be, always demonstrate the most efficient workmanship (I didn't say the neatest!) Watch for these little knacks, for it is neglect of such slight details that gives a garment that deplorable home-made look. Observe the difference between high priced clothes and cheap ones. You will be surprised to find that in many cases it is merely an odd touch or a bit of handwork quite within your own ability to execute.

You'll find the fancywork department a delight, if only to feast your eyes, and your time will pass all too quickly for inspection of all the pretty and practical material on display. You'll get lots of ideas for gifts in this way.

Browse around the hardware counter or store. It is a perennial source of delight to the housekeeper and will doubtless prove the most profitable of all the stops on your observation tour, as one woman called these little excursions into the unknown. One day I ran into a woman of my acquaintance rummaging around a long counter of small kitchen tools. Her eyes were sparkling with interest and her cheeks glowing with exertion as she picked up one puzzling thing after another trying to figure out just what it was for. She had a small notebook and jotted down

items of things she wanted to buy as soon as she could spare the money. To the clerk who came to wait upon her she said:

"No, I'm just looking around today. I know you girls hate that kind of a shopper, but you'll get a sale out of me some day soon. You see, I'm educating myself in kitchen tools and I want to know just what I can get when I can get it! Why, I never realized before how busy the manufacturers have been in my behalf! Here I've wasted hours of my short life coring and cutting apples, for instance, and if I had only investigated I should have discovered this handy little implement that cores and quarters them in one swift operation—and all for 15 cents, and for a quarter, here's a stronger one that cuts them into thinner sections. And look here, will you, at this double fork-like thing that pulls hot pans from the oven or off the stove, picks up baked potatoes or roasting ears as neatly as the hand could do it. How many burned fingers I might have saved had I known there was such a thing in existence! Do you know, I believe I'll turn missionary and preach the gospel of kitchen curiosity to all heathen housewives who are wasting themselves doing unnecessary tasks."

Then, have you considered the public

library as a source of self help? Of course, you've borrowed books of fiction or ordinary reference, perhaps, but did you know that in most libraries at least, there is a shelf for the homemaker? Look over those books and what you fail to see on the hardware counter you will doubtless find described in some of them. Even if you don't discover anything more enlightening than a new way to cook potatoes, your time will not have been wasted. You may be the best cook in the world and all that, but there is always some new wrinkle you may adopt to relieve monotony.

Look over the grocery shelves and note what is new in the food line. Manufacturers are becoming very ingenious in their attempts at making foodstuffs more palatable or more easily prepared by busy housewives. You may not like some of them—but at least, you've learned that fact, if no other! Cleaning compounds are interesting, too, and you'll be surprised to learn how many things are being evolved to help a woman to keep her home shining with the least effort. Look up everything that might possibly have a bearing upon your profession, of wife, mother or housekeeper, and don't be afraid to ask questions.

May Belle Brooks.

Five Hundred Y. W. C. A. Girls Meet

By Kathleen Rogan and Florence K. Miller

WE HAVE rooms for 350 girls and 500 of you have come!" exclaimed the registrar, as the last bus load of Y. W. C. A. conference girls surrounded her and clamored for places to sleep. For two days this last delegation had traveled toward the Estes Park conference grounds. It was almost sunset when the special car, in which the 24 Topeka girls rode, stopped in Loveland. Big mountain busses were waiting there to take us the 32-mile drive to the conference grounds.

The way lay thru the Big Thompson canyon, and to us who had never before seen the mountains it was a wonderful trip. The road ran smoothly between green hayfields and quiet lakes, then rose gradually until it became just a thread between high mountain walls. That was the entrance to the canyon. Then came the descent into the gorge. The road was very narrow and mountains of rocks rose steeply on one side while a rushing mountain stream crowded on the other, both foaming water and towering rock masses seeming to dispute the traveler's right to penetrate the gorge.

Thirty-two miles of this, and then out from the rock walls into a quiet valley where a little village backed up against the mountain side. Then along the mountain side for 5 miles, climbing into what seemed a circle of snow-capped mountains, until we came to a valley set crater-like in the heart of the mountains. The sun had set and the darkness which comes suddenly in the mountains covered everything when our car puffed into this valley. There was no moon, but the stars were very bright, and it seemed as if we should stretch out our hands and secure a handful. The shadowy mountains, too, seemed close enough to touch, and the sound of the rushing water far below the park cut the stillness.

Such was the scene until we entered the big administration building. Bright lights, laughter, singing and girls everywhere! Then it was that the registrar explained about the rooms. Owing to the shortage, the 24 of us were billeted in one big room. It was a tired, but excited, delegation that sought sleep that night. But the splendor of the morning! As we stepped out into the clear, still sunshine of the morning, the beauty of the place held us silent for a while. Just a circle of cabins against a wider circle of mountains which enclosed a little natural park. Pine covered mountains rose ruggedly in the foreground and an endless stretch of cloud or snow covered peaks faded into the distance behind them.

"What a wonderful environment for a Y. W. C. A. conference!" exclaimed one of the girls. And the same thought must have occurred to all of the girls who filled every morning by twos and threes to the chapel. The songs of praise which the encircling mountains tossed back into the valley early each morning were from the heart.

And after the morning worship came the Bible classes. These, the girls agreed, were the best classes of the day. The 500 girls were divided into groups and each group was led by a capable minister. Often after we were in bed in the evening we discussed our lessons, and every girl thought her group was just a little bit better than the others. The occasional arguments would ensue, and with such a statement as, "Well, I don't doubt that your class has helped you a lot, but it couldn't be any more inspiring than the Indwelling Christ" was the subject of a particularly interesting

Bible study. The leader realized that they were busy young women who had come to the conference for a vacation, and he tried to give them something which would help them when they were back behind the counter again or at their desks. The Christianity that he taught was one which could be carried back to those desks and counters and not an indefinite something to be given attention just one day a week.

"It is the Spirit of Christ in each one of you," he said, "which alone can bring you success in your work, whether that work is a Y. W. C. A. secretaryship or that of a bookkeeper or stenographer." And when the lessons were finished every girl felt that her particular "job" was just as sacred a task as that of the minister who led the class. And all of us came back to our work determined to do bigger things and to tackle tasks which we had thought before were too big for us.

Discussion forums followed the morning Bible study. Here were brought up the problems the business girl meets in everyday life. They were named, discussed freely and rem-

of about 12,000 we began the descent.

And what a rush to the dining room there was when we reached home! Then back to the big central building, where a dance was the order of the hour, and after that a "sing." Rounds, with perhaps a group of Salt Lake City girls starting, Texas falling in and other states in order, until a melodious confusion of song was the result. Then came the grand finale, "Out Where the West Begins." Everyone sang this song. And then the walk across the starlit park to the distant cabins and to bed.

That is, the others may have gone to bed, but we 24 girls donned kimonos and slippers and sat down before the big fireplace to toast marshmallows. Then we had our delegation meeting and discussed the business of the day and made suggestions for the next day. There were other drives, too. One day we drove as far as we could toward the top of Long's peak, stopping at Baldpate Inn, marked by its seven keys. Then there was the hike to Glacier creek where we built a fire and roasted eggs and potatoes, and toasted

You're the State for Me!" and others of the many songs the girls from Kansas had composed. And suddenly it was dark, not dusk, but black night, without even the stars to light the road. On one side rugged rocks loomed blacker than the night, and a mountain stream foamed on the other. They came to a break in the mountains where the road forked, and they didn't know which road to follow. It was just a case of guessing which road led into the conference grounds and which one led off somewhere into the mountains. It was a fortunate guess!

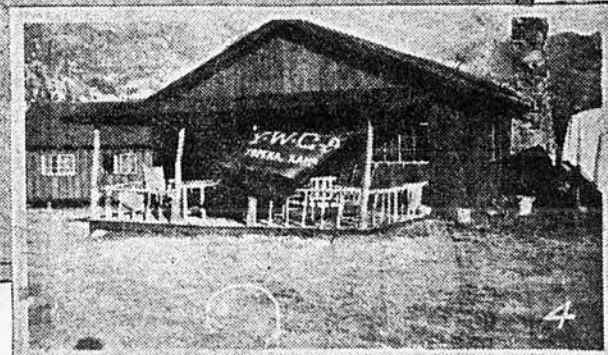
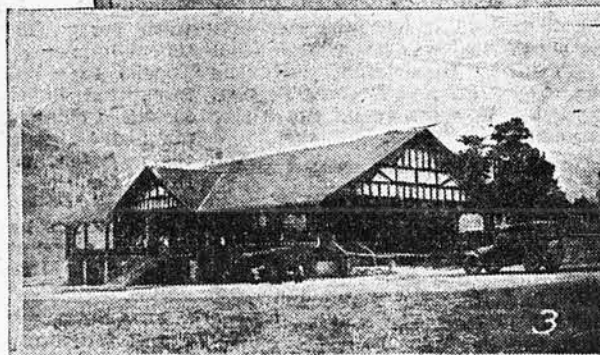
Of course, there were several adventures like this one. One of them almost proved serious. A girl became separated from her picnicking party and wasn't missed until just before dark. A seemingly inaccessible mountain lay behind her, and a stream cut off the way ahead. She was a happy girl when she signalled the rescuing party. However, there wasn't any real tragedy during the whole conference. This was due to the efforts of the women who had the conference in charge; and it was because of their great care that the 500 girl delegates enjoyed the recreation side of the conference.

And of course there was stunt night. A big bonfire was built in front of the administration building and—this will seem impossible to persons who were sweltering at home—its warm blaze was very welcome despite the heavy sweaters we wore. The girls from Houston, Tex.,—and there were 40 of them—gave a minstrel show. For 15 minutes we truly lived "down south" with Old Black Joe and Aunt Dinah and the jingling pickaninies, laughing heartily at the jokes and listening silently to the old southern melodies. There were other good stunts too, and much talent was displayed. No theatrical troupe ever played before a more enthusiastic audience or in a more beautiful theater than we had that night. The mountains and the sky, with its millions of stars, were the setting and the bonfire was the foot-
lights. There was no room that evening for homesickness.

How swiftly the days passed! It was difficult to realize that closing day had come. It was a sleepy but happy delegation of girls that filed into breakfast that Monday morning. Then into the big busses again, singing songs of appreciation to the Y. M. C. A., thru whose kindness and hospitality we had enjoyed the last 10 days. Then away toward Loveland and the train for home. The conference grounds, the Big Thompson canyon and the mountains were behind us and out of view, but they always will remain bright in the memories of all of us.

And now that we are back at our desks again we are trying to put into action the inspiration we received. We've come back to difficult tasks, some of us, tasks which don't seem of importance to any but ourselves. Sometimes it's difficult to remember that our "job" is just as needful to make the wheels go round as that of the man or woman higher up. But we try to remember that it's the Christ spirit within us that will make our work a success, and because that spirit is there, our work can be nothing other than sacred, even as that of a minister of the gospel, himself.

We asked ourselves—some of us for the first time—what is back of our work, of the mountains and other wonders of nature, of everything that we see and know and do? The little poem of which we made our text answers: The Father's will.



Pictures taken at the Estes Park Conference: No. 1—Group of the Topeka delegation; No. 2—The dining hall; No. 3—The administration building; No. 4—The cabin where the Topeka girls were billeted.

edies were suggested, with the hope that the girls might gain ideas which would help them make their working conditions more pleasant. "But after all, it's your own attitude toward your working conditions that makes them more pleasant!" said a little stenographer.

It wasn't all study and lectures, however. The afternoons were given to recreation. Long drives and hikes and picnics were planned. Our first hike was up the gentle approach to Long's peak. We made it as far as the Wigwam that first day and drank tea in a cozy log cabin on the slope of the mountain. On following days came other climbs. Green mountain wasn't difficult. Teddy's Teeth caused us to breathe a little deeper, and real endurance gained the beautiful lakes Fern and Odessa.

Then came the day of the high drive. It rained, but the roads were of sand, and tho the curves were sharp and high, we didn't feel afraid. It was interesting to look down upon the clouds, or feel them pressing closely upon us. Timberline lay below and the road was snow covered. Looking across to the twin range and down into the craters formed there, the snow seemed but ankle deep, but we learned that in those crevices the drifts were far above a man's head. A waterfall gliding down the opposite mountain looked like a silver thread, but the roar as it made the last leap down into the valley came from a mountain torrent. When we reached an altitude

bacon and bread. And oh, how good everything tasted. The 5 miles to the village was a frequent hike, too.

The little town of Estes Park we called The Village. It lay against the curving range of mountains thru which a road wound for about 5 miles along the mountain stream to the conference grounds. It was in the village that Y. W. C. A. folks shopped. Of course, there was a soda fountain and a candy counter in the grounds, but there were interesting souvenirs to be found at the village and interesting people to see. The little place swarmed with automobiles from all parts of the country. We were interested in the tag of each tourist car we saw, and were glad when we met so many people from Kansas. It was a tourist's country. And they were friendly people who had come to the mountains for their vacations. They seemed to enjoy giving hikers along the road a "lift." Hiking to the village, wasn't really "hiking" in most cases. It was being invited to ride there in somebody's automobile.

But one time coming home from the village, a couple of the hikers didn't get a lift. They were stragglers of a group that had left the village for the conference grounds about 7:30 o'clock. Several of the Topeka girls had gone to the village that afternoon to shop and, after having dinner in the village, had started home. All of them had been "picked up" by tourists but these two. They walked slowly, singing their favorite song about "Kansas, Kansas,

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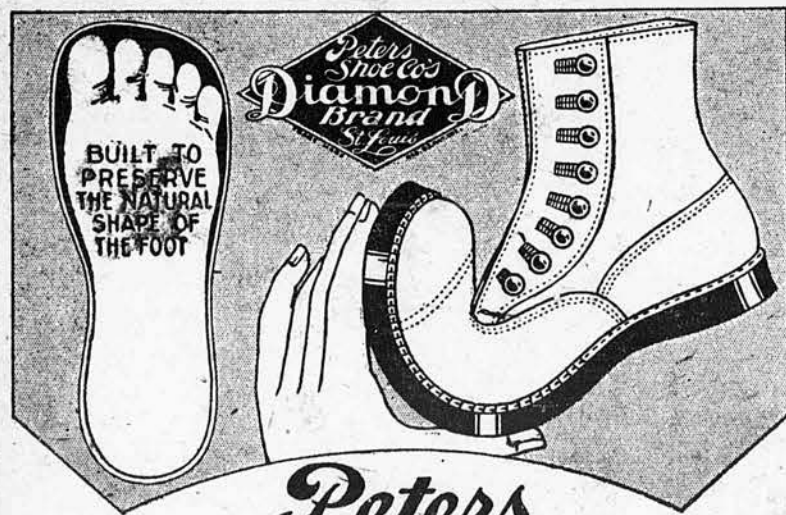
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These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. State size and number of pattern.

Farm Home News

When the crops are harvested we hope to find time for a few improvements. It is said that the well kept place is the one on which the owner places some marked improvement each year. Our improvements often are forced upon us, or the making of them is not a matter of choice. This year the chicken house promises to be too small to accommodate the flock of early hatched pullets. As the chickens' quarters are part of a fairly large building in another part of which the carriages and such have been stored, we plan to give the chickens the whole building. The fact that the house is nearly 20 feet square suggested making it into a Missouri type poultry house. We plan to fasten up the large doors in the north end and cover with good roofing paper. In this end we shall place a window as well as on each side. The south end will have two windows and an opening across the end above about 2 feet from the ground. The partition between the two parts will be removed and poles placed across the ceiling from eaves to eaves. In this attic we shall fill all spaces with straw or cane hay. This is said to make the house warmer in winter and cooler in summer. By the use of dropping boards along the north end below the roosts, we hope to leave all the floor free for scratching purposes. The windows on each side should help to make the scratching evenly done. It is said that light only on the south side causes the hens to scratch the litter all to the back end of the house. We hope to make the north window close fitting and to hang the boards removed for it in the form of a swinging storm window that may be closed at night. A dry mash hopper and drinking fountain will be placed up out of the way of the litter.

Another improvement needed is a coat of cement over the walls of the

big cistern. This seems to have settled after it was made and a crack has appeared along one side. While attending to this work we hope to lower the top of the small cistern so it may be on a level with the big one and make the cement floor continuous over both and to the house. This would furnish a good floor for a porch and a good place to work at such tasks as washings. If one had his materials on hand such improvements could be made days after heavy rains when other farm work is practically impossible. The difficulty is to get sand hauled and to keep cement in good condition.

A neighbor who has filled most of her fruit cans with vegetables finds she has a big supply of pumpkins and squash on hand. As she has no good storage cellar for any quantity of these she is planning to dry a supply for pies. This requires the cooking of the pumpkin or squash as she were going to make pies immediately. She then spreads the paste out evenly on a clean piece of muslin and places it on a screen in the oven. When about dried she cuts or marks it into squares. These when dried may be pulled free from the muslin and stored in closed boxes. These dried products are easily converted into pie materials by soaking them overnight. We think them best when soaked in milk and the softening process is hastened if the milk is heated.

School and the lunches required for it are problems of the present. One of the best helps in satisfying the desire for sweets in the lunch is a well filled cookie jar. This is more easily kept filled while children are in school than when they are home. One substantial cake is an old English "kern biscuit" or raisin biscuit. This is made much as the ordinary baking powder biscuit with more shortening and sugar added. Currants or raisins mixed in before the biscuits are rolled and cut add to the attractiveness for the children.

Our school did not begin the first Monday in September as planned. We were sorry that the first week of school happened to be the week of the Topeka Free Fair. This meant an interruption in school work. For the second Friday night a pie social is planned. This enables parents to meet the new teacher and helps to provide funds for extras needed. In this instance it is the plan to provide funds with which to purchase utensils needed in preparing and serving a hot lunch at noon. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson. Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Ice Breakers for Your Party

The hostess for a summer party may plan a few simple contests to enliven the affair. Here are three that have proved to be good fun makers.

The first one is for the ladies. Each is given a pencil and a knife to sharpen it. She has only one chance and if she breaks her point she is disqualified. The best point wins the prize, a paper of needles—full of good points.

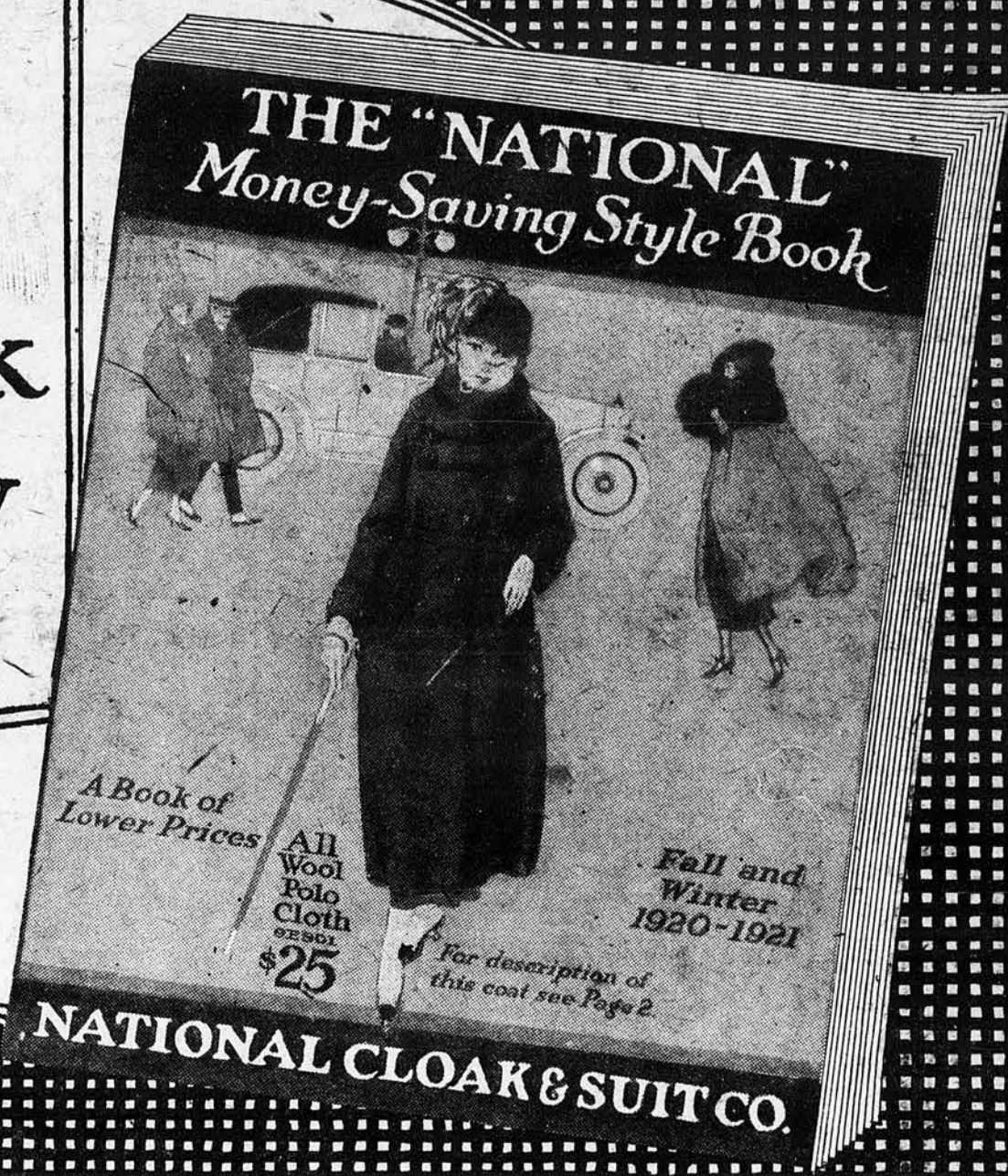
The cup walk is for the gentlemen. Each must carry full cups of water on a tray from the table to a chair, sit down, rise, walk around the chair, sit down again, rise, walk to a second table, and set the tray down. Then he picks it up and repeats for the home trip. The prize goes to the one that spills the least water. For a prize, a diamond pin (a dime and a pin) may be given.

This is a contest for the ladies and the gentlemen. Each couple must carry three or more peanuts between two toothpicks from one table to another without letting one fall. The prize may be a small colored doll.

Prepare a collection of seeds of various kinds such as melon, grape, orange and lemon, oats, wheat, rye, and so on. These should be numbered and so on. These should be numbered on tags and paper and pencils distributed to the guests. Every person writes the number and his guess. Twigs of trees, a dozen in number, each with a leaf attached may be tagged and used for guessing in like manner. Simple prizes are given to the winners.

Any of the following suggestions may be used for refreshments: pineapple lemonade, pineapple frappe, vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce, maple parfait, and ice cream cake.

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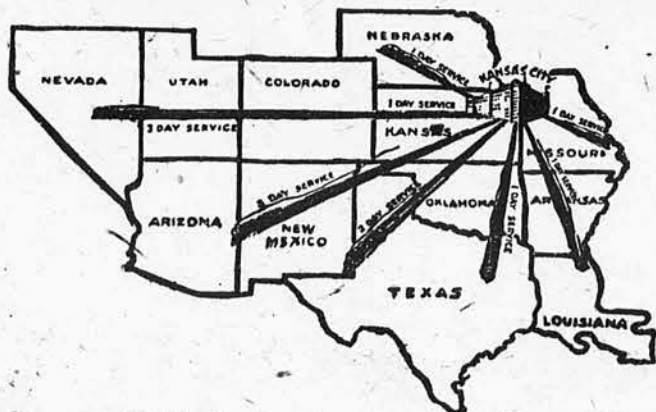
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Ways to Shorten Work

Don't Spend so Many Hours in Your Kitchen

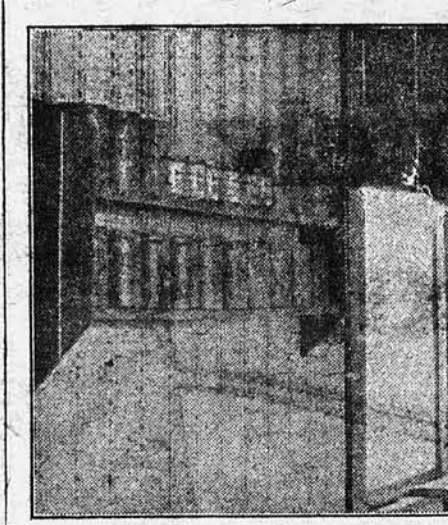
BY ALTA VEDDER BLEND

THE HOURS ordinarily spent doing housework may often be materially shortened in three ways: by systematic management, by more convenient arrangement of the household equipment, and by a judicious use of labor saving devices.

A schedule is a sort of framework upon which to group the work of the week. If it is understood that one is to wash on Monday, iron on Tuesday, clean up the house on Friday, and bake and prepare for Sunday on Saturday, the other work necessary for each week can be arranged to fit into this

schedule. Then if it rains on Monday so one cannot wash, a glance at the weekly plan will enable her to decide what work can be done to best advantage on that day.

I have also found it very helpful to keep two scratch pads, one hanging in the kitchen, to jot down the many little things that I wish to do during the day or as they occur to me. It is a great relief to the mind not to have to remember them. The other pad I keep in my desk making a note of the odd tasks and work I have ahead of me. These two little pads have saved me much worry and time, enabling me to accomplish many things when I had time that would otherwise have slipped my mind until they were needed.



This Corner of Kitchen Shelves Holds Everything Needed for Baking. Could Anything be More Convenient?

large sized lard pails which have also been painted. In these are kept various kinds of flour, cornmeal, and rolled oats. Package goods and dishes occupy the other shelves. Part of the baking dishes hang on the wall at the left and part are on shelves. This has proved a very convenient and comprehensive arrangement of the articles needed in cooking and baking.

A fireless cooker and a steam cooker are very convenient. If the price of a fireless is prohibitive one may be made at home and for the steam cooker may be substituted three ordinary steamers placed one above another over a kettle of hot water. Using only one burner this cooker will cook an entire meal at once.

Much help may be obtained from government bulletins. Every housewife should avail herself of the opportunity Uncle Sam offers her of acquiring information on home economics. It will prove one of the greatest aids to efficiency she can obtain.

The convenient arrangement of the furniture and household utensils should receive much careful consideration. Those which are used together should be grouped together and as near the place where they are used as possible. Those which are used the most should be where they can be reached the most readily, leaving those which are seldom used for the more inconvenient places. Some women keep the broom on the opposite side of the kitchen from the dustpan. Imagine the unnecessary steps this one piece of mismanagement costs.

Labor saving devices should be selected with thoughtful discrimination. A convenient arrangement of shelves above and near a cabinet that contains two bins and two or three drawers will afford room for many articles at a very small cost.

The illustration shows a corner of shelves that holds everything needed for baking. At the right of the cabinet stands the kitchen range. Above the cabinet are four shelves, the upper one 4 inches wide, the others 3 inches. The lower shelf contains all the ground spices in small cans. On the next shelf is a row of 6-ounce baking powder cans which have had the paper wrapping soaked off and have been given a coat of paint and one of enamel. These are labeled Celery Seed, Celery Salt, Bay Leaves, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Curry Powder, Thyme, Turmeric, Paprika, Chili Powder. The third shelf contains bottles of extracts, jars of coloring paste, grated orange and lemon peel, and colored sugar sand. Pound baking powder cans which have been painted and labeled Baking Powder, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Lemon Peel, (whole) Orange Peel, Red Pepper, Coriander, Caraway are on the fourth shelf.

At the left of the cabinet on a side



Women's Service Corner

The Freckle Problem

Can you tell me how to remove freckles?—K. G.

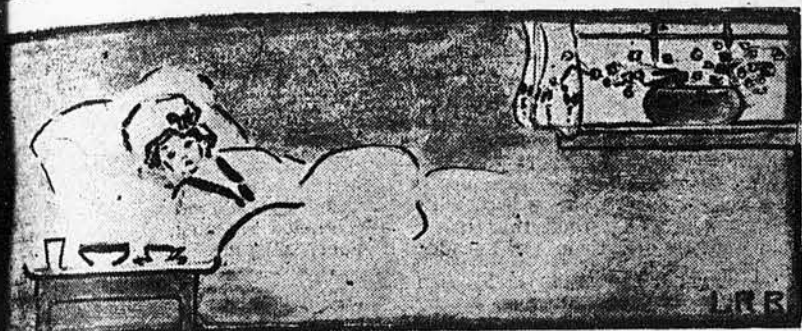
Here is a formula for freckles. Mix 1/4 ounce of carbonated potash, 1/2 ounce of chloride of soda, 8 ounces of rose-water and 2 ounces of orange flower water. Bathe the face with this lotion at night before retiring. In the morning, use plenty of cold cream.

Many Overdrapes are Used

I am planning to get new curtains for my parlor this spring. What kind of material shall I use? Shall I use two curtains a window? What materials are used for overdrapes? Are they appropriate for parlor windows?—An Old Subscriber.

There are many materials that would be suitable for the white curtains. Flax net, madras, serims and marquisettes are used for the best rooms. It is simply a matter of choice as one is as good as the others. If you use the overdrapes, it would be better to have two curtains at each window. Otherwise, either way would be correct. Overdrapes are as suitable for the parlor as any other room. Cretonnes, denims, sunfast, poplin and velours are some of the most popular materials used for draperies. The main thing is to get draperies that harmonize well with the other furnishings in the room. Usually plain hangings are best but if rugs and paper are plain, a figured hanging introduces light and contrast.

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.

Some Facts About Mothers

A writer who does not sign her name is written to ask something about the lives of mothers. She particularly wishes to know whether it is possible for a mother 42 years old to bear more children. I find that in Kansas 55 per cent of the babies are born to mothers who are between 20 and 29 years old, 14 per cent to mothers between 30 and 39 years old, and 4 per cent to mothers between 40 and 44. From 45 years on the probability of a mother bearing more children is very slight tho it is not impossible. About 1/2 of 1 per cent of babies born in the United States in 1918 were born to mothers of 45 and up, but very few of these were women past 46. From a careful examination of Kansas birth certificates for the year 1919 I conclude that 48 is the maximum age of a woman of this state to bear children and that the mother older than 48 is quite an exception. I would like to hear from readers who have borne children when more than 48 years old. As far as the age of fathers is concerned the undertaker seems to set the limit. We had one newly made daddy 70 a short time ago and a Kansas farmer of 74 reported a new pair of sons in April of this year.

A Case for the Doctor

For about six months I have had a hurt in my left lung just below the shoulder blade. During the winter I laid it to a cold but it has continued long since the cold was cured. It hurts when I take a deep breath, but more after I have been working around the house. I am in good health, weigh 150 pounds, and work on the farm a great deal. I do not think it can be consumption, but I have tried rubbing with turpentine, balm, and have used a mustard plaster but none of these seems to affect it. I would like to get it stopped before winter comes.

MRS. W. A. E.

This reader writes from a far distant state in which doctors are not so plentiful as in Kansas. But, even so, she must manage to get medical advice on matters of this nature. Some folks stop to the doctor too easily. They do not stop to use their own good judgment and ascertain whether they are scared rather than hurt. Others are too stoical and wait so long with their ailments that the doctor finds their condition has become chronic and almost any degenerative process to which your own diagnosis is seldom to be trusted. Even doctors don't try on themselves. This correspondent probably has no lung trouble at all. It may be pleurisy, it may be splenic enlargement and it is most likely to be a disturbance of the heart. It is imperative that she be examined by a good doctor and find out just what she has, and then what to do.

Treatment for Appendicitis

Can appendicitis be cured without operation? If so how is it done? I have suffered from it and would like you to print the next issue of the paper if exercises can do any good and what.

G. E.

Appendicitis is such a tricky disease that I hold strongly to the opinion that the safest treatment for a diseased appendix is to have it removed by operation as early as possible. It is true that a fair share of cases of appendicitis recover without operation, responding favorably to one line of treatment or the other. There would be no objection to trying these treatments one after the other until cured, if you could

be sure that appendicitis would play fair while you are doing it. But there is too much chance that it will wake you up some night with severe pain, that there will then be precious hours or even days lost in getting medical attendance, that "pus formation" will have occurred and that the operation will be "too late." Almost all fatal cases of appendicitis happen in this way. A patient who is operated upon

early and skillfully always gets well. So my advice is that if you have had one attack and feel perfectly well and sound you may wait, but wait watchfully and call a surgeon at the very first symptom of a second attack. And if, having had one or more attacks, you feel that you have some disturbance in the suspected area, do not wait for an attack to occur, but give yourself the benefit of what is known as an "interval operation," which is always safe and satisfactory.

Remedy for Corns

I have a soft corn between two of my toes that causes me untold suffering. Would be ever so grateful if you can tell me what would bring relief.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A soft corn is only different from a hard corn because, being located between the toes, it is kept constantly macerated with their excretions. A good way to cure corns is to cut narrow strips of surgeon's plaster and cover the surface of the corn, building it up around the edges so that pressure is removed from the tender core. This does not work quite so well with a soft corn. Many times a soft corn requires nothing more than a pledget of cotton to keep the toes apart, and dryness maintained by dusting with boracic acid powder. Where this is not sufficient a preparation composed of 20 grains salicylic acid, 10 grains cannabis indica and 1/2 ounce flexible collodion may be painted on.

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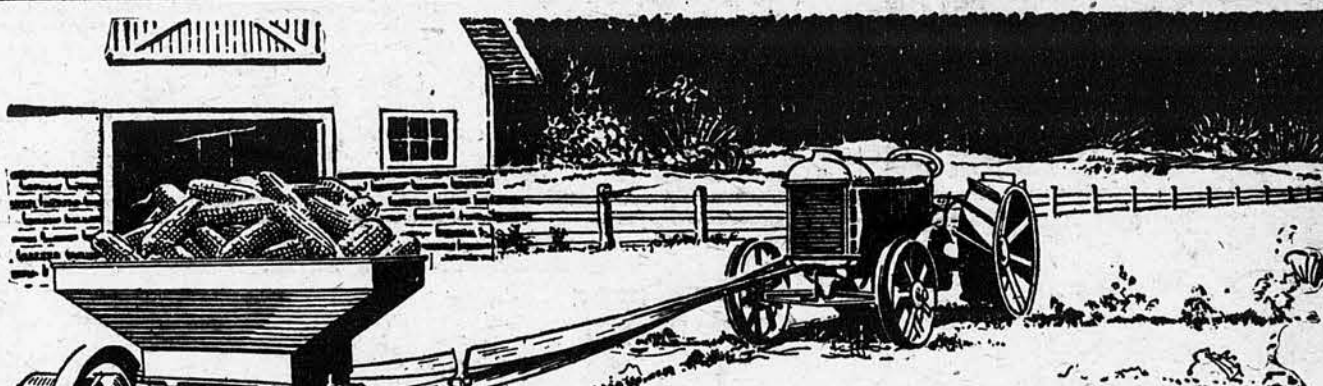
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For sale by all authorized Fordson Dealers

The GALL CURE
THAT'S
GUARANTEED

1. Bickmore's fails, you get your money back. Surely that's a fair deal. Cures your horse while he works. Sold by all dealers. 50c, 70c and \$1.40. Also ask for Bickmore's Horse Liniment.

For yourself, always keep handy Bickmore's XYZ Skin Ointment and Bickmore's XYZ Family Liniment. Ask your dealer for them.

BICKMORE'S

BUY
KEY OVERALLS
GUARANTEED

Cut to Fit Better
If your Dealer is out of your size, write to
The McKey Mfg. Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

GET THESE PANTS!

ALL wool pants, won't cost you a cent. Absolutely free with one of my tailored - exactly - to - your - measuresuits, cut from finest woolens money can buy. Be best dressed man in your locality and **SAVE \$15 TO \$25.** My 4-piece suits lower than others. Cost less than ready-made. Latest styles. Extra pants free. **DON'T SEND A PENNY.** You don't risk a cent. Perfect fit absolutely guaranteed. Just send your name on a card for FREE samples and Style Book. **MATT CASEY, 213 E. 12th, Kansas City, Mo. KANSAS CITY'S TAILOR**

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 31.)

evolved a method by which, with this increased mill rental and with the renewal of the jobbers' leases, he calculated that he might just manage to carry thru the winter. But he would have to use every effort to get out a large shipment of lumber before navigation closed, early in December, if he was to keep things running until the St. Lawrence opened again in May.

It was a hard situation, for it meant that he must renew his leases at the jobbers' prices, and he saw that he would have to go diplomatically with Brousseau until he understood the situation better. The immediate task before him was to find the whereabouts of the missing lumber. Therefore Hilary awaited Leblanc's arrival with impatience.

Leblanc came into the office later in the day, with his truculent air, fixing Hilary with his good eye and the wall with the other. He sat down, decided to take off his hat, and deposited it on the floor between his feet.

"You wanted to see me, and I was coming into St. Boniface anyway," he announced.

"I want to find out what you have been doing with your lumber, Leblanc," said Hilary. "According to the books you cut four thousand cords last winter that never passed thru the mill. Where are they?"

Leblanc leaned back and smiled. "That's all right, Mr. Askew," he said. "Mr. Morris understands."

"But I don't," Leblanc let his eyes wander crookedly about the office.

"You're fixed pretty comfortable

here," he said. "I guess you fired Morris out for good, eh? All right; I'll sign on with you."

Hilary could not determine whether the man's manner was insolent or merely the evasiveness of the habitant in business matters.

"You'd better answer my question, Leblanc," he suggested.

Leblanc picked up his hat and twirled it on his knee, smiling sourly.

"You see here, young fellow," he answered. "You don't know the lumber game. You fire Mr. Morris, who knows his job, and now you want to pick a quarrel with me. How you suppose I'm going to pay my hands and make profit on three-inch trees, eh?"

"I guess you didn't pick worthless land to cut over," said Hilary. He knew that Leblanc was lying. No doubt the rest had passed thru the mill, accredited to the St. Marie Company, with a liberal rake-off for Leblanc. Still, he was in no position to force a quarrel at this juncture.

Leblanc threw back his head and laughed heartily.

"You sure don't know much of this business," he chuckled. "You think I got to take your lease? I can go to work for Monsieur Brousseau."

"Very good," said Hilary. "Good morning."

Leblanc stared at him, got up, and clapped on his hat.

"See here, young fellow," he belated, "you mean to tell me you don't want me on the Rosny tract? Where you get another boss jobber this time of year? How you work your limits when I take my jobbers and gangs across to Brousseau?"

"I don't know," answered Hilary, "but I'll find out."

Leblanc looked nonplussed. "Don't want me?" he demanded. "I got my camp ready, and camp ready to start from St. Marie a month."

"Take them to Brousseau."

"See here, I got to have that tract," cried Leblanc. "Mr. Morris promise it me, and I hired my camp."

"You seem to want it mighty bad if you feel that way I don't want to go back on Mr. Morris's word. You'll have to cut two thousand a month."

They haggled over the terms, and the end a new lease was made and signed, and Leblanc's new tract was marked off on a rough map. Hilary had found in Morris's Leblanc departed jubilant. He secured a good tract, with a panhandle running in toward St. Boniface Rocky River, which he had demanded on the ground that there was a growth of swamp spruce in the toms there. As it was in Hilary's interest that Leblanc should make large a cutting as possible, he offered no objection, and the two parted tolerable terms.

He should never have agreed to blanch's panhandle. In that he came see Brousseau's first move—a line one, but significant of what was to be expected. Returning to the office a few days later, after a journey to the concession, he found Baptiste a state of great excitement.

"The Seigneur has been here, Monsieur Askew, and he say you broke the promise Mr. Morris gave him," he said.

Lafe Connell came out, looking little flushed. "That's correct," said. "Old Rosny's gone right up the air, Mr. Askew. He came here for the first time since the has been put up, and his opinion you is free. Lord, Mr. Askew, ought to have seen the hands when he cussed 'em out! I guess feudal business is still running strong in St. Boniface."

Hilary took the matter more heart than Connell seemed to. He every reason to arouse no animosities: his examination of the had shown him that he must strive every effort to prevent arousing animosities for the present. He went to the office, closed the door, and down.

"What's the trouble?" he asked. (To be continued.)

Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big three-sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of county seat of each county. It shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers, interurban electric lines, and gives list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given a 3-year subscription at \$2.25. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address: Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.


More Millionaires

You may not be surprised to hear that 50,000 persons in the United States are classified as millionaires by the income tax returns. Included in the list are members of families of 20,000 persons who have each confessed to an income for 1919 averaging \$50,000 apiece.

In 1917 there were only a few more than 16,000 millionaires in the United States.

The war, according to these figures, has added 34,000 new millionaires. Persons with annual incomes of more than 1 million dollars a year increased from 141 to 162 last year.

By all means let's take 25 per cent of the war taxes off big business and put it on the land, lest the big business "be crushed by the burden." Let the farmer dig it up for Uncle Sam, if he can.



Lee

Union-alls

The Most Popular Work Garment in America

But before you buy
be sure it's a LEE.

***They're not Union-alls
Unless they're Lee***

DEPT. 4587

The H. D. Lee Mercantile Co.

Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City, Kas.

Minneapolis, Minn.

St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago, Ill.

South Bend, Ind.

Trenton, N. J.

St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago, Ill.

Mid West is Prosperous

Capper Visitors See Wonderful Kansas Crops

BY ROY R. MOORE

KANSAS was host the last three days in August to 16 advertising agency men from Cleveland and Detroit. As guests of Senator Arthur Capper and The Capper Farm Press, they made a 15-day trip over the Midwest in pursuit of first hand information as to market possibilities on the farm.

This was Senator Capper's third educational tour for Eastern advertising men this summer. In May a group of New York men viewed the country in all its greenness; six weeks later Chicago guests saw the big wheat harvest in progress. The Detroit and Cleveland men had the opportunity to see in addition to the big wheat crop for the most part safely in the granary, the bountiful corn crop that is uniformly good all over the country.

Eastern manufacturers have been noticeably lacking in knowledge of what the farmer buys. There are some who still contend that "any old thing is good enough" and that a low-priced article is more to be desired than quality.

Farmers Demand Good Articles

Possibly that was true 15 years ago, but to show the manufacturers thru the agency men who spend their millions yearly in advertising, that such conditions no longer exist, has been the purpose of Senator Capper's "See" trips this summer.

But there was one noticeable difference in the personnel of the last party. They were representatives mainly of the big motor car, and the truck and tractor manufacturers of Michigan, Ohio and other states. They desired "grass roots" knowledge of the farmer's attitude toward the automotive industry. They desired to find out whether the truck and tractor were held to be "essentials." In addition they desired to find out the view of the average banker on financing automotive equipment; and whether it was considered "good business" to accept a farmer's note in the purchase of a truck or tractor.

It is needless to say that these hustling Eastern men got the information they desired. They found a "tightness" of money existing in most quarters, but it was believed to a "bugaboo" conjured up by timid bankers in the financial centers of the country and not warranted in the face of such wonderful crops as were produced this summer.

A major portion of the bankers interviewed in the smaller towns of Kansas, admitted that they were having difficulty in getting automotive paper discounted by the Federal Reserve Bank but they declared that when they were satisfied that the farmer actually needed equipment of this sort, they were taking care of him. They realized that the bountiful crops this year was the best security anyone could ask. There was a noticeable lack of grain cars to transport wheat to market. In fact the transportation question is about the biggest problem that confronts the Kansas farmer. Were this situation relieved, no one would be asking credit—the farmers would be loaning money to the banks.

And when this year's crop is marketed—just watch the Kansas farmers. They are not going to ask anyone what they can buy or what they cannot. As one banker put it—"you might as well try to stop an avalanche with a pebble."

Big Machinery Purchases Likely

Wichita was the first stop in Kansas. There the advertising men found a city with business going on as usual. Wichita is going ahead with its building program as if lumber and other materials were as cheap as during the inter-bellum days. Altho this city is near the oil fields of Kansas and her prosperity to some extent is due to petroleum, her past and future depends on agriculture. Her business men all know it and they are making their plans accordingly.

Hutchinson was the second city visited in the state after a trip by motor up the valley of the Arkansas from Wichita. This city also ascribes its wonderful growth within the last de-

cade to the farmers of Reno county. This year the weather played a mean trick on Hutchinson and vicinity. Inside of a limited area, the rainfall was light this summer. As a result, the corn crop was cut short. But this was the only district in the entire trip thru the Midwest that showed any evidence of lack of moisture. But the farmers are optimistic, nevertheless. They are buying motor cars, trucks and tractors—and paying cash too, the leading tractor dealer of Hutchinson told the Capper guests.

The drive from Hutchinson to Salina by way of McPherson came on Sunday. A few miles south of Salina there was visible evidence of "when it rains in Kansas, it pours." Two days before, a 10-inch rain had fallen. Salina, the largest town between Topeka and Denver is about the most important distributing point for Northwest Kansas, the Capper guests learned. It is the center of an especially rich farming district.

Where Power Farming Abounds

It would be superfluous to state that the journey down the Smoky Hill valley and that of the Kaw from Salina to Topeka was thru a regular garden. This portion of the journey was especially interesting to the visitors. Thru this section, probably more trucks and tractors were found than any other on the two-week trip. The improvements generally were good about the farm. Investigation showed that electricity for light and power is making wonderful strides. High tension lines either run out from the larger towns to the farm homes or the farmers own their own individual plants. All new

houses are modern in every respect and the Capper guests were told that the furniture now sold to farmers is in keeping with the quality of their homes—it is of the very best.

Kansas has one of the best agricultural colleges in the world. To the agency men, the trip to the institution at Manhattan was especially interesting. They saw the college herd of prize cattle and hogs and made a trip across the experimental farm.

One entire day was spent in Topeka where the Eastern agency men visited the Capper building, and held consultations with individual members of the big Capper family.

Ways to Spend Money

Several states will this year lay the legislative ground work for ways and means to get more taxes out of the people. We are not very sympathetic. State and local taxes have doubled themselves time and again during the last 20 years. Under our present system the less there is to spend, the less there will be wasted. When in the course of human events we arrive at some sort of business-like and efficient government in this country, there will be plenty of time to open the sluices of taxation. Meanwhile the road to efficient expenditure lies in limiting the supply of funds. We make two exceptions, good roads and child welfare. We have got to have the roads for trucking; and no investment will ever pay bigger in cash and in human happiness than laying the foundation for sound bodies as well as sound minds in the young. This country cannot spend its money to better advantage than that.



FREEDOM
is the Starched collar model men will choose this season. Like all

'SLIDEWELL' COLLARS

made with the patented features that save your tie, time and temper.
Hall, Hartwell & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

\$1200.00 Baling Profit

"I think you can easily pick up \$1200 to \$2000 baling with the Admiral" says Murry Carpenter of Miss. Agricultural College. D. J. Collier, Egerton, Mo., made \$49.00 a day with an

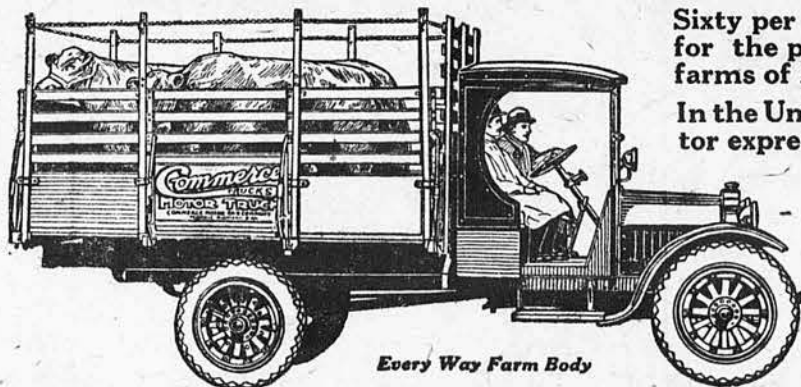
Admiral Hay Press

T. T. Jones, Hickox, Ga., an Admiral owner says he expects to make \$1000 extra this season. John Marks, St. Marys, Kansas, baled 98 bales in one hour, 30 tons in 10 hours. For 30 years the Admiral has been fastest, simplest, most powerful baler made—many doing fast work after 10 years service.

Free Send name for big hay baling profit book and details of our trial offer—cash or time.
ADMIRAL HAY PRESS COMPANY
Box 109 Kansas City, Mo.

Commerce TRUCKS

Where Efficiency Is Vital There You Will Find Commerce Trucks



Every Way Farm Body

The Commerce has made good for the farmer. Its size and capacity meets every hauling requirement of the farm from trips to the city to work on the farm.

Commerce Trucks provide rapid and dependable service. They get the load to market in a condition to bring the top price.

Equipped with big pneumatic cord tires a Commerce chassis will pull through anywhere that a team and wagon will go—soft plowed ground, slushy feed lots, bad roads—do not stop a Commerce truck loaded to capacity.

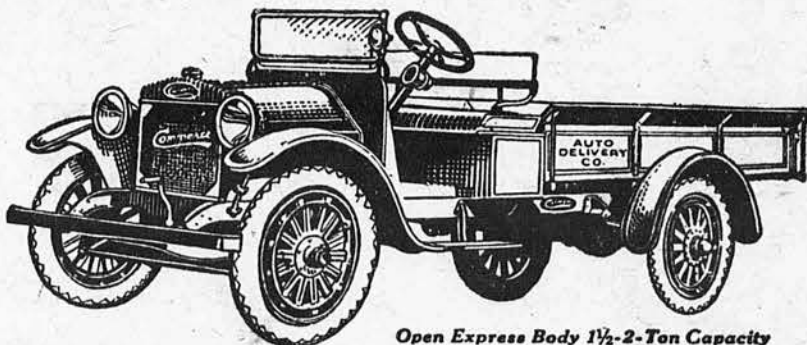
Sixty per cent of this factory's output for the past 2 years is working on the farms of America today.

In the United States mail and rural motor express service you will find hundreds of Commerce trucks.

In every large city Commerce trucks are returning investments to their owners.

Swift—reliable—efficient Commerce trucks completely meet the needs of exacting service.

Built by a company 10 years old who have concentrated on a chassis of 1 to 2 tons capacity—now the largest manufacturers of these chassis types in America.



Open Express Body 1½-2-Ton Capacity

THE COMMERCE MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH
Tenth Year Manufacturers of Motor Trucks

The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Buddy and His Calf Meet a Little Sport With a Little "Sport Model" Lizzie.
Hi Thinks Next Time Buddy "Sets" the Calf He May Catch a Limousine*



Tom McNeal's Answers

If a woman inherits money, can she make a will so that her children will get it at her death, or will her husband get half?
SUBSCRIBER.
Her husband will get half.

Collecting for Pasture

A thought of putting some cattle in B's pasture, but did not promise to do so. B said pasture was good, but when A examined it, he found the grass was short, so he put his cattle in another pasture. Can B by law make A pay for the pasture?
SUBSCRIBER.

If you have stated all the facts connected with this transaction, A is, of course, under no legal obligation because the contract was not consummated.

Annuling Marriage

Can the parents of a boy who is not 21 and who married without their consent, have the marriage annulled? The boy's home is in Kansas but he was married in Missouri. Where would one institute proceedings for an annulment?
KANSAS SUBSCRIBER.

The mere fact that the boy was under age and married without his parents' consent would not be sufficient ground for annulling the marriage.

Wife's Estate

A wife's name is not in a deed. How must she go about it to have her name included as well as her husband's? If the husband is not interested, what can she do? If she dies, all would go to her husband, wouldn't it? Or can she will her half?
READER.

Your question is not very clear. If the property is in the husband's name, there is no way in which the wife could compel him to give her title to one-half of it except at his death, in which event, if he dies without will, she would inherit one-half if they have children and all of it if they have no children. If she dies before her husband, unless she has property in her own name, it would do her no good to make a will, because she has nothing to will. If she has property in her own name, she can will one-half of it to whomsoever she pleases. The other half goes to her husband.

Division of Life Insurance

A has a wife and children and takes out life insurance, payable to his estate. If he should die, how will his insurance be divided between the wife and children? The children are all small. Can the money be used in caring for the children? Can A make a will, unknown to his wife, willing all or part of the same to any other than wife and children? Or can anyone collect other than the wife and children? Which would be safer for the wife and children, to have the insurance made to the estate, or made to the wife and children?
READER.

The proceeds of the insurance policy become a part of his estate and would be divided just as the rest of his estate is divided. That is, if he made no will, it would be divided between the wife and children. The surviving wife would have the right to use the proceeds of the estate in caring for the minor children.

A has a right to will one-half of his estate as he pleases.

If the policy was changed so as to make the beneficiaries his wife and children, that of course, would prevent the possibility of it being willed to someone else.

Obtaining Patent

Please give me information on the obtaining of a patent. Are patent attorneys offering to obtain and sell patents for a commission, reliable? Can you suggest any special one? What is the cost of obtaining a patent and the length of time it holds good, and the law about renewing? Can you suggest any method of selling a patent when the person does not have the capital to conduct its manufacture?
READER.

Applications for patents must be made in writing to the United States Commissioner of Patents. The application must be filed in the United States Patent Office, a written description of the invention or discovery of making, constructing, and using it in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected to make, construct, compound and use the same. And in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying the principle so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor. When the na-

ture of the invention admits of a drawing, the applicant must provide a drawing of the required size, by the inventor or his attorney in fact. On filing each original application for a patent, \$15 must be paid. On the issuing of each original patent, \$20. Applications for patents must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

So far as I know, the patent attorneys advertising in Capper Farm papers are reliable. I am not personally acquainted with any of them, but they are represented to us as being reliable. I would not care to single out any particular one of them.

In regard to selling your patent, I suggest that you correspond with the Scientific American, New York. They may be able to put you in touch with some one with capital who would undertake the manufacture of your invention.

Illinois Agricultural Association

Howard Leonard, president of the Illinois Agricultural association and a member of the executive board of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was the principal speaker for Farm Bureau Day at the Topeka Free Fair, September 16. The Illinois Agricultural association of which Mr. Leonard is head is one of the most aggressive Farm Bureau Federations in the United States. It has nearly 100,000

members, each paying \$5 dues to the state organization, thus giving the association nearly 1/2 million dollars with which to conduct its work for the year. The Illinois association has created a grain marketing department, a livestock marketing department, and other divisions with trained men at their head. It is undertaking the most comprehensive program outlined by any state federation.

Custody of Children

I am a married woman 29 years old. I have four children, one boy 9 years old and three girls, the youngest is 2 years old. My husband and I cannot get along. Supposing we should part, he says he will take the children and I wish to take them. I love my children and have cared for them with all my heart and have done all for them that a mother could do, and as he also has done. Who in this case could get the children by law? I have no money, but am well and strong and feel as if I could care for them. I certainly would care for them the best I could and as long as I live.
ANXIOUS READER.

The father is the natural guardian of the children, but it would be for the court to say who should have the custody, and in determining this matter the court is not tied up by any particular law. The judge would take into consideration the ability of each of the parents to care for the children and would, of course, consider the natural affection that each parent would feel for these children. So that finally it becomes a matter of discretion with the court.

MADE IN 66 SIZES

—that's why you can obtain a correct fit when you buy

FITZ OVERALLS

These stout, comfortable work clothes are tailored from pure indigo denim. They're warm and durable. Your dealer can fit you either from stock or by special order in 24 hours from BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OF U.S. Army and Navy Goods

For Camp and Summer Outfits

Ask for big catalog 110 today

Army Khaki Shirts, \$2.00

Navy Underwear, .75

Army Ponchos, 1.25

Army Wool

Breeches, 2.50

Khaki Trousers, 2.50

Army Pup Tents, 3.50

Army Mess Plates, .25

Army Blankets, 5.00

Army Raincoats, 3.50

and all other articles for camp or outdoor use

Send 10c for Army and Navy Catalog—110—and buy at Auction Bargain Prices.

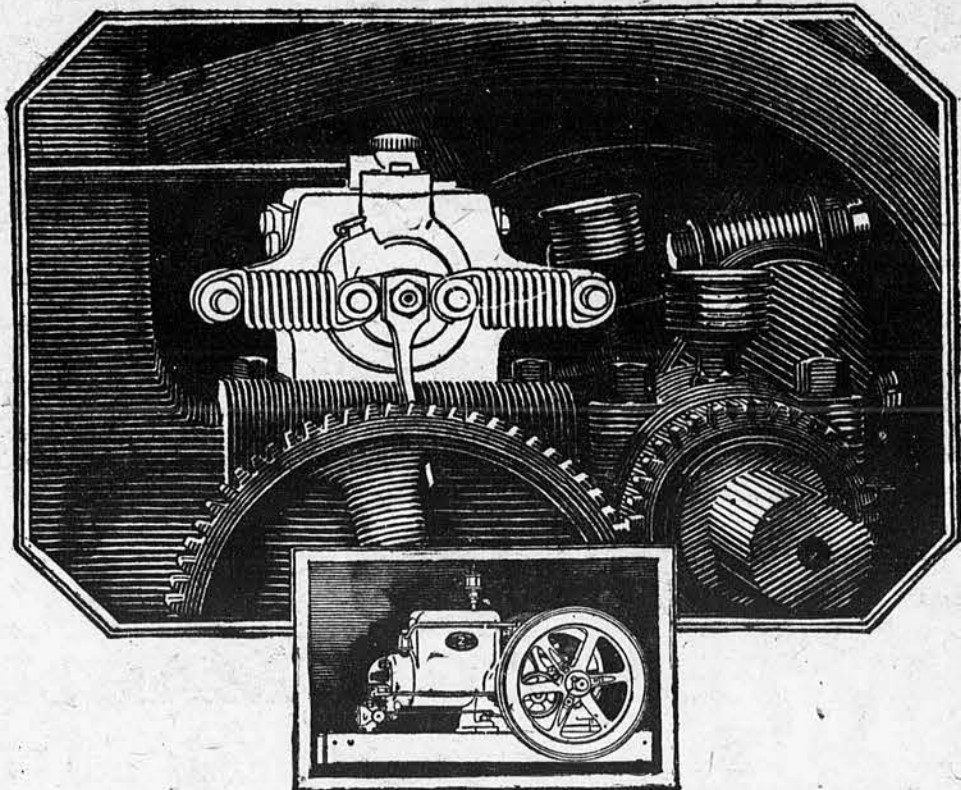
ARMY & NAVY STORE CO.

245 West 42d St., New York

Largest Camp & Military Outfitters



FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" FARM ENGINES



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
SEP 20 1920

Built-In Bosch Magneto Insures Hot Spark

"Z" Engine ignition—positive—from Bosch high tension magneto, built into every "Z" Engine, insures intense hot spark that gives utmost power from fuel.

The high tension system is simple—just a high tension magneto with spark plug—no complications—no moving parts. Magneto is high grade—has interchangeable parts—is as accurately made as a fine watch. It gives the "Z" added power—quick starting—smooth, steady operation.

Other "Z" features are: Runs on kerosene as well as gasoline; more than rated power; parts interchangeable; clean-cut design; long life.

Call on your nearby dealer today and he will show you why you should have a "Z."

PRICES { 1 1/2 H. P. \$ 85.00
3 H. P. 135.00
6 H. P. 220.00 } All F. O. B. Factory



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS - CHICAGO

Get More Eggs

Light the hen house a few hours each night and morning with the Coleman Quick-Lite Lantern. Longer feeding hours increase egg production.

Coleman Quick-Lite

"The Sunshine of the Night"

Brilliant light of 300 candle power. Plenty for hen house of good size. Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline. Lights with matches. Durable made of heavy brass. Mica globe; stands rough handling. Won't blow out in any gale.

For very large hen houses we manufacture the same form of lighting in a complete plant, equipped with fixtures, globes, outside fuel tank, etc.

Write at once for Free Descriptive Circular showing how poultry raisers are reaping increased profits. Address: house nearest to you. Dept. KB10. **THE COLEMAN LAMP CO.** Wichita, Toledo, Los Angeles, St. Paul, Dallas, Chicago.



The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

SINCE the recent depression in the carlot market, producers will have surplus stocks and prospective buyers are wondering whether the bearish side of the corn trade still offers possibilities of profitable returns. From the viewpoint of supplies, market sentiment is undoubtedly bearish, having been stimulated by the publication of the Department of Agriculture September estimate on production, showing the largest corn crop in history. However, fear of the production of a large percentage of soft or unmerchantable corn, owing to the lateness of the growing crop, is being felt quite generally, offsetting to a considerable extent the weakness resulting from the record crop outlook.

Big Crops in Sight

The Government report indicated a crop of 3,131 million bushels, which compares with the largest yield actu-

ally gathered of 3,124,746,000 bushels in 1912. The yield a year ago amounted to 2,917,450,000 bushels, two years ago 2,502,665,000 bushels, and 3,065,233,000 bushels, the second largest crop on record, in 1917. Of the 1917 crop, however, only 60.3 per cent was actually in merchantable condition, an abnormally small proportion, this accounting in a very large measure for the sensational rise in prices for the coarse grain in that year to around \$2.40 a bushel in Kansas City, the highest point ever reached. But there were numerous other influences contributing to the rise in prices that year, including the entrance of the United States into the war, so it is highly improbable or virtually an impossibility to witness another upturn of this character on the crop now maturing. Corn may yet easily mature without frost damage, but the fact that the plant al-

ready is more than two weeks late in many sections, with a continuation of wet and cool weather, is strengthening the belief that the crop cannot advance to a harvest stage before heavy frosts come. This, of course, is a weather problem. Among corn growers and hog feeders, character of the weather the remainder of the growing season should be studied closely.

Light Demand for Corn

There is an extremely light demand for offerings of corn on markets, while the deferred deliveries in the future trade display a firm tone. It is rather significant, in this connection, that, despite publication of the government figures on the crop, the new corn deliveries scored a net rise for the week while cash grain was off sharply. This reflects the strengthening position of the market so far as the new crop grain is concerned. Action of old corn prices is of lesser importance at the present time, demand having dwindled to extremely light proportions, the consuming trade either making use of the new green plant, which is sufficiently advanced in the milk stage to permit feeding, or awaiting more definite information as to the outcome of the crop before accumulating stocks. Cash corn can be bought in Kansas City around \$1.20 to \$1.37 a bushel in Kansas City, the lowest level reached in many months, in fact near the low point on the entire crop. Compared with the preceding week, prices show a recession of 9 to 20 cents a bushel, the cheaper grade sharing the greatest down turn. The speculative market on the other hand, scored a net rise of a cent to 2 cents a bushel. It is probable that the premium on cash over the December and May deliveries will narrow further as the season advances.

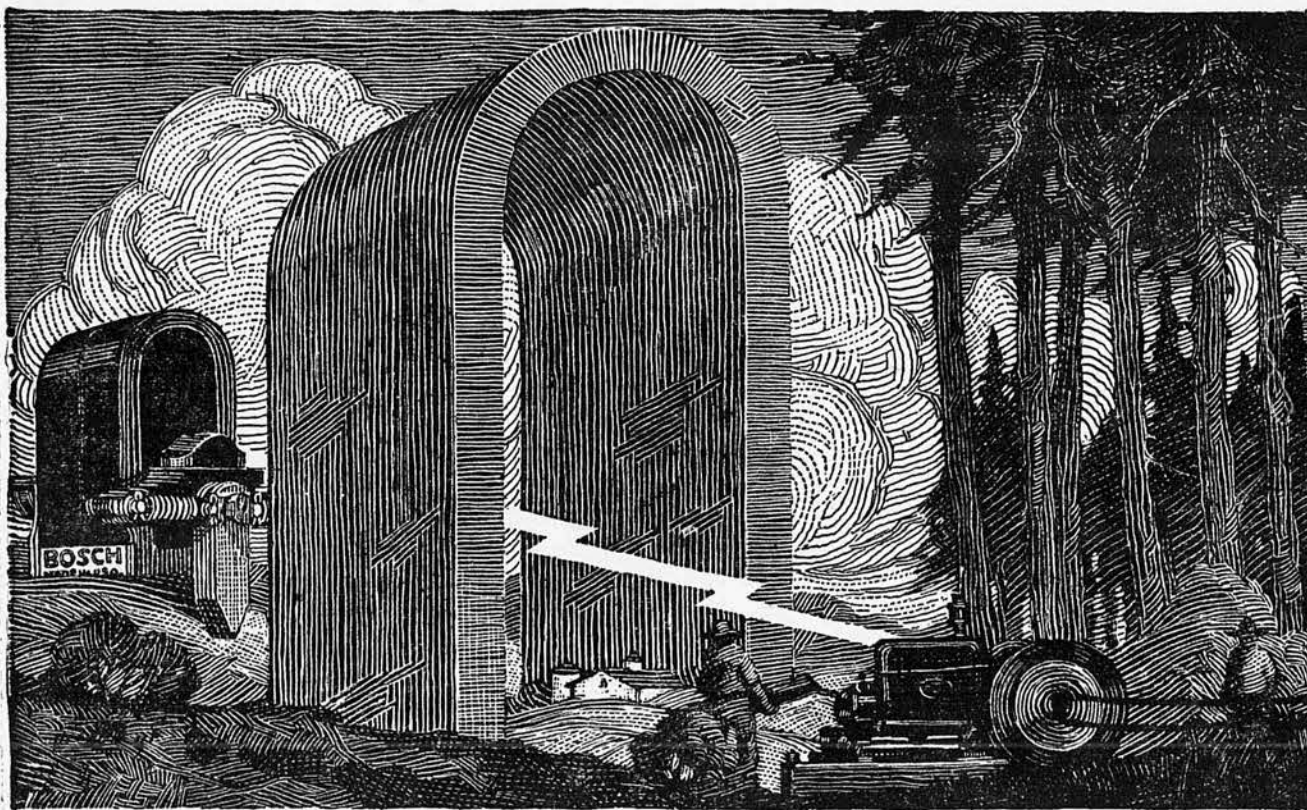
New Corn Options

The new crop corn options, around \$1.10 to \$1.12 a bushel, represent scarcely more than 85 to 90 cents a bushel, to the producer. In fact, the market outlook is more favorable to considerably higher prices for the deferred deliveries, particularly the May, and unless a sharp rise is witnessed soon, which is very improbable, producers should hold their corn for later marketing. With the crop still in doubt and much uncertainty surrounding the hog market, it is yet too early to forecast with any degree of safety the possible position of the new crop market. To the prospective buyer of corn, however, purchases of December or May deliveries, depending on when the grain will be needed, are advisable at the present time.

Wheat Prices to Advance

Developments in the wheat market merely offer greater assurance of profitable returns to the producers who are withholding their harvests from the trade. The Government September report, showing a further reduction of 25 million bushels in the spring wheat harvest, with the yield now placed at 237 million bushels or only 28 bushels greater than the disappointingly light yield a year ago, was a bullish factor. The total 1920 wheat crop of the United States is placed at only 770 million bushels, against 941 million a year ago and an average of 822 million bushels from 1914 to 1918. Allowing conservatively only 600 million bushels for domestic breadstuffs and seed requirements, there is available for export only 170 million bushels, in addition to a possible 100 million bushels carried over from the last crop. This is an insignificant total compared with the recent buying by foreigners, and if the present rate of buying is long maintained, our surplus will have been disposed of before even half the crop year is passed.

The farmers holding red wheat should feel more secure as to their position than hard wheat producers, the soft variety displaying the greatest strength in the market. Red winter wheat already has advanced to a premium of 5 to 8 cents a bushel over corresponding grades of hard, and close observers of the trade express the belief that the premium will work to 25 to 30 cents later in the crop year. The relative strength of soft winter wheat is based on heavy exportations of this variety in preference to hard and the resulting scarcity in domestic channels. Red winter is quoted around \$2.50 to \$2.65 a bushel in Kansas City, against \$2.48 to \$2.60 the preceding week. Dark hard wheat sold up to \$2.70, with the



BOSCH

HIGH TENSION MAGNETO

Service Stations

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(Continued on Page 53.)

750 After 30 Days Free Trial

Belgian Melotte
International
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30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—AND—the wonderful Belgian Melotte Separator is yours.

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—write. **Caution!** U.S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream to be lost. The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. It cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream in milk. The Melotte has won 24 Grand and International Prizes.

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"Profitable Dairying," a practical, commonsense text book that every dairyman should have in his library, by G. H. Bennett and K. L. Hatch of Wisconsin. Tells how to feed and care for dairy cattle—how to make more money. FREE—along with latest Melotte catalog and details of our 15-year guarantee which is fully money-back guarantee. Write Now.

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Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

Capper Poultry Club

A Good Time, a Fine Profit, a Bank Account
BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Secretary



You've Heard a Lot About the Stevens County Boys and Girls, so I Know You'll be Glad to Make Their Acquaintance.

I THOUGHT that I could raise chickens and have just as much fun as the girls belonging to the Capper Poultry club, but the club girls seem to be having more fun than I ever thought they could," wrote Vieva Gard of Stafford county. "So I want to join. Will you take me in? If you will, please send me a copy of the rules and tell me how to become a club member." Do we want her for a member? I know you'll agree with me that she's just the kind of girl we want in our club—likes to raise chickens and is full of pep and enthusiasm. You couldn't find a better combination, could you? I wonder if there aren't some more girls like Vieva who would like to belong to our organization and have a good time at the same time they are taking care of their chickens and working for profits and prizes. The club for 1921 will not be announced until later in the year, but girls who wish their names entered on the book now may join as social members for the remainder of this contest. If you're interested, let's hear from you.

Poultry Culling in Progress

Lucky are the clubs that have had poultry experts attend their meetings and instruct members as to the best methods of culling flocks and separating the poor laying hens from the good layers. Not all clubs have had the benefit of this expert advice, tho, and that is the reason why I sent out the "form" letter on this subject. Each year the value of poultry culling seems to be emphasized more strongly and I am sure that many flocks have been improved as a result of proper culling. "We had a fine meeting August 31 at Webster, Kan.," wrote Esther Evans of Rooks county. "We had our dinner in a large grove, then we went to the M. E. Church where we gave our program. After our program, Mr. Thompson, the Rooks county agent, gave us a talk on culling chickens. All of the members exhibited some of their chick-

ens and everyone who saw mine thought they were nice."

Club girls never neglect an opportunity to attend a demonstration of any kind either. "My sister and I drove out into the country to a poultry culling demonstration this afternoon," Claire Jamison of Cloud county wrote me recently. "The expert told us how to tell a laying hen from a non-laying hen and also passed out bulletins about the work. It certainly was interesting."

She's Strong for Brown Leghorns

Rose Etta Fowler, leader of Douglas county and assistant secretary of her breed club, tells why she prefers the Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

"I chose the Single Comb Brown Leghorns, first because I think they are pretty, then they are great rustlers and require less feed than the larger breeds. Being dark brown in color, I do not think they are so likely to attract the attention of chicken eating pests. They are good layers and lay a nice, white egg which looks and sells well. It has been my experience that the Leghorn eggs hatch better than any other kind. The young chicks mature earlier than some of the larger breeds, and a Leghorn hen when fat will weigh 4 or 4½ pounds, which is a good size either to roast or to sell."

We're proud of the fine, wholesome looking girls and boys in our poultry and pig clubs. Reading from left to right, the names of those in the Stevens county group are: Girls, Nina Hawthorth, Clarissa Evans, Louise Ritter, Chloe Bray, Myrtle Willis, Lucille Woodford, Mildred Woodford, Daisy Bray and Anita Townsden. Boys, Gilbert Henris, Kenneth Ritter, Herman Kelley, Harry Hoskinson, the brother of Gilbert Henris and brother of Herman Kelley.

The picture of the Dickinson county girls was taken when they met at the home of Gertrude, Hazel and Mrs. Patton. Two peppy looking crowds, aren't they?



These Dickinson County Girls Have Made a Record for Good Attendance at Meetings. That is One of the Reasons Why They Rank Fourth in Pep.

50 Eggs a Day

Yes—fifty a day. How? Read the letter below.



"More Eggs Tonic is a Godsend," writes Mrs. Myrtle Ice, of Boston, Ky. She adds, "I was only getting 12 eggs a day and now I get 50." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs," the wonderful egg producer, and you will be amazed and delighted with results.

\$1.00 Package FREE

If you wish to try this great profit maker, simply write a postcard or letter to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4666 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and ask for his special free package \$1.00 offer. Don't send any money. Mr. Reefer will send you two \$1.00 packages of "More Eggs." You pay the postman upon delivery only \$1.00, the price of just one package, the other package being free. The Million Dollar Merchants Bank of Kansas City, Mo., guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be refunded at any time, within 30 days—on request. No risk to you. Write today for this special free offer.

Poultry Raisers Everywhere Tell Wonderful Results of "More Eggs"

15 Hens—310 Eggs
I used "More Eggs" Tonic, and in the month of January, from 15 hens, I got 310 eggs.
MRS. C. R. STOUTON, Turners Falls, Mass.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor
I can't express in words how much I have benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left.
MRS. LENA MCBROON, Woodbury, Tenn.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens
The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April first I had over 1200 eggs. I never saw the equal.
EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs
I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 white Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.
MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens
I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from 44 hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.
A. G. THODE, Sterling, Kan., R. No. 2, Box 47.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package
Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1368 eggs.
A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

From No Eggs to 37 Eggs a Day
That "More Eggs" Tonic I got awhile back is just simply grand, the best thing I have ever used. When I started using it they did not lay at all, now I get 37 eggs a day.
EDGAR A. J. LINNIGER, Elwood, Ind.

"18 Hens—12 Eggs a Day"
Six weeks ago I began giving "More Eggs" Tonic and I was not getting an egg from 18 hens, and now I am getting 10 to 12 every day. You can quote me as saying that it is the best chicken tonic in the world.
R. L. REYNOLDS, Luray, Va.

Send No Money

Don't send any money, just fill in and mail coupon. You will be sent, immediately, two \$1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS." Pay the postman upon delivery only \$1.00, the extra package being FREE. Don't wait—take advantage of this free offer TODAY! Reap the BIG profits "MORE EGGS" will make for you. Have plenty of eggs to sell when the price is highest. Send today!

\$1 Package FREE

E. J. REEFER, Poultry Expert, 4666 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Dear Mr. Reefer:—I accept your offer. Send me the two \$1.00 packages of Reefer's "More Eggs" for which I agree to pay the postman \$1.00 when he brings me the two packages. You agree to refund me \$1.00 at any time within 30 days, if both of these packages do not prove satisfactory in every way.

Name

Address

Fertilize Your Wheat

With

STEAMED BONE MEAL

Did you read the article on page 8 of the September 4th issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze by Professor R. I. Throckmorton of your Kansas State Agricultural College? If not read it and see how to almost double your crop of wheat by using 60 to 120 lbs. of Steamed Bone Meal per acre—just about half as much as it requires of Acid Phosphate and the cheap mixed fertilizers.

If you cannot buy Cudahy's Blue Ribbon Fertilizer, (Steamed Bone Meal) of our agent in your home town write us for prices and samples. We have an ample stock on hand to fill orders promptly and quality is the very best. We guarantee it to analyze 3% or more Ammonia and 24% or more Phosphoric Acid.

The Cudahy Packing Co.,

Commercial Fertilizer Department
Kansas City, Kan. Wichita, Kansas

SAVE YOUR CORN

By building a silo before frost comes. Because of excessive rains corn is still green. We have a few silos left for quick delivery. Write for full information.

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Kansas City, Missouri

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½
Light running, easy cleaning, non-rusting, durable. **EASY TO CLEAN**
NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed to separate cream from milk. Made in four larger sizes up to 2½ cubic feet and on.
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Address the company they earn their own cost. Delivery when they arrive. Postal brings Free Catalog. Order from the manufacturer.
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A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents. Kansas or Silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Read

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

Warm Weather Helps Corn

Kansas Smashes Many Former Good Crop Records

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CORN this year undoubtedly will make the greatest yield in the history of the country. The yield for the United States based on conditions shown for September 1 is estimated at 3,131 million bushels.

Such a yield would exceed by 6 million bushels the previous largest crop on record, which was in 1912. A crop of even larger proportions will be harvested if frosts hold off until late.

Tobacco also is a record crop this year and probably will exceed the best previous production by 114 million pounds. Forecast of production places the crop at 1,553 million pounds.

August growing conditions proved highly beneficial to most of the country's important crops and as a result production forecasts were higher in the recent Government report than in the forecasts of a month ago. Corn improved to the extent of 128 million bushels; oats, 40 million bushels; white potatoes, 11 million bushels; sweet potatoes, 1 million bushels; tobacco, 10 million pounds, and apples, 10 million bushels.

Spring wheat, however, suffered a loss of 25 million bushels because of drought, and flax lost 2½ million bushels from the same cause.

Farmers are Prosperous

Kansas, according to the September report of Edward C. Paxton, the Kansas Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture also has broken many crop precedents. He forecasts a crop of 151,793,000 bushels of corn for the state which will be almost 50 million bushels larger than the average production of the past five years. The average yield an acre this year he says will be 27.14 bushels as compared with 14.48 bushels as the average yield for the past 10 years. Grain sorghums will yield 18 bushels an acre or will make a total yield of 24,336,000 bushels. This is the largest crop since 1915 when the yield was 26 bushels an acre and the production was 35,100,000 bushels. The tame hay crop is estimated at 3,298,000 tons or 1.8 tons an acre; wild hay at 996,000 tons or .95 ton an acre. Other estimates are: Broomcorn, 6,129 tons; potatoes 5,644,000 bushels. Kansas farmers are prosperous and are buying much farm equipment and are making extensive farm improvements.

Last week the weather was wet in many sections and unfavorable for maturing crops, but the present week brought warmer weather and more sunshine which will be very beneficial to corn and all crops. The Kansas state board of agriculture thru J. C. Mohler its secretary in its reports for the week ending September 11 says:

Northeast Kansas Thoroughly Soaked

The soil in the eastern and northeastern sections is so thoroughly soaked that plowing has been going forward very slowly in the week just closed. It was practically impossible to continue this work until Friday in many localities. The heavy rains are reported to have done considerable damage to stacked wheat in the western counties and hail is noted in many sections being especially heavy in Meade in the southwest part of the state.

Some corn is being cut in the extreme southwestern part but in nearly all sections the prevailing wet weather has delayed maturity and fear is expressed that much soft corn will result unless warm dry weather comes soon. Danger of frost damage is causing considerable anxiety also especially in the northern counties where the crop has made such excellent growth and the acreage is large. This condition also exists with reference to the sorghum crops, which have headed out exceedingly well in all parts of the state and in the southwest the yield is exceptionally promising.

Alfalfa sown this fall is making an excellent start and the growth of the last cutting of the year's hay crop is in excellent condition. The third cutting of alfalfa hay in the western part of the state has been delayed by wet weather and is just now being finished. Pastures are reported extra good and an increase in the feeding of stock this winter is indicated. Vaccination for

blackleg is being pushed vigorously. Wheat seeding has started in the western part of the state, also in the northern half of the central third. In the latter section, however, the volunteer wheat and weed growth is heavy and it has made the preparation of the ground difficult.

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

Allen—We have had an unusual amount of rain. Pastures are good and there is a large hay crop. Corn is better than it has been for several years but it needs warmer weather. Eggs, 45c.—T. E. Whitlow, September 3.

Anderson—It has been extremely wet the last two weeks, making it difficult to thresh and to make hay. Considerable damage was done by a hail and wind storm on August 28, which covered a strip thru the central part of the county. The corn crop is the best we have had for several years. Wheat made an average of 18 bushels an acre, oats 40 to 50 bushels. Indications are that kafir, milo maize and feterita will make a good yield. Late rains have helped pastures and stock is doing well. Several sales have been held with satisfactory prices. Wheat brings \$2.30; eggs 44c; butter, 50c.—J. M. Brubaker, September 11.

Chase—There has been plenty of rain the last two weeks but it came too late to do corn much good. Kafir, cane and alfalfa are doing well since the rain. There is not much alfalfa left for seed. Silos are being filled. Stock pastures are good. We have experienced a peculiar season as there is plenty of surface water but no subsoil water, consequently crops are poor.—F. O. Pracht, September 1.

Cheyenne—We have had several good rains the past week and the ground is thoroughly soaked. Threshing will be delayed for a week but the ground will be in good condition for plowing. A number of farmers have begun seeding wheat and there will be a large acreage of Kanred seed sown. This variety is in big demand at \$2.60; other wheat, \$2.00; eggs, 42c; apples \$2.50 to \$4.00; Potatoes, \$2.50.—F. M. Hurlock, September 3.

Clay—Stack threshing has begun but grain is damp and does not thresh as well as it should. Farmers are disking and harrowing volunteer wheat and oats. Drilling wheat will begin next week. A few farmers are putting up hay. The weather is good, and roads are excellent. Alfalfa, Sudan grass, cane, feterita and kafir are making satisfactory growth, but chinch bugs and grasshoppers are numerous. Wheat sells for \$2.30; cream, 55c; eggs, 44c.—P. R. Forslund, September 11.

Doniphan—We are having good showers and the ground is in satisfactory condition for seeding. Corn looks well and will make an excellent crop except in the clay sections. There will not be as much wheat sown as usual. A few orchards have been sold and brought a good price. Eggs sell for 44c; corn, \$1.40; wheat, \$2.30; butterfat, 52c.—B. B. Ellis, September 4.

Edwards—There is plenty of moisture and the weather is favorable for seeding. This will begin September 15, altho a few farmers have started already. Forage crops are good especially cane and kafir. There is plenty of feed and pastures are good.—L. A. Spitz, September 10.

Ellis—We had good rains September 6 and 7 which put the ground in excellent condition for seeding. It will begin next week. Threshing is completed. The wheat yield was good, making from 10 to 40 bushels an acre. The corn crop is not as satisfactory as usual. Wheat is worth \$2 but there is not much being sold because of the car shortage.—C. F. Erbert, September 10.

Finney—We have had very cool weather for August. The crops are good. Pastures are good. Cattle are doing well. Hogs are worth 13½c; butter, 50c; cream, 50c.—Max Engler, August 28.

Franklin—A great deal of rain has fallen in the past 20 days, causing delay in all farm work. Stacked grain seems to be damaged and much wheat ground is not plowed. A large acreage of wheat will be planted. Corn is a good crop, but needs dry weather to mature before frost. Pastures are in excellent condition.—Elmer Gillette, September 11.

Gove—It has been cloudy and heavy rains have fallen the past three weeks, which have delayed threshing. No much wheat has been drilled. Farmers are disking and plowing. Corn is slow in maturing, and other feed is still green. A few sales have been called, and everything has sold at good prices. Wheat, \$2.25; potatoes, \$2.—Newell S. Boss, September 10.

Harvey—There has been plenty of moisture and pastures and alfalfa are doing excellently. Seed alfalfa is yielding 4 bushels an acre and selling at \$10; butter, 60c; eggs, 44c; tomatoes, \$2; cabbage, \$5.—H. W. Prouty, September 11.

Linn—The weather is pleasant and there has been plenty of moisture. Pastures are as green as in the spring. The third cutting of alfalfa is nearly ready. Corn and other crops were damaged by hail and some stock was killed by lightning. A few cattle and hogs are being shipped.—J. W. Clinsmith, September 10.

Marion—Harrowing has been delayed on account of the rain. Farmers are disking ground that was plowed early. Pastures and corn are green. Several silos have been filled. Hay is short. The fourth cutting of alfalfa is excellent. Wheat sells for \$2.25; eggs, 45c.—G. H. Dyck, September 11.

Marshall—We are having plenty of rain but not enough to stop plowing which is nearly completed. Farmers are getting ready for sowing. Corn is matured and only an early frost can damage it. The crop will be one of the best in years. There is very little wheat being sold as elevators cannot ship it. About the same acreage will be resown to wheat. Wheat, \$2.20; corn, \$1.50; shorts, \$3.60; bran, \$2.60; eggs,

45c; butterfat, 50c; hens, 25c.—C. A. Kjellberg.

Meade—A very destructive hail and wind storm passed thru the west and south part of the county September 3. It was 6 miles wide. Much feed was destroyed and many windows were broken. The ground is thoroughly soaked. A large wheat crop will be sown.—W. A. Harvey, September 11.

Phillips—We are having rain almost every day and crops are in good condition. Pastures are as green as in the spring and cattle are doing well. There is a great deal of plowing to be done as it has been too wet for the work. There have been several public sales held and all kinds of livestock except mules and good milk cows are selling very cheap. There is not any fruit except apples and wild grapes. Nearly all peach trees are dead. There will be a great deal of rough feed.—J. M. Jensen, September 3.

Pratt—We have had plenty of rain and crops are doing well. Farmers are sowing wheat, but not much of the Kanred variety is being put in as they believe that it shatters more than the Turkey variety. Stock is doing well but not much is going to market. Some feed was damaged by rain.—J. L. Phelps, September 10.

Rawlins—There has been plenty of rain and the ground is in good condition for fall seeding. Wheat stacks are spoiling because of too much moisture. We can only thresh two or three days out of each week. Corn and cane are good. Wheat brings \$2.10; eggs, 41c; cream, 52c; potatoes, \$6.00 a 100 pounds; sugar \$24 a 100 pounds.—A. Madsen, September 9.

Reno—The ground is thoroughly soaked and crops are doing excellently. Corn is good in the western part of the county. Ground soon will be ready for sowing wheat. Some alfalfa has been sown but grasshoppers are damaging it. Wheat is threshed and alfalfa hulled. Pastures are beginning to become green. Wheat market is variable.—D. Engelhart, September 11.

Rooks—The ground is thoroughly soaked. Considerable damage has been done to wheat stacks from too much moisture. An early frost will cause a thousand dollar loss to corn, cane and kafir as they are slow in maturing. Wheat is worth \$1.95; corn binders, \$250; mowers, \$95.—C. O. Thomas, September 9.

Thomas—Six to eight inches of rain fell the past week. Corn is good and is nearly matured. There has not been much threshing for two weeks. Not many sales have been held. Volunteer wheat is large enough to pasture. Wheat is worth \$2; barley, 65c; butterfat, 56c.—C. C. Cole, September 10.

Wyandotte—Corn is ripening satisfactorily. About 90 per cent of wheat ground has been plowed. Pastures are excellent. No public sales have been held. The apple crop is estimated at 25 per cent.—A. C. Espenlaub, September 5.

Storing Fruits and Vegetables

Food prices will be high again this coming winter, and it is of the greatest importance that all the fruits and vegetables grown on the farm should be conserved. As a rule there is a considerable loss with both which could be prevented if more care were used in storage.

Before one can make a complete success of storing fruit and vegetable crops it is important to know the natural keeping qualities of the different kinds and varieties. Some kinds of fruits and vegetables do not keep well in storage and different varieties of fruit and vegetable crops must be handled differently to insure the best results. Apples have their natural seasons for ripening. Even the best cold storage system will not keep a Spitzenburg until May.

Careful Handling Required

Northern Spy will naturally become fit for eating during January and February. Greenings and Baldwins will keep well until late in March. Among the apples that can be depended on to keep until spring are the Winesap, Russet, Wagener, Ben Davis and Seek-no-Further. Hubbardston ripen along about New Years and keep well for seven or eight weeks. Some varieties are fit for eating and cooking all winter, but others, like the Winesaps and Russets, do not get really ripe until March and April. Apples intended for storage, says the Farmer's Guide, should be carefully packed, properly cooled and placed in bins without the slightest bruise, for there is no use putting into storage fruit that has been grabbed off the trees or tumbled about in the orchard. A single cell bruised in packing or storing starts decay, and in consequence an apple that will keep three or four months will keep only as many weeks.

Quinces and winter pears should be stored in the same way as apples. Some varieties will keep until well along toward spring if wrapped in paper and carefully handled. One of the crops that may be greatly improved by proper methods of handling and storage is potatoes. Many persons haul them directly to the storage cellar, which probably is the best method where one has a large quantity to handle. Care must be taken to sort out all of the tubers that show signs of decay, and any that have been cut in digging should be laid aside for immediate use. If blight has affected the crop and the tubers show indications of rot, sprinkle air-slaked lime over the piles in the bins. This tends to prevent the rot from spreading and is nearly as effective as the use of poisonous remedies.

Potatoes should always be stored in a dark place. Light has a deteriorating effect on the quality of potatoes. A few days' exposure to light frequently renders otherwise

perfect tubers unfit for human consumption. Beets, carrots and turnips keep best when stored in sand. For this purpose provide a bin with a tight bottom and sides about 18 inches high. Fill this with clean, sandy soil and bury the beets, carrots and turnips in it.

Storing Celery and Cabbage

Celery is one of the most hardy winter vegetables and can be kept indoors or out. It soon becomes tasteless and is likely to decay if kept in a cellar that is too warm or improperly ventilated. Some of the most successful celery growers store the crops outside by packing the plants inside of boxes and covering the boxes with straw and loose soil. An opening is left at each end of these covered, boxed-in trenches to provide ventilation. This opening is kept closed during cold weather. The celery may be easily taken out by removing the covering and boards when needed for use. Care must be taken to put the cover back in place and replace the end boards to prevent frost entering. Celery may be kept in prime condition until well along toward spring in these outside covered trenches.

Cabbage should remain in the garden row until it has a good freezing; this improves the flavor. In selecting the heads for storage reject those that show signs of disease or that have not developed properly. Cut off the head, allowing about 2 inches of the stump to remain. Then if rot develops in the cut end of the stalk it will not reach the head for several weeks. If the cabbage is taken into the cellar for storage wash the soil from the roots and pack in moist sand. Pears, grapes, peppers and tomatoes may be kept for several weeks by wrapping in tissue paper and putting them in boxes in a cool, dry cellar, with a temperature just above the freezing point. Care must be taken to rigidly sort out all of the imperfect specimens and handle the fruit as carefully as possible. Pears, grapes and tomatoes may be kept in good condition until the holidays if packed and stored in this manner.

Squashes and pumpkins should be stored in a warm and very dry place with a temperature around 55 degrees. As a rule some unused room or garret is preferable to a storage cellar.

Onions are one of the hardest crops to keep successfully thru the winter. For the reason many farmers prefer to dispose of the crop as soon as the harvest is over, even tho reasonably sure of higher prices in the spring. But if harvested carefully and some special pains is taken in storing, the crop can be kept in good condition for family use during the winter and spring. The manner of harvesting onions has a great deal to do with their keeping qualities. The onions must be pulled promptly and the tops cut away and the bulbs allowed to dry thoroughly in the sun before they are stored. The cellar probably is the best place to store them for there is more or less risk when they are allowed to freeze and thaw out.

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.

The development of motor transportation of farm products is going to be one of the big things in the progress of farming in the next few years. It is going to place agriculture on a more profitable basis, and eliminate much of the spread which now exists between the consumer and the producer.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, February hatched, good bird fellows, \$3 and \$5 each. They are going fast. Order early. Fred Kelm, Seneca, Kan.

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DARK CORNISH INDIAN GAME, PURE stock, April hatch, \$5 pair. Also Golden Laced/Sebright bantams, \$4 pair. O. J. Collins & Son, Coats, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3. R. M. Cress, Netawaka, Kan. SELECTED WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, three weeks old, from Poormans' egg strains, \$1.25 each in lots of twelve or more. Warren A. Smith, Cawker City, Kan. HAVING SOLD FARM, OUR HIGH CLASS White Wyandottes go at a bargain. Hens, cockerels, and pullets. Write for prices. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

September 18, 1920.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

One time	Four times	One time	Four times
10c	35c	10c	35c
15c	45c	15c	45c
20c	55c	20c	55c
25c	65c	25c	65c
30c	75c	30c	75c
35c	85c	35c	85c
40c	95c	40c	95c
45c	1.05	45c	1.05
50c	1.15	50c	1.15
55c	1.25	55c	1.25
60c	1.35	60c	1.35
65c	1.45	65c	1.45
70c	1.55	70c	1.55
75c	1.65	75c	1.65
80c	1.75	80c	1.75
85c	1.85	85c	1.85
90c	1.95	90c	1.95
95c	2.05	95c	2.05
1.00	2.15	1.00	2.15

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Special Notice All advertising copy must be in type or by hand, and must be received by the Classified Department, must reach the office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

EMPLOYMENT

ALWAYS MAIL CLERKS NEEDED everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Particulars free. Write Modern Civil Service Co., Dept. 51, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK. Must be a good plain cook, with references to character. Three in family. No washing. Address, Mrs. E. S. Quinn, 1115 Topeka Avenue, Topeka.

WANT WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT CAN BE TURNED INTO MONEY ON OUR EASY PLAN. Have a splendid offer for ambitious men and women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

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

SALESMAN

ALL THE BEST NURSERY PRODUCTS in America. Our line includes finest fruit trees, plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. All or part time. Liberal commissions paid each week on all orders. Our feature product makes sales easy and cannot be obtained from your competitors. Big advertising campaign and attractive literature helps you get leads and close orders. Established 50 years. Best back reference. Our 35 salesmen all making big money. Write today for our liberal offer. Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.

AGENTS.

DAY SELLING POWERENE. Equal to gasoline at 5c. The equivalent of 10 gallons express prepaid, \$1. W. Porter Jones, Box 421A16, Santa Rosa, Calif.

TOP DAILY GRIND: START SILVERING mirrors, auto headlights, tableware, etc. No experience necessary. Free literature. Write, Clarence Sprinkle, Dept. 59, Marion, Indiana.

ASONS SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Write for particulars. Rusler Co., Marion, O.

NO MONEY AND FAST SALES. EVERY owner buys gold initials for his auto. You get \$1.50; make \$1.35. Ten orders daily. Write for particulars and free sample. American Monogram Co., Dept. 110, East Orange, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm families in the 16 best agricultural states in the Union by advertising in the Capper Farm Press. A classified ad in this combination of power and circulation will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and one in only one family in the South. The only one in each of the five papers. Capper's Farm Press, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Cap-

EDUCATIONAL

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

BIG WAGES AND BIG DEMAND FOR good welders; learn in 3 weeks; take practical course under best welders in the country; enter now and prepare to earn good money. Progressive School of Welding, 1331 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

A 14X20 ENLARGEMENT OIL PAINTED, made from your photograph, \$5. Mac-Clarke, Ottawa, Kan.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WITH SMALL family wants place on farm. R. A. Billings, 719 Lime, Topeka.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PIANO rolls exchanged. Old for new. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

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

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay, \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

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

HORSE OWNERS MY FATTENING RECIPE mailed for \$1. No matter how old the horse, results guaranteed. Joseph Bickie, 714 W. 7th, Little Rock, Ark.

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

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

GOSPEL TEAM SERVICE. MEMBER OF Gospel Team will fill religious engagements, any place, any time, during vacations of pastors or in emergencies. Five years of service; spiritual, efficient. Address Gospel Team, care Mail and Breeze.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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

FOR THE TABLE

GOOD ARKANSAS APPLES, \$1.35 PER bushel box. Edith Crane, Springdale, Ark.

SWEET POTATOES, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL. f. o. b. Topeka. H. T. Jackson, Route 3, North Topeka.

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

REAL SWEET POTATOES AND TOMA- toes, \$1.50 a bushel. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

HONEY, CHOICE WHITE TWO 60 LB. cans \$30.00. Amber \$25.00. Single cans fifty cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60 pound can \$15.00, two \$29.00. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 3516 Clayton St., Denver, Colorado.

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

"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.

TRACTORS

FOR SALE, BIG BULL TRACTOR PARTS, cheap. J. R. Howell, Alton, Kan.

FOR SALE: NEW BULL TRACTOR AND plow cheap. Lester Beck, R. 1, Peabody, Kan.

WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, LATE model, first class condition. Good reason for selling. Would trade for stock calves or light steers. Wise Brothers, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—24-36 NILON SENIOR TRAC- tor, LaCrosse four-bottom and six disc plows, Junior Red River Special Grain Separator. All in good condition and priced to sell. J. F. Poos, Easton, Kan., Route 1.

18-35 OIL-PULL TRACTOR, 28-44 AD- vance Rumely Ideal Separator complete with drive belt. Engine been run three seasons. Separator now been run 15 days. Rig in first class shape. Cash \$2,500.00. F. O. B. Blackwell, Okla. Chas. Cornelius.

ONE 30-60 OIL PULL IN GOOD CONDI- tion. One 16-30 Oil Pull in excellent condition. One 16-30 only run one season. One 28-44 Rumely Ideal separator run ten days. One Titan 15-30 1918 Model just overhauled, big bargain. One Mogul 8-16. One Aultman & Taylor 30-60. One 12-20 Oil Pull run one season. One 6 h. p. International gas engine. One 6 h. p. Fairbanks & Morse kerosene engine run four days. One 8-bottom Rumely plow. One Grand Detour 3-bottom plow. All big bargains. Write or wire for prices. John Tatge & Sons, White City, Kan.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE OR TRADE ON A FORD, Avery 5-bottom plow. Arthur Rissman, Enterprise, Kan.

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

HUBER LIGHT FOURS, NEW AND RE- built. Case 10-20, 32 in. Case Separator, 18 Horse engine, 25 Horse Aultman and Taylor Steam outfit. Two sec. Emerson disc plow. William Small, Anness, Kan.

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.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row self gathering. Equals corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$28, with fodder binder. Shipped by express to every state. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

MOTORCYCLES.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—USED AND rebuilt Indians, Excelsiors, Harleys. Overhauled and tested by experts. Guaranteed and shipped on approval. We save you big money. We furnish bank references. Send stamp for free list. Floyd Clymer, Dept. 9, "Largest Motorcycle Dealer in Western America," Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE

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

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

PEARS FOR CANNING, FANCY FRUIT, \$2.25 per bushel basket. Hayes Produce Company, Topeka, Kan.

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

12-25 AVERY TRACTOR IN GOD CONDI- tion, 3 bottom mouldboard plow, and 8 foot Tandem disc half price. Roy Hepner, Mentor, Kan.

PATTERNS FOR CASTINGS, MODELS, experimental and patent-right work. Correspondence solicited. Estimates furnished. Sholander Pattern Works, Atchison, Kan.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS

OTTAWA NURSERIES, WHOLESALE prices on all nursery stock. Grapes, \$2 per dozen; strawberry plants, \$2 per 100 delivered. 831 East 8th St., Ottawa, Kan.

SEEDS

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, \$14 PER bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

KANRED, TESTING 60, \$2.80 BUSHEL. John Gilman, Delia, Kan.

PURE, INSPECTED, KANRED SEED wheat. Wm. M. Nelson, Ellis, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED WHEAT. J. M. Hall, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT. J. H. TAYLOR and Sons, Chapman, Kan.

KANRED WHEAT SEED, \$3.25 PER bushel. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANRED WHEAT, RE- cleaned. E. A. Ostlund, Clyde, Kan.

FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED, NEW CROP. Per pound 33c. Write for free sample. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$3.00 per bu. J. Warren Dunfield, Lebo, Kansas.

SOME GOOD RYE SEED FOR \$2.25 PER bushel. F. O. B. with sacks. Ernest Newell, Manhattan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SPECIALLY priced for sowing on fall wheat. John Lewis, Grower, Virgil, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, \$14.00 PER bushel, my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR sale \$3.50 f. o. b. Clifton, sacks extra. Henry W. Bortz, Clifton, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT for sale. Lawrence Attebury, Wakarusa, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT, RECLEANED. Price \$3.50 per bu. plus the sacks. H. I. Buck, Emporia, Kansas.

KANRED WHEAT, RECLEANED \$3.50 per bushel. Sacks 25c extra. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR SALE \$3.00 per bushel. Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

WANTED: NEW ALFALFA SEED, GOOD, pure quality. Mail sample stating quantity. Mitchell Hill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

KANRED SEED WHEAT, PURE, IN- spectured, re-cleaned, graded and sacked, \$3.50 per bushel. F. O. B. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE: KANRED SEED WHEAT grown this year and guaranteed absolutely pure. Sample and prices on request. State tested. H. M. Herrold, Utica, Kan.

BROME GRASS SEED, TWENTY-FIVE cents per pound. Sow now. Procure true, tall growing variety from Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT, 1,000 bushels at \$2.75, at farm at Kingsville, Shawnee County, Kansas. Phone White 4701. Address E. M. Cockrell, 201 Greenwood, Topeka, Kansas.

SEEDS.

KANRED WHEAT, INSPECTED, TEST-62, price \$2.75. W. A. Oakley, Beloit, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT. Theo. C. R. Anderson, Osage City, Kan.

STATE INSPECTED KANRED SEED wheat \$3.00 per bu. Can ship on Mo. Pac., Santa Fe or C. R. I. & Pac. Send sacks by parcel post and check with order. Meuser & Company, Anson, Kansas.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

LUMBER.

BUY YOUR LUMBER AT SAWMILL. WE sell direct to consumer. Write us your wants. Boles and Shelton, Pangburn, Ark.

PET STOCK.

FINE RABBITS FOR SALE. WRITE FOR prices. Loren N. Haggard, Pleasanton, Kan.

MAKE \$500 YEAR AND MORE SPARE time raising Flemish Giants, New Zealand Reds, Belgian Hares. We supply pure bred stock reasonable. Write for free price list and book now to start. Grandview Rabbit Farm, 3114 Hamilton, El Paso, Tex.

COMING EVENTS.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT THE KANSAS Free Fair at Topeka, September 13-18. Six big days and six big nights.

POULTRY

ANCONAS.

CHOICE S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS. E. P. Orrill, Americus, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED LEGHORNS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, best laying strains, postpaid. Reduced prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

DUCKS.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS. PRIZE WIN- ners, fine layers, \$2.50 each; trio, \$7. Oscar Youngstrom, Fredonia, Kan.

TEN MALLARD DRAKES, GUARANTEED pure wild strain, \$3.00 each. Henry Zentz, Greensburg, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.25. A. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN HENS, cockerels. Mrs. Anna Frank-Sorensen, Dannebrog, Neb.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, April hatch, \$1.25 each. Logan Johnson, Minneola, Kan.

KULP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2; \$6 for 10. Mary Miek, Ramsom, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Wm. Smerchek, Topeka, Kansas, Route 2.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS strain, \$1.50 for Sept. W. J. Kratochvil, Irving, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, March hatch, \$1.75. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kansas.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, EXTRA heavy laying strain, April and May hatched, \$1.50 each; \$15 dozen. Chian Farm, First View, Colo.

MINORCAS.

MARCH HATCH SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas and White Leghorn cockerels. Few hens. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5; hens and pullets, \$2. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR prize winners, 12 to 14 weeks, \$7, \$5, \$3. Alex Dowds, Hill City, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE, PRIZE WINNING CRY- stal White Orpingtons. Eggs, quality and snow whiteness our specialties. 20% discount on all sales before October 15th. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCKS—COCKS, HENS, COCK- erels and pullets. Great bunch to choose from. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan.

EXTRA FINE, LARGE, PRIZE, WHITE Rocks, April cockerels, five dollars, eggs. Mabel Burch, Tiffin, Missouri.

POULTRY WANTED.

WANTED: ONE OR TWO DOZEN LIGHT Brahma pullets April hatched. H. C. Ainsworth, 615 W. Loula, Olathe, Kan.

POULTRY AND EGGS, ACTIVE DEMAND. Liberal shipments desired. Coops and case loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cages. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

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

KANSAS

FOR GOOD farms in Leavenworth Co., Kansas, write Will Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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

WHEAT, corn and alfalfa farms, all sizes. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Lyon Co., Kansas.

160 A. IMP., \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

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

1,040 ACRES, highly improved, Scott Co., Kansas. Price \$50. Part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, 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.

WANT TO BUY your Western Kansas wheat land, for cash. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, 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.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

HARPER CO. 160 acres, improved, 1/2 mile of town with good Catholic church and school. Owner, F. W. Coleman, 102 North-ern Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—Improved wheat and alfalfa farms near Chanute, Kansas, many with oil and gas royalties. See or write E. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kansas.

LANE COUNTY FARMS, priced \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre, wheat making 40 bushels per acre. Write for list. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

TWO SNAPS—160 acres Ness County, level, all cultivated, unimproved, \$5,600. Also 160 acres, rolling, half cultivated, unimproved, only \$3,800. Write Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

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

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town. Good 7-room house, new barn, other outbuildings; 90 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre; terms. Le Roy Realty Co., Le Roy, Kansas.

FORTY ACRES NEAR EMPORIA. Creek bottom, fine alfalfa land. 8 rooms, large barn, some timber, good water; \$9,000. Other farms. Write for list. A. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

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.

160 ACRES, Osage county, Kansas, 2 1/2 miles town, good soil, 100 acres under cultivation, 10 acres of prairie hay meadow, 50 acres pasture, 15 acres alfalfa, 6 room house, barn 40x60, granary and hog house. 1 1/4 miles from school. Price \$60 per acre. The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kan.

80 ACRES Osage county, Kansas, 4 1/2 miles town, 40 acres farm land, 10 acres alfalfa, 10 acres prairie hay meadow, 20 acres bluegrass pasture, 6 room house, barn 32x36, other buildings, close to school and church. Price \$7,000. \$1,500 cash, balance 6 per cent. The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kansas.

REAL BARGAINS IN COFFEY CO. FARMS 80 acres, 2 1/2 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school, 3/4 mi. to church; lays smooth, abundance of water, well improved. Price \$110 per a., liberal terms. 160 acres, 3 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school and church, 100 a. cultivation, 25 a. prairie pasture and meadow, 30 a. timothy and clover meadow, 10 a. alfalfa, well watered, and improvements good. Price \$100 per acre, with any reasonable terms. 240 acres, 5 mi. of Waverly, 4 mi. of Halls Summit, 1/2 mi. to school and church, pasture rolling, balance smooth, 50 acres creek bottom, some nice timber. Everlasting water. Price \$75 per acre with best of terms. For further information, write. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

KANSAS

CHOICE FARMS in Jewell, Cloud, and Mitchell Co's. J. F. Finch, Jamestown, Kan.

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

WANTED—A poultry farm near some city. George S. Walton, R. F. D., Mayfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—For 80, eighty, or 120 acres, five miles of Wichita, under cultivation. Vilim Bros., Route 7, Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Improved section, smooth wheat land. A great bargain at \$37.50 per acre. Address, E. W. Albright, Brewster, Thomas County, Kansas.

HALF SECTIONS or under, well imp., all around farms. \$70 to \$100 acre. Good locations. Write what you want. Hoffman, L. Box 5, Longford, Kansas.

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

159 ACRES, well improved. Price \$12,500, cash \$4,000, good terms on balance. Immediate possession. Other Anderson County farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

80 ACRES, Well improved. 1 mile of town. Possession at once. \$100 per A. Terms to suit. 160 acres. Improved. Level land, 80 cultivation, 80 pasture and meadow. Snap, \$85 per acre. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. This quarter is a dandy wheat farm, price only Forty Dollars per acre, with terms. Write me about it. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kansas.

FOR SALE—25 acres suburban, Belleville, Kan., 2 sets improvements, 8 room modern bungalow, 5 room cottage, good barn. Well watered. Leaving city, will sell at a sacrifice. G. F. Stuber, Belleville, Kansas.

181 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles town, Franklin, Kansas. 8 room house; good barn, silo; well and windmill; 15 acres alfalfa; 30 acres pasture; fine location; price \$110.00 per acre. Possession this fall. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

LOGAN CO. ranch 1,110 acres deeded 640 long lease, 70 acres alfalfa bottom, watered by wells and river, fair imp., possession soon, five miles county seat, 12 miles railroad, \$15.00 per acre including feed crop. F. H. B., Care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

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.

80 ACRES 2 1/2 miles good town, 15 Ottawa. Good improvements, plenty water, school across road. 50 acres cultivation. Some alfalfa. Early possession. Must sell at once. \$100.00 per acre. Write for list of others. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

A REAL FARM HOME—480 acres three mi. Healy, Lane county, Kansas; 220 acres cultivation, balance pasture; fine eight room house, sweet 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.

GOOD STOCK FARM. 152 a. \$80 a. 27 miles from Topeka, Kan., R. F. D. Telephone, 45 a. bottom, 85 cult., bal. meadow and pasture, plenty good water, fair improvements, 6 1/2 mi. from shipping point on 2 railroads. Going to sell. Write owner, Kern, 111 E. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

HEREFORD FARM. Grow bluegrass, alfalfa, corn and wheat to perfection. 500 acres 22 miles from Kansas City; improved. Will divide farm. Price low. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

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

370 A. \$100 an A. 3 mi. Valley Falls. Exceptional choice stock and grain farm. Well improved. Priced right. Terms. Write Owner, Dr. Entz, 501 Schweiter, Wichita, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—320 a., 4 mi. to St. Paul, Kan. Bottom land, timbered. Fine alfalfa land. Good house, barn and water. \$50 per a. G. P. Griswold, R. 5, Parsons, Kan.

FOR SALE—Seven sections in Randall Co., Tex., one section in Deaf Smith Co., former at \$23 and latter \$26 acre. Good terms. Cyrus Eakman, Box 654, Canyon, Texas.

\$25.00 PER ACRE for choice, level quarter, 3 miles from town. Terms on half. Two quarters adjoining on same basis if wanted. Write Owner, W. V. Griffith, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE—480 a., livestock farm considered first class. Must be sold in estate matters, 2 mi. from town. Also 116 A., farm 3/4 mi. from school. Write or come. Mrs. W. A. Scott, R. No. 1, Westmoreland, Kan.

80 ACRES, alfalfa farm, all smooth upland, small improvements, 4 miles small town, on good road. Price \$4,800; terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Suite 35, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

MISSOURI FARM FOR SALE. To close an estate, the Spencer stock farm of 140 acres adjoining Rich Hill, Bates Co. is offered for \$17,500. Ideal location, good soil, some coal. J. A. Martin, Route 3, Mound City, Kansas.

640 ACRES. Solid section; improved; all in grass; underlaid with abundance of sheet water; not a foot of waste land. Splendid investment. Bargain, so don't submit anything but money or Government Bonds. Price \$20.00 per acre. Terms. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kan.

ONE MILE K. U. 159 acres within one mile of Kansas University, 1/2 mile from Fort to Fort road. Ideal dairy farm. Never falling water. Eastern Kansas has crops every year. Come at once if interested. Only be on market a short time. See R. C. Jackman, Lawrence, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS. Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

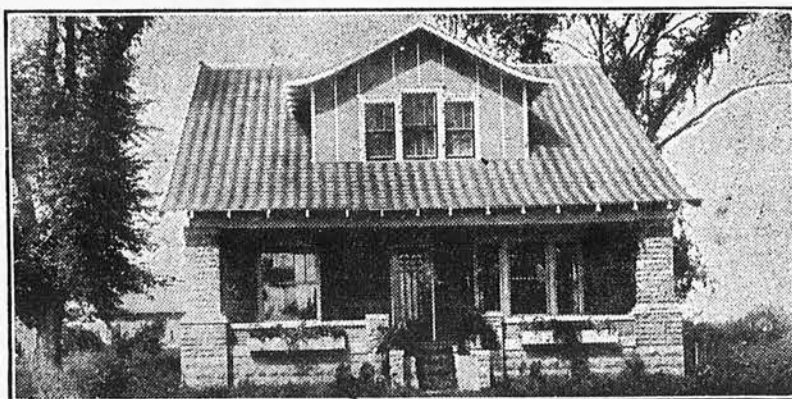
160 ACRES, creek bottom farm, all tillable except where creek runs thru, good timber along creek. Sowing 40 acres alfalfa this fall. This land raises crops every year. One mile to station. Price \$35,000. R. C. Jackman, Lawrence, Kansas.

WE HAVE A FIRST MORTGAGE of \$32,800 on one of the best 480 acre farms in Wilson County, Kansas, runs 4 1/2 years yet, draws 6% interest. Will sell this note and mortgage and allow \$1,000.00 discount less accrued interest. This farm sold for \$52,800 and this mortgage is part of the purchase price. Dickinson & Dickinson, 4838 West Moncrieff Place, Denver, Colo.

320 ACRES in Franklin County, Kansas, 5 miles Pomona, Kan. 5 room house, fair barn, 13 acres in alfalfa, 200 acres fine alfalfa land, 160 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, 30 acres fine timber, 40 acres creek bottom, balance upland watered by well and stream everlasting water, about 25 acres rough land. Price \$75.00 per acre. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

THE BEST CROPS on the map are here in Northeastern Lyon County, on land that produces good crops every year. I have a number of choice corn, wheat, alfalfa and dairy farms for sale at bargain prices. I have the farm you want and in the size you want and at the right price. Come let me show you. Will guarantee you will not be disappointed. Write for free land list. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

160 ACRES 4 1/2 miles Lawrence, 2 miles R. R. elevator and store, 3/4 mile from school, 157 acres tillable, 85 plowed for wheat, 15 pasture, balance spring crop. House 6 rooms, barn 38x40, addition 18x41, 100 ton silo, granary 40x40, chicken house, garage. Never failing water. Land smooth. A real farm home in splendid neighborhood. Price \$165 per acre. Possession now. Hosford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.



The Home for You

167 acres adjoining town of 15,000, modern in every particular, electric lights, bath, etc., gas for fuel, splendid water supply and system. Write for full description and list No. 457. Large list to select from.

THE MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kansas

For Kaw Valley farm bargains address

THE MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Topeka, Kansas

KANSAS

\$30,000.00, 1/2 on long time, buys 880 acres of ranch land. A fine stock, dairy and wheat ranch adjoining the city of Ashland, county seat of Clark County, Kansas. 100 acres in cultivation. Preparations being made for next wheat crop. All fenced and cross fenced. Good large house and barn and other necessary improvements. Three good wells of water, 30 to 40 feet deep. If interested address me immediately. F. H. Arnold, Ashland, Kansas.

SPECIAL SALE. 880 acres of alfalfa land in the beautiful Republican River valley, two miles from the most thriving little city in the world, containing the best equipped County High School in Kansas, for quick sale \$50 per acre. We have other great bargains. Dowling & Williams, Law-Land-Loan-Insurance Co., St. Francis, Kansas.

155 A., Neosho River bottom, 65 a. alfalfa, good improvements, 6 mi. out. Price \$140 per acre. 240 a., 160 cultivated, corn land, 80 a. pasture, improvements poor, will carry back \$13,000 at 65. Price \$75.00. 184 a., 1/2 creek bottom, fair improvements, near market and high school. Price \$100 per acre. Farms, Ranches, City properties, all sizes and prices. McClure-Daniels Realty Co., Emporia, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE for list of Dewey and Blaine Co. Okla. farms. Come and see the big one. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

GOOD RANCH and farm place in the midst of the free range section of Oklahoma. 270 acres, \$6,500.00. Terms. C. L. Pratt, Picher, Oklahoma.

120 A. on Postal Highway, 12 mi. to McAlester, 3/4 mi. county town. 70 A. good land cult. Bal. good pasture. Fair imp. \$25 A. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

EASTERN OKLA. Corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, clover land. Oil district. New country. Best land for least money. Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

OKLAHOMA SNAPS—160 a. 5 1/2 mi. out, well improved, \$8,500; 1,680 a. ranch, improved, \$40,000; 160 a. fine creek bottom, improved, \$12,000; 160 a. 3 miles 2 areas (black jack land), improved, \$4,500; 220 a. corn land, 7 miles out, 2 sets improvements, \$12,000, good terms. Free list and map. Deford & Cronkhite, Watonga, Okla.

NEBRASKA

80 ACRES of the best irrigated land, 1/2 mi. and a fourth miles from Culbertson, Neb. per acre. A. R. Smith, Owner, Culbertson, Nebraska.

PIERCE COUNTY, Nebraska farm for sale. 160 a., 7 mi. from Pierce. 40 a. corn, 40 a. oats, 35 a. rye, bal. pasture. Good imp., good water. \$125 a. Good terms. Good soil. Frank Pilger and D. C. Deblor, Pierce, Neb.

MISSOURI

DAIRY, poultry and fruit farms. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

BUY A HOME in the Ozarks. Write Roy & Stephens for list, Mansfield, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

LISTEN—Well imp. valley 80, \$8,000; Imp. 40, \$1,000, terms. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

FARMS, FARMS, FORMAN'S FARMS—Over 100 well selected. Write Forman, 317 International Life Bldg., St. Louis, for free list.

COME to the Ozarks. Good spring water. Farms all sizes. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

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FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cahoon, Mo.

THE HOMESSEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 south Missouri farms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

BARGAIN—69 1/2 a.; 2 a. timber, 40 meadows, 6-r. house, 2 wells, barn 26x40, stone building, outbuildings, large orchard, 1/2 mi. Worth more. Ross & Reynolds, Buffalo, Mo.

426 ACRE FARM FOR LEASE. Equipment, stock and crops for sale. Possession at time. Write for particulars. F. I. Welborn, Creighton, Missouri.

MISSOURI—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

120 A. well imp., 90 cult., bal. pasture, fenced and cross fenced, springs and wells, 655 A. Terms. S. S. Tillery Real Estate Co., Humansville, Missouri.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in 176 acre farm, 90 acres rich current river bottom, \$45.00 per acre. Write for our list of bargains. J. D. Gerlach & Co., Doniphan, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS

Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, water pure, soil productive? Good improved farms, \$20 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

ONE OF THE BEST corn farms in Missouri. 100 acres in Andrew county 25 miles from St. Joseph. Fair improvements. Priced at \$180 an acre for quick sale by non-resident owner. Right buyer with \$4,000 can purchase and get long time on balance at 6%.

W. G. Hine, Savannah, Mo.

NEW YORK

110 ACRES IN ALFALFA BELT.
110 acres tillable, 3 barns, new silo, 6-room house. One mile from hustling railroad. \$1,000. Terms. Send for our catalog. Hughlin's Farm Clearing House, 121 S. Warren St., Syracuse, New York State.

COLORADO

IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information literature on request.
Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

WESTERN COLO. LANDS OUR SPECIALTY
Large lists, personally owned, selected. Live agents wanted.
Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo.

DISINQUISHMENT and deeded land in Colorado. Smooth level tractor land, fertile soil that raises fine crops. Will relinquish cheap for cash and give easy terms deeded land. Write owner. E. R. D., Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

BARGAINS in farms and ranches in Eastern Colorado, where soil is good, rainfall ample, summers cool, winters moderate. Improved land \$20 to \$40 per acre. Write day. Wm. H. Giese, Cashier, Farmers State Bank, Cañon, Colo.

NICE FARMS for sale by owners, 7 to 14 mi. of Holly, Colo., Brokers Co. Price \$150 to \$27 per acre. Tell us the kind and the farm you want. All level, good soil, good water, fine climate. Fine climate. Address, Holly Harness Shop, Holly, Colorado.

LITTLE RANCH in the celebrated South Park district in Colorado. 3,400 acres. Limited range cuts 1,000 tons a day. 600 and of cattle, 15 thoroughbred Shorthorn hogs. Well fenced, best water rights, all farming machinery, horses, 3 sets of improvements, etc. Price \$110,000.00. Write Coursey Cry Co., Kansas City, Kan.

MR. HOMESSEEKER:
We have a select number of beautiful, level, productive farms in Washington Co., Colo. We are offering on reasonable terms and very attractive prices. Plenty of good soft water and a fine climate. Write for illustrated prospectus, and arrange with us to show you these farms free of charge. Farmers Co-Operative Inv. Assn., Akron, Colo.

COLORADO

IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce tons of alfalfa, 60 bu. wheat, 300 to 500 bushels of corn, and other crops equally well. Best country in the world. Farm prices low. Write for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks.
ELMER E. FOLEY,
Post-Schwartz Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

TEXAS

DR. HOMES in Texas write Thos. B. King, Stephenville, Texas. (Counselor for buyers, not agent for sellers.)

NE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land in Lower Grande Valley. Save \$100 per acre by dealing with owner.
L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.

FLORIDA

FREE FLORIDA FARMS—25 cents per month per acre buys any size farm. Money and back to you from profits of sugar and stock farms. Only 400 acres more of promised amount. First applications take it. Money returned if too late to get allotment. Real American Corporation, Johnstown, Fla.

CALIFORNIA

200,000,000 ACRES
Free government land in U. S. Send for free descriptive circular of our 100-page book The Homeseeker, which tells you how to acquire this land or send \$2 for book direct.
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Department 101,
Los Angeles, Calif.

ARKANSAS

ORN, cantaloupe, cotton farms on Ry. Terms. No taxes. R. Sessions, Wightrop, Ark.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT LAND CO., Pine Bluff, Ark., for real bargains in farm lands.

OWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

20 ACRES of good farm land, all level and well adapted to all purpose farming. About 100 feet in good timber. 1 1/2 miles from town. Price \$20 per acre, half cash and good terms on balance.
John R. Matthews, Sheridan, Arkansas

NOTICE
Will sell improved farms at bargain prices. Write for description and particulars. LEONARD STIN. HOME, ARKANSAS

MINNESOTA

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what interests you. H. W. Myler, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

OPPOSITION of farmers to the unprofitable prices of the past year is beginning to tell in supplies on hog markets. Production, however, does not give indication of having been reduced sufficiently to warrant expectations of a sensationally high market. In fact, it is unlikely, according to present supply and demand prospects, that hogs will average in the next year the prices which have been paid thus far in 1920. Still, considering the larger supply of corn and the lower prices prevailing on that grain, moderate declines in hogs from the levels of recent months will leave the market on a more satisfactory basis for producers.

According to the annual stock hog supply estimate of the Department of Agriculture, the holdings of porkers of this class at the opening of the current month in the United States aggregated 56,534,000 head. This compares

with 62,073,000 head a year ago. In September, 1918, the total number of stock hogs in the United States was placed at 65,066,000 head. In September, 1917, the total was 60,218,000.

Alarming Decrease of Stock Hogs

Shall producers become excited over the decreased number of stock hogs on farms? Even tho' the decrease in the supply compared with a year ago is 5,539,000 head, the answer of conservative market interests is that there is no reason for any fear of a scarcity, but that there is some basis for encouragement among hog raisers.

In the event hogs come to markets as heavy in weight as in the past year, the decrease of 5,539,000 head in the supply of stock hogs points to a reduction of approximately 885 million pounds in the dressed weights of the receipts in the next 12 months. This would be alarming except for the fact that the export demand for hog products decreased very sharply in the past year. On the hog crop of the past year there was a decrease of more than 1 billion pounds in the export of pork and lard as compared with the preceding year. Since the opening of the winter packing season in November, 1919, the exports of lard have been about 550 million pounds, a decrease of 145 million pounds. There has been in the same period an export movement of about 890 million pounds of bacon and hams, a decrease of 885 million pounds compared with the preceding year. The pork exports in that period decreased about 1 1/2 million pounds to 8,900,000 pounds.

High Hog Mark is \$16.40

A new high for the year, \$16.40, was paid for hogs on the Kansas City market last week. Decreased receipts, due in part to the muddy condition of roads as a result of excessive rains, helped bring the rise, which amounted to fully \$1 to \$1.20 a hundredweight. Packers reported improvement in the foreign demand for pork products, another helpful influence. It was also noted that, with packers moving out accumulations of their products, they are not averse to helping to increase the selling price by boosting live hog values. Stock hogs sold up to \$16, a high price. When the new crop of spring pigs moves next month as matured hogs, declines are probable in the market. When that new crop movement is well under way, declines as sharp as the advances of last week will not be surprising.

While Kansas City had more cattle last week, other Western markets reported decreases and the movement was generally lighter than last year. Steers were unchanged to 50 cents higher, with the gains on the best grades and on the class suitable for feeders, who outbid packers. A top of \$17.25 was paid for steers, equaling the preceding high of the year at Kansas City, while sales up to \$18 were reported at Chicago. Sales of grass steers were largely at \$10 to \$13. Butcher cattle were unchanged to easy, with few grass cows bringing over \$8. Stock cows and heifers sold mainly at \$6 to \$9.50 and canners down to \$3.75. The best calves sold between \$15 and \$16. Demand for stockers and feeders improved, with the former strong to 25 cents higher at \$6 to \$10.50 and bulk bringing \$7.75 to \$9. Feeders sold at \$9.50 to \$12, with some sales of heavy cattle for a short finish up to \$14. Bankers were surprised by the volume of this trade. Stock cows and heifers ruled between \$4.50 and \$7.50.

Better Prices for Sheep

A big decrease in receipts as compared with last year sent prices of lambs and sheep to higher levels. Fat Western lambs rose 25 cents to a top of \$14.15 on the Kansas City market last week. Sheep were also as much as 25 cents higher, while feeding lambs and breeding ewes moved up 50 to 75 cents. Feeding lambs sold as high as \$13.65 and breeding ewes up to \$10.75. Feeding lambs should sell at lower prices. As the season advances, larger receipts are probable.

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Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

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Secure your date early. Address as above.

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My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

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Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan. Livestock, real estate and farm sales.

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer
1035 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, Kansas.

ENTIRE FLOCK OF REGISTERED HORN DORSETS
To be sold on account of selling Hillsdale Ranch. 10 rams and 40 ewes priced right.
H. C. La Tourette, R. 2, Oberlin, Kansas.

PUREBRED SHROPSHIRE
for sale. Ram and ewe lambs; also ewes one to six years old.
A. K. HOFFMAN, HADDAM, KANSAS

For Sale A few good registered Shropshire rams. Some yearlings; also some good February and March rams.
H. M. DRAKE, PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS

Reg. Shropshire Ram Lambs

Large growthy fellows ready for service. Priced at \$40 each. H. H. KIRCHNER, MEADE, KANSAS.

200 BREEDING EWES Young, healthy, guaranteed, \$5 to \$8. LLOYD MULLIN, Walnut, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
3 reg. rams for sale. L. M. SHIVES, R. 3, Tyrone, Okla.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Yearling rams for sale. Also one three year old ram.
J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE rams and ewes.
Otto Borth, Plains, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Peterson's O. C. K. by Orion Cherry King; Long Orion by High Orion sired the 50 March boars from which I have selected 20 for my fall boar trade—with the exception of two good ones by High Pathfinder and out of a Great Wonder dam. These are splendid boars and priced very reasonable.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10.

M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.

BIG TYPE DUROCS

20 spring boars, 20 spring gilts, sired by old Joe Orion 2nd, Proud King Orion, grandson of Orion Cherry King, and Pretty Valley Redeemer, a Col. and Redeemer bred boar. Their dams by Jack's Friend, Potentate and Fairview Orion Cherry King, a son of Orion Cherry King. We strive to please. Write today for prices and description.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

A Real Herd Boar for Sale

Of the best Duroc type and breeding, being sired by Fairview Orion Cherry King and carrying 7 Ohio Chief and 3 Orion Chief crosses. This boar (arrowed last February) must be seen to be appreciated. Am using a litter brother no better in my own herd.

J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

OUR advertisements are considered part of our service to our readers. Familiarity with a reliable market in which to buy is as essential as knowing better farming methods. Read the advertisements in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

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Lowest Current Rate
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Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Gwin Bros.' Greatest Duroc Jersey Sale

Not an idle statement but facts that a study of the catalog will verify.

50 Head in the Sale—32 Sows and 18 Boars

Because of the better-railroad facilities to Fairbury which is not far from our farm we are selling there in the pavilion at the fair grounds.

Fairbury, Neb., Monday, October 4

High Lights In Our Sale

We are selling practically all of our show sows.

We are selling two fall boars by the 1919 world's champion, **Great Orion's Sensation**.

Our futurity boars are also cataloged for this sale.

A tried sow by Pathfinder.

Some wonderful juniors by John's Orion.

A fall gilt by Great Orion's Sensation.

Two fall boars by Great Orion Sensation.

Real spring boars and gilts by **High Orion Sensation**.

Not a cull or inferior animal in the sale.

Sows selling for \$100 carry free breeding privilege to any of our herd boars.

Catalogs ready to mail as soon as you send us your name and address. Write for it today. Address,

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kansas

Auctioneers: W. M. Putman, Jas. T. McCulloch, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Note: Good connections night of sale for National Swine Show. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.

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 Duroc-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



Closing Out Duroc Sale

I am closing out the entire herd of the late Geo. W. Mueller, consisting of sows and gilts bred to Graduate Pathfinder. Boars ready for service. Pigs in pairs and trios not related. A rare chance to get some of the best Durocs in Kansas as this herd must be sold this fall.

W. K. MUELLER, St. John, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Fulks' Big Type Durocs

Spring boars sired by my grand champion boar; also by Victory Sensation 3rd, a good son of the world's grand champion. Shipped C. O. D. See them before you buy. All immune.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

Now Listen to This

ANNUAL BOAR SALE, SATURDAY, OCT. 16
25 boars—15 gilts. Just the real ones and nothing else goes.

F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS.

FOGO'S DUROCS

The get of Fogo's Invincible won 1st, 2nd and 3d at Wichita, 1920. Spring boars sired by him for sale. A few choice sows for fall farrow bred to High Sensation Jr., Fogo's Invincible and Scissors Nephew.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars.

G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immune; double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

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.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

The farmer's hog. Spring and yearling boars; also a few choice gilts. Part English big type stock of best breeding.

BURTON FARM, Box 52, Independence, Mo.

Hutchinson State Fair

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

Everything is in readiness at the Kansas State Fair Grounds at Hutchinson, which will be held from September 18 to September 24 inclusive. The opening of the new Livestock pavilion at the Kansas State Fair will witness a particularly brilliant showing of cattle. More than 400 are entered, but the quality far outstrips the quantity in the cattle showing; it is well balanced, having in the beef breeds a magnificent showing of Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled-Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus, Galloways; a collection of real 1920 winners. The Dairy Show will be equally classy and will reflect the high types in Holsteins, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Jerseys. The livestock show thruout, in draft horses, and in sheep and swine, will be of a high order.

There has never been an opportunity in Kansas for a greater show of Farm Products than the present year. This year folks on the farm have stuff to show and they are putting it on exhibition.

Corn Acre Contest is Popular

The corn-acre contest introduced in Kansas this year by the State Fair at Hutchinson has brought in 45 entries, these entries coming from 15 different counties. The heavy corn this year may be in the counties in the northeast part of the state, or it may be on the Cottonwood river in Chase county. Both of these sections are claiming it and both have great corn. The corn-acre contest will be a very interesting feature of the Kansas State Fair. Among the entries Atchison county has 10 entries; Shawnee 10; Chase County 5; Coffey county, another vigorous contender, has 6; Crawford 1; Franklin 1; Greenwood 1; Jefferson 1; Lyon 2; Marion 3; Miami 1; Morris 1; Pawnee 1; Reno 1; Saline 1. Each of these exhibitors is to bring 50 sample ears of his corn to the Kansas State Fair, which means that there will be 2,250 ears of the biggest corn raised in Kansas displayed in this department.

The Kansas State Fair management desired to provide a varied and complete exhibit in tractors and every line of farm machinery, and as an inducement to the manufacturers to show they were given free space. The result is a vast exhibit of machinery. The 25 acres of space allotted to this department is filled, and for some weeks there has been a scramble for extra space.

Educational Exhibit is Excellent

The big educational exhibit made by the United States Department of Agriculture will be housed in the Mines and Clay Products building which was completed last year. The State Good Roads association will conduct a free moving picture show in an adjoining building. A number of the department buildings have been enlarged this year to accommodate increased entries. The Poultry pavilion has been nearly doubled in size and the superintendent of that department is still calling for more space.

A new feature in the attendance from over the state this year will be the organized bodies from various cities and districts. Some of these crowds will come with motor car processions and some with special trains. The Great Southwest association representing 22 counties in Southwest Kansas, Eastern Colorado and Northwestern Oklahoma will probably be the largest. This procession will be more than 5 miles in length, headed by the association band. Kansas City, Kan., will make an overland trip under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Hutchinson, stopping at the cities en route. Wichita will utilize the Arkansas Valley Interurban railway in the excursion planned by the Hutchinson Board of Commerce of that city. The Clay Center crowd will use a special train. Most of the other cities that will make special demonstrations will come over the automobile roads in caravans.

The management of the Kansas State Fair anticipates for the 1920 meeting the greatest Fair both in exhibits and attendance in its 20 years' history.

So far as actual earnings and savings are concerned, the young man on the farm has a better chance than most city young men.

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.

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

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.

Big Type Bred Gilts

Six big summer yearlings sired by Pathfinder Jr., and Uneda High Orion, Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder dams. These are bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation and Pathfinder Jr. for September farrow.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Good spring pigs, both sex, priced to sell. Book orders now for fall pigs and save money. Registered, immune, guaranteed.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

GIANT ORION

The Giant Of The Sires
The Sire Of The Giants
Watch him. Ask your fieldman.

SAWHILL & SON, CLARINDA, IOWA

Duroc Sows and Spring Pigs

Pathfinder and Model sows. Late May pigs, both sex, out of these sows and sired by Orion Cherry King boar. Priced to sell. Satisfaction.

G. M. Emmart, R. 2, Wichita, Kan. Phone Keck 142

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; chiters immune; priced to sell.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN

Valley Spring Durocs

Pathfinder, Col., Sensation, Orion and other popular bloodlines. Big smooth March boars, \$350 choice gilts for Sept. farrow \$65. Everything immune, registered and guaranteed to suit or money back. Weanling pigs \$15; vaccinated and held till immune \$20.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

Zink Farm Champion Durocs

We have some good gilts that will farrow soon priced to sell. Good spring boars by Uneda High Orion and Victory Sensation. 3rd now ready to ship.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

To farrow early fall. Spring pigs both sex. Bred sires are two grandsons of Pathfinder and half brother of Great Wonder I Am, the world's foremost sire. Good Durocs. Reasonable prices.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

Medicine Valley Durocs

Defender, Illustration and Orion. Big type Duroc boars \$50; March \$30. Registered and guaranteed.

Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.

R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

DUROCS Defenders! Largest herd in the West.

Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

SEARLE Durocs. Leaders since 1911.

Immune. Circular free.

Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Polands

Spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, immune. Satisfaction.

EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

For sale. One herd boar, English Lad 5th, sired by King of England Jr., dam Lady Arbuckle by O. & K. King of England Jr. Also two choice spring boars and some choice spring gilts priced to sell.

C. E. HODGDEN, GALESBURG, KANSAS

Spotted Polands, Most Popular Breeding

Spring and fall boars. Spring gilts and gilts to farrow in Sept. All out of prolific sows of standard breeding and by Kansas Jumbo and Bud Weiser Boy 92261. Attractive prices.

Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan. Phone Keck 1551.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars priced right. **Jas. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

As good as they grow. Grandsons of Liberator and Big Bob. Also a few gilts.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Typy Boars

15 March boars by Orange Bud, a real boar and half brother to the great Pickett. Boars priced moderately. Dams, Big Bob and Guerdale Jones breeding.

HOMER ALKIRE, Belleville, Kansas

Wiebe's Big Type Polands

Offering two herd boar prospects, one September by Liberator and other November boar by Wiebe's Big Bob; also select high class lot of spring boars sired by Wiebe's Big Timm, Mammoth Giant and Big Orphan Timm, the Gage county grand champion and sire of my best pigs.

G. A. WIEBE & SON, BEATRICE, NEB.

Big Type Polands

For sale. One of the best herds of registered big type Poland Chinas in the state. 50 head immunized; Giant Buster, McWunder, Wedd's Long King and Big Bone Bob breeding; herd boar Meadowbrook Bob by Big Bob Jumbo by Big Bob. Priced worth the money.

MEADOWBROOK FARM, R. 8, Paola, Kansas

Some Good Polands For Sale

April pigs, both sex. Caldwell's Big Bob breeding. A yearling boar, Columbus breeding, also for sale.

S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring pigs, both sex, immunized. By a son of the \$40,000 W's Yankee and out of sows sired by Norton's Giant, Giant Lunger, and Miller's Chief. EMORY RICE, Oxford, Kan.

POLAND SACRIFICE SALE

On account of change in location we are compelled to sell almost all of our herd at practically market prices. Let us price your herd boar, bred sows or pigs. Write at once.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

POLAND CHINA GILTS, \$30 AND \$35

Shorn in the blood of Big Bob, by many considered the best. The best five at \$35 each, balance at \$30.

Wayne Morrison, Ocheetree, Kansas.

Poland China Spring Boars

Spring boars from real big type sires and dams; well grown and good individuals. Write for breeding and prices. Lawrence Garvie, Route 5, Abilene, Kansas.

Poland China Pigs

The smooth kind that will do you good. Priced to sell. C. D. Close, Gorham, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring pigs for sale, either sex. For description and prices write LOGAN STONE, R. 4, Haddam, Kan.

Registered February Poland Boars

Bob Wonder and Expansion breeding.

MORRILL BROS., LE ROY, KANSAS

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

February and March pigs. The farmers kind.

E. M. Cooper & Son, Neodesha, Kansas

PUREBRED POLAND CHINAS

Boars or gilts, guaranteed breeders or no sale.

R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BOARS farrowed April 10;

135 pounds each, thin and growthy, \$35 for choice. George Bishop, Muscotah, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Chester Whites

From the two most popular blood lines for sale. Wildwood Prince Jr. and Wm. A. Miss Lena 4th. strains. Good big spring boars and gilts. All immune. Fall Sale Oct. 29.

E. M. RECKARDS, 817 LINCOLN STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Big Litter Chester Whites

April pigs, from litters of 12 and 16, for sale. They make a white hog show. Write me for prices on boars or gilts.

VIRG. CURTIS, LARNED, KANSAS

See Prince Tip Top At Topeka and Hutchinson

My boar and gilt sale will be Oct. 28, the first sale in the big northeastern Kansas circuit. Three big sales all close together. Book your name early for catalog. A few boars at private sale.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

2 February, 1 March, and 3 April boars.

Also 2 bred gilts. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS PRICED TO SELL.

E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

Will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trios, unrelated. Ready to ship now. Messenger Boy and Amber Tipton breeding. Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. Address Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

White Way Hampshires

on approval. Choice spring boars and gilts, the big quick maturing kind, weighing around 200 pounds. Best blood lines at bargain prices.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Advantages of the Purebred

The profit which results from handling farm animals depends on a wide range of conditions. This involves differences in men, markets, buying and selling and health and disease. One man may make a great success of a herd from every point of view, while in the hands of another only disaster follows. If one is interested only in producing so many pounds of pork by the use of feed, then it is true feeders may be bought, or bred, that may be fed and sold at a greater profit than will be secured by a purebred herd that has been developed for a similar purpose. Here, however, the personal equation of the man is of vital importance. If two men are of equal ability as stockmen and salesmen, then one, the owner of the purebred herd of hogs, should secure a margin of profit impossible with the other, for beyond the laying on of flesh, the breeder produces some animals that command a value for reproductive purposes, yielding returns far above that of the market pound basis.

The Best Investment

From a purely commercial point of view, purebred livestock should yield a far greater return on the investment, than that not purebred, as may be illustrated in the following example mentioned in the Ohio Farmer.

The wonderful development in milk production which has taken place among dairy cattle during the last quarter of a century is due to selecting and mating purebred animals within the separate breeds, that possessed outstanding characteristics of great milk or butterfat producers. One may study the pedigree of animal after animal, in which it is shown that thru the generations, by mating animals of great production, one obtains as a rule an improvement over the parents. For example, an advertisement of a certain Holstein-Friesian bull states that his two nearest dams average 40.72 pounds of 80 per cent butter; his five nearest dams average 38.56 pounds; his 10 nearest dams average 35.81 pounds, and his 21 nearest dams average 30.42 pounds of butter in a week.

Here we have a steady increase in the production of butter from generation to generation, and in such a degree as to increase profit, whether of milk product or progeny. A breeding male from such an ancestry may command an excellent price, while a male from stock of inferior breeding, not purebred, sells for a nominal price, with but few buyers at that, unless for meat alone.

Must Produce Good Beef

The production of superior beef has been a vital factor for a century with our prominent beef breeds. A study of the history of the breeds will demonstrate that thru the generations have occurred sires and dams that were famous for their conformation as superior beef producers, coupled with the quality of reproducing these valuable characteristics in their offspring.

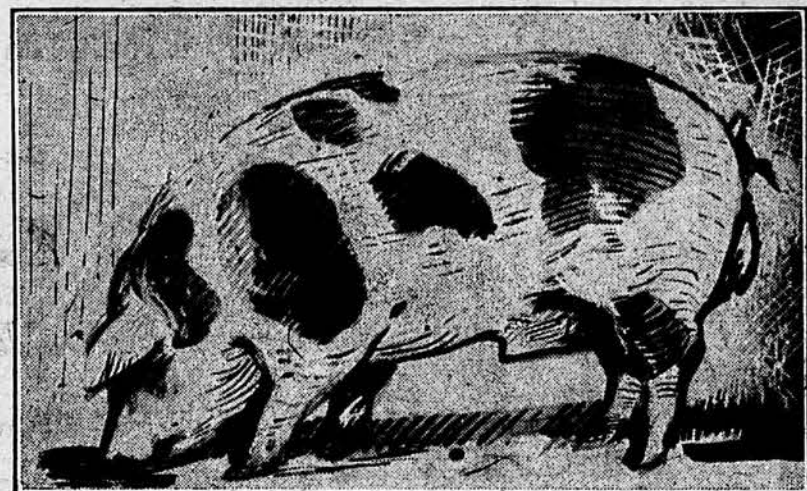
In these days we hear much of the Hereford bull, Perfection Fairfax, one of the greatest sires of the breed. However, it is important to note that his pedigree for generations back is rich with the names of sires and dams remarkable in Europe and America for their superiority of flesh and their capacity for reproducing the same. Had these animals not been of the strictly useful, rent-paying kind, they never would have received the international attention they have obtained. The beef on the hoof commanding the top price in the great stockyards is that which shows the preponderance of superior breeding. The greatest show steers at the International or Smithfield, have, with rare exceptions, been those of pure breeding. The same may be said of barrows or wethers.

To what extent profit may be associated with the purebred livestock trade may depend on the cost of starting in the business. Thousands of men possessing great wealth, but with no previous experience, have started purebred herds, have had their fling and then come to a disastrous end. For them it was a losing game, and logically so. On the other hand many men of limited means undertake the establishment of urebred herds, purchase carefully and by not attempting too much, come gradually into possession of what, in due time, may be a very profitable proposition. When good judgment is exercised in the selection

A Meritorious Offering of Spotted Polands

will be offered at public auction at

Vail, Iowa, Wednesday, October 6



GATE'S LEADER

30 Spring Boars, 20 Spring Gilts, One 4-year Old Herd Boar

The boars and gilts represent the blood of Gate's Leader, English Wonder and Sensation Leader. They are out of big, prolific sows sired by the leading boars of the breed. For size, type, quality and uniformity these spring boars and gilts are hard to beat. It will be your opportunity to buy some herd boars of unquestionable value and also gilts that will attract attention to your winter sales. As a feature attraction I am including the 4-year-old herd boar, GATE'S LEADER. Gate's Leader won first at the 1917 Omaha National Swine Show. He was sire of the junior champion at the same show. Come and see him sale day. This sale is one that will supply the broad demand for useful, well bred and good looking Spotted Polands. Breeders and farmers will be pleased with this offering. The sale will be held in the pavilion at Vail. Auctioneers, Chas. Taylor and Joe Shaver. G. L. Borgeson represents The Capper Farm Press and all mail bids can be sent to him in my care. The catalogs are ready for mailing. Write for one and mention The Capper Farm Press.

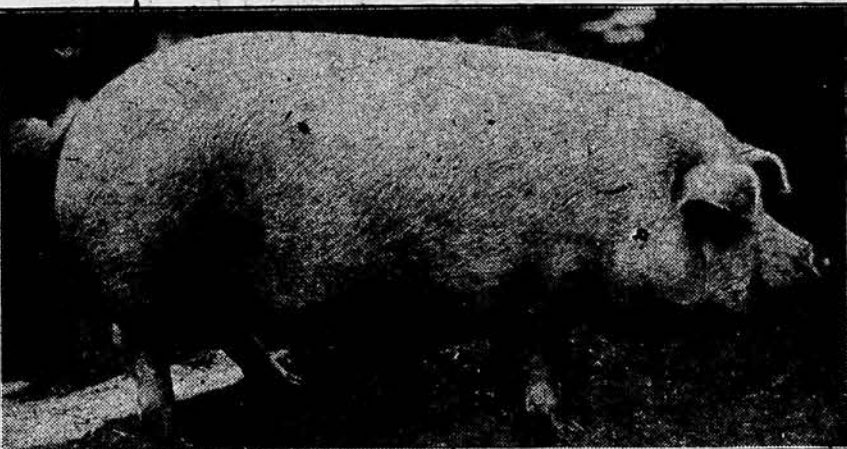
A. I. Siegner, Vail, Iowa

A STRONG Chester White Offering

to be sold at public auction at

Schuyler, Neb., Wednesday, Sept. 29

An Event Which No One Interested in Chester White Hogs Should Overlook. Remarkable Herd Boar Propositions and No Less Remarkable Females



18 Young Gilts, 11 Bred Sows, 14 Spring Boars

This sale features the blood of such great boars as Alfalfa Wonder, Wildwood Prince, Jr.; Boyer Boy and Giant Buster. The sows are a decidedly promising group and include specimens of rare merit and individuality. They are bred to

Alfalfa Harry and Schultz's Wildwood

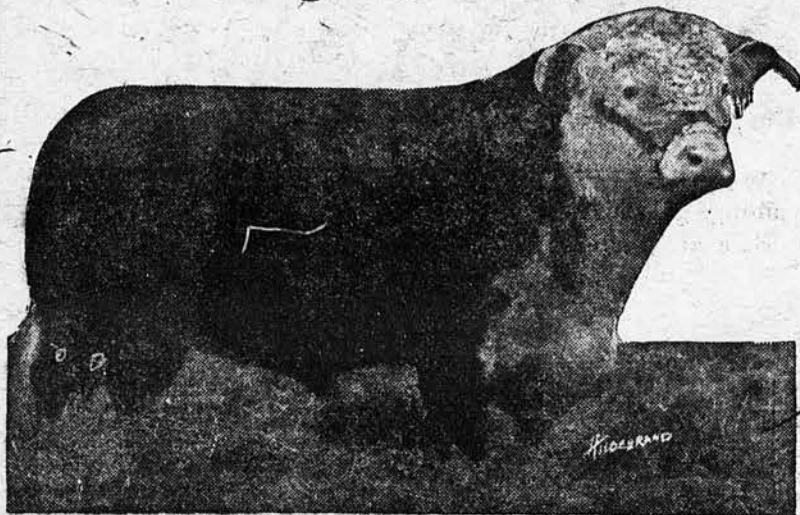
The boars and gilts are the tall, stretchy, high-backed kind and their development into valuable herd material is only a matter of time and feed. Let every man who wishes to buy Chester Whites turn out for this important event. If you have not yet received the catalog get it without further delay. Please mention this paper when writing

HARRY H. SCHULTZ, Schuyler, Nebraska

Col. H. J. McMurray, Auctioneer.

All mail bids should be sent in my care to G. L. Borgeson representing The Capper Farm Press.

Anxiety-Fairfax Herefords



Stephen Fairfax 549516

Third Annual Sale at Sylvan
Stock Farm Near
Council Grove, Kansas

Thursday, Oct. 7

Herd headed by the
\$10,000 Stephen Fairfax
By Perfection Fairfax, and
Quinto 427220

A son of Domino, out of a Militant
dam.

20 Granddaughters of Perfection Fairfax and 25 Anxiety-Bred Heifers

These granddaughters of the old "King" are sired by Alex, Sir Horace, Letham, Kentland and Stephen Fairfax. 20 of them are open and five bred. Our Anxiety heifers are safe in calf to Quinto and Vernet Prince 31st. 40 good cows bred or with calves by the Sylvan Park herd bulls. Also listed are the tried sire Disturber Lad by Disturber Jr. out of a Beau Donald dam and seven herd bull prospects, grandsons of Perfection Fairfax, by Alex, Sir Horace and Kentland Fairfax. Not a cow or a heifer in the sale bred to an inferior bull. Three of the herd bulls are sons of International grand champions and one a son of old Domino. We invite breeders to this sale with the assurance of a splendid offering. Bear in mind the W. I. Bowman & Co. sale at Ness City, Oct. 8-9, following our offering.

Herd Bull Free to Beginners

Purchasing females in our third annual Anxiety-Fairfax sale at Sylvan Park, near Council Grove, Thursday, Oct. 7. Write at once for full particulars about this offer.

Dr. B. E. Miller, Council Grove, Kan. F. H. Manning, Parkerville, Kan.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press. Col. Fred Reppert, Auctioneer.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Southard's Hereford Sale Calendar

Sept. 25—H. L. Abercrombie, dispersion 104 lots.
Sept. 28—Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., sale pavilion, Colby, Kan.
Sept. 29—H. C. Loux, Alta Vista, Kan., dispersion sale.
Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., annual "Monarch Hereford" sale.
Oct. 14—Crocker Bros., Matfield Green, Kan., 1,000 Herefords to be sold in one day. 300 registered Herefords, 500 full blood non-reg. cows, all young. 200 early bull calves.
Oct. 21—Clay County Combination sale, Clay Center, Kan.

If you want to buy or sell Herefords address,

J. O. Southard, Sales Manager, Comiskey, Kan.



You Profit By My Feed Shortage

I must sacrifice 20 outstanding Hereford females which I had retained for my own breeding herd—20 COWS with calves at side by or about to drop calves to the service of Parsifal 24th. PARSAFAL 24TH is an outstanding breeding bull very strongly Anxiety 4th bred. I must sell on account of lack of feed and you benefit by the sacrifice, if you buy. Wire, write or come and see them.

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Dispersal Sale of W. I. Miller's Jersey Cattle

At the farm one mile north of the city limits, known as the
Fred Learnard Dairy Farm

Arkansas City, Kansas, Monday October 4

53 Head of HIGH QUALITY JERSEYS representing the blood of EMINENT, SENSATIONAL FERN, NOBLE OF OAKLANDS, GAMBOGE'S KNIGHT, CHAMPION FLYING FOX, MAJESTY, FINANCIAL KING and other great sires.

REGISTER OF MERIT COWS and their descendants including FERN'S FAIR FONTAINE 384871, Register of Merit, 567 lbs. 8 oz. butter, as a 2-year-old, SENIOR CHAMPION Two Year Old, 1919.

COCOTTE'S OXFORD FERN 153549, a bull of remarkable breeding, a show animal, will be sold with fourteen of his heifers—the best lot of young females ever led into the auction ring.

A few choice young bulls ready for service from tested dams will be offered.

Write for catalog Today. You will be interested in every page—it's "brim full" of Well Bred Jerseys, on request only to

B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention this paper.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS
for sale. Yearlings and lambs, also 2 herd rams (1 imported). Ewes in season. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.

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.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Improve Your Dairy Herd

Buy a
Registered Guernsey Bull
\$100 f. o. b. farm, and up. Six weeks old to serviceable age.
OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM,
Overland Park, Kan.

GUERNSEYS

Three registered, bull coming three years old, sired by imported Moss Raider, dammed by an imported A. R. cow; a six-year-old cow, eighteen of her ancestors A. R.'s; a heifer calf nine months old by the above cow and bull. Color and conformation first class. Will make an attractive price to those interested.
D. McComas, 206 Main St., Ottawa, Kansas

18 Guernsey and Jersey Milk Cows

For sale. All young and most of them to freshen this fall. Also 2 nice high-grade Guernsey bulls. Come see them. Write or wire when you can come.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.
JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

AYRSHIRES, \$100 AND UP

Help shortage forces me to sell. I have 30 registered Ayrshires from calves to cows 8 years old, prices \$100 and up. When writing for particulars, mention this paper.
H. H. HOFFMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

Ayrshire Cattle For Sale

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, Attica, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

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 Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 84 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

FOR SALE

Seven registered Jersey cows; one bull calf. U. S. accredited herd.
R. O. McKEE, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.
Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

of foundation females and sires of merit are used, the outcome is almost invariably in the direction of substantial profit.

The Grain Market Report

(Continued from Page 42.)

best sales of ordinary hard around \$2.56, the market being unchanged to cents higher. Wheat futures show a gain of about 5 cents on both December and March deliveries, the nearest option again selling above \$2.40 a bushel. Export handlers continue to play a conspicuous part in the market absorbing the bulk of offerings with only a sprinkling of demand from domestic mills.

Outlook for Oats

While both cash and futures continue on a declining scale and reflect an easy tone, the market appears to be gaining strength. The fact that the minor coarse grain is selling far below a parity with wheat, corn or feedstuffs generally is adding friends to the bull side. Cash oats can be bought around 62 to 65 cents a bushel, against 65 to 70 cents the preceding week, while the December delivery is quoted at 64 and the May at 67 cents a bushel. It is true there is a large crop of oats to draw from, the government having increased its estimate 40 million bushels since August to 1,400 million bushels. But the grain already is abnormally low, and operators are encountering more and more difficulty in depressing prices further. If oats will be needed later in the season, it seems they should be bought now.

Lower Prices for Shorts

Shorts have definitely begun to work downward. The brown or standard middlings grade is holding around \$3 to \$51 a ton, sacked, for carlots in Kansas City, with gray shorts around \$55 to \$56, more than \$3 down in a single week. Bran is bringing \$39 a ton. Prospective buyers are demanding sharp discounts for both bran and shorts for deferred shipment, indicating the weak position of the market. There is a dearth of buying orders and the mills are offering on a small scale, a surplus is apparent. Pressure is greater from the spring wheat belt than in the Southwest.

Good hay of any variety, particularly alfalfa, should command a sharp premium over cheaper offerings as the season advances. Continued rains and cool weather have caused much damage to hay, and only a very small portion of the arrivals are of the better grades. Good hay should, therefore, be held for marketing later in the year. Alfalfa is selling at a range of \$15 to \$31 a ton, prairie around \$10 to \$20, and timothy \$15.50 to \$28. The cheaper grades are moving slowly, owing to preference for the better quality offerings.

Soil fertility will be considered more carefully in the planning of the farm management systems of the future.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 25—Abercrombie Dispersion, Goodland, Kan. J. O. Southard, sale manager, Comiskey, Kan.

Sept. 27—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan. at Colby, Kan.

Sept. 28—Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., at Colby, Kan.

Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. at Sylvan Park, near Council Grove.

Oct. 7—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan. at Sylvan Park, near Council Grove.

Oct. 21—Clay Co. Combination Sale, J. O. Southard, Mgr., Comiskey, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.

Oct. 29—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.

Nov. 4—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn. at Council Grove, Kan. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. Sale Mgr.

Nov. 20—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., sale at Alma, Kan.

Jan. 11-12—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.

Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Sept. 22—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan. Sept. 29—A. L. Johnston, Ottawa, Kan.

Sept. 30—S. E. Kan. Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Independence, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.

Oct. 6—P. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan. Oct. 7—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.

Oct. 7—Frank H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kan. Oct. 8—Morris Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Council Grove, F. G. Houghton, sale manager, Dunlap, Kan.

Oct. 9—Phillips Bros., Council Grove, Kan. Oct. 12—Chas. Casement, Sedan, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.

Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.

Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.

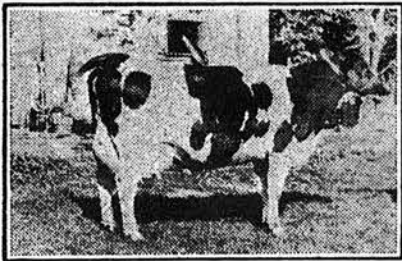
September 18, 1920.

Colorado's Greatest Herd of Holstein-Friesians



Dutchland Hengerveld Ascalon 120775
Colorado's Greatest Dairy Cow.

She has a milk record of 26,485.2 pounds in one year and 1,263.01 pounds of butter. She is the dam of the \$5,500 heifer in the St. Paul sale in June, 1920.

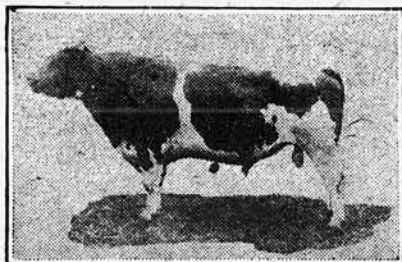


Western Ascalon

Drafted from Hall Bros. Western Holstein Farm by W. S. Moscript for the big National Association sale at St. Paul in June, 1920. She sold there for \$5,500.



Sir Johanna De Colantha Ormsby 192531
A splendid individual of wonderful breeding selected by Hall Bros. as a herd sire worthy of their females. He should find a home in some worthy herd.



Sir Colantha Lass, Colorado's Greatest Bull.
Sire of Western Ascalon and for 10 years grand champion of Colorado and second in aged bull class at National show, Chicago, 1910, in his 3-yr.-old form.

World's milk and butter records and great show ring winnings galore are represented in the blood of this great sale.

Sale at **Western Holstein Farm**, five miles southwest of Denver on the Morrison road.

Report as soon as you get to town at the Oxford Hotel, near union station for information as to how to get to the farm.

Denver, Colo., Tuesday, Oct. 5

Sale Starts at 9 O'clock a. m. Sharp. Lunch at Noon.

We are disposing of this great herd of Holstein-Friesians at public auction to divide our money and settle our partnership in this great dairy and producing herd.

150 Head of the Kind Not Usually Offered For Sale

Represented in the sale is the blood of old **Sarcastic Lad**, **Pontiac Korndyke** and **Hengerveld De Kol**. It is built on the families of the **Johannas**, the **Colanthas** and the **Ormsbys** and stands today as one of the great herds of the breed. Being healthy, of large size, refined, and uniform in conformation and showing great production and qualifications for the show ring. Their official records and show winnings stand high in the official records of the national Holstein-Friesian association.

We engaged in the dairy business here in Denver as young men with very little money. Our business has grown to large holdings of various propositions. Our Purebred Holstein herd was established about 13 years ago. We regret the dispersal of it as it has been a means of great profit of personal pleasure.

The sale was arranged on this date to enable those desiring to attend the national dairy show and sales at Chicago to attend our sale and arrive in Chicago in plenty of time. This sale will be conducted on the square. T. B. Regulations same as prevailed at the National sale at St. Paul in June. The catalogs are ready to mail. Write immediately for one to

Hall Bros., Denver, Colo.

Box 5, South Denver Station

Carlos W. Hall in Charge of Sale. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Asst. Auctioneer, Col. G. M. Banks, Denver.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

When you ask Hall Bros. for their catalog mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Advertisers like to know the source of their inquiries.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

Abercrombie's Anxiety Hereford

Dispersion Sale at the Farm on Beaver Creek North of Goodland, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 25

104 Lots—18 Bulls, 49 Cows with 32 Calves at foot, 37 Heifers

The consignment of bulls includes the herd bulls that have been used on this herd and the bulls that the female offering is bred to. **Prince Archer**, a double Anxiety bred bull, through Masquerader and Lamplighter. **Beau Monington U**, **Beau Monington 41st**, sons of **Beau Monington** a son of **Mousels Beau Mischief**. **Fairfax A**, a son of **Bowman's Lawrence Fairfax**. 10 sons of **Prince Archer**, 3 sons of **Beau Gaylord** and a son of **Choice Mischief 2nd**.

Cows are foundation cows and are daughters of such sires as **Beau Gaylord**, **Beau Monington**, **Gladwyne**, **College Count**, **Generous 5th**. **Lord Acme 10th**, **Hector**, **Crusader**, with 32 calves at foot by **Prince Archer**, **Beau Monington U** and **Beau Monington 41st**. Heifers are the offspring of these foundation cows and the get of **Prince Archer**, **Beau Monington**, **Fairfax A**, **Choice Mischief**, **Beaumont 8th**.

This is a high classed offering of choice individuals with best of breeding, which have been grown in the right way, out-of-doors, under practical conditions.

A card addressed to **J. O. SOUTHARD**, Sale Manager, **COMISKEY, KANSAS**, will bring you a catalog.

H. L. ABERCROMBIE, Owner, Goodland, Kansas

Auctioneers: Gettle, Bradley and Lowe.

Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Har-
Kan.
Leavenworth Co. Shorthorn Club
adjacent breeders at Leavenworth.
G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.
Shorthorn Assn. sale, O. A. Ho-
Shorthorn, Peabody, Kan.
Mgr. Early, Oronogo, Mo.
J. L. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Northwest Kansas Shorthorn
Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A.
Talmie, Kan., sale manager.
E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan.
Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breed-
Assn., Hiawatha, Kan., D. L. Dawdy,
Arlington, Kan.
Cherokee-Crawford Co. Shorthorn
at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans,
Mr. Columbus, Shorthorn Breeders
Blue Rapids, Kan., Dan O. Cain,
Mr. Beattie, Kan.
Nebraska and Kansas Breeders'
at Franklin, Neb.; Harry W. Blank,
Mr.

Holstein Cattle.

Hall Bros., Denver, Colo.; W. H.
Mr. Herington, Kan.
Consignment Sale, Hutchinson,
H. Mott, sale manager, Her-
Kan.
Dispensal, A. B. Wilcox & Son,
Kan.
A. J. King, Grandview, Mo., W. H.
Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kan-
Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale man-
Herington, Kan.
David Coleman & Sons, Dennison,
at Topeka, Kan.
Herington, Kan.
Coville County Breeders at Arkan-
City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Her-
ton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.
Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit,
C. M. French, Arlington, Neb.
Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Stafford County Breeders' Assn.,
Iowa, Kan.
Isaac F. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo.
Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Har-
Kan.
J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.
Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
F. Offler & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.
Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.
E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

A. I. Siegner, Vail, Ia.
Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
R. H. Stoker, Dunbar, Neb.
R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at
Neb.
L. C. Kirk, Vandalia, Mo.
A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler,
Ia.
C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Rule & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan.
Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Stafford County Breeders' Assn.,
Iowa, Kan.
Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Shawnee County Breeders' Assn.,
Iowa, Kan.
Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
A. C. Brockman, Centuria, Mo.
Mather & Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
W. W. Oley & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breed-
Assn. sale at Emporia, Kan. John
Sey's, Emporia, Kan.
Shawnee County Breeders' Assn.,
Iowa, Kan.
W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.
C. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.
W. C. Grafton, Neb.
U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale
Bendena, Kan.
Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night
e.)

Night Sale, Boren & Nye, Pawnee
City, Neb.
C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
H. Dimick & Son, Linwood,
Kan. at Tonganoxie, Kan.
Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville,
Kan.

C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan.,
Emporia, Kan.
Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Harry H. Shultz, Schuyler, Neb.
Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leaven-
worth, Kan.
F. B. Goodspeed, Maryville, Mo.
Henry Quier, Tonganoxie, Kan.
E. M. Beckards & C. H. Cole, To-
peka, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

Sale Reports

Nickelson's first annual Hereford sale
at Goodland, Kan., last Wednesday was
attended. The roads were not good
and because the weather was very
of the night before and the morn-
ing of the sale. The average was about
an average of almost \$100. The entire
from over Riley, Clay and adjoining
counties. It was a fine tribute to Ed
up his sale by liberal support. The
was conducted with P. M. Gross on the
Lester Lowe in the ring. J. O. Southard,
Key, Kan., assisted with the manage-
ment of the sale. It was announced in
the sale that a choice young bull
be presented to the beginner who
er the sale a fine bull calf was presented

Percherons—Belgians—Shires
State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks.
Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Charlton, Ia.

cult to convince Shorthorn breeders that Mr. Johnston of the importance of this. He has been one of the best buyers and his Shorthorn breeding plant located in Ottawa is the home of many females of the breed and many females of very high quality. In this sale will be sold 20 pure Scotch females cataloged and sold 20 pure Scotch females of great value and the kind not often sold. They are either bred or already bred. They are footed by imported Bapton calves at foot by imported Bapton calves. There will be two Scotch bulls and one Scotch topped that you want. Also bred and open heifers, the kind you will appreciate. The catalog is ready and will be sent by return mail as you send him your name. Address, Mr. Johnston, Ottawa, Kan.—Advertisement.

ster Farms, Rexford, Kan., Thomas is the home of some of the good herds in western Kansas. These farms have thousands of acres of farm land and it is the purpose of Mr. Thomas to do everything he can to further the breeding business in western Kansas. In holding this first of the Foster annual Hereford sales in the new year at Coiby they are cataloging 57 bulls and three herd bulls of real merit. They are not expecting fancy prices for the bulls in this first sale and especially for the Hereford breeders and farmers of western Kansas and eastern Colorado in particular to this sale. It follows the John J. Clipp sale at Goodland on Monday, September 27, and good connections can be made that evening for Goodland or early next morning. The catalog is ready and you have plenty of time to write for it and receive it by return mail. Address Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

min Bros., Morrowville, Kan., who have attracted attention to themselves and to their great herd of Duroc Jerseys by their sales of the most fashionably bred sows in Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri during the past two or three years are holding their annual fall sale in Fairbury. They believe most of their offerings will go and will go to Kansas breeders because Fairbury is not far from their home in Washington county and because of better railroad service they are selling Fairbury believing that Kansas breeders will rather come to Fairbury this time to Washington. In the sale they are offering a wonderful lot of sows. There are of them and you should get their catalog and see what they are cataloging. The 18 sows listed are the best proposition for the Jersey breeder wanting a sow at a price that will be found anywhere this year. These sows and sows are of the most pure blood lines and will sell for less than animals of the same breeding and individual merit will sell for farther north. An advertisement appears in this issue if you should turn to it and write for the catalog at once. Address, Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.—Advertisement.

Harry Abercrombie, Goodland, Kan., is offering his entire herd of Hereford cattle at his ranch near Goodland, Kan., Sherman, Saturday, September 25. It is an early and Fairfax offering and as it is a season sale it goes without saying that the foundation herd goes in this big sale. The advertisement gives the particulars about the offering and you look it up at once. It is an offering that will be found in just good breeding and right out of the pastures. There are lots and lots of good Hereford cattle for sale. Harry Abercrombie, a pioneer Hereford breeder having bred Herefords in Smith county a number of years before he went to Sherman county. He is a reliable and a fine man to deal with. When you get to Goodland go to the hotel and get information as to how to get to the look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., will conduct the sale as sales manager. A mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. O. Southard's Hereford sales calendar is published regularly in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. If you want to buy Herefords you are going to want his list and if you are going to hold a Hereford sale you want to get his proposition. No man anywhere has had more experience in selling Herefords than J. O. Southard. His public sale organization is one of the strongest to be found anywhere. A competent sales manager will save the breeder holding a good many hundreds of dollars on a big sale. He will make you hundreds of dollars more by your catalog and advertising properly handled. The presenting the sale is highly important and lots of money can be saved by a competent sales manager with the experience. There is very much to be learned from a sale and it is to be organized a consignment sale and not a sale and a fine man to deal with. When you get to Goodland go to the hotel and get information as to how to get to the look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., will conduct the sale as sales manager. A mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

If you are interested at all in Herefords you are sure to be interested in Miller & Manning's third annual Anxiety-Fairfax sale of their Hereford breeding plant, Sylvan Park, near Council Grove, Kan. The "Katy" farm, Sylvan Park, is located a few rods from Mr. Manning's residence and you can see the sale and go to the farm by morning. But a driving distance from Council Grove. Heart of the Hereford industry in Kansas. But there are many reasons why you should be interested in this big sale. It is a very popular and growing in favor of breeders of Herefords and their buying is confined to just the kind they need to keep their herd. They hold but one sale each year and that is the annual sale of the kind and quality that increases the popularity of Anxiety-Fairfax Herefords. The Anxiety-Fairfax Herefords, which sold for \$10,000, is the great sire who has made the Anxiety-Fairfax Herefords famous and his introduction to the Hereford breeders is so well known to them and his accomplishments is hardly necessary. In the sale is 20 granddaughters of Anxiety-Fairfax by Alex, Sir Horace, and some by Stephen Fairfax. Miller & Manning believe in the future of their Hereford business and in the future of their foundation stock. In this sale they are

260 Herefords At Auction October 8-9

To divide the great breeding business of W.I. Bowman & Co., and permit Mr. Hopper of Hutchinson to retire, this sale has been decided upon, and constitutes one of the greatest buyer opportunities of the year. W. I. (Billy) Bowman, of course, will "continue in the business at the old stand."



The Generous Kind.

60 TRIED COWS, nearly all three-year-olds, by Lawrence Fairfax, Generous II and College Count, a grandson of Beau Brummel. They are all in calf or have calves at foot. There is no better money worth than money invested in going cows of this age. As many females are in calf to Imp. Shucknall Monarch and Lawrence Fairfax you especially will want to see the 40 long yearling heifers sired by these two great bulls. They show the values you are getting in the bred females and will be prime foundation stock themselves. Be sure to look them up in the catalog and at the sale.

BULLS! Altho our bull trade is always good and keeps us pretty well cleaned up a few good bulls help bring people to a sale. So we have selected 20 head, most of them ready for service, and several herd headers among them, and the highest bidder will buy them.

Pasture condition; nothing pampered; that is the way we sell them and they do well from the start. The Bowman Ranch Herefords are practical, as well as choicely bred. They are the good kind and show it. The catalog shows the breeding which makes them good.

Sale at the big Bowman Ranch at Ness City. Come a day or two before if possible. This is a big proposition, the opportunities are big and there is a lot to see. Write at once for the catalog, mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and address

Imp. Shucknall Monarch (31988)

Shucknall Monarch was 1st at the Bath and West of England shows and 2nd at the English Royal in 1915.

Blanch 8th, V. 43, p. 556, the dam of Shucknall Monarch, was the dam of Shucknall Victor (29383), First and Reserve Champion at the Royal in 1913.

Prince Charming his sire was a Lord Wilton bull on his dam's side on one branch, and an Iron Clad bull on another branch. Iron Clad being by Hiero (7707) by the celebrated Rudolph (6660) and full of the blood of Horace.

The bulls Shucknall Gay, Shucknall Mars, and Shucknall Guard all by Prince Charming (First and Reserve Champion at the Welsh National, 1914) were imported to Brazil by the Sociedade Brasileira Para America Da Agricultura for the Brazilian Federal Government.

W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Auctioneer, Fred Reppert; Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

The Santa Fe will run a special each day of sale from Great Bend to Ness City and return. All Missouri Pacific trains will stop at Ransom, the nearest station directly north of Ness City.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Young Hereford Herd for Sale

Nineteen registered coming 3 year old heifers, bred, and a 4 year old bull priced right for immediate sale. The heifers all show in calf to Shadyslope 16th, 588115. The entire lot are well-marked, well grown and good individuals. They will make any farmer a good income with ordinary feed and care. Write me about this herd and add a genuine profit unit to your farm. Leo. G. White, 205 E. 4th St., Pratt, Kan.

250 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Headed by Don Balboa 14th 596021, by Don Carlos 263493. For sale—50 cows about half with calves at foot; 20 open heifers; 15 bred heifers; five good young bulls, herd header prospects. LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Wabaunsee County), KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS

Three year old and yearling bulls. Popular breeding. Good all over. Would exchange for registered cows or heifers. I. B. SIMMONS, ATTICA, KANSAS.

Hereford Bull Calf Bargains

They are grandsons of the famous Beau Picture, their sire weighing 2300 pounds. They weighed (Sept. 8) from 500 to 650 lbs. See them and you'll buy. Must sell now. JOE L. MCINTYRE, HOWARD, KANSAS

Hereford Farmers Wanted

Want reliable farmers to keep good Whiteface cows for half the increase. Write W. M. GARRISON, SALINA, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

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 Steers Pay

Week after week Shorthorn steers are topping the principal markets. For instance, at four of the leading markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Denver, Shorthorns made the top for the entire week two weeks in succession recently. At all of these markets, mind you. Use a good Shorthorn bull and grow Shorthorn beef. You get added weight and quality both—and get pay for both.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Barrett & Land's SHORTHORN SALE

25 cows with calves at foot and bred back or showing calf sale day. 5 bred heifers and 15 open heifers from 11 to 16 months old.

In the new sale pavilion,

Overbrook, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 22

The cows and five heifers are bred to SULTAN SEAL 583800 and SILVERDALE 648650

We have made other public sales but this is the best lot of cattle we have ever offered. Overbrook is on the Mo. Pacific 20 miles south of Topeka and seven east. Topeka train leaves at 9:30 in the morning and arrives at Overbrook at 11:00. Eight miles east and two south of Carbondale on the old Santa Fe trail. For the catalog address

Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kansas

Note: 15 pure bred steers will be sold, 8 to 14 months old.

Auctioneers: Rule and Burgess.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Who Should Buy Shorthorns?

In the public sale which A. L. and D. Harris will hold at

Osage City, Kan., October 7

who should take advantage of this opportunity to secure the most practical of purebred farm animals at conservative prices and under conditions that insure their usefulness?

Any Farmer

who needs to market the crops he can handle most readily and with a saving of labor, for more money than he has been getting for the crops he grew at greater expense; any farmer who is confronted with the problem of maintaining the fertility of his soil. Such a farmer will find in the Harris offering well-bred Shorthorns of the correct type that for generations have thrived in the hands of farmers like himself paying (without special equipment) incomes of 25 per cent to 250 per cent on the investment necessary to own them.

Any Father

who is planning for a better future for his children who is in position to raise them on a farm and seeks a farm business and a farm interest that will make them enjoy staying on the farm and make the staying worth their while. These are young, attractive, thrifty cattle; beautiful roans, handsome reds and snowy whites, with the names of noted breeders in their pedigrees and their future desirability insured by two centuries of breed achievement. Why not write for catalog?

Any Calf Club Boy

who naturally wants to own animals worthy the attention and hope that he will center in them, and get calves reared as he can expect to rear them—in a practical way. In this offering are a number of choice heifer calves ready to wean, which will be separated from their dams and sold one at a time. They are little gems—but they will do what no gem ever can do, they will grow and produce.

Any Breeder

who sees in the future the broadening demand which is being enforced by the growing need for more and better beef animals on the farm. They are breeders' cattle, for the breeder who wants to sell practical farmers and young breeders the kind on which they can be sure of a good net income under all conditions.

But to know about these cattle you must send for the sale catalog at once. It gives the breeding and brief descriptions of all, and gives all terms and conditions of the sale. Write for this catalog now and mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address,

A. L. Harris, Osage City, Kansas

Auctioneers—Burgess, Rule and Runyan Bros. Feldman—J. W. Johnson.

First Annual Sale Grand View Shorthorns

This is the first public sale of Grand View Farms Shorthorns and we want admirers of Shorthorns to come.

Ottawa, Kan. Wednesday, Sept. 29

In Fair Grounds Pavilion

50 Head of Real Shorthorns

20 straight Scotch females; 15 Scotch topped, three to six years old; all in calf or with calves at foot; 10 open heifers; 2 Scotch bulls; 3 Scotch topped bulls.

All of the females of breeding age are bred to the ton two-year-old Imported Bapton Mariner, one of the best Scotch bulls in Kansas.

The females include Simplicity 6th, a roan by Village Marshall and just three years old and in calf to Imp. Bapton Mariner. Others are Missie Clara Butterfly, Queen of Beauty, etc. For the catalog address,

A. L. Johnston, Ottawa, Kansas

Auctioneers: H. T. Rule, H. L. Burgess, Boyd Newcomb.

A Choice Consignment of Shorthorns To the Independence, Kan., Sale—Sept. 30

I am selling a real herd bull prospect in the beautiful roan; 15 months old; Village Dale bred by K. S. A. C. sired by Narcissus Type by Cumberland Type, out of a choice daughter of Matchless Dale by Avondale of the Cruickshank Village Girl family. He is worthy of investigation by anyone in need of a high class Scotch herd bull. I am also selling Flash Magnet, a beautiful roan, 12 months old son of the great breeding bull, Villager Magnet, out of a choice heavy milking dam by Avondale 2d. He is of the real thick kind with ideal Shorthorn head and horns and a real bull in every respect. Three choice daughters of Villager Magnet are also listed. They are Ideal Shorthorns both for beef and milk and will look good in any herd. Two are safe in calf to Village Dale and one open. I also have at private sale some choice young cows and heifers either sired by or bred to Villager Magnet; also some choice young bulls sired by him and of strong milking ancestry. Priced very reasonably. For particulars write

FRED ABILDGAARD, Route 6, Winfield, Kan.

Located 9 miles due east of Winfield.

initiating a plan of selling that is of real importance to beginners. They propose to give absolutely free to beginners herd bulls and their plan is a good one and in future sales the plan as worked out will be continued. It is a fair and square offer to beginners that should be investigated before you buy. They invite anyone that might be a beginner in their third annual sale to write at once for the plan and the sale catalog. When writing mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan., Sherman county, sells his annual sale of Beaver Valley Herefords at that place, Monday, September 27. Fifty-nine head sell and 56 are females. There will be 50 cows with calves by the Phillips herd bulls or bred to them. Thirty of the females in the sale are by the leading herd bull, Beau Monington, the mighty son of Beau Mischief and a bull that Mr. Phillips values so highly that he now has 25 of his daughters in his big Sherman county herd. A real value in the big sale is the herd bull, Choice Stanway, a Mouse bred bull weighing over a ton and sold in breeding condition. Beaver Valley Herefords stand high with those who have bought in former sales at Beaver Valley farms and John J. Phillips is a man of sterling character who is making money as a Hereford breeder and his surplus offered in these annual sales is of the best in breeding and as individuals. You are invited to the Phillips breeding establishment each fall to buy Herefords in these annual sales and to buy them on their merits and you can be sure you are buying as good as will be retained in the herd. You have plenty of time to write for the catalog and receive it by return mail. You will be interested in it and you are welcome to it. Address, John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan., and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Actual Tops Only.

Ross M. Peck of Pretty Valley Farm will not hold a fall sale but will offer the very tops at private sale. These gilts and boars are of March and April farrow, big stretchy individuals of uniform type and the blood lines represent some of the best of the breed. We wish to call your attention especially to the sons of Joe Orion 2d. You probably know that Joe Orion 2d is the famous old boar now doing service at the Enochs Farm, Fernwood, Miss. Mr. Peck bought a Jack's Friend sow at the Enochs Farms winter sale and had the good fortune to raise a good litter from her. Now if you want a boar that has plenty of quality and represents the best of breeding you should write Mr. Peck immediately.—Advertisement.

Harris Shorthorn Sale October 7.

The public sale of Shorthorns of A. L. and D. Harris is to be held on their farm near Osage City, Kan., October 7. This date was decided on several months ago and fits in a circuit of Shorthorn sales, beginning with the sale of F. B. Wilson, Peabody, Kan., October 6. It is followed by the sale of the Morris County Breeders' association, of Council Grove, Kan., October 8. The announcement of all these sales appears in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and our readers who have an interest in Shorthorns will want to address the proper parties at once for catalogs.—Advertisement.

To Reach the Harris Sale.

The Shorthorn sale of A. L. and D. Harris to be held on their farm near Osage City, Kan., October 7, will be an important sale to attend and an easy sale to reach. Nearly all Santa Fe main line trains stop at Osage City, and all of the Missouri Pacific Colorado main line trains stop there. The farm is four miles west of Osage City on the old Santa Fe Trail, and is one-half mile south of Rapp on the Missouri Pacific. However, Mr. and Mrs. Harris will have conveyances to the sale at both railway stations. For the fullest information about this sale, write A. L. and D. Harris, Route 2, Osage City, Kan., and ask for the catalog. It will be full of interesting things.—Advertisement.

Colorado's Greatest Holstein Herd.

An interesting story to Holstein-Friesian admirers and especially those who own some and who are in the market for more of the right kind is the story of the achievements of the Western Holstein Farm herd owned by Hall Bros. of Denver. The herd is located five miles southwest of Denver on the Morrison road. On Tuesday, October 5, this great herd will be dispersed. There are 150 head in the herd and all of them go under the hammer in one of the most important Holstein sales ever held in the West. Some are sure to sell high and some are sure to sell cheap. That is the way with an auction of this character. One thing is certain. The well known reputation of Hall Bros. for square dealing will give every bidder who knows them, confidence in the sale. The sale will be conducted by Col. G. M. Banks, the well known auctioneer of Denver and who is well known to farmers and breeders of Colorado. It is impossible to tell you of the great animals in this sale. The lack of space will not allow me to tell you about the 150 individuals in this Holstein sale. The catalog is ready to mail and tells the whole story. It is replete with valuable information about the great herd about to be dispersed and is free for the asking. W. H. Mott, the well known Kansas sale manager and Holstein breeder, has been engaged to help with the conducting of the sale. Carlos W. Hall, the elder of the brothers and who has active management of the herd, will have charge of the sale. Colorado and Kansas Holstein breeders should write at once for the free catalog of the sale and plan on attending this important Holstein event. Remember you are buying in a dispersal of one of the great herds of the breed. Also that you are buying from men who stand high in Holstein affairs and at home. Carlos W. Hall has been identified with most of the movements in Colorado looking to the betterment of farm animals of all kinds. He has been and I think is now a member of the Colorado legislature. Every animal sold will be sold on her merits. It is that kind of a sale. For the catalog address, Hall Bros., Box 5, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Virg Curtis of Larned, Kan., has been out winning money on his Chester White hogs. He has an ad in this issue offering April pigs from litters of 12 and 16. Boars and gilts for sale.—Advertisement.

Five Inquiries This Week.

S. E. Ross, breeder of Holsteins at Iola, Kan., writes: "Just got back from the fair. We came home with ten blues, six reds, five yellows on cattle. We got second on year-

SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH SHORTHORNS

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
WE WILL SELL ON TIME

High-Class Herd Bulls

The kind that will add prestige to your herd, yet cost no more than elsewhere.

Remember, the position your herd will occupy in the future depends upon the standing of the sires used.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH
Watonga, Oklahoma

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are producing themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real ones of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan.

Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address
TOMSON BROS.
Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas

Save Money on Shorthorn Bulls

By getting them now. Prices will be much lower after cold weather. I have for sale 25 head of Village Herd and Victor Dale's spring calves ready for service. See or write
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

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. Taylor

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

For sale, 5 cows; 4 yearling heifers; 1 bull and 3 heifer spring calves. Two-year-old bull will sell cheap.
CHAS. E. YOUNG, HARRIS, KANSAS

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address
HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

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, KAN.

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, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS
Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Prices and descriptions, or better come and see the herd bulls used in the herd were from the best of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Wm. Greenmiller.
GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrell, 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

Galloways for Sale

Cows, heifers, and bulls for sale at all times. The shown Galloways for 17 years from Denver to New York. Cattle for sale are close up in blood and grand champions.
H. CROFT, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. Bulls, cows and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

board; on sows same class first, second third. For championship we ranked in hot contest of ten head. Have been entering letters from ad in paper all morning. Got five inquiries this week. You will from me again.

Watch These Shorthorns.
Special attention will be attracted in the Shorthorn sale at Independence, Kan., September 30, by Fred Abildgaard's consignment. Mr. Abildgaard, whose home is Win- Kan., has one of the best new herds in the southern part of the state, and he puts cattle in a show or sale, never a credit to him. Included in the sale he consigns is a young Scotch head of herd heading quality, besides a number of younger bulls and heifers by his own bull, showing just what the buyer can get on anything which comes from the guard herd.—Advertisement.

A Shorthorn Association Sale.
The annual fall sale of the Southeast Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association occurs at Independence, Kan., September 30. The sale of these Southeast Kansas sales (and have been uniformly successful) is due wholly to the constant co-operation of breeders who are members, and to the useful character and good breeding of the cattle they consign. The association is in having this sort of report from like R. M. Hill and others, who for years have maintained herds that are a credit to the state's interest in the breed. For catalogs of this sale, address G. A. Laude, sale manager, Humboldt, Kan., or mention that the sale is at Independence, Kan.—Advertisement.

Big Hereford Business Changes.
One of the season's biggest Hereford buying opportunities results from the retirement of the senior member of a firm and continuation of the business in full by the junior members. This will be the big dissolution sale of W. I. Bowman company to be held at Ness City, Kan., September 8 and 9. In this sale of 260 Herefords will be sold all but 20 head which are kept by the Bowman company. Hardly in the history of Kansas has there been such an opportunity to buy registered foundation Herefords. For instance, the offering will include 100 heifers of one crop, two years old. No more remarkable cross section of Herefords ever has been put up at auction. The feature hardly less important, and are some cattle men who will consider the greatest bargain of the two, is a section of 60 tried cows, nearly all of which are three years old. This means that the cows will have set before them 60 proven breeding plants, each one almost as good as new. Of great interest also will be the section of 100 spring crop of heifers, bred by the leading two breeding bulls in the herd and will demonstrate what can be expected from the cows and older heifers. The sale is safe in calf to these bulls. The guarantee back of everyone of these animals is everything that possibly could be asked. Write to send at once to W. I. Bowman, Ness City, Kan., for the catalog of this remarkable sale offering. It will give guarantees and all other information. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in writing.—Advertisement.

BY G. L. BORGESON
Chance to Buy a Tried Sire.
The public sale of Spotted Poland China which A. L. Siegner, of Vall, Ia., will offer on October 6, a herd boar, Gate's Leader, is sold. As is usual in such cases, one will get a bargain in this boar. He first in class in National Swine Show in 1917 and was sire of the junior champion second prize young herd and first group of four which won the stock trophy for Spotted Poland Chinas. Write Mr. Siegner for his catalog full description of Gate's Leader and balance of the offering, be sure to mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Chester White Sale September 29.
Harry H. Shultz will sell a select lot of sows, spring boars and gilts at Schuyler, Mo., on September 29. Breeders and farmers cannot afford to overlook this important Chester White sale for the offering is well and lacks nothing in individual quality. The boars represented are Alfalfa, Alfalfa Wonder, Alfalfa Prince Jr., Alfalfa Wonder. If you need a boar to your herd, this sale will give you a chance to buy one at a conservative price. Spring gilts are attractive specimens should command considerable attention. The sale affords a splendid opportunity to get real high class Chester Whites at a price that will be low compared with the quality of the offering. You should write for the catalog at once and then make a trip to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Another Sensational Spotted Poland Sale.
On October 6 at Vall, Ia., A. L. Siegner will sell one of the most desirable Spotted Poland China boars, Gate's Leader, and offerings of the season. Siegner has selected fifty top spring boars and gilts in order to make this sale one where those in the best of the breed can satisfy their needs. Give you a chance to buy a big well-bred, type spring boar at your own price. These boars are the kind they all want and their development into valuable blood sows is only a matter of time. Gate's Leader is predominant in this sale and those who before have appreciated the quality of these good boars know that Gate's Leader will be sold as a feature attraction in the sale. He is a splendid boar and a sire of the highest order. He won first in class at the National Swine Show in 1917 and was one of the four best boars that won the stock trophy. The writer is positive that the offering is one of the best of the season. Make arrangements to attend this sale. Write for the catalog and mention the Capper Farm Press.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB
Kansas-Nebraska Sale.
September 1 is the date decided on for the annual winter sale of the Nebraska-Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association. The sale will be held at Franklin, Neb., and Harry Laude of Franklin, Neb., will be sale manager. Write for catalogs or any other information to be addressed to him at any time. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n Sells 70 Shorthorns At Auction Independence, Kan., Thursday, Sept. 30

The offering in this sale is fully up to the average of our previous sales, which have been among the best held in Kansas.

The cattle consigned are Scotch and Scotch topped males and females suitable for any herd. They are from the herds of the most constructive breeders in this section of the state and will all go into the ring in good useful breeding condition.

Any farmer, ranchman or breeder can be suited in both quality and price at this sale. Send for catalog.

Remember, the sale is at Independence, but for catalog write

G. A. LAUDE, Sale Manager, Humboldt, Kansas
Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when writing.

Better Farm Equipment Includes Shorthorn Cattle

Here's the place to buy practical, well bred registered Shorthorns that are making good under farm conditions and can be bought right. Send for catalog, first, of

F. P. WILSON'S PUBLIC SALE Peabody, Kansas, October 6

50 Head In The Sale—42 Females and 8 Bulls

One of the fine features of the offering is the 10 head of two-year-old heifers. 16 of the cows sell with calves at foot; doesn't this prove a producing herd? Five of these cattle are straight Scotch, and the Scotch tops of the whole offering make it strong in the blood that has built up western Shorthorns.

Sale right on the Wilson farm, 4 1/2 miles west of Peabody. Write me at once for catalog, mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

F. P. WILSON, PEABODY, KANSAS

F. H. Yeager Sells 71 Shorthorns At Auction Bazaar, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 7

21 cows, most of them with calves, older calves will be sold separately, younger calves go with cows—nice beefy calves. 18 two-year-old heifers and 18 one-year-old heifers. 12 one and two-year-old bulls and 1 four-year-old Scotch herd bull by Hampton, a Hanna bred bull and out of a Collynie Primrose cow.

Bulls in service are Village Champion 423998 and Scotchman 553420. The young bulls are good husky fellows and several have quality to head good herds. The cows are good milkers. The offering will be taken off the pasture, not fat but in excellent pasture condition.

Will meet trains at Strong City. Those coming to sale go to Ryan's Cafe, Strong City. Write at once for catalog describing these Shorthorns. Mention this paper and address

F. H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kansas

Sale at farm, two miles west of Bazaar, starts 11 A. M.
Auctioneers—McCulloch, Crouch and Wood. Fieldman—J. T. Hunter.



Chart of Recommendations for TRACTORS (Abbreviated Edition) How to Read the Chart

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor engine lubrication are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

These recommendations cover all models of tractors unless otherwise specified.

Where different grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and constitutes a scientific guide to Correct Tractor Lubrication.

If your tractor is not listed in this partial chart, consult the Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's, or send for booklet, "Correct Lubrication for Tractors," which lists the Correct Grades for all Tractors.

NAMES OF TRACTORS	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
Allis-Chalmers General Purpose	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 10	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 15	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 20	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 25	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 30	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 35	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 40	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 45	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 50	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 55	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 60	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 65	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 70	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 75	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 80	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 85	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 90	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 95	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 100	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 105	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 110	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 115	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 120	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 125	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 130	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 135	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 140	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 145	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 150	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 155	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 160	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 165	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 170	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 175	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 180	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 185	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 190	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 195	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 200	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 205	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 210	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 215	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 220	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 225	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 230	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 235	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 240	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 245	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 250	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 255	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 260	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 265	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 270	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 275	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 280	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 285	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 290	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 295	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 300	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 305	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 310	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 315	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 320	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 325	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 330	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 335	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 340	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 345	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 350	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 355	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 360	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 365	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 370	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 375	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 380	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 385	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 390	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 395	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 400	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 405	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 410	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 415	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 420	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 425	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 430	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 435	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 440	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 445	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 450	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 455	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 460	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 465	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 470	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 475	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 480	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 485	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 490	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 495	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 500	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 505	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 510	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 515	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 520	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 525	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 530	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 535	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 540	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 545	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 550	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 555	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 560	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 565	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 570	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 575	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 580	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 585	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 590	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 595	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 600	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 605	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 610	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 615	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 620	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 625	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 630	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 635	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 640	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 645	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 650	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 655	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 660	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 665	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 670	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 675	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 680	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 685	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 690	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 695	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 700	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 705	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 710	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 715	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 720	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 725	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 730	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 735	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 740	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 745	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 750	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 755	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 760	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 765	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 770	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 775	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 780	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 785	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 790	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 795	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 800	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 805	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 810	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 815	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 820	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 825	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 830	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 835	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 840	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 845	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 850	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 855	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 860	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 865	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 870	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 875	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 880	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 885	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 890	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 895	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 900	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 905	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 910	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 915	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 920	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 925	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 930	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 935	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 940	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 945	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 950	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 955	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 960	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 965	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 970	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 975	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 980	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 985	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 990	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 995	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 1000	A	A	A	A	A

Tractor Shortage

A problem which every farmer must face

FOOD is the reconstructor of nations. In their efforts to regain a normal peace production, European Peoples are bidding their bottom dollar for food—and machinery to produce food.

Here in America, lack of man power has for some time caused a scramble for farm machinery. Authoritative sources predict a serious shortage of tractors.

This condition makes it more important than ever that the farmer get the utmost service from his tractor. New tractors may be hard to get. In any case the replacement cost will be high.

In the conservation of the tractor no one thing is more important than scientific lubrication.

Working constantly in a cloud of dust and grit, farm tractors demand lubrication of the highest quality. These lubricants, to be efficient, must be scientifically cor-

rect for the engine of the particular make of tractor on which they are used.

The Vacuum Oil Company has for years been recognized as an authority on scientific lubrication. Gargoyle Mobiloils when used as specified in our Chart of Recommendations have time and again proven their superior value in actual savings of oil and fuel and in greater power delivered.

The Charts shown here will tell you exactly what grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils will enable you to get most power and longest service from your auto, truck and tractor.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1- and 5-gallon sealed cans, in 15- 30- and 55-gallon steel drums, and in wood half-barrels and barrels.

Write for "Correct Lubrication," a booklet containing complete automobile and tractor charts and other valuable data.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

DOMESTIC BRANCHES: New York Philadelphia Detroit Minneapolis Kansas City, Kan. Boston Pittsburgh Chicago Indianapolis Des Moines

Chart of Recommendations for AUTOMOBILES (Abbreviated Edition) How to Read the Chart

The Correct Grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil engine lubrication are specified in the Chart below.
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

These recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise specified.

Where different grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and constitutes a scientific guide to Correct Automobile Lubrication.

If your car is not listed in this partial chart, consult the Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's, or send for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," which lists the Correct Grades for all cars.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
Allis-Chalmers General Purpose	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 10	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 15	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 20	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 25	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 30	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 35	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 40	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 45	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 50	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 55	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 60	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 65	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 70	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 75	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 80	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 85	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 90	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 95	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 100	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 105	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 110	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 115	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 120	A	A	A	A	A
Allis-Chalmers Model 125	A	A	A	A	A