

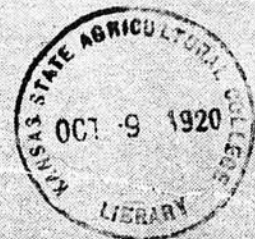
KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Vol. 58, No. 41

October 9, 1920



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More Milk for Kansas Youth
By George A. Montgomery

Let Us Watch Our Habits
By Mrs. Velma West Sykes

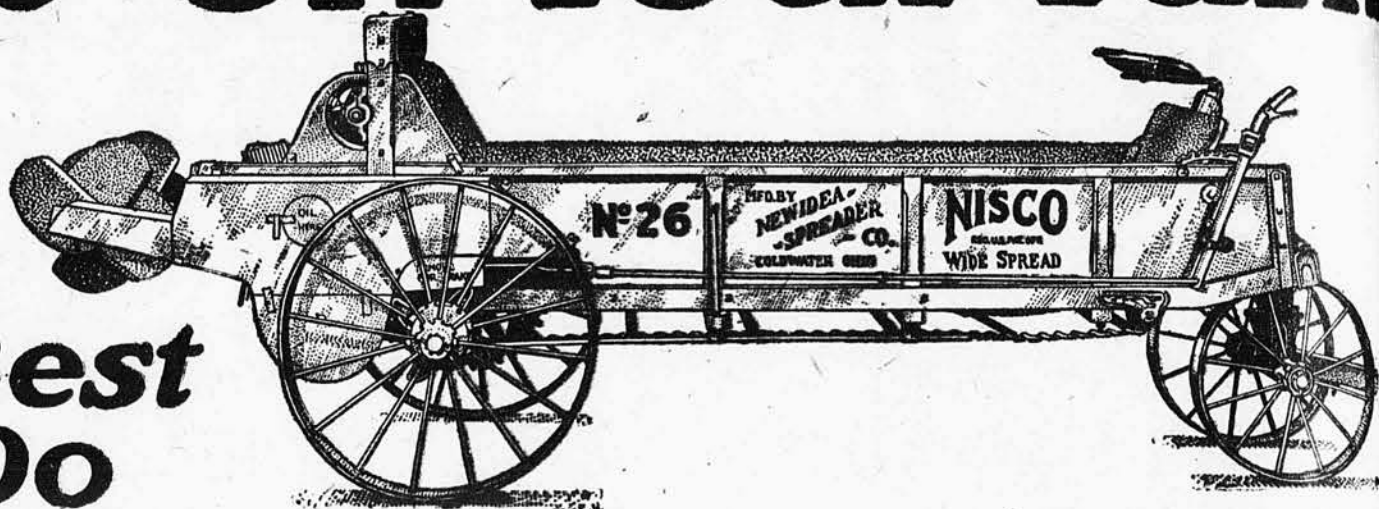
No Substitute for Milk
By Miss Rena Faublon

A Tale of a Motor Car
By John F. Case

— J. H. AND LOCKWOOD —

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Will Do**



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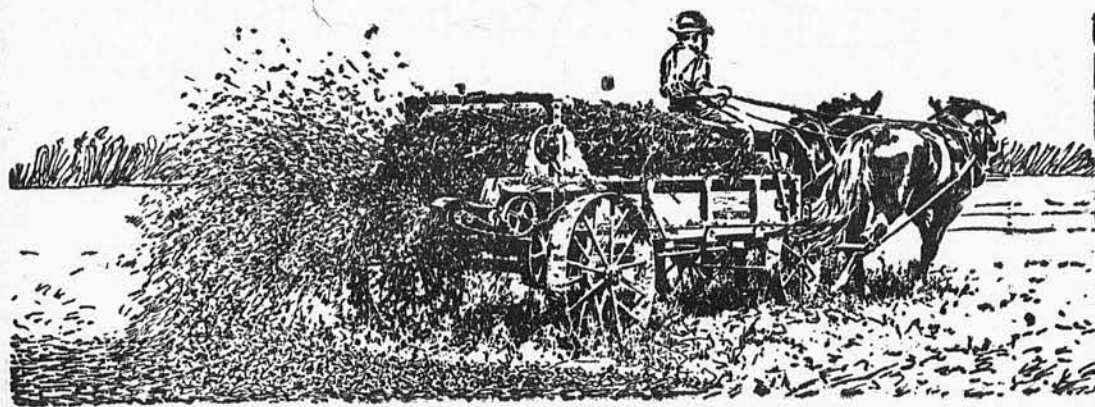
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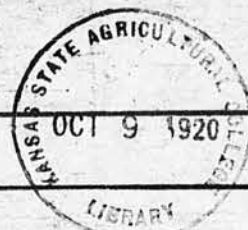
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More Milk for Kansas Youth

State and Federal Workers Will Conduct a Campaign October 11-16 to Emphasize the Need of Proper Nourishment for Children

MORE THAN 35 per cent of the children of America are underweight, according to public health officials. This condition is due to lack of proper nourishment. Not all these children are given less than they desire to eat. Rather it is a lack of proper kind of food. In most cases it is because the children are not given enough milk, the food provided by nature for all growing animal life. Tests show that from 50 to 60 per cent of all children underweight can be brought up to standard by the use of a pint of milk a day. Many persons think that after a child is 1½ years old it no longer needs milk to give normal and healthy growth. Milk contains all the elements necessary for proper bodily development, but many parents imagine that other food containing the proper proportion of these elements is a satisfactory substitute for milk. Experiments have proved quite conclusively that this is not true, and that there is no substitute for milk in the diet of the growing child.

Some Interesting Experiments

At the Connecticut Experiment station an attempt was made to make an animal grow on a mixture of pure protein, fat, carbohydrates and inorganic salts. Albino rats were used, because, like man, they are omnivorous. The rats were divided into two groups, one of which was given the diet mentioned, and the other a diet consisting of dried milk, starch and lard. The first group promptly declined in weight, and would have died had not the diet been changed. The second group grew to normal size and reproduced. Rats fed the protein from wheat and corn remained healthy, but failed to gain in weight. A rat used in this experiment was fed 7 months, and the only protein it received was one of the proteins from corn. It remained healthy but gained no weight. It did not even show signs of maturing, tho when 7 months old it should have been fully developed. Its weight at the beginning and close of the experiment was 70 grams. At the end of 7 months, casein, the protein of milk, was used to replace the corn protein. In 3 months the animal attained a weight of 230 grams. It matured and became a fine, vigorous animal. What this means may be seen from the fact that for one-fifth of its life period the rat did not grow. Calling a man's span of life 70 years, the case would be somewhat like that of a boy, kept as a healthy infant in arms until 14 years old, weighing, perhaps, 10 to 20 pounds, and who on a change of diet when 14 years old, attained a man's size and weight when 21 years old.

Here it seems in place to reiterate what often has been said—we have learned how to feed and care for animals properly, but are content to let children "just grow." Not long ago I was attending a state fair and was visiting the cattle barns and looking at the animals on exhibition. I walked along between the rows of stalls and noticed that many of them were empty. An hour before they were all occupied. I walked out to the watering tanks, but only a few animals were there. Then I looked toward a fence 3 or 4 rods away. There, tied to the fence, was a string of 70 or 80 nursing cows, and the herdsmen were standing by holding as many of the younger show animals while they nursed. I noticed that many of the show animals were far

By George A. Montgomery

larger than their nurses. I noticed one heifer in particular which seemed to be twice as large as her foster mother. I asked the herdsman her weight, and was informed that she tipped the scales at more than 1,400 pounds. The herdsman said the foster mother, a Jersey, would weigh 650 pounds.

"Why don't you wean that animal?" asked a visitor. "It is twice as big as the cow it is nursing here!" "That's what made it so large," replied the herdsman. "It has taken four blue ribbons—one every time we have shown it—this

Better Food is Essential

THERE is no reason why every child in Kansas should not have all the milk it desires. Every district in the state has an abundant milk supply, and considering the food value of the product, there is no other article of diet as cheap as milk. Next week, October 11-16, has been set aside as "Use-More-Milk" week, and every home demonstration agent, county farm adviser, public health nurse, school teacher and parent should exert every possible influence to make every week from now on a use-more-milk week for the children of a really great state like Kansas.

year, and we'll not wean it as long as it will take milk." That is the best thing in the world to make calves grow, and all the breeders who fit cattle for the show ring let them nurse as long as they will do it. That calf is only 14½ months old, and she may weigh 1 ton before she stops nursing.

Only a few months previous to this I had visited a farm whose owner had a small scrawny calf running in the barnyard. "That calf never has done very well," said the owner. "He is a little more than 1 year old, and I don't believe he'll weigh more than 250 pounds. We fed him by hand, and after he was 3 months old he would not drink milk any longer, so we stopped giving it to him."

This calf and the show heifer were about

the same age. A part of the difference in size was due to breeding, but the main thing causing the difference in size was the amount of milk consumed. Milk is just as important in the child's diet as in the diet of the calf.

One of the first things the Germans did when they invaded Belgium and Northern France was to kill and drive away all the milk animals. To save the children Herbert Hoover kept a steady stream of condensed milk flowing into the stricken countries. Most of the children of these nations were saved. Poland was not so fortunate. She had no Hoover to look out for her babies and when the Great War ended Paderewski sadly remarked that in all Poland there were no children under 7 years old. The Germans had taken away the cattle, and the children had died for lack of proper nourishment.

Results With Two Brothers

I once stayed over night in a home in which there were two children—boys 7 and 9 years old. The eldest was slender, sallow cheeked, and awkward. The younger was robust, red-cheeked, agile, and to use his father's words, "devilish." He delighted to grasp his brother's arm and give him a pull to see him fall down. The older boy showed timidity and tried to keep out of reach of the younger child.

I remarked that there was an unusual difference between the boys, considering the fact that they were brothers. "Yes," replied the father, "We can't understand why Ted is so much stronger than Herbert. As babies Herbert was the healthiest of the two, but after he was weaned we never could get him to drink milk. He never liked it, and other food didn't seem to agree with him. Ted never was that way. He always has been a regular pig for milk, and scarcely will drink anything else at the table. It seems to agree with him, so we let him have all he will drink."

About a year ago the attention of Miss Rena A. Faubion, state specialist in milk utilization, was called to the fact that 69 per cent of the school children in Marion county, Kansas, were underweight. Dr. J. J. Entz, of Marion, county health officer, and Miss Cora Gui, public health nurse, had weighed the children and compared the weights with tables giving the standard weights for children of each year. Upon learning that so many children in this county were underweight, Miss Faubion wrote to Doctor Entz and asked to help in working out a diet that would bring the children up to normal. It finally was arranged to have a meeting in the county and discuss the possibility of having the children drink milk at school. A meeting was held and Miss Jessie Hoover, national specialist in milk utilization, explained the value of milk, if taken regularly between meals for correcting abnormal conditions.

Miss Faubion visited 30 schools in the county and presented the plan of work to teachers, parents, school boards, and children. Of the 30 schools visited, five agreed to try the plan. Four of the schools were in rural districts and one was in a small town. The trial was to be with first, second and third grade children only. In the Lost Springs school, when the experiment was begun March 1, 1920, nine of 16 children in the first and second grades were under weight. Five were normal, and (See Page 35.)



Plenty of Milk Will Help Give All Your Children, Big and Little, the Chance for Health That They Have a Right to Expect and Ought to Have.

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 Young Folks' Pages.....Kathleen Rogers
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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,
 at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of
 Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.
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Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

I AM MUCH interested in an article written by H. E. Branch, of Seymour, Mo., on the subject of "Capital Value and Standards." Mr. Branch has evidently given a good deal of study to the economic effect of unstable values. Now whether Mr. Branch has found a solution or not it will be conceded that the subject is most important.

Instability of prices plays hob with business, makes enterprise timid and strews the country with financial wrecks. I have mentioned the case of the young farmer who went into the sheep business with high hopes, worked hard and after two years comes out with a loss of \$2,000 in cash to say nothing of the loss of his labor. Now this loss was not occasioned by the death of the sheep or by improper care or disease or anything of that sort. The sheep were healthy; the ewes produced the normal crops of lambs and the wool clip was about what he had expected. The carcasses of the original sheep would feed as many people this year as when he bought them two years ago.

The wool if made into cloth would make as many suits of clothes or as many blankets as it would have made two years ago; in short those original sheep were intrinsically worth as much this year as two years ago, because they had as much food value and as much wool but the sad fact remains that the young man cannot sell them and their increase for as much as he paid two years ago. He is discouraged, as he has good cause to be and he is only one of thousands of sheep raisers, who are being forced out of the business by this tremendous fluctuation in prices. It must have occurred to a good many other persons as well as Mr. Branch, that if some stable unit of exchange could be devised it would put a stop to this destructive fluctuation of prices. I hope you catch the idea; if there was an established relation between products the price of sheep would have made no difference to this young farmer, because the value of his sheep would maintain the same relation to other products all the time. If for example 10 sheep equal in exchange value one 2-year-old steer weighing 1,000 pounds it would make no difference so far as exchanging sheep for steers was concerned what number of units either one would bring in the market, for in any case the units received for 10 sheep would equal the units received for one 2-year-old steer weighing 1,000 pounds.

"We need," says Mr. Branch, "a National currency or notes defining actual units of value of different denominations, to circulate as a scientific medium of exchange. The possession of these notes would be evidence that their holder had rendered public or social services of values denominated in the faces of the notes and was entitled to other service or products of like value in exchange. These notes would be absolutely stable in function and not affected by contraction or redundancy. This scientific standard of values will enable the Government to finance industries without debt, operate public utilities for the public good without graft and employ man-power and resources to the limit of human needs."

That is claiming a good deal for his plan; more in my opinion than human nature will justify. I have long since ceased to believe that any one plan if carried into operation will bring about an ideal condition. It certainly is true, however, that fluctuation of prices has brought about wide spread disaster and has done untold harm to human endeavor and enterprise. I believe that there is something in Mr. Branch's idea.

The Tax Amendment

THE FOLLOWING questions regarding the proposed tax amendment are being asked by many persons everywhere in Kansas.

1. Do you believe that our present tax system has operated in a way that is fair to all tax payers? If not, would it not be well to change the system?

2. Do you believe that there should be any discrimination in taxation between the lands held for speculation or by non-residents and the lands owned and cultivated by residents and not held by speculators or non-residents? If

you answer that question in the affirmative, do you not know that under our present constitution no such discrimination can be made?

3. Do you believe that the man who has a mortgage on his farm should be taxed the full value of the land? If not do you not know that there is no way under our present constitution to prevent this sort of unjust taxation?

4. Do you believe that the man who improves his farm by erecting good buildings and fences should be penalized for so doing? If you do not, do you not know that this is what is done necessarily under our present system?

5. Do you know that under our present system not less than 750 million dollars worth of property escapes taxation? If this property could be made to pay a tax amounting to 7 or 8 million dollars a year would it not be a good thing? If so then you ought to support the proposed tax amendment.

6. Would you favor substituting a graded license tax on automotive vehicles instead of a personal property tax, so that all owners of automotive vehicles would be compelled to bear their share of the burden of road making in the state? This cannot be done under our present constitution. If you believe it should be done then you should vote for the proposed tax amendment.

7. If you are opposed to the proposed amendment on the ground that it may place an undue share of the burden of taxation on the farmers of the state, do you not know that under our present system the farmer necessarily bears more than his legitimate share of the burden of taxation, and with a wise classification his burden would be lightened instead of being made heavier?

Plea of an Anti-Prohibitionist

ONE OF the subscribers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who lives in Colorado has just sent me the following letter expressing his views on prohibition which I reproduce here for our readers:

I don't think I ever have known of an editor that is as fair and tolerant to all the politics and religions and whims and doctrines as you seem to be. I for one, think that that is one of the best features of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and only for that feature in its get up, I don't expect that I would be taking it now. But there is, or at least seems to me to be one exception to your giving all sides of all the questions that are before the public now. That is, I have never seen in your "comments" the views of any anti-prohibitionist. I am an anti-prohibitionist and I think that "No good citizen will undertake to dictate to his neighbor as to what he should either eat or drink, or as to how he should spend his leisure."

I see by the Scripture that prohibition is no new thing on the earth. By referring you to St. Luke, the 7th Chapter and verse 34, you will see that the Pharisees, the prohibitionists of that day, were throwing it up to Christ that he drank wine, and you will see that Christ acknowledged that he did. And now if you will turn to the 23rd Chapter, St. Matthew, and read verses 12 to 16, you can find out what Christ thought of the prohibitionists of that time. And I think Christ's description of them holds good for our prohibitionists of this day and age.

Here in Colorado we have a horde of officers nosing around halting people of days or nights to examine their vehicles to see if they have any whisky. And the parties being halted, don't know whether they are robbers or "whisky rustlers." Sometimes it is one, and then again it is the other. There have been several persons killed here in Colorado, just to see whether they had any whisky, by these officers. And when it was found that they had no whisky, they put prohibitionists on the coroner's jury, and then the verdict is, that the officers were doing their duty. Great God! What Bolshevik could do worse? And by the way,

"Russia was the first nation to put on the prohibition plan. Then in stepped old Mexico and took her by the hand.

And our prohibitionists and bootleggers being up to snuff.

A good thing did they see. They forced the United States into the dirty ring and now there are just three."

A bootlegger must have dry territory to work his trade in, so he too, votes the prohibition ticket and contributes to the "cause." The reason that he does so is because if there is no "dry territory" there is no place for the bootleggers, as they can't compete with licensed men.

Before closing, I will make mention of a few persons that the Bible tells us drank intoxicants. Christ drank wine, St. Luke, 7th Chapter, verse 34, and elsewhere in the Bible we find that Solomon, and David, and Noah, and all

the apostles and about everybody else that ever made much of a mark in scripture drank wine. And we find that George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson, Abe Lincoln, and U. S. Grant, all drank intoxicants. And I feel pretty sure that about all the Presidents of the United States used intoxicants. And I further assert that if it is wrong to use intoxicants, that our Christ would not have set us the example. At this stage, most prohibitionists say that it is no harm to drink in moderation. Well, if there is none and it is a punishable offense to make it, or buy it, how is a person to drink it in moderation?

No person can be well informed until he has heard both sides. JOHN A. WEEKS, Delta, Colo.

The foregoing letter is so unusual that I have given it space partly for that reason. The arguments advanced by Mr. Weeks were quite commonly heard years ago, but I have not heard them recently. All government is an interference with individual liberty and while the principle laid down by Mr. Weeks may be correct as a generalization it has many exceptions.

No man has the right to engage in a business which is detrimental to the health or morals of the community in which he lives, and no man has a right to so conduct himself that he becomes a menace to the peace and order of his neighbors or other people.

When a man drinks enough to make him drunk he becomes a nuisance and I have no doubt that Mr. Weeks would agree that such a man ought to be arrested and punished, and yet that is an infringement of his liberty, for if, as Mr. Weeks says, no one should dictate concerning what he should drink then no one has a right to undertake to prevent his drinking enough to make himself drunk.

Now it is quite possible that Mr. Weeks may drink liquor in moderation and never to the extent that it makes him a nuisance or a menace to his neighbors and if all drinkers had been like him there would in all probability never have been any prohibitory laws, but unfortunately all men are not like him. Experience demonstrated that where the sale of liquor was unrestricted drunkenness abounded and disorder was common. As a result it has long been conceded even by persons who are opposed to prohibition, that some regulation and restraint was necessary. Whatever the regulation might be, whether high license or low license, it was to an extent an interference with the right of men to drink what they pleased, for under all license laws the sellers were forbidden to sell to certain persons, minors for example and confirmed drunkards.

Experience demonstrated that license laws did not curtail the drink habit for the very good reason that it was to the interest of the saloon keeper to create the appetite for liquor in order that he might have more custom, and the higher his license the more necessary it was for him to get new customers. So the sentiment in favor of prohibition grew because persons became convinced in greater and greater numbers that prohibition was the most effective way to curtail the drink habit.

Takes the Editor to Task

AS THE political press seldom discusses political questions with perfect candor, I wish to say that your "Passing Comment" is, as a rule, a valuable contribution of facts, the knowledge of which is indispensable to the formation of right political opinions. But with all possible deference to you, I must say that your recent comment on "The Coming Election" is an exception to the rule.

In the first place, you sidetracked the League of Nations, the paramount issue in the coming election—that is, discharge his political duty as an American elector—unless he has the very best possible understanding of the League of Nations. I do not say that you studiously sidetracked this issue, but you certainly withheld facts, "the knowledge of which is indispensable to making the right choice between Senator Harding and Governor Cox."

I am of the opinion that the result of the state election in Maine foreshadows the election in November," you say. "Harding and Coolidge will be elected by a large majority in the Electoral College and they will have a large majority of the popular vote."

Oh! how easy it is for a Republican to decide an election in September! Of course you have great faith in the Maine election as a political barometer—too great for an astute politician to express that early in the campaign—for the history of political parties shows that the most astute politician never has yet been able to figure certainities as early as September 25.

"It is my opinion," you continue, "that the

Democratic party might have established a policy that would have made it so solid with the people of the country that it could not have been unseated for a generation and what is more to the point than the mere filing of the more offices, it would have deserved the confidence of the people."

Of all the arguments in your forecast, this pleases me the most. When in the Union army I voted for Lincoln. But after the Republican party was unseated, I used this argument to justify myself and comrades for voting for Cleveland. After the Republican party was unseated the next time, I again used this argument to justify myself and comrades for voting for Woodrow Wilson. On both these occasions the argument would have stood the test of time, because the defeat of the Republican nominee was conclusive evidence that widespread dissatisfaction with the Republican Administration actually existed. But as now used by you, the argument is unsound, for the Democratic party has not been unseated because of widespread dissatisfaction with the Democratic Administration, and therefore there is no conclusive evidence that such dissatisfaction actually exists.

The re-election of Woodrow Wilson shows that the Democratic Administration has been giving good general satisfaction. To my mind that is a much better and far more reliable political barometer than the state election in Maine. Of course, only the Almighty knows who will win the coming election. But seeing that no one actually knows anything to the contrary, "the Democratic party may have established a policy that has made it so solid with the people of this country that it cannot be unseated," not at least by Harding and Coolidge. Reading, Kan.

I am surprised at Mr. Kemp. In the editorial referred to I was not attempting to discuss the issues between the two parties. To be frank about it, I do not think there are any well defined issues. I listened to Governor Cox in New York and heard him declare that he was in favor of reservations to the proposed League of Nations. Mr. Wilson had absolutely refused to yield to any reservations. Mr. Cox did not, in his speech, specify what reservations he favored, but it was evident that he differed quite radically from the President. This makes the League of Nations which Mr. Kemp declares to be the paramount issue, uncertain. I do not very well see how an issue can be paramount unless it is clearly defined and certainly the stand of neither of the two leading parties is clearly defined on this question.

However, as an intelligent and clear thinker like Mr. Kemp should have seen, the editorial to which he takes exception was not intended at all to be a discussion of the political issues. All I was undertaking to do was to make a forecast of the election and to size up the present political situation as it seems to me.

Of course results may prove that I am a poor prophet. The votes have not been cast. No living man knows what is in the minds of a majority of the American voters, but I cannot see how Mr. Kemp can think that there is nothing to indicate that the voters are dissatisfied with the Administration. When Mr. Wilson took his seat on March 4, 1913 his party had a majority of 147 in the Lower House of Congress. He goes out of power with the Lower House of Congress Republican by 43, and 98 districts represented by Democrats in 1913 are now represented by Republicans. Every succeeding Congress since he took his seat has had fewer Democrats and more Republicans. I am not here arguing the question as to whether the defeat of these Democratic Representatives was deserved. I am simply stating the fact.

Election Results in Maine

WHY I think the Maine election foreshadows the result in November is that National issues were discussed in the pre-election campaign in Maine, more than state issues. Both parties recognized the fact that the vote in September would be regarded as an indication of how the voters would vote in November. I have no doubt that the voters recognized that fact as well as the political leaders. There was no special reason so far as I know why the Administration should be more unpopular in Maine than in any other normally Republican state. In other words there was no more reason for the Democratic vote falling off in that state than in any other. The fact is that it did fall off most surprisingly. In spite of the fact that women voted, the total Democratic vote in the state was very little if any greater than two years ago, altho it is always expected that a greater vote will be cast in a Presidential year than in any other year. If the Democratic vote in Maine had increased in proportion to the greater number of votes cast, the election would have had no significance. Maine was naturally expected to go Republican. If the women had divided politically in about the same proportions as the men the vote of both parties would have been proportionately increased and of course the Republican majority would have been proportionately increased. What did occur was a very greatly increased Republican vote and a Democratic vote increased almost none at all.

That indicated a most decided trend in Maine against the Democratic Administration, and if that is true of Maine my opinion is that it is true of most of the states north of Mason

and Dixon's line. Prior to the election in 1916 I made the prediction that Mr. Wilson would be re-elected altho at that time a great many Republicans were quite confident he would be defeated. It seemed to me then that the trend of public opinion was in his favor. I now feel that the trend is decidedly the other way.

Mr. Kemp thinks I am speaking merely as a partisan. If I were and had no desire except the permanent benefit that might accrue to the Republican party I rather think I would wish to see it defeated by a small majority, because it is my opinion that the party which wins this election is faced with the gravest problems that any party has been called upon to solve for 60 years. It will be confronted with almost insuperable difficulties.

There will be the necessity for collecting vast revenues, which means a continuation of practically all of the present Federal taxes, with falling prices, possibly diminished production and decreasing wages. It may be that there will be vast numbers out of work on account of decreased manufacturing and that will mean widespread discontent.

Republican Victory Predicted

WE ARE going thru an era of extravagance such as was never seen before and there is likely to be the reaction like that which comes after a debauch. People will not willingly go back to low prices and low wages and if the low prices and low wages do come there will be many tens of thousands who will blame the party which happens to be in power. I think the mere partisan who desires to play safe would not particularly care to see his party win overwhelmingly this year. However, all the signs as I read them, point to a Republican victory in November and a large majority, both of the popular and electoral vote.

Storiettes

THERE used to be a well known Kansas man who was notoriously untidy. One day Captain Joe Waters, of Topeka, met him on the street and said: "Sam, there is one question I would like to ask you. I have been curious about it for a long time."

"What is it?" asked the other.

"Why," said Cap. "I have often wondered who you got to wear your shirts the first two weeks."

Captain Waters was once called to try a law suit in a small town not so very far from Topeka. There wasn't much doing and Cap got very lonesome. When his business was finally attended to and he was settling his hotel bill he said to the landlord: "I intend, if possible, to come to this town to end my days. I wish to die here." The landlord was flattered and said: "Indeed, Captain, I am glad that you like our town so well." "You have me wrong," said Cap. "The reason I want to end my days here is because it seems to me that after a man had lived here a spell death would be a welcome relief. I never saw a town I could leave with so little regret."

Money Barons Kill Farm Loan Act

THE AMERICAN farmer has suffered no more unjust and tyrannical attack on his rights than is being waged against him by the organized money lenders of the country. Thru court action they have deliberately put the Federal Farm Loan system out of business, temporarily at least. The Farm Loan banks had brought relief to the farmers of many states from the extortionate charges of private money lenders. In three years they had lent almost 500 million dollars to farmers in all parts of the country. So successful was the operation of this money lending system right from the start that the farm mortgage interests became alarmed. They saw the farmers go to these Federal land banks and borrow money at a little more than 5 per cent, with from 20 to 35 years to pay off their loans.

Here was real competition for the farm mortgage companies such as they never had known before. They saw their business slipping away. No longer were they able to exact 7, 8, and 10 per cent in interest, with anywhere from 2 to 6 per cent cash commission. So the loan companies raised a huge fund to put the Land Banks out of business. They attacked the banks first in the district court at Kansas City where the decision rendered almost a year ago was favorable to the banks. They then appealed to the Supreme Court where the case is hanging fire at present, altho argument was heard last January. In April of this year the Supreme Court asked for reargument and the case was restored to the calendar to be reopened

in October. While awaiting a decision from the Supreme Court no Farm Loan bonds can be sold and the Federal Land banks are practically inactive.

Meanwhile the private money lenders are back at their old game, with conditions almost where they were before the Federal Farm Loan system was established. Farmers who need money must come to their terms or do without. Just the other day I heard of an Iowa farmer who applied for a loan. His local mortgage loan company offered to "help him out" to the tune of "6 and 3"—which means 6 per cent interest and a cash commission of 3 per cent. Of course, such cash commission is carefully deducted from the loan check and put right back at interest for the benefit of the lender. Scores of similar cases could be cited, many of them worse than this one.

This attack on the Farm Loan system is not working injury on the farmer alone. It is affecting the entire country. Lack of credit is hampering farmers to the extent that food supplies are being reduced by millions of dollars. Livestock feeders, for example, are forced to sell their cattle in a "warmed up" half fat condition because they cannot finance their feeding operations farther. Other stockmen have stopped feeding entirely because they cannot borrow money to buy feeding stock or feed, except at ruinous rates of interest, in spite of the best security on earth. The immediate need of money is forcing grain growers to glut the market, a condition for which the grain speculator is ever watchfully waiting.

The organized money lenders are taking full credit for shutting off this much needed financial aid to the farming industry. Read this from Special Bulletin No. 66 published by the Farm Mortgage Bankers' association, dated May 12, 1920:

Most of us believe that the Supreme Court did not care to render their decision, which I interpret to be unfavorable to the Federal Land Loan banks but favorable to us, until after the next election.

At any rate the Farm Mortgage Bankers' association, I think, is directly responsible for the Federal Land Bank and the Joint-Stock Land Bank not being in operation today and not being able to operate until some time next year.

I am wondering whether this fact alone is not worth considerably more to you than the small fee which we charge for membership in the association. And, as a matter of fact, don't you think that the association is entitled to support, both financial and moral, in their work for the betterment of farm-mortgage dealers? If you agree with me, will you kindly fill out the inclosed application and send it to me with your check for \$25, which will pay your fee until September 1. The check should be made payable to E. D. Chasell, secretary and treasurer, but send it to me. W. H. HECKLER, Chairman Membership Committee.

When called to account for their work these money lenders will tell you: "Oh, the Farm Loan system wouldn't have gotten thru this period of financial stringency any way. Who would buy Federal Farm Loan bonds under present conditions? As a matter of fact these bonds should find ready sale right now because they are backed by the best security on earth. At least one of the largest bond buying houses in New York City stands ready to 'let down the bars,' as it says, and take all the Farm Loan bonds that are offered at 4½ per cent, just as soon as the Supreme Court renders a decision favorable to the Federal Farm Loan system.

Again these mortgage companies are criticising the Federal Farm Loan system because of its "horde of high salaried officers subsidized by the Government," as one of them put it. But I happen to know that these officials are as a class, men who are highly efficient, and trained for their duties, and they are not high salaried as salaries go these days. Certainly they get far less than the hundreds of fiscal agents for private financial interests whose loans made amount to only a trifle as compared with those made by the Farm Loan Banks. One such fiscal agent of an insurance company, living in a large Middle Western city, boasts openly that he made more than \$100,000 last year in commissions on farm loans.

It might be a good plan for the private money lenders to let well enough alone, or the farmers will rise up one of these days and see that workable state rural credit systems are established in the agricultural states should the Federal system fail them. The recent actions of the mortgage loan bankers is hastening that day along. Already South Dakota has such a system in operation, and Oklahoma is just starting out. Just a little more prodding is likely to make several other states fall in line. And bear in mind that the Federal Government cannot tax the securities and instrumentalities of a state.

The Federal Farm Loan act is a great constructive measure which not only is helpful to agriculture, but it is for the benefit of the whole country. Anything that encourages and aids the farmers means a better America. There can be no permanent prosperity in this country unless the producer prospers.

Arthur Capper

A Tale of a Motor Car

Here is the Writer's Opportunity to Talk Back to the Fellows Who Expected to Say "Well, Remember I Told You So"

By John F. Case

THIS article is going to read as if it were an advertisement for the Studebaker car, Goodrich and Firestone tires and the Willard battery. But it isn't. It's a plain unvarnished tale of service. Perhaps you have a better story to tell and if so, I welcome it. But I haven't "met up" with anyone who has.

Five years ago this May when I bought my car, a 5-passenger 1915 model Studebaker, my friends made remarks. Some of those who didn't own automobiles whispered, "Do you think he could afford it?" and, "It will take half his income to keep the car running." The smaller number who were car owners smiled knowingly and remarked out loud, "Old man, you have a lot to learn. Now if you had bought a Bifurcated Eight or a Select Six." And so on. Or maybe it was a flivver owner who told me about My Great Mistake. Not one solitary soul said, "John, I believe buying that car was a good investment for I think you have horse sense enough not to abuse it and it should give you good service." Which is the way of the world.

Well, the old boat doesn't owe me a cent. It has traveled in three states over every sort of road imaginable and never has failed to get home on its own power. Twice I've been stuck in mud holes and pulled out by team but that wasn't the car's fault. The body and top show age, but the motor runs as smoothly as at the end of the first thousand miles. And it pulls better. Last fall I drove thru clinging clay until the mud rolled my rear wheels solid and I had to punch it loose with a rail. But altho heavily loaded in addition to the mud, she never faltered on low gear on the steepest hill. And the wise guys told me I didn't have enough power!

No Repairs for Five Years

I haven't paid out a cent for a repair in five years. Twice the engine has been overhauled at a total cost of \$47. The only trouble I ever have had was with the starting and lighting system and when I had the light dimmer disconnected along with the starting switch, then had a dash connection made for my starter, leaving a "two-way" switch, that trouble ended. It cost me \$1.65. In the five years I have driven more than 10,000 miles at a total cost of less than 3 cents a mile. Some of my town friends whose speedometers show more mileage in a season than mine does in five laugh about my driving only 2,000 miles a year, but mine is a pleasure and business car, not a joy boat, and 2,000 miles is enough for the average family where the car is used little in winter. I get about 15 miles out of a gallon of gas, and the oil and the grease bill is low.

Three cents a mile for a family of six is cheap traveling. Altho a 5-passenger car, we usually have more folks along and at one time I hauled 18 boys and girls counting the ones on running boards and straddling the hood. That isn't good practice, tho, for one should not overload. Last summer I hauled sizable loads of 16-foot lumber, allowing the boards to project out over the back seat and roping them fast. The seats were covered with a heavy wagon cover and no damage was done. This waterproof cover, by the way, which I bought the first year to cover the car in its shed garage at the farm, has proved about the handiest thing imaginable. I wouldn't be without it for \$100. Last summer, while tenting at the state fair, my tent was blown down in a tremendous rain storm. Piled on cots and covered with the old cover, tho, our bedding and clothing kept dry. We spread the cover over the rear seat and back of car and haul anything without damage. A farm car must be more than a pleasure car. I've found that out.

How have I made this excellent record with a medium-priced car? Nothing mysterious about it. I don't pretend to be a mechanic—in fact I'm a "dub" with tools—but I do have horse sense. I keep everything tight and feed plenty of grease and oil. Every

spring I have a trustworthy mechanic look over the car, just to be sure we are entering the driving season in ship-shape. I want to emphasize that word "trustworthy." It's an easy matter for a mechanic to find something wrong. The first time I drove into the garage after purchasing I called for the mechanic who had taught me to drive. A certain number of hours' work was given with a new car and this was simply an inspection. "Mind if I get under with you, Vic?" I asked. He didn't mind, so I put on overalls and "got under." Then I slipped Vic two shiny silver dollars and a wink. He grinned and proceeded to tell me a lot about the internal workings of the critter that otherwise I might have learned by costly experience. That \$2 was a right good investment. When Vic left I "cultivated" another mechanic and I always insist that the same man shall inspect my car. If he's busy I wait. Once when I had trouble with ignition and couldn't start the car I phoned Bill and he told me exactly how to rem-

worth talking about. It isn't remarkable to hear of a long-lived tire nor of one that has covered twice the mileage of the guarantee, but it is remarkable to find an entire set that served for years. My car was equipped with Goodrich 33 by 4 tires; non-skid on rear and plain tread front. I bought a non-skid Firestone as an extra, removed the left rear tire and put it on so as to have a test. The second day I drove, a chunk of the right rear tire was torn out, evidently caught in the frog of a car track. It cost \$1.50 for vulcanizing and I had visions of mounting tire bills before the season ended. It was more than a year, tho, and well up toward 3,000 miles of service before I even had a tire puncture, which was pure luck. More than 5,000 miles was covered before a tire "blew" and that was early in the third year. It was the right rear tire and I put on the "extra" and relieved it from duty.

A couple of hundred miles later the right rear tire was punctured and I put the old standby back on. There it

tires were out of commission due to punctures but I had jotted down the mileage on my garage wall. It had three punctures and a blowout to its discredit when it finally "blew" at 7,560 miles. Like the others the fabric was entirely worn thru. That was in March, 1919, and the "extra" tread Goodrich ordered the year before was put on. The next time we went driving I told Mrs. Case it was a shame to discard the remaining old Goodrich for it still looked good. Before we got home, tho, the old tire "blew" with a vengeance. It wasn't the place covered by the patch, either. The mileage was 7,593, a total of 7,785 miles for the Goodrich set and almost four years' service. That's enough.

Of course I had no kick on the Goodrich but about that time I noticed the advertisements of the Amazon tire and went around to see a dealer for the description sounded mighty good. The Amazon carried a 4,500-mile guarantee—1,000 more than the Goodrich—but was higher priced. The dealer, being told of the Goodrich record, was eager to "show" me what his brand would do. He offered me a trade discount and I bought two ribbed tires with new tubes. Except for two punctures these tires have been on since, now have rendered more than 2,000 miles of service and show no external wear. I hope to get 9,000 miles out of each.

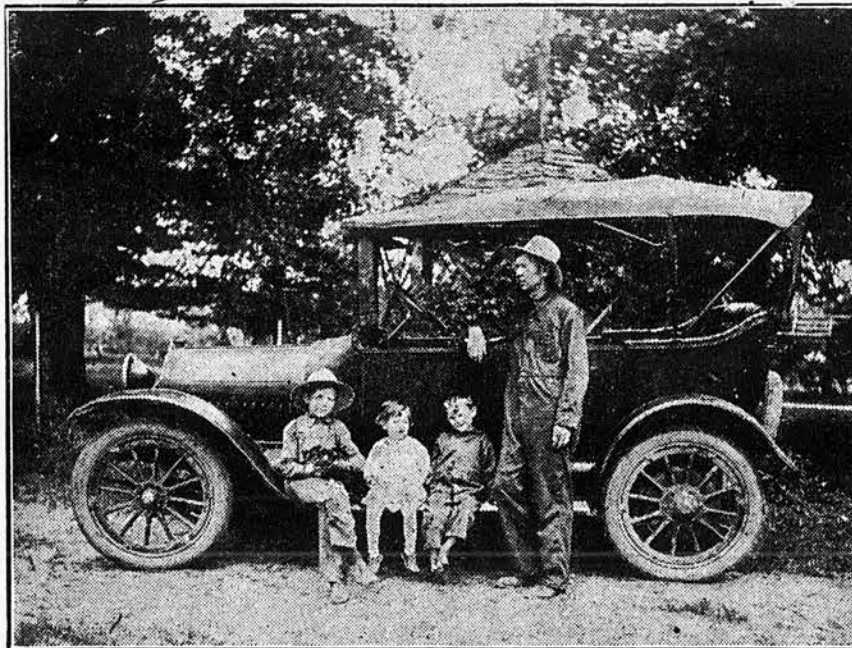
An Envious Record

But what about the old Firestone? Believe me, it had been "there" or "thereabout" since the very first day. At different times it had served on all four wheels. Twice it had "blown" and it seemed a trifle more susceptible to punctures than the Goodrich, but with the same inner tube it stayed the job. July 4 of last year I drove from the farm over to a nearby town to celebrate and got caught in the rain. Coming home I skidded into a ditch and wallowed in the mud for an hour. The old Firestone was on in front and finally when I got out the fabric was peeled back on that tire for a foot or more. I cut it off and drove home, then took the old tire off and hung it up. The mileage record was 6,862 and the Firestone never had quit. It might have beaten the Goodrich record had I left it on and I felt regret for as one watches competitive mileage year after year it becomes a real game. The local dealer handled Goodrich so I bought a smooth tread extra tire.

The guarantee on the first five tires was 3,500 miles. Two gave me more than double service, two almost double, and the fifth more than 5,000 miles. Just as in the care of the car, I use "horse sense" in tire care. I carry a tester and am careful to keep inflation up to standard or nearly so. The car never has been jacked up when standing in the garage in winter but I test frequently and do not allow air pressure to get low. I never allow the tires to stand mud covered. Frequently I go over them, removing embedded particles of stone, glass and the numerous substances one picks up.

When I bought the Studebaker in 1915 it had sold for \$1,025 but the dealer was expecting the 1916 model cars and cut \$200 off the price of those in stock. Interest on the investment for the five years would be about \$200 operation and upkeep \$300, and say depreciation \$300, altho I wouldn't buy the old boat. That's \$800 for 60 months' use of a motor car for a family of six, or an average cost of about \$13 a month. Most folks fail to figure interest or depreciation, then brag about how little it costs to keep a machine, but the cost is there.

For year 'round farm residence I should consider \$25 a month expense on a car a good investment. A motor car is almost a farm necessity. Frankly, farm life would lose a lot of its appeal to me if I had to go back to the horse-drawn age. One's time is too valuable on a farm to waste needless hours in travel when a car will render the same service in minutes. Time is money. Make the most of it.



Two "Fours"—Case and Studebaker. Photo Taken Just After the Case "Engine" Had Gone Thru 5 Hours' Work in the Cornfield.

edy it. It was he who suggested the "two-way" switch. If tipping on trains and in restaurants is legitimate, why not in garages?

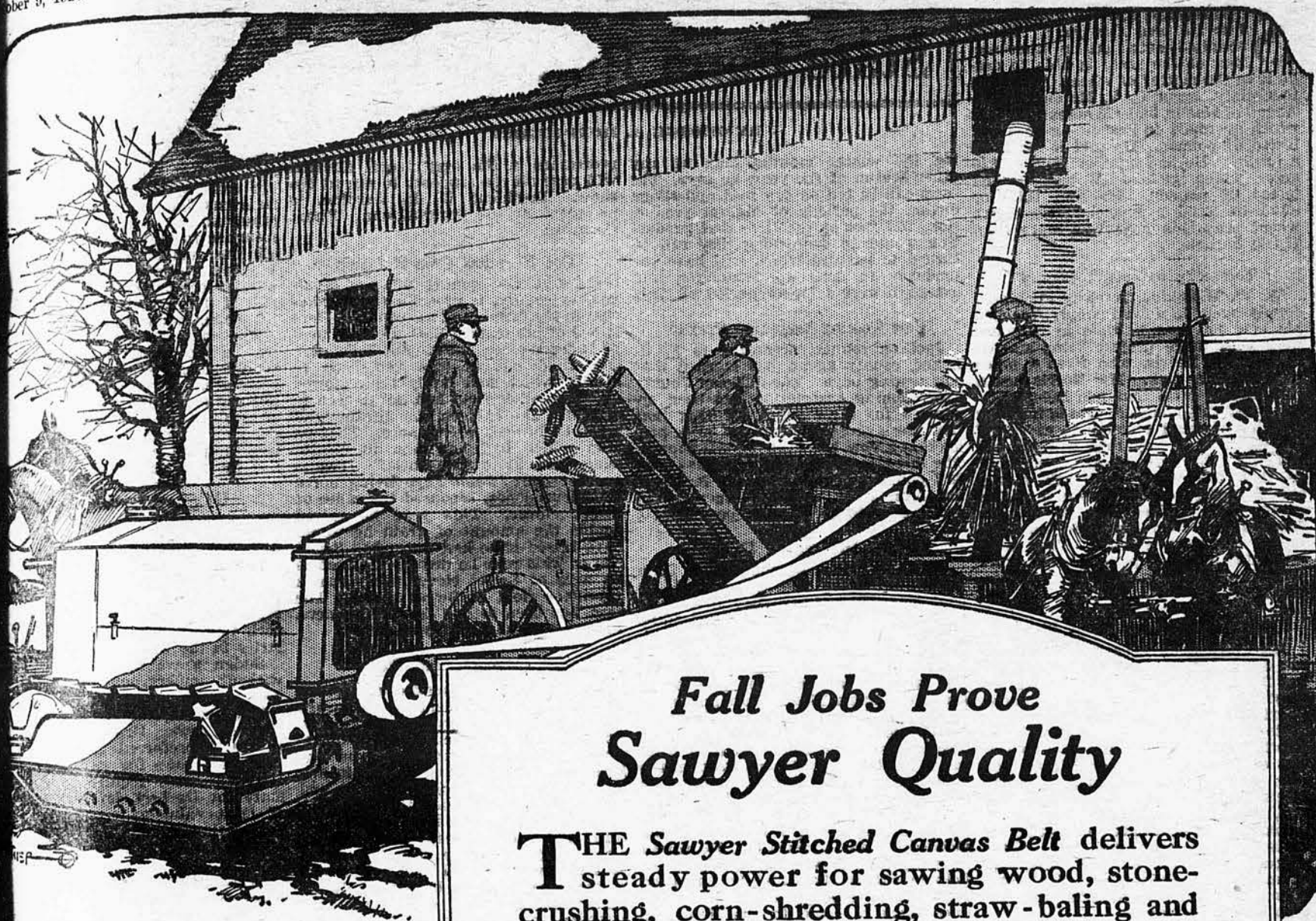
"But you've had to have new batteries?" I'd been waiting for that. No, the same Willard battery is in service that was in the car when bought. As the car was built in 1914 that is remarkable, for the life of a battery is supposed to be 18 months—at least that's the guarantee. In March, 1917, I was ill and let my battery go dry. It was rebuilt at a cost of \$9 and had more pep than ever. Last summer it went dead again. I took it to the local man and he found that one cell would not charge. "Tear it up," I told him, "and order a new one for I suspect she's all in." When he took the plates apart, however, he found them in prime condition and, rebuilt, the battery came up splendidly. It has given perfect service since. The cost was \$12. I have had the battery recharged only twice in the five years, keeping it up to standard by allowing the engine to run in winter when the car is not in use. Every Sunday I start the motor and allow it to run on "charge" for an hour. That does the work. I inspect the battery frequently and see that the distilled water supply never gets low. Twice a year I drive in to a Willard service station and have the battery inspected and tested. No charge is made. That's the whole story.

"But tires? Gee, I drive a flivver and even for that my tire cost counts up. How many new tires have you bought?" My tire record really is

stayed until 5,870 miles was reached along in the spring of 1918 and the fabric had almost worn thru. I put 75 pounds of air in it and a half mile away from the filling station it "blew" with a report that made a policeman jump and grab for his gun. You could put your fist in the hole and the fabric was so rotten it crumbled between my fingers. The inner tube was a wreck. A junk man gave me \$1.37 for the casing and tube. I put the "extra" on and bought a non-skid Goodrich to carry along.

The tire man examined my tires and advised me to buy a full set. "Two of them still look pretty good," he said, "but these old timers are treacherous. When hot weather comes they simply will blow up. Tires are going up. Now today I can sell you the four for," and he named a sum that made me "see red"—at the bank. "Guess I'll wait awhile," I told him, "but you can order one more smooth tread." You remember how hot it was in July and August of 1918? Yes, Well, it was August before one of the front tires blew out and it had been on with never a change for 6,762 miles. Like the rear tire it was "all in." I discarded it and got along without an extra until I went back to town. About that time the other front tire was punctured and when we took it off the fabric was so thin we could almost see thru it. We stuck on a large patch and put the tire on again.

I had forgotten to mention that the "extra" which had been doing regular duty since the first tire "blew" had run several hundred miles while other



Fall Jobs Prove Sawyer Quality

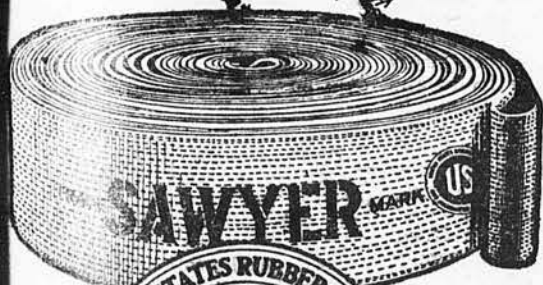
THE *Sawyer Stitched Canvas Belt* delivers steady power for sawing wood, stone-crushing, corn-shredding, straw-baling and other Fall and Winter jobs. It helps you use your tractor more days in the year.

The Sawyer Belt is strong and durable. It resists the action of wear and weather—there are no seams to rip open and special stitching along the edges practically eliminates fraying from the cross-rub.

For 30 years tractor-owners and threshermen have picked the *Sawyer* as the best *Stitched Canvas Belt* because of its long life, economy and service.

Be sure your new belt is a genuine Sawyer Belt, stamped "U. S." We recommend *Sabeco Belt Dressing* and pack a liberal sample with each Sawyer Belt. Good dealers carry both, also the full line of U. S. mechanical rubber goods for the farm.

United States Rubber Company



Standard for
over 30 Years

SAWYER TRADE MARK *Endless stitched canvas Belts*
REGISTERED

SOUTHWESTERN Kansas came into its own this year. Meade county boasts that no other section of the state is able to outdo it in the matter of wheat. According to County Agent C. V. Maloney, C. J. Angell of Meade, had 125 acres of wheat which averaged 40 bushels an acre and tested 61 pounds. He sold it for \$2.55 a bushel. He had another field of 320 acres which yielded 36 bushels and tested 62 pounds. He sold this for \$2.25 to \$2.50 a bushel. His entire wheat crop this year was more than 13,000 bushels.

Terracing in Jewell County

W. W. Houghton, recently appointed county agent in Jewell county, reached his new job just in time to help out with a drainage project being started by Charles Norris, who lives 4 miles west of Burr Oak. Mr. Norris has a fine upland farm that has been washing badly this summer. He is building a series of small terraces to carry off the water in a way that will prevent washing. The terraces are being built so that the water will run slowly enough not to cut ditches and gullies in the field. More than 40 farmers from around Burr Oak were on hand to see the work started. They were interested and it is probable that other projects will be started in that section soon.

Ashland Has Big Farm Picnic

The Clark County Farm Bureau held its annual picnic at Ashland, October 2. It was an all day affair, all those attending taking basket dinners. Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau and Walter Burr, director of the rural organization service at Kansas State Agricultural college, and G. C. Gearhart, extension specialist in dairying, also of the college, were the speakers. Mr. Weeks talked on co-operative marketing of grain and livestock, and told of the program outlined by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Burr talked on rural organization, and Mr. Gearhart on dairying.

Community Fair for Miami

According to William H. Brooks, Miami county agent, Miami Center will hold a community fair October 7. There will be exhibits of livestock, poultry, and farm and home products. Ribbons will be given as prizes along with special prizes offered by the local farmers. A basket dinner will be served at noon.

New Drouth-Resistant Corn

J. A. Hendriks, Chase county agent, had on exhibition at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson, a new variety of corn which he has imported into his county. It is the drouth resisting variety adapted to the uplands in Kansas. Mr. Hendriks imported 30 bushels of the seed into Chase county and divided it up among several farmers who agreed to plant it. According to Mr. Hendriks it has proved to be entirely successful. This year it ripened nearly six weeks ago, as it matures much earlier than other varieties. Eighty per cent of the stalks have two ears, Mr. Hendriks said.

Co-operative Grain Tests

Ward R. Miles, Barton county agent, will conduct several co-operative variety tests of wheat in his county this year. Among those to be used in the test are Clark's Blackhull, Kanred, Turkey, and Kharkof. In tests made this year Clark's Blackhull outyielded all other varieties. However, it has not yet been given a thoro test and it is doubtful whether in the long run it will outyield Kanred in this section. P. P. Kingston, in the north part of the county, and C. J. Nelson, in the south side of the county, will be the co-operators.

Encourages Dairy Farming

F. M. Pickrell, Clark county agent, is urging the farmers in his county to go into the dairy business. In a letter sent out over the county he states that the most profitable utilization of labor during the winter months is that of milking cows. He is urging the farmers to add to their dairy herds and to breed their cows so that they will freshen in the fall. In this way, he says, the cows will produce more milk during the lactation period than if they freshen at any other time. The price of dairy products is always higher dur-

State Farm Bureau Items

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

ing the winter months than at any other season of the year, he says. The cows can be fed on dry feed and silage during the periods of highest production, and just at the time that production would be decreasing they can be turned to pasture which will have the tendency to keep up production and extend it over a longer period of time.

Cow Testing Increases Profits

Jackson county, according to E. H. Leker, county agent, has learned that cow testing pays. The Jackson County Cow Testing association has been organized for three years. During that time the average increase of milk production a cow has been 1,605.9 pounds. The increase in fat production has been 80.7 pounds. The increase in feed cost has been \$3.76, while the increase in profit over feed costs has been \$46.90.

Urges Diversified Farming

Ward R. Miles, Barton county farm agent, is urging the farmers of his county to adopt a more diversified type of farming. His county is the leading wheat county of the state. He is telling farmers that they would make more money if they did more winter and less summer farming. In addition to grain, sorghums, alfalfa, oats and other crops, Mr. Miles points out that this section is adapted to truck farming. The largest watermelon patch in Kansas is located on a 25-acre tract on the Anderess farm, in Barton county. In addition there are dozens of other farms that raise large acreages of melons. Joe Smith, a neighboring farmer, this year planted 5 acres of tomatoes. He raised so many that it was impossible to get help to gather them and he has been selling them to people at prices that induce them to come to the field and pick them. Farmers once said that the land south of the river was worthless, but now this has been put to wheat, corn, truck gardens, and even apple and peach orchards. Other farmers, Mr. Miles says, would make greater returns if enough of the land were put to other crops to make the proper crop rotation.

New Job for Olinger

R. L. Olinger has taken up his duties as county agent in Labette county, succeeding G. W. Salisbury who resigned to become assistant county agent leader of Kansas. Mr. Olinger is a Wilson county boy, and a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural college. Previous to going to Labette county he served as agent at Marion county.

College Men at Wheat Show

Students of the Kansas State Agricultural college will charter a special train to attend the International Wheat Show at Wichita. One day has been set aside as "Kansas Aggie" day, and

professors in the agricultural division will urge all the students to attend the show. President W. M. Jardine, is president of the International Wheat Congress.

Coe Preaches Crop Rotation

Hays M. Coe, county agent of Montgomery county, is preaching crop rotation to the farmers of his county. Here is one of his texts: "L. C. DeMott, west of Independence, sowed oats last spring. One field put to oats had been in alfalfa which had lately been plowed up. The other field had never been in alfalfa. The oats on the alfalfa land made 55 bushels to the acre. That on land which had not been in alfalfa made from 21 to 30 bushels." Here is another one: "John Frye living north of Independence, espoused the cause of Sweet clover. This year he raised double the amount of grain he would have raised if he had never had Sweet clover. This year he threshed 11 bushels an acre of Sweet clover seed from a volunteer field of Sweet clover. The seed has been selling for \$15 an acre. Figure out the profit yourself."

To Promote Club Work

O. T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent, is starting a movement to encourage boys' and girls' club work in his county. At the Marshall county fair, held recently, Mr. Bonnett says there was very little boys' and girls' club work in evidence. He insists that the boys and girls should be enrolled in such work in order to get them interested in the farm and encourage them to stay instead of going to the city, and states that club work should be a major part of the work of farm bureaus. He recently issued a call to all those who attended the fair and noticed the absence of the boys' and girls' work, to encourage and assist in the organization of clubs for another year.

Livestock Shipping Associations

Steps were taken for perfecting a plan whereby the farmers of this section of the country may market their own livestock at the meeting of presidents and secretaries of Mid-West Farm Bureau Federations at Manhattan, September 21-22.

It was agreed that the first step should be the establishment of county co-operative shipping associations. It is planned to have every county association employ a manager, whose duty it would be to list the livestock ready for shipment, make up the loads and ship. The cost of operation would be distributed among the shippers according to the amount of livestock shipped. Representatives from practically every state at the meeting told of the success of shipping associations in their state. It was pointed out that a more uniform method of organization for these county

associations is needed, and a committee was appointed to outline such plan and report at the next meeting.

The advisability of establishing stock commission firms at stock yards in the Middle West was also discussed. H. D. Lute, secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, told of the success of the Farmers' Union commission firm at Omaha. During the past six months, he said, this co-operative firm has done more business than other in the Omaha yards, and returned to the shippers 65 per cent all the commissions charged. E. Woodman, of the Farmers' Union commission company at Kansas City, told of the experiences of the co-operative commission company started there.

The main object in recommending this action is not to save money on commissions, either by the shippers or the commission firm, but to be in a position to regulate the flow of stock to the principal markets, in the view of stabilizing prices and putting the producers in a position to realize the full value of their product.

Origin of Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is grown for hay, was obtained in 1900 from the Sudan government at Khartoum as the result of a systematic search for a form of Johnson grass without root-stocks. Other plant importation ever gained such immediate and widespread popularity in the United States.

Sudan grass is strictly an annual without underground root-stocks. It grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet in drilled seedings and 5 to 8 feet in cultivated rows. Drilled seedings are generally preferred for hay and cultivated rows for seed production.

Sudan grass requires a warm climate for its best development and of most value as an emergency crop, being superior to millet for that purpose in all except the northern part of the United States.

In irrigated sections of the Southwest, Sudan grass yields practically as much hay as alfalfa and is useful in providing a variety of forage for dairy cows.

The best time to cut Sudan grass for hay is when it is in full head. The grass may be harvested somewhat earlier or later than this with no material loss in feeding value.

Sudan grass is a good soiling crop but is of minor value for silage. Its hay is equal in feeding value to that of timothy, millet, or Johnson grass.

It is being utilized more and more as a summer pasture in the Central and Southern states and is valuable as a pasture in the irrigated districts of the Southwest.

There is less danger of prussic acid poisoning in pasturing or feeding Sudan grass than larger sorghums. Care must be observed in pasturing grass, especially in the Northern states.

Feeding experiments have shown Sudan grass to be an excellent forage for work animals and stock and only slightly less valuable than alfalfa for milk cows.

Seed production is profitable in certain favored localities. Johnson grass seed is dangerous as an adulterant in Sudan grass seed south of the 38th degree of latitude only. The Johnson grass behaves as a perennial and is difficult to eradicate.

Sudan grass hybridizes freely with the sorghums, and care is necessary to keep it from becoming a mongrel crop, as have many of the sweet sorghums.—Farmers' Bulletin 1126.

Chemists Were Wrong

Many stock feeders with only practical experience to guide them have contended that yellow corn was superior to white in feeding value. Agricultural chemists insisted that color had nothing to do with the feeding value of the grain. Recent studies on nutrition carried on at different experiment stations have brought to light additional facts, showing that there are other substances in very small quantities but which are absolutely indispensable to normal growth. Tests at the Wisconsin and Nebraska experiment stations indicate that the growth promoting substances are lacking in white corn, but are present in sufficient amount in yellow corn to permit the normal growth.

For a Larger Use of Milk

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

KANSAS will have its first state wide milk drive October 11 to 16. When the idea of systematically drinking milk at school was first proposed it seemed absurd. How could the children take milk to school? It was the milk utilization specialists who came to the rescue by suggesting that parents or school boards furnish ½-pint bottles, fitted with caps. These bottles would fit into lunch baskets and there would be no danger of the milk spilling.

It would not be advisable for the children to drink directly from bottles that had been handled, probably with soiled hands. Certainly contaminated milk would not fulfil the requirements of a healthful food. Again our specialist friends helped by advising the purchase of a box of straws such as are used at soda fountains. These are wrapped in waxed paper, two in a package, and every child can have clean straws to place in his milk bottle.

A rural school in Marion county tried this demonstration last spring and the parents and teachers found that the children enjoyed drinking thru the straws. Many of them, who formerly would not drink milk, learned to like it because of this novel and at the same time sanitary way of drinking it.

Every city and rural district that has put forth special effort to interest children in drinking enough milk to supply the needs of their growing bodies has met with such success that every citizen in the state should be ready to do his part in making the state wide drive touch the life of every child. Kansas thinks of her boys and girls, first.

ber 9, 1920.

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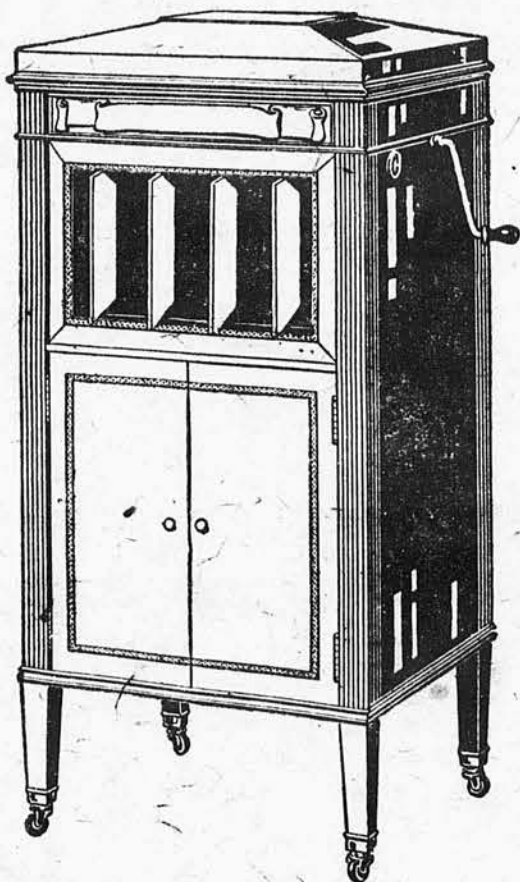


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Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE	17 1/2	RAVLINS	19 1/2	DECATUR	22 1/2	NORTON	22 1/2	PHILLIPS	22 1/2	SMITH	23 1/2	JEWELL	26 1/2	REPUBLIC	28 1/2	WASHINGTON	31 1/2	MARSHALL	35 1/2	NEHAMA	32 1/2	BROWN	33 1/2
SHERMAN	16 1/2	THOMAS	17 1/2	SHERIDAN	20 1/2	GRAHAM	20 1/2	ROOKS	21 1/2	OSTROM	24 1/2	MITCHELL	25 1/2	CLOUD	24 1/2	CLAY	31 1/2	POTTER	34 1/2	JACKSON	34 1/2	DOUGLASS	36 1/2
WALLACE	16 1/2	LOGAN	17 1/2	GOVE	19 1/2	TREGO	26 1/2	ELLIS	23 1/2	RUSSELL	24 1/2	LINCOLN	25 1/2	OSAGE	26 1/2	DECATUR	28 1/2	MORRIS	29 1/2	MYON	35 1/2	DOUGLASS	36 1/2
ORILEY	15 1/2	WRIGHT	17 1/2	LANE	18 1/2	NESS	21 1/2	RUSH	21 1/2	DARTON	25 1/2	RICE	26 1/2	WYOMING	31 1/2	MARTIN	31 1/2	CHASE	34 1/2	COFFEY	37 1/2	ANDERSON	38 1/2
HAMILTON	15 1/2	SEARNEY	19	FLINNEY	19 1/2	HODGEMAN	22 1/2	STAFFORD	23 1/2	EDWARDS	23 1/2	RENO	28 1/2	HARVEY	30 1/2	BUTLER	33 1/2	GREENWOOD	34 1/2	WOODSON	36 1/2	ALLEN	37 1/2
STANTON	16 1/2	GRANT	18	WINKEL	19	FORD	20 1/2	PRATT	22 1/2	WINGMAN	27 1/2	KINGMAN	27 1/2	STODOLSKY	30 1/2	WILSON	35 1/2	REID	35 1/2	WILSON	35 1/2	REID	35 1/2
MONTGOMERY	17 1/2	STUBBS	19 1/2	SEWARD	22	CLARK	24 1/2	COMMONS	24 1/2	DANBER	24 1/2	HARPER	28	SUMNER	30 1/2	COWLEY	32 1/2	CHANDLER	34 1/2	WINTERS	37 1/2	WINTERS	37 1/2

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

Best Crops for Silage

What is the best crop to use in a silo in Western Kansas? How are Sudan grass and cane for making silage? A READER.

As a rule one may say that Red Amber cane is the best crop for silage that can be grown in Western Kansas. Sudan grass makes splendid silage but the cane makes a heavier yield. C. W. McCampbell.

Butter Making

How much butter ought a gallon of milk to make? ROBERT GOODFELLOW, Gracemont, Okla.

You do not state in your letter what grade of milk you have, but I can say that a gallon of 4 per cent milk would contain 344 of a pound of butterfat, which would make about 4 of a pound of butter to a gallon of milk. J. B. Fitch.

Poisoning Rattlesnakes

Please tell me how I can poison or exterminate rattlesnakes. R. D. E., Rexford, Kan.

Rattlesnakes feed upon live animals, such as insects, frogs, small birds, and such little mammals as mice and ground squirrels. From these facts it is evident that it would not be possible to poison them. James E. Ackert.

How to Measure Corn

What is the best way to measure ear corn? EUGENE SCHWARBER, Radium, Kan.

Find the contents of your crib in cubic feet. This can be obtained by multiplying the width by the length by the height, and dividing this by 225 will give you the approximate amount of corn the crib will contain. S. C. Salmon.

Remedy for Horse Lice

What are the surest and best ways to kill horse lice? A SUBSCRIBER, Mont Ida, Kan.

A thor scrubbing with any ordinary cold tar dip such as creolin or creosote, will kill lice on a horse. A mixture of sulfur and linseed oil will also kill the lice when thoroly rubbed into the hair of the horse. O. W. McCampbell.

Feeding Cane and Kafir

I have some cane that is badly mixed with kafir and I would like to know whether it will be safe to feed it to livestock. HERMAN GUTSEHE, New Ulysses, Kan.

Cane seed contains a small amount of feeding value as compared with kafir because it contains a large per cent of cellulose and for the further reason that it contains a bitter principle that makes it rather unpalatable, however when it is ground and mixed with other feeds it can be utilized to some extent. It is not injurious to livestock and can be used to the extent of one-third the grain ration. C. W. McCampbell.

Fall Chicks

Can fall chicks be made a success in Kansas and will they require as much care as spring chicks? Would you use incubators or would you hatch the eggs with hens? A SUBSCRIBER.

Fall chicks may be raised with good success but require more care as a rule than spring chicks. The weather is usually cooler at this time of the year and there is considerable green succu-

lent vegetation but ordinarily the range is more free from disease in the spring.

I should advise the use of hens rather than incubators at this time of the year as this will eliminate bothering with a brooder. F. E. Fox.

Incubating Turkey Eggs

Please tell me whether turkey eggs can be hatched successfully in an ordinary incubator. Donna, Tex.

Turkey eggs may be successfully hatched in an incubator but for best results, I would prefer the turkey hen. The incubator for turkey eggs should be managed as for hen eggs keeping in mind that the turkey hen is a close setter and therefore the eggs do not need much cooling and that the incubation period is 28 days. One should use the same temperature as for hen eggs. The eggs are usually tested for fertility upon the 10th day and for dead germs upon the 20th day. The capacity of an incubator for turkey eggs is about three-fourths of that for chicken eggs. For starting little turkeys the follow-

ing feeds have given good results. Hard-boiled eggs mixed with rolled oats or Johnny cake or a commercial chick feed or a mixture of cracked wheat, hulled oats and cracked corn, equal parts. F. E. Fox.

Home Made Hog Catcher

Please send me directions for making a hog catcher and make out bill of lumber for same. J. D. LARKIN.

I am sorry to say that my department does not have available the information you wish. There is upon the market such a device which is advertised quite extensively in farm papers. I have not seen it in use and do not know whether it is satisfactory or not. The old method of using a light weight rope and snubbing the hog to a post is after all one of the most satisfactory methods of holding them that I know anything about. E. F. Ferrin.

A Form of Roup

Please tell me what ails my chickens. They have a swelling of their heads and necks, the feathers come out and the skin is red and rough. We lost one chicken that had this disease. M. V. WINKLE, Benton, Kan.

This is undoubtedly a form of roup and we have had success in treating it, by the same methods used for the treatment of ordinary roup.

Under separate cover I am sending you a circular entitled, "Poultry Diseases," that will give you directions to follow. A 5 per cent solution of silver nitrate may be used for the sores on the skin. The sores should be rubbed off and silver nitrate applied to the raw surface. Care should be exercised in handling this material as it will stain the clothing and the hands. F. E. Fox.

Sudan Grass for Pasture

Can you tell me whether Sudan grass is valuable for stock pasture and also how and when the seed should be planted? A LYON COUNTY READER.

Sudan grass is undoubtedly the most valuable annual pasture for Kansas. It is especially valuable for two reasons, first, because it reaches its greatest production during July and August when the native pastures are the least productive, and second, because it has very high carrying capacity and is a very vigorous grass. Sudan grass sown on well prepared ground June 1 should be ready to pas-

If You Can't Stick Don't Get In and Then Get Out

BY RAY YARNELL.

THERE is no valid reason why co-operative enterprise should fail. There are those who grow excited when co-operation is mentioned, especially co-operative merchandising. Probably it is because they have an iron in the fire themselves. At any rate they don't want co-operation to succeed and their walls are intended to discourage those who look upon co-operative effort as a means of bettering their condition.

This much is true, however: Co-operation cannot succeed unless true co-operation is practiced by the folks who associate themselves together in the enterprise. Members of the association must work together wholeheartedly if they wish to make progress.

Today the opportunity for real co-operation is widespread and it is receiving a great deal of attention from farmers. So it is pertinent to say that now—today—is a good time to get started. Delay may ruin the best chances for success.

The problem of marketing the products of the farm is a serious one if the farmer is to receive a fair deal. It seems evident that he must exert, in some manner, an influence over his products after they leave his hands, if he is to receive for them an adequate return.

Co-operative marketing is one means by which he can gain this control. It would be unwise to attempt to spring full-fledged into co-operative success. It is unreasonable to expect that. Growth of any such organization naturally would be slow. Mistakes would be made. But the farmer who is looking ahead five or 10 years and acting accordingly, will be the one who will contribute most to the success of a co-operative enterprise. He must be satisfied to wait for results. He can't revolutionize things in a day or change a process which it has taken scores of years to build up.

I do not think it is the purpose of the farmers to do away with retail merchants. Why should they? There is no reason. But the farmers have a right to interfere to the extent that they can compel merchants to discard wasteful methods and lower the present high costs of doing business. Their influence can be exerted to limit the number of retailers in a given community, if desired, so that much of the present-day duplication of effort in distribution may be eliminated and the prices of commodities brought more within reason as compared with the prices received for the raw materials, fresh from the farm.

Study co-operation. Find out what it means and what is necessary to make it succeed. If you can convince yourself that it is good and that you are willing to stick with it during the period when it will have its hardest fight, get in the game.

The man who isn't willing to stick had better stay out and give the fellows who will stick a chance to succeed. He shouldn't jeopardize his neighbors' chances by getting in and then getting out.

ture by July 1. It will provide pasture from that time until frost. Sudan grass is killed by the first frost. If you need additional pasture, believe that you can well afford to a few acres to Sudan grass. L. E. Call.

Mule With Stringhalt

I have a mare coming 3 years that is quite badly troubled with what call stringhalt in one of her hind legs. Mule with this exception is in good condition. F. E. FLEMING, Pratt, Kan.

Your mule is affected with stringhalt. The only treatment that I know of for this condition is a minor surgical operation which sometimes gives immediate relief, at other times comes in the course of two or three months, and in about 50 per cent of the cases operated upon, the animal is not benefited. The operation, however, is a very minor one and if it does benefit the animal it will not hurt it. Any competent graduate veterinarian can perform such an operation on your animal for you. R. R. Dykstra.

Weight of Shelled Corn

How much does a bushel of corn weigh? Is there any standard weight or measure for cobs by the bushel? How many bushels of corn does it take to make a bushel of cobs? A READER, Lakin, Kan.

The legal weight of a bushel of shelled corn is 56 pounds. The weight of corn on the cob is 70 pounds. The allowance, therefore, made for cobs in a bushel of corn is 14 pounds. This, however, would not necessarily mean that a measured bushel of corn would weigh 14 pounds. They will weigh a great deal in weight depending upon size and amount of moisture in the corn. There is no legal weight for a measured bushel of corn cobs. L. E. Call.

Schrock Kafir

What is the feeding value of Schrock kafir for hogs in proportion to corn? Donna, Tex. C. A. CHRISTENSEN.

Analysis of Schrock kafir seed shows that it contains about the same quantity of tannin that cane seed contains. It is the tannin in cane seed that makes it so objectionable from the feeding standpoint. It is our opinion, therefore, that Schrock kafir seed has the same feeding value as cane seed. Schrock kafir is early and produces a heavy yield of grain but we find that other varieties of grain sorghum are almost always equal to it from the point of grain production and we consider these varieties very much superior to Schrock kafir because of the low feeding value of the Schrock kafir. L. E. Call.

Summer Rash

I have a mare, 7 years old, that has lumps which come out on her as soon as weather gets hot. They are just in the back of her fore legs. They do not break or run, but leave a rough place in her hair. They disappear after the cool weather comes. She never has been broken or heated. LEANDER ROGERS, Burlington, Colo.

Your mare is undoubtedly affected with summer rash. This seems to be a harmless ailment, tho sometimes seems to cause quite severe itching.

It may sometimes be overcome by giving the animal a teaspoon of powdered saltpeter in the feed twice daily. In addition, if there is much itching the affected parts may be washed with a solution of 1 tablespoon of baking soda in 1 pint of water. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Cow With Lame Ankle

We have a cow coming 5 years old that appears healthy in every respect. About three weeks ago she became lame in her right fore ankle. It swelled up and she came very lame. We were building a stall at the time and thought she had run into it, but close examination proved no nail or wound of any kind. Applied liniment and her ankle seemed to get better for a time but the lameness comes back every few days, and it appears to be rheumatism. DENNIS AREBART, Niotaze, Kan.

I question very much whether your cow has rheumatism, because from the symptoms that you submit it seems to me that the cow probably has sprained the fetlock and that this has been followed by swelling and lameness. I would advise that you keep this animal tied up for 10 days or two weeks and that during this time you place around the swollen part a layer of cotton and to the outside of this a bandage. The cotton should be kept soaked with the following solution. Sugar, 4 ounces; powdered alum, 4 ounces; spirits of camphor, 4 ounces; and water enough to make 1 quart. R. R. Dykstra.

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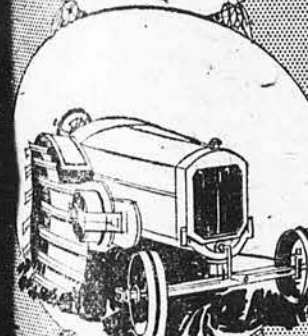
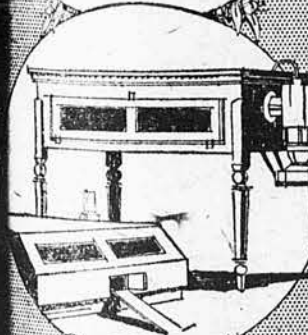
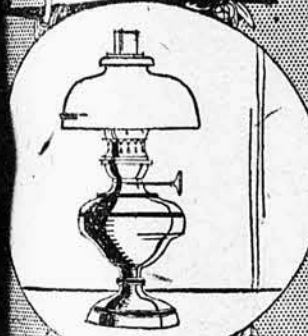
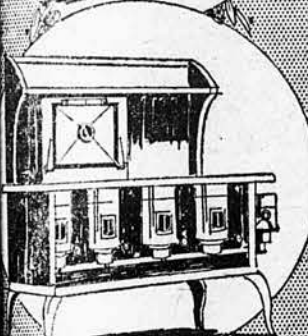
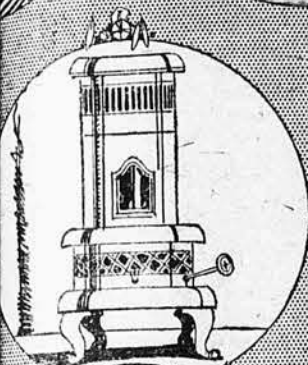
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THEY stopped and shook hands upon their compact, and then went on together, past the straggling outskirts of the village, beyond the wharf, until they reached Dupont's cottage.

It was well timbered, and superior in aspect to most of the St. Boniface homes. There were pots of geraniums in the space between the double windows, which were nailed up all the year round. A fishing net was drying upon the shingle. Behind them the lights of St. Boniface had begun to twinkle, tho the West was still red.

The cure tapped at the door. Within Hilary could hear the murmur of voices, which suddenly ceased. Then there came the splutter of a match, and the flame of a lamp. Hilary saw a girl's figure in silhouette against the shade.

It was that of Marie Dupont, the captain's daughter, and Hilary remembered that there was some mystery about her; he had seen her going her solitary way about the village, ignored by all and ignoring all.

At the same time he saw another figure slinking away into the shadows of the pines. Father Lucien saw it too, and darted forward and caught it by the arm, and drew it toward the beach.

It was a girl of about four and twenty, with a foolish, weak face and gaudy finery.

"Nanette Bonnat," said the cure very sternly, "how often have I forbidden thee to come here?"

The girl began to cry and tried to twist herself out of Father Lucien's grasp, but he held her by the wrists tightly.

"Is it because thy soul is lost that thou must have others to keep thee company in hell?" the cure thundered.

"Let me go!" cried the girl, whimpering and struggling.

The door opened and Marie Dupont stood on the threshold. The flickering light of the lamp within fell on her face, illuminating one side and leaving the other half in shadow. The face was pretty, but sad, embittered, and rather hard. The cure, still holding Nanette by the arms, turned toward Marie.

"So my instructions count for nothing!" he said angrily.

"Well, why should she not come here, Monsieur Tessier?" demanded Marie Dupont. "Have I so many friends in St. Boniface that I should turn from those few I have? In Ste. Marie they are glad to see me. Is it so wrong that I should go there with my friend to dance sometimes, when the doors of St. Boniface are closed to me?"

The ringing scorn in her voice was characteristic of some latent strength; she seemed to Hilary like one who has been hammered into strength upon the anvil of life.

"If thy father knew this," the cure answered, "he would close his doors upon thee. And would Ste. Marie recompense thee then?"

Marie was silent; she looked at the priest in fear. Father Lucien released Nanette.

"There, run along," he said, with pity in his voice. "Do not come here again, Nanette." He made a swift sign over her. "God be with thee, Nanette," he said gently.

The girl fled from him, sobbing, and Hilary could hear her sobs after she had been hidden by the pines.

"Where is thy father?" asked the cure.

"He has gone to the store," faltered the girl. "Monsieur Tessier—"

"I shall say nothing," answered Father Lucien. "But do not let this happen again. Marie," he continued, "thou hast won the love of a good man."

Her face hardened, and she looked sullenly at the priest.

"A girl should think long before refusing a good man who loves her."

She cast her eyes down; and there was the incarnation of rebellious stubbornness in the rigid figure.

The Captain's steps were heard, crushing the wood chips into the shingle. The old man came quickly forward into the arc of lamplight; quickly, as if he feared the realization of some terror gnawing at his heart. For a moment Hilary saw the pale grey eyes fixed with the same menace upon his own. Then Dupont knew him.

"Bonsoir, Monsieur Askew," he said, extending his hand.

HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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

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

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

Black Pierre suddenly attacked Hilary and a long desperate struggle ensued in which Hilary was the victor. Awed by this unexpected turn of affairs and Hilary's threat to thrash every man trespassing on his land Black Pierre and his men sullenly withdrew. Hilary arranges to credit all the timber that went thru the mill to the St. Boniface tract. Brousseau was not long in declaring war when he heard of these plans. He visits Hilary and quarrels with him about this and his assault on Black Pierre. Hilary tells Brousseau that he either can keep his men on his own limits or he can give up the mill rights after October 1. Refusing to do this Brousseau leaves in a violent rage. Hilary and Lefe plan to get possession of the logs jammed in the gorge above the mill dam.

The next morning Brousseau and Morris appear on the scene and try in vain to frighten Hilary. The next day Leblanc and four of his sub-contractors appeared in Hilary's office. Leblanc after a violent quarrel about his contract quits and advises Hilary that he can get another boss jobber. Later Black Pierre came along and led Baptiste away despite Hilary's confidence in his loyalty. On top of this Lefe brings the disconcerting news that there is talk of a strike among the men. Things were beginning to look serious. If Brousseau could buy out Dupont, Hilary would be forced out of the game. Hilary decides to ask Father Lucien to help him in this difficulty. Father Lucien visits him that evening and assures him that he will.

He opened the cottage door, but the cure did not enter.

"Captain Dupont," he said, "there has been trouble between Monsieur Askew here and Monsieur Morris."

"I have heard of it," replied the captain.

He had only just arrived, but the gossips in the store had broached the absorbing topic without loss of time.

"Ask him if he is willing to accept his orders from me," said Hilary.

The cure translated, and the captain answered him, stroking his grey beard and speaking with slow emphasis.

"It is all right," said Father Lucien finally. "Captain Dupont takes his freight where he finds it. He takes from your company in accordance with his contract. He will not break it. If

Brousseau refuses him freight—he can pick up all he needs on the south shore. You can rely on him."

Hilary felt deeply satisfied. If the captain was staunch, not Morris nor Brousseau nor all his men should prevent him from getting out a record cutting before navigation closed.

Dupont's Secret

He had talked the matter over with Lefe. While it would be impossible for the teams to snake the logs thru the woods until the snow lay deep, it had seemed to them perfectly feasible to cut along the east bank of Rocky River and dump the logs into the stream, to be conveyed to the mill. Rocky River was always full, there was no need to wait for the spring freshets, and the one dam at the gorge



Nanette and Marie Were Thoughtless Girls, and Were Lacking in a Knowledge of Life, and Especially of Its More Unhappy Phases.

ensured a swift flow just where logs were likely to stand.

"Tell Dupont we'll keep him," Hilary said.

When he was with Father Lucien upon their homeward way he asked him a question about a matter that puzzled him.

"Why does Dupont look at me as if I were his mortal enemy?" he asked.

"Ah, Monsieur Askew," said the cure, stopping to thump his stick upon the shingle, "there is a story there, which looks at every man when first he meets him. He fears for the girl Marie, and unfortunately he is right in his fears. For she has her mother's nature."

"It was many years ago, twenty, I think, and before that, when Captain Jules Dupont, a fisherman in St. Boniface, married to Marie Letellier, who was much younger than he, and was thoughtless. People said it was a made match; but she loved him, and they were happy."

"When he left his young bride sealing off Newfoundland the town wagged, but he trusted her, and when he returned there was the child Marie and a warm welcome. So three years passed."

"When Jules Dupont returned fourth year his wife was gone, whom? Nobody knew. I know of no one in St. Boniface, never knew. Some wanderer from the south shore; and six months later was back with the child, pleading givenness. He sheltered her until death soon afterward. Since then fear has been that Marie will have inherited the mother's nature. He makes a voyage but he returns in haste. And he wishes her to marry Jean-Marie Baptiste, who is her—but you have seen tonight to her mind is turning."

"The women recall her mother's and their dislike has made her reticent and solitary. And it is here, and Ste. Marie so near, should she know the evil there is the merriment? It poisons the side, and my authority is for the mock at—Simeon Duval, brother Louis, and all that crew."

"There is no evil liver along the shore but knows that when he has money he can find a welcome at Marie. There is no liquor license where in the country, and yet a house there has its keg of gin brandy. There is hardly a fishing boat but carries its liquor cargo across the Gulf, from the south shore distilleries."

"Monsieur Askew, you saw the Nanette. She is from St. Joseph's decent parents, who mourn for her. She was lured from her home to Marie, and I have fears that some is using her as a tool to get the Marie Dupont into his clutches. What can I do save watch and wait?"

"Therefore, Monsieur Askew," continued Father Lucien, much agitated, "I implore you to prevent this from spreading to St. Boniface. Brousseau who debauches those people there. It is he who is responsible for all this evil. He cares nothing for the people, so long as he wins their votes for his creature in Parliament at Quebec. And this, Monsieur, was chiefly the cause of my visit to you tonight, to urge you to keep brandy and the dance halls out of St. Boniface, for I hear it being said that one of the Duvals boasts he will have a dance hall there."

"No brandy shall be sold on the Boniface property, Father Lucien."

"I am glad, Monsieur," answered the cure. "But Simeon Duval and brother Louis boast of Brousseau's protection, and they are dangerous. You see, Monsieur Askew, when Monsieur Morris was in charge here he agreed between him and Brousseau that the dance halls and liquor should remain in Ste. Marie. Now they say, the agreement ends, and Ste. Marie shall become as Ste. Marie Boniface shall become as Ste. Marie Boniface. For the benefit of Brousseau's pocket?"

"I do not say that, Monsieur Askew. I will not let myself believe that. It is thru Pierre and the Duvals that he keeps his hold on the people. He is his go-between; they do his dirty work, and he allows them to do it, such as you have seen tonight."

"You have my promise," said Hilary. "that they shall not sell liquor in St. Boniface. And by heaven I'll see to it."

(Continued on Page 16.)

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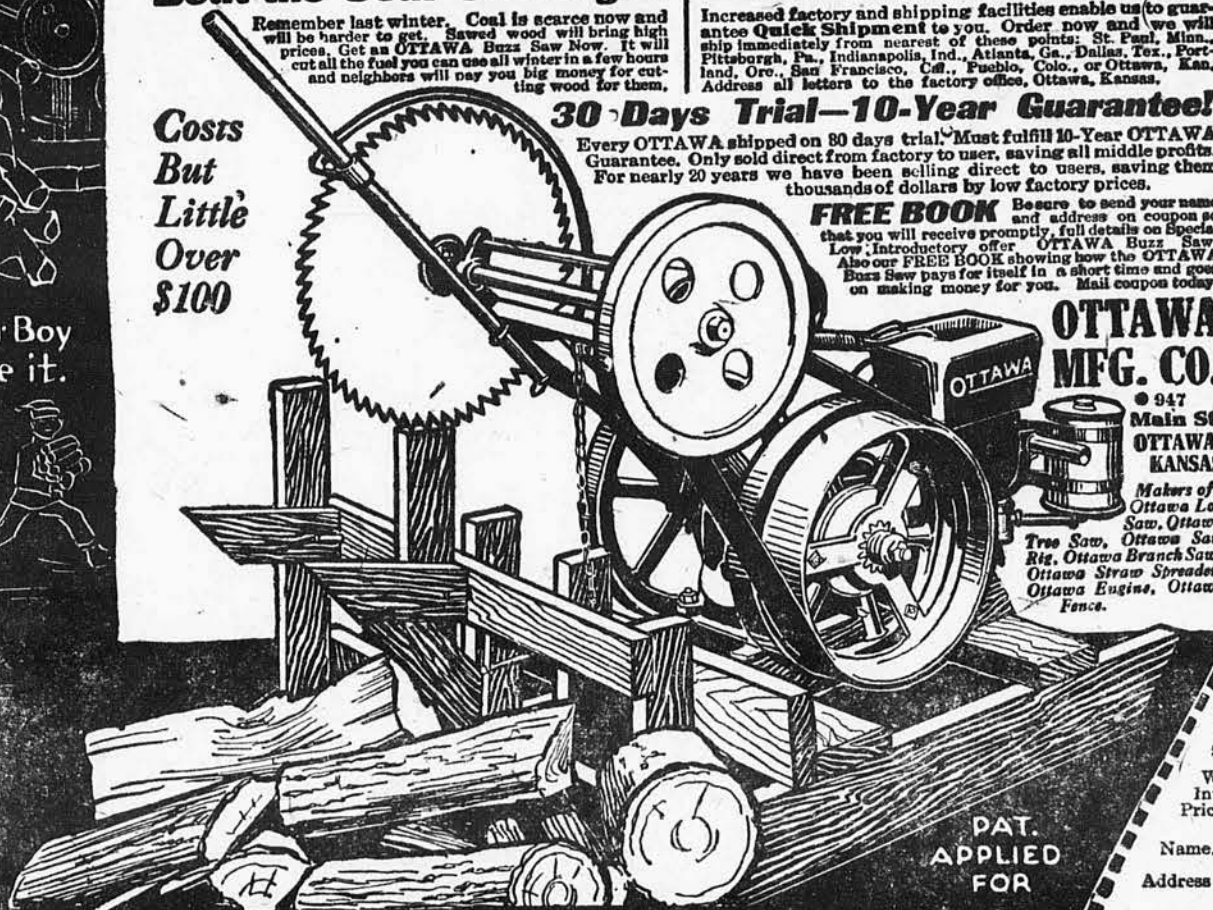
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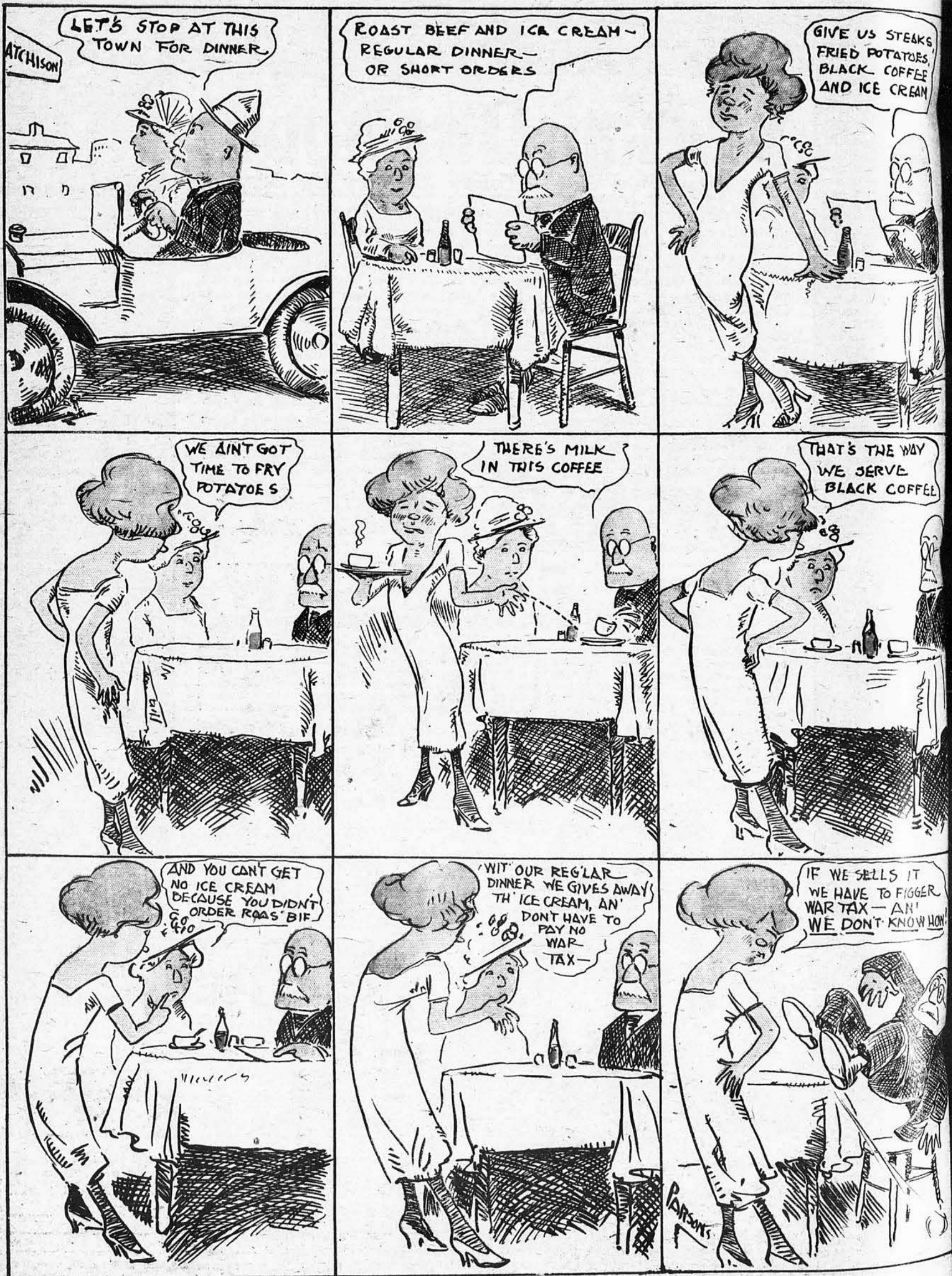
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Justice for all of the People

Court of Industrial Relations Protects the Public

BY W. L. HUGGINS

I SHALL not argue the necessity for laws providing for the adjudication and settlement of industrial disputes. The strike of the milk-wagon drivers in Chicago, causing the death of hundreds of babies, the outlawing of the coal miners' strike, paralyzing transportation and causing the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to farmers and shippers, the Kansas coal strike of last winter, when one man, by the use of his tyrannical power as a labor leader, was able to close every coal mine in the state and thus cause suffering and sorrow in thousands of homes—these are only a very few of the hundreds of instances in which a "private quarrel" between employers and workers has proved to be a matter of the gravest public interest.

Settling Industrial Controversies

We have provided by law for the settlement of almost every form of controversy except the industrial controversy. A man who commits a crime may lose his life on the gallows, or his liberty in the penitentiary, by the judgment and sentence of a court. A man's property rights and interests all may be taken from him by the judgment of a court. His domestic difficulties are subject to adjudication and the divorce court may not only take his wife away from him but also may compel him to support her. Even his treatment and care of his children may be supervised by the juvenile court. Yet radical labor leaders and unscrupulous politicians, who hope to profit by the so-called labor vote, are insisting that government has no power and no right to protect the public against such an outrage as the switchmen's strike, and such atrocities as the milk-wagon drivers' strike and the coal strike.

Kansas by her industrial law has undertaken to provide legal measures for the settlement of such industrial disputes and to protect the general public from the evils of industrial warfare by the orderly processes of the law. The Kansas industrial law provides a court for the impartial adjudication of all industrial controversies which threaten the essential industries. The essential industries, as defined by the law, are the manufacture of food products, the manufacture of clothing, the production of fuel, the transportation of the products of the three industries stated, and public utilities generally. The law provides for the filing of complaints, the joining of issues, the taking of testimony, and the decision of the controversy in much the same way as is provided for the adjudication of other controversies in the courts of general jurisdiction.

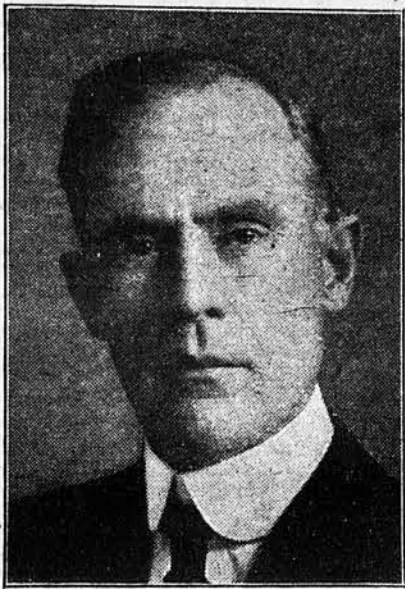
In the court of industrial relations, however, the state provides expert accountants and engineers, trained examiners, and experienced attorneys, who will assist in the preparation of the case, in the taking of the testimony, and in the presentation of all the facts to the court, without expense to the litigants. As a matter of absolute fact, laboring men have, within the last few months, presented 12 wage disputes in the court of industrial relations without a penny's expense to the complainants.

Having provided a court and the orderly processes of the law for the adjudication and settlement of such disputes, and having thus made both the strike and the lockout unnecessary, the state has prohibited capital from using the lockout and labor from using the strike in industrial warfare. To illustrate: if the owners of a packing house have a controversy with their employees, or if for any other reason they desire to shut down the plant, they cannot do so of their own choice but must first submit the matter to the court of industrial relations and show reasonable grounds for such action. If the employees in such a plant have a grievance as to hours of labor, wages or working conditions, they have their choice either to quit and permit others to take their places, or to apply to the court of industrial relations for an investigation and adjudication of the controversy. If, on the other hand,

they strike and seek by violence and intimidation to prevent others from working in their places, they violate the criminal sections of the industrial law and are subject to prosecution thereunder.

Interests of Citizens Safeguarded

When Alexander Howat last winter issued his decree commanding all coal miners to cease work and let the people freeze, he violated no law in so doing. If he should issue the same kind of an order now, under the industrial law he would be guilty of a felony and subject to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years.



Judge W. L. Huggins.

Judge Huggins is the presiding judge of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. His office is in the state house at Topeka.

When he issued his order one year ago, there was no law upon the statute books of Kansas which enabled miners to procure adjudication and settlement of their controversy with their employers. Under the new industrial law they may do so. Therefore, the strike order is now unnecessary and because it is unnecessary and because it may entail such tremendous suffering and loss upon the public, it is made a criminal offense to issue such an order. Any officer of a coal mining company who should order a cessation of mining operations under like conditions would be subject to a like penalty.

Because of these provisions, radical labor leaders have denounced the law as a "peonage law" and the governor as a "slave driver." Clarence Darrow, known as the "great labor lawyer," in his speech at Topeka on Labor Day, declared, in substance, that the legislature was composed of farmers who had grown wealthy and who were not, therefore, in sympathy with labor. The charge that the Kansas industrial law is a peonage law or that it attempts to set up involuntary servitude is the most ridiculous statement I have ever seen in print. The law specifically declares in section nine that: "The right of every person to make his own choice of employment and to make and carry out fair, just and reasonable contracts and agreements of employment is hereby recognized."

The law provides in section seventeen that: "Nothing in this act shall be construed as restricting the right of any individual engaged in the operation of any such industry to quit his employment at any time." The same section, however, does declare it to be unlawful to conspire with others, to engage in "picketing," or to use intimidation, threats or violence for the purpose of causing workers to quit their employment with the intention and for the purpose of "hindering, delaying, interfering with, or suspending the operation of any such industries."

These provisions of the law are strenuously opposed by radical labor leaders. They claim the right to conspire and confederate with others, to close down the industry, if necessary, in the pursuance of their purpose. They claim the right to use threats and

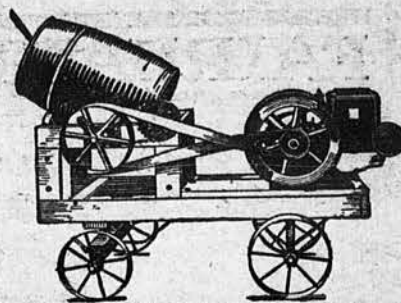
violence to prevent others from working in the places of the strikers in such industries until their demands are met. This was what made it necessary to employ troops to protect the school boys and other volunteer miners in the coal strike last winter. This alleged right to use what has been called "economic pressure" is the only right ever claimed by labor which the Kansas law withholds. Every other right that any laboring man ever had is guaranteed by the Kansas law, and in addition thereto, labor is given what it never had before in any country—a special court into which may be taken for adjudication all questions as to wages, hours of labor, and working conditions.

"Economic pressure" represented by the strike, the lockout, and the boycott is in itself industrial war. It is equivalent to the blockade which was so effectively used in the recent war by the British and American navies against Germany. The strike, the lockout, and the boycott, like the blockade, affect the innocent and guilty alike. Women and children, the old and helpless, combatants and non-combatants, all are reduced to poverty and distress by the use of "economic pressure" in either form.

Labor leaders have been frank enough to say that the strike is labor's weapon. A very destructive weapon it has been in the past; destructive alike to employer, to employee, and to the general public; but now that a legal remedy is afforded to labor and to capital, whereby both may secure justice by the orderly processes of the law, I believe that loyal and sensible laboring men, and employers who wish to be fair will concede that the use of the strike as a weapon is no longer necessary and should not be permitted by the state. Let it be remembered that the jurisdiction of the court of industrial relations never attaches to any controversy until after the usual methods of conciliation, arbitration, and mutual efforts at adjustment between the parties have failed, and not even then except in such cases as threaten the general public.

Capital, as represented by the Employers' Association of Kansas, opposed the enactment of the industrial law principally upon the ground alleged that it was socialistic and that it subjected private business to the general

(Continued on Page 50.)



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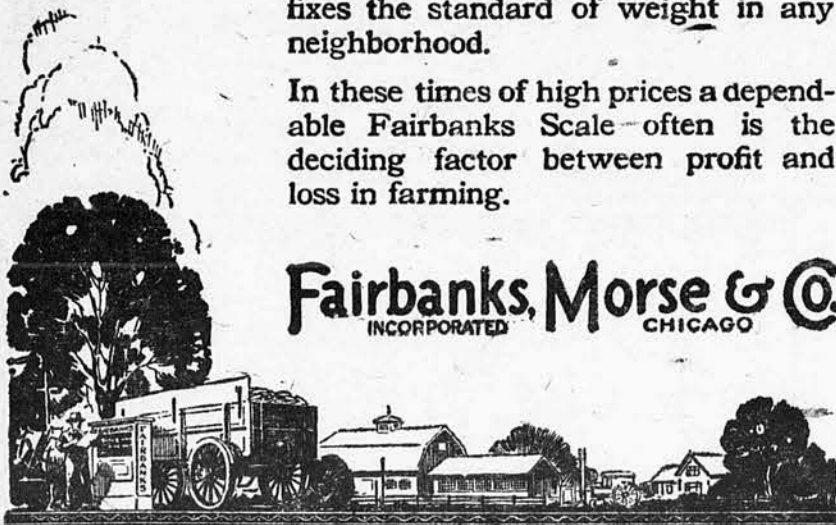
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Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 12.)

any man who tries to corrupt my people!" he added, with a vehemence that surprised himself.

Hilary slept poorly that night. Trouble seemed to be thickening about him. He thought despondently of Morris's warning, which was, indeed, almost the echo of Lamartine's. Had he, indeed, the power to handle these wild people whose very tongue he could hardly understand?

Madeleine Proposes Terms

Then, out of the darkness, there rose, in vivid portrayal, the face of Madeleine Rosny. He admitted now how much she meant to him, enough to make any venture worth the while. He thought of their last meeting; and in spite of it he dared to dream of a happier one to come.

Before he fell asleep he had decided to go to Quebec and try to secure some jobber to take over Leblanc's lease. At the same time he would look up the land records and get an accurate idea of the extent of the Rosny seigniory.

Characteristically, he put his plan into practice two days later, when the down boat arrived, instructing Lefe to hold up the dynamiting till his return. Lefe saw him off, and he had hardly arrived on board before discovering that Morris had embarked at Ste. Marie. Hilary suspected him of having learned of his plan and spying on him. The two men eyed each other but did not speak. Morris carried a small bag, from which he was continually extracting papers which he read with ostentatious absorption; this confirmed Hilary in his suspicions.

Hilary put up at the Frontenac, and, having business with the customs office with reference to a shipment of machinery, a small matter requiring a refund, he called there, and was disgusted to see Morris coming out of the revenue department, in conversation with the assistant chief. As he went down the corridor he was conscious that the men were watching him and, he thought, speaking about him.

He failed entirely in his attempts to get a jobber to sublease Leblanc's tract. There were plenty of small men willing to do so on the installment system, but none willing to risk an immediate investment on a territory with such a reputation as St. Boniface had unjustly acquired. Many of them laughed at Hilary, and asked him if he thought they did not know fir from spruce.

The most promising of all turned him down for another reason.

"I know the Rosny limits well," he said. "I looked it over myself. That fir story is a lie, and I'd have bought the rights if your uncle hadn't done so. It's a good property, but I couldn't get men to work there."

"What is the reason?" asked Hilary. "Yourself," said the jobber bluntly. "You see, Mr. Askew, men won't stand for ill-treatment and violence. You thrashed a man out of his senses because he had cut a few trees just over your line in an unsurveyed district."

Hilary hotly denied the story and attempted to explain the matter, but fruitlessly.

"Of course, I don't dispute your word," the jobber answered. "Most likely it is a put-up game, by the parties that spread that fir story. But it's a boss's reputation that counts, and if he's got a bad one it's a job to right it. You have the reputation of being too handy with your fists, and every lumberman on the north shore knows it."

Hilary withdrew in chagrin. He knew he had to thank Morris for the lie. However, there was another surprise in store for him. He was in the smoking room after dinner, watching the crowds from the Terrace thru the window, and feeling thoroughly disgusted, when he was paged, and the brought Lamartine's card, which was followed by the notary himself.

"Well, Mr. Askew, so you have seen the seigniory. What do you think he asked."

"Your Statement was a Lie"

"I think your statement about the timber was a lie, Lamartine," said Hilary, reddening.

The notary was not disturbed. "I understand you had come to the conclusion that it was worth developing," he answered. "I took my judgment from Mr. Morris. I am not a timber expert."

Hilary felt baffled; Lamartine could not have been more plausible.

"Of course I must now resign my position as your adviser," continued the notary, with an intonation of suave irony. "In fact, Mr. Askew, I have already done so and accepted that of an adviser to Monsieur Brousseau. Do that fact forbid my mentioning that you have acted in an insane manner."

"By no means," answered Hilary pleasantly.

"You declined my advice," Lamartine pursued. "You went up to St. Boniface alone and discharged Mr. Morris, who is the best judge of the timber in the province. You thrashed a man, threatened Mr. Morris himself with violence after making reflections upon his honesty, alienated Monsieur Brousseau, who is a power in Northern Quebec, and finally seized Monsieur Brousseau's lumber. Furthermore, you are to be defendant in a suit for damages."

Hilary gulped. All he could think of was to dash his fist into the face in front of him. He seemed constantly urged to physical violence; yet, before he came to Quebec, he had never struck a man in his life.

A United Effort Pays

BY E. H. WHITMAN

LOCAL option as a solution of the liquor problem never was a success. As the foundation for ultimate prohibition, however, it did good service.

Local co-operative marketing organizations have worked wonders in remedying local conditions. They never will prove to be the key to success in solving National problems. A National organization, with a National outlook and power to direct the farmers of the Nation as a unit, is the logical step to be taken now.

To be successful, control of the marketing of any certain product must be practically absolute. The success of the present wool pool, handled by separate states as it is, will be endangered if the organization of a single state gives up the fight. If the marketing of the millions of pounds of wool now being held for a fair price could be directed by a National head, the success of the pool would be many times more certain.

With the local co-operative organization as a unit, we have the beginning of a National marketing machine. It now remains for the various farm organizations to unite in one great effort to control products from the time they are grown to the time they are turned over to the manufacturer of the finished materials—or to the time they reach the consumer's hands, if necessary. Farm, elevator, warehouse and terminal markets storage facilities must be provided. It will take brains, money, time and, perhaps more than anything else, patience and trust on the part of the individual farmer, for such a gigantic undertaking cannot be put into operation without months and years of preparation.

One fact, however, never must be lost sight of: no fight against the present, wasteful, extravagant system of marketing ever will be successful if farmers are unable to agree among themselves. Every farm organization must have unity within its ranks, with every particle of personal ambition and jealousy stricken out. The various farm organizations must act together as a unit, waiving any advantage of age and numbers for the good of the cause.

"You will understand, Mr. Askew," rurred Lamartine, "that in this coun- try property rights are respected. You cannot take a man's lumber and coolly keep it for your own. Monsieur Brousseau's suit is for a hundred thousand dollars. However, I am authorized to make you an alternative proposition, which I earnestly advise you to accept. Monsieur Brousseau is willing to drop his suit if you give back the lumber and agree to accept thirty thousand dollars for your full rights."

Hilary rose. "Monsieur Lamartine, decline your offer," he said. "And do not wish to receive any more such offers. I shall work the St. Boniface tract as long as I am able to. When I can't I shall stop working it. But Brousseau will never get it."

"Why not?" inquired the notary bluntly.

And Hilary could not answer. He thought of Ste. Marie and the spread- ing plague-sore that threatened St. Boniface, but he knew this was not the principal cause of his refusal. Nor was it pride entirely. And he knew then. It was because of Madeleine Rosny. He was in love with her, another man's fiancée.

He raised his head, to meet the notary's quizzical eyes.

"You shall have no more such of- fers," said Lamartine, "and hencefor- ward it is war to the knife between yourself and my client."

Which was franker than Lamartine had ever been since he set up his sign in the Lower Town.

"I accept that offer," said Hilary, smiling. "But your threat of a suit is a bluff and doesn't worry me. La- martine, your client is the biggest chief northeast of the Saguenay—and maybe southwest of it as well," he added.

Later that evening, just before it was dark, Hilary saw Morris and La- martine walking upon the Terrace arm in arm. He was sure then that Morris had dogged him to Quebec. He felt that even the visit to the revenue department had some reference to him- self. He was in a miserable condition of suspicion, wondering where the next blow would fall.

Island Added

He returned to St. Boniface next day with only one thing accomplished. He had seen the land map and ascertained that the upper reaches of Rocky River had been surveyed, and that the creek was wholly on his own land. He found, too, with some surprise, that the large island out in the Gulf was part of the Rosny domain. It had not appeared on Morris's rough map.

Lafe, who met him at the wharf, looked worried.

"I'm glad you've come," he said, as they drove to the mill together. "Things were pretty bad on Saturday night."

"They're striking?"

"No, Mr. Askew. That's the bright- est point in the situation. MacPherson, the foreman, tells me that it's called off. Brousseau's dropped that man- neuver, for some reason of his own."

"What's the trouble, then?"

"I guess Brousseau's off on another tack, Mr. Askew. All the hands was over to Ste. Marie on Saturday night by special invitation from Simeon Duval, who owns the biggest dance hall there. There was free drinks for everybody, and the whole place was in an uproar till Sunday morning. Not a stroke of work has been done here till yesterday, which means a four-day week. The men are only just sobering up now."

"However, that ain't the worst, by a long sight. It's a sort of open secret that they're going to open up St. Boni- face wide, and Simeon's—"

"You mean Simeon has dared to start one of his hells here while I was away?" cried Hilary angrily.

"Not yet," said Lafe. "There ain't no more liquor being sold here than usual—yet. Of course you can't stamp out those little fellows along the road who keep a keg of brandy in the ice- house under the straw and sell nickel drinks to travelers. But they're going to open up if they can. Simeon's brother Louis has rented that house by the old stables that Jean Baptiste used to occupy last year before it began to go to pieces, and he's going to have a dance hall there and sell brandy—"

Hilary rapped out an oath. "Not if I have anything to say," he answered.

"Nor me," said Lafe. "I've ben a

prohibitionist for twenty years, and I guess the stuff does as much harm here as down in New England. The trouble is, where do we start in? We can't fight the whole town single- handed. I was wondering whether we couldn't wire the revenue people—"

"No!" said Hilary sharply. "We'll fight our own battles, Lafe."

Lafe subsided in a hurt sort of way. The evidences of demoralization were obvious in St. Boniface. The men were slow and surly, the women sullen, slatternly, and hopeless looking. It was clear that they had little hope Hilary could counter this new project. St. Boniface had been, on the whole, a hard-working community since the Morris-Brousseau agreement banished the drinking shops to Ste. Marie. Hilary was aware of a feeling in the air, as if he was being tested. He saw furtive glances as he went by, he recognized reluctance in the sullen touch of the cap and the unsmiling faces, while not hostile, watched him with something like resentment, as if his attitude toward the Duval pro- posal was discounted beforehand.

Pierre Returns

The next day Hilary encountered Louis Duval, Leblanc and Pierre. The three were standing in a little group near one of the flume posts, looking toward the gang still working on the

boom, and exchanging jeering remarks, apparently concerning it. They called out contemptuously to the mill men trooping back to work after the mid- day intermission.

There was nothing in the men's pres- ence to which Hilary could take excep- tion, for he had himself cancelled Morris's orders against trespassing. He was sure, however, that they were there to set his men's minds in agita- tion. As he passed, Duval turned to Pierre and made some sinister remark that caused the others to laugh. Pierre's mirth changed to a scowl as Hilary's eyes met his, but he did not sustain his glance.

Hilary took no notice of them, but the incident increased his resolution to bring matters to a head at the first opportunity. So long as he remained on the defensive Brousseau would have the tactical advantage over him. Therefore he half welcomed Louis Duval's project, as affording him his opportunity.

He had kept in his mind the plan of cutting along the bank of the river, without waiting for the snow. It seemed to him a feasible plan to fell right beside the water, and float the logs down, this requiring no teams to haul, a process impossible until the snow was deep. On the Saturday he went out afoot to survey the timber

(Continued on Page 21.)

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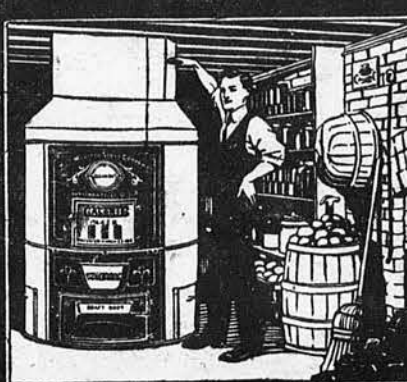
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And Don't Forget the Paint

With the Increasing Prices for Farm Machinery the Need for Better Care is Becoming More and More Apparent

By Frank A. Meckel

THIS IS the time of year when we should turn our attention to the needs of the machinery on the farm for another year. Of course the very first and most important need now or any other time is a roof under which it may be kept during the winter; but there are no doubt other needs that have made themselves known while the machine was being used last summer or this fall. Maybe it was a worn bearing, or a bolt cut almost in two. Don't let the machine be put up for the winter without attending to these things. If you do, you will forget then before next spring and the first thing that will happen will be a delay in the field when time is precious. It may even mean worse than that.

Don't Neglect Repairs

I have in mind a serious accident that resulted from a neglected split in the tongue of a hay rake. The owner knew that the tongue was split a little but did not take the time the fall before to repair the split or order a new tongue. The first time the rake went out the following summer, there was a young spirited mare working on the right side and in making a turn she kicked at the other horse, caught her foot over the tongue and began to plunge and run. The split tongue of course broke just in front of the clevis, so the running horses were still hitched to the rake, but had no tongue to steer it. The broken stub dug down into the ground and the rake was turned right over on top of the driver. He wasn't killed, tho it wasn't his fault that he was not, but he had two ribs cracked and was pretty badly bruised. About half an hour's work would have prevented the whole thing, if the repair had been made at the proper time, but when the time came to use the rake there was no time to spare in fixing the tongue, so the driver took a chance.

There is nothing more expensive on any farm than the equipment that is used to run the farm business. The most lamentable part of it is that despite the fact that farm machinery has increased in price anywhere from 50 to 150 per cent, there is nothing which is so sadly neglected on the farm as this same expensive machinery. We can talk poor economy and try to fight extravagance on the part of the city man, but we won't have a real era of thrift or lower prices until we all get together and begin saving what now appear to us as the little things.

Why Prices Are High

There is one thing that keeps prices up high, and that is that there is a big demand for commodities. The greater the demand, the higher the price. If the present life of a farm machine is five years, but we can extend it to 10 or even 15 years by proper care, we are now increasing the demand just two or three times what it should be, and in increasing the demand we are keeping the prices up materially. So it isn't all the fault of the profiteer, altho he is taking undue advantage of the situation. We can blame ourselves a little bit. It isn't exactly human nature to lay any of the blame at our own door, but in this case we can do so.

We hear one man say that building materials are out of sight and by the time a farmer buys new machinery, he is so near broke that he can't afford to build a shed to cover the machinery. The higher the price of the machinery, the more reason there is in investing a little extra for the care of that high-priced stuff. Of course there is no sense in housing a bunch of junk that isn't worth anything, but farm machinery is the backbone of the entire farming enterprise, and it certainly is entitled to more consideration than we are giving it today. Prices will stay up just so long as people are willing or forced to pay the high prices, or in other words so long as the demand stays up. We know that no farmer is tickled to death at being obliged to invest in a new machine, but if the old one is ready for the junk heap at the end of four or five years, he simply



Good Shelter and Paint Will Help Greatly in Extending the Age of Farm Implements; Fall is a Good Time to Consider This.

has to buy a new one or let the work go undone. He has no alternative, he must go buy the new one or starve.

Unconsciously then he is creating the demand that might be cut in half or into thirds if he only would take better care of what he had to start out with. We have in mind an Iowa farmer who bought a binder in 1897 and the binder is still in use. He has used it every season and also has lent it out to the neighbors at times. Some years the binder has cut as high as 160 acres of grain. We know that the binder is a very complicated and delicate piece of machinery and that it is indeed doubtful if there are many 23-year-old binders still in operation on American farms. There is only one answer to this case. The owner has taken extraordinary care of the machine, otherwise it would have gone over the hill many a long year ago, just as most binders do.

Good Care Will Pay

This binder was not left out in the stubble field all winter after the grain was cut. It was not even left out over night without being covered with a heavy canvas to protect it from rain or heavy dew; and remember, folks, dew is just as hard on a machine as is rain. And dry, hot weather after a rain is worse than all rain, for it warps and splits all the wooden portions of the machine. Water soaks into the wood and swells it. The hot sun then dries the wood, suddenly

shrinking it, and it pulls loose from the bolts, screws or nails that are supposed to hold it in place. Exposure to the elements takes off the paint from the wooden portions and adds a nice coat of rust to the metal parts.

Paint Machinery Every Fall

If machines are still to be left out in the weather, the least we can do is to protect them with a protective coat of paint or oil. All wood parts should be well painted with a good grade of linseed oil and lead paint. The metal parts should be either well smeared with grease or heavy oil, or painted with some sort of metal paint made especially for covering iron or steel. There are several kinds of metal paints put out under various trade names. The working parts should not be painted, but they should be well covered with a heavy coat of oil or grease. The plow moldboard that is well oiled in the fall will scour within 5 minutes after being put into the ground the next spring, but the ungreased one will require longer. It may even never scour properly, for one of the weaknesses of the steel plow is that the moldboard will rust in pits. This of course applies to machines kept inside a shed as well as those left out in the open, for polished steel surfaces do not need direct contact with water in order to rust.

The humidity in the atmosphere will rust plows badly. In fact the air itself is really what rusts iron or steel.

Rust is simply an iron oxide, or a chemical combination of the oxygen of the air with the iron in the machine part. Water or dampness simply seems to hasten or present more favorable conditions for the action. The grease covering keeps the air from coming into contact with the metal.

A new machine costs a whole roll of bills but protection for the machine costs only one small bill off the roll. The longer we can put off blowing the whole roll all over again, the longer we can get to keep it and let it draw interest.

A Few Timely Hints

There are times to paint that are better than other times. For instance a surface should not be too hot nor too cold when the paint is applied. The applies to buildings as well as machinery. It is impracticable to paint when the temperature is less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit, as the paint will not flow well at temperatures lower than this. On the other hand, the surface should not be hot, as the paint will blister. Wet surfaces should always be thoroughly dried before painting. All dirt and grease should be cleaned off and the surface made perfectly clean and smooth before paint is applied. It means a little extra work, but it will pay in the long run.

Perhaps a few timely hints on the care and upkeep of farm machinery will prove of interest:

1. Provide housing for all machinery if at all possible.
2. Keep all metal surfaces well oiled and wooden surfaces painted.
3. Make repairs at the time machinery are laid away for the winter. It saves time.
4. Before laying a machine up for the winter clean all bearings thoroughly and apply a fresh coat of oil or grease. It will prevent the gumming of bearings.
5. Do not try to turn a temporary repair into a permanent one. It may let go at the most inopportune moment and hurt somebody.
6. Keep all bolts and nuts drawn tight.
7. Keep a good supply of assorted bolts on hand at all times, and half a dozen or so of them in the tool box of every machine. It may save a long trip to the barn.
8. Keep a can of oil on every machine. Don't interchange the oil can for it usually will mean that you will forget to take oil to the field with you and the machine will suffer.
9. Lubricate all machines at regular intervals while working with them. Don't wait for a squeak to tell you that the machine needs oil. It is hard on both machinery and horses.
10. Use only a good grade of lubricating oil. Lubrication is important and the best is none too good for a high priced machine. Cheap oil usually does cheap work, altho a high priced oil does not always denote the best to be had.
11. Do not cultivate the borrowing or lending habit. It usually results in misunderstandings or hard feelings and besides it breeds shiftlessness.
12. Treat your machinery with consideration and it will more than repay you with prolonged service.

Kansas Has Many Automobiles

A total of 252,000 automobiles have been listed with the state department up to and including October 1st. This number does not come up to the total registration for last year, but when we take into consideration that the fiscal year for automobile licenses ends July 1, we can see that we still have about ten months to go, and during that time it is certain that we will far surpass the old figures of last year. With so many different makes of cars dropping the price lately, we can look for a big increase in the near future, for many persons will be unable to resist the temptation of buying a car before next spring, and many who under ordinary circumstances would have waited, will buy one now and enjoy the use of it

Swat the Loafer or He Will Hang a Real One On You

BY RAY YARNELL

LOAFTER on the job never got anyone anywhere. There is no place in the scheme of things where the I won't work fellow fits in. He's a useless bit of humanity that serves only to clog things up and add to the difficulties of the man who does work.

So far as he himself is concerned he's unimportant and deserves little consideration or attention. But he won't keep to himself. He persists in mixing up in the affairs of others and causing trouble. He's a natural born agitator, whether he agitates or not.

The man who is hard at work is satisfied so long as he sees others at work about him. But when the loafer appears and gets along with little effort, the weed of discontent begins to grow, matures, scatters its ripened seed and propagates a batch of unhealthy and diseased offspring. Then dissatisfaction grips the worker, or is likely to, and he growls at his task, resents the rigor of it, complains, and if he is not careful he begins to imitate the antics of the loafer.

The loafer is a liability. He increases prices. He holds down production. He causes waste. He is a shiftless citizen. He does not seek or care for development or progress. He is selfish. Instead of being a builder he's a tearer down.

The man who misses a chance to take a punch at a loafer is permitting the loafer to take a punch at him. There's no place for the doctrine of "turning the other cheek" in this fight between the man who won't work and the man who wants to work.

It's a question, ultimately, of the survival of the fittest. The man who works has the advantage because he is fit, now. But if he plays along with the man who won't work he'll soon be unfit.

Hunt out the loafers in your community. Look them over. And then swat them and swat them hard.

A cocklebur under the saddle will make a pony buck. Maybe the same sort of treatment would put a little pep in the man who loves to loaf.

October 9, 1920.

One Way Out for Farmers

National Agency Must Market the Crops

BY T. D. HAMMATT

MARKETING farm products to the best advantage is a serious problem everywhere and farmers now realize that they must make definite plans for meeting this situation. A fallacy that "world market" and "supply and demand" advocates "things as they are" continually endeavor to pass off upon farmers is that the wheat grower cannot so market his wheat that the price obtainable for the portion of the crop exported will not fix the price for the larger portion sold in this country.

Let us look into this proposition a bit. Under the present system of marketing—thousands of farmers dumping their supplies and the subsequent distributors interested only in the changes in price—the situation that develops may be briefly stated in the following way: As the United States produces more wheat than can be taken care of by domestic requirements and a normal carry over, the balance of the crop must be disposed of elsewhere. The only outlet is abroad. The portion of the crop sold abroad goes for what it will bring under world-competitive conditions. To permit our surplus to move overseas, the level of the American market falls to the export level. It is like punching a hole in the side of a bucket of water—the height of the water in the bucket is lowered to the level of the hole, altho but a small part of the water may have escaped.

Factors That Control Prices

This, in outline, has been the process for years. The world price rises and falls. Our domestic price tends to hover about the export basis—fluctuating during the early months of the crop year from somewhat above to somewhat below this figure—our surplus being sold on the declines. In this preparation of the crop season the farmer disposes of the bulk of his crop. Later, as it becomes apparent that our exportable surplus has been taken care of, the home market stiffens that enough wheat may be retained in this country for our needs. By this time, however, the farmer has little left to sell.

Orthodox economists and board of trade experts tell us that such conditions are inevitable; that the weight of the crop must depress the price of the entire mass to the level at which an outlet can be found for our surplus; that, in other words, the tail must continue to wag the dog. No doubt they are right, if present methods of marketing are continued. They are certainly wrong, if a National farmers' marketing agency dominating the disposition of our supplies will look upon our crop as a single block of wheat to be sold to the best advantage of a single owner—a composite farmer—and will merchandise it instead of dumping it.

By "merchandising" we mean just the opposite of hoarding. However effective hoarding might prove as a support to the domestic price it is rather a clumsy method, for wheat held back is still a weight on the market, especially if it is piled up in terminal elevators for all the world to see; it calls for additional storage facilities and enormous funds, and its final disposition is a problem.

Rural Interests Should Organize

But hoarding is not the only expedient to which farmers may resort. The manufacturer who sells a part of his product abroad does not apply foreign price lists to his domestic sales. The merchant who is forced to unload surplus stock makes every effort to cut the price only on the quantity to be moved. A National farmers' marketing organization in substantial control of our supply of wheat need not sell all at the export price in order to sell a small portion of it abroad, nor must it resort to hoarding to avoid doing so.

Let us consider for a moment a principle of marketing that such an organization may follow. The figures given are used simply to illustrate the point. The American demand for wheat is inelastic. We insist upon consuming about so much and no more. As a result, a small over-supply or a small under-supply has an effect on the price out of proportion to the actual quantity

involved. That is why a small crop often brings a greater return than a larger crop.

Suppose we have a crop of 800 million bushels which is thrown into the channels of trade, 150 million bushels gradually leaking out of the country as the domestic price dips from time to time below the export level. Under present methods, the 650 million bushels remaining, as also sold by the farmer mainly on an export basis, and we have sold, so far as the farmer is concerned, the entire 800 million bushels at practically an export price. If, for example, this price is \$2 a bushel, we have a return of 1,600 million dollars.

Suppose, on the other hand, export sales are increased to 200 million bushels and the home supply reduced to 600 million bushels. The additional 50 million bushels sold abroad is but a drop in the "world market" and will little affect the average world price for the year. But by cutting 50 million bushels, more or less, from the home supply we may cause a rather sharp advance in the domestic market. If the

foreign market is depressed 5 cents a bushel and the home market advanced 10 cents a bushel, as is easily possible, the return from the crop is increased to 1,650 million dollars. A gain of 50 million dollars might be worth while, and it can be had.

Now let us state the case in the reverse order: A portion of our crop is exported to maintain the home market at the export level. If the portion exported is increased the home market may be advanced still more. The loss on the additional amount exported will be more than made good by the advance on the greater portion of the crop sold at home.

Let us not be led astray by our own enthusiasm, nor unduly discouraged by the pessimism of our opponents. This country has a surplus of wheat—we hope it always will have—that must be exported because we cannot consume it. The price that can be obtained for the surplus is so far as we can now see quite beyond the control of any marketing system we may devise. But the price of the home supply—the bulk of the crop—is measurably within the control of a National farmers' marketing agency dominating the distribution of wheat. The maximum price that can be obtained for the portion of our wheat sold at home is a price just low enough to shut out imports. That is absolutely all the farmer can get.

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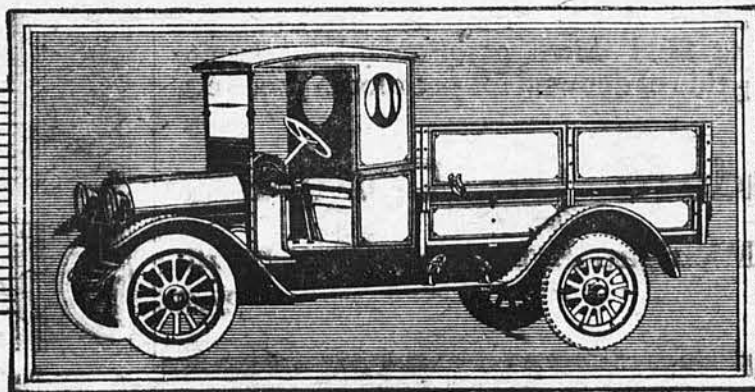
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Automotive Industries for 1920 declares "Trucks are operating on railroad schedules, and have proved more dependable, on a time basis, than the steam roads have ever been. Their use to replace the freight car for certain classes of freight has proved a marked success."

The Smithsonian Institute, United States National Museum Bulletin 102, says, "In respect to prompt delivery of farm produce, whether to railways or directly to towns, the motor truck has an exceptionally useful opportunity."

It is these motor trucks, tractors and farmer-owned automobiles that are largely increasing gasoline consumption, particularly in the Middle West.

During the first four months of 1920, the production of gasoline increased 13½%, while during the same period, domestic consumption of gasoline increased 33½%. This excess of consumption over production has been a potent factor in the advance of gasoline prices, but the dominant underlying reason has been the increase in the cost of crude oil.

The service rendered by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) lies in manufacturing and distributing to the tractor, the truck, and the automobile a dependable supply of gasoline and lubricating oils, and selling them at a fair price. The latest refinery methods are producing a continually increasing percentage of gasoline from each barrel of crude oil. While large-scale production and distribution assure maximum economy in this industry, the savings effected by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) are utilized to hold down gasoline prices despite the rising tide of demand for petroleum products.

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Brighten Up Every Corner

Make School Grounds Attractive and Inviting

BY S. W. BLACK

IN ALMOST every neighborhood there is a school house or a cemetery or both. It is natural to think of the cemetery as a doleful place, but why not make it so cheerful that we shall think of our friends as lying there surrounded with the beauties of trees, shrubs and flowers?

The school yard is often the loneliest and most forsaken place in the whole neighborhood. Usually it is a lone building more or less dilapidated, without trees, shrubs or flowers or grass. The fence is usually falling to pieces and neglected and if there are out buildings they are usually out of repair and unsightly.

Does it not seem strange that boys and girls who come from well ordered homes, surrounded by the beauties of trees, shrubs and flowers and grass, should be compelled to remain 6 hours a day thru the school week in a school house that not only does not possess these attractions but in many cases are monuments of carelessness and indifference.

Some one says, whose business is it to see that the school house and the cemetery are kept in good order and made places of delight instead of places of dread? I have heard that it is the duty of the school board to see that the school house and the school yard are maintained in such condition as to be a credit to the district. It is often said that to the friends of those buried in a cemetery belongs the duty of keeping it in good order.

What the Women Can Do

Let us make a suggestion. There must be some one upon whose shoulders the duty should rest. Let the women of the neighborhood organize a cemetery association. Elect the necessary officers, have a simple set of rules for guidance, have a regular time for meeting and a well worked out program of things to be done. Aside from discussing the necessary requirements of such a society, certain things will have to be done. Fences will need to be built, leveling may be necessary, grass and weeds will have to be mowed, trees, shrubs and flowers will have to be set out and attended to. To do all of these things, provisions should be made to have one day each quarter set aside for such work. A half day may be all that will be necessary. Let the men and women get together. The men may do the work and the women may provide an appetizing meal with which to reward the toils of the sterner sex.

It is the plan now with the modern cemetery to keep the grounds as open as possible. Along the streets and in the corners and on the borders, evergreens, shrubs and small growing trees may be set. The edges and borders should be sowed down to some good lawn grass and kept well mowed. Whenever the grass dies out the ground should be well raked and seed again sown at the proper time of the year.

In the case of the school yard, the trees and shrubs should be set along the borders and in the corners. The playground never should be sacrificed

by filling it with large growing vegetation. It is to be hoped that in every school district in Kansas, the school board will see to it that ample ground is obtained to provide not only a commodious play ground but space for a grove and for such evergreens, shrubs and flowers as will beautify the grounds and make them attractive for all of the years to come.

I have thought that the wise teacher may do much to bring about necessary reforms in the condition of the school yard. She can organize a club among the sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils whose duty it shall be to level up the grounds, set out trees, shrubs and flowers and keep them in good condition thruout the year. During the school term it will not be difficult to keep up the interest in this work. During the vacation will come the time that will try the courage of such a club. And yet if a good leader can be obtained, one who will see that enough meetings are held during vacation to keep the work going, success certainly will crown the efforts. In every district there should be several boys and girls who have the spirit of leadership so well developed in them that they will be able to put such a plan over.

A great mistake often is made in thinking that spring is the only time when trees and shrubs may be transplanted. It, of course, depends somewhat on the season. When we have enough rain during the later part of the fall season so that the ground is moist, all kinds of hardy trees and shrubs may be transplanted. The teacher and the pupils can go to the woods and select such plants as they desire and mark them. Then after the leaves have fallen they may be lifted and transferred to the holes that have been prepared for them. If the weather should turn off very dry some water will have to be applied. Trees and shrubs so set out in the fall will make enough root before the ground freezes permanently to carry them thru the winter and start them off bright and early in the spring.

Handle Plants With Care

In digging up the plants all of the roots that can be lifted should be taken along with them. Be careful not to destroy the small hair-like rootlets. After the tree has been loosened from the surrounding soil and before it is lifted from the hole, a damp sack should be wrapped around the ball of earth and fastened with binder twine or express cord. Then the tree should be carefully lifted and placed in the wagon and kept covered with a wet sheet or blanket until you reach the place where it is to be set. The hole should be dug large enough and deep enough to receive the tree or plant without bending the roots or crowding them. If the hole is dug deep enough, some good barnyard manure may be placed in the bottom of the hole and a layer of good dirt placed on top of it so that the roots will not come in contact with the manure.

(Continued on Page 21.)



Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers Have Added Much to the Beauty of the Cherokee County High School Campus. Students Guard Them Jealously.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 17.)

the upper reaches. There had seemed to him to be some good wood the hollows higher up the stream, where scrubby second-growth birch and azalea had grown up over a partly burned district. In order to get a clearer view, Hilary took the public road that ran along the eastern bank, within the Ste. Marie limits, and ascended to an elevation opposite the cemetery tract on the west side. He had nearly reached the branch which ran in toward Ste. Marie, when which Lefe and he had driven that first morning, when he perceived Madeleine Rosny and Broussard ahead of him, at the top of the hill. He was almost hidden from their view by the summit and by the branches of the trees that overhung the road. They seemed to be talking earnestly, and Hilary held back, unwilling to surprise them. Presently he saw Broussard spur his horse and gallop away in the direction of Ste. Marie, while Madeleine came slowly toward him. She saw him and turned her horse aside to let him pass. She had been crying, and there were traces of tears on her cheeks. She would have asked him to go by, her face flushed, but Hilary placed his hand on the horse's bridle. "Mademoiselle Rosny—" he began. "Let me go on," she said in a low voice.

"I want to speak to you. And if you are in trouble I want to help you," she smiled wearily. "I am not in trouble, and if I were I should hardly ask your aid. Monsieur Askew," she answered. Then, with sudden vehemence, "Why did you come here?" she asked. "Why could you not have left it. Boniface alone, instead of stirring up hatred?" "It seems to me," said Hilary, "that the hatred has been on the part of my neighbors, who resented my exercising my legal rights here. The motives of some of them are obvious, but not yours, Mademoiselle Rosny. I am not conscious of having wronged you." "Is it not enough that my father should have been compelled to sell your trees, without your coming here to exult over our shame?" "I have not exulted, Mademoiselle Rosny; I am sorry." "Take back your pity. We don't want it. What has Monsieur Broussard done to you—or Mr. Morris?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Brighten Up Every Corner

(Continued from Page 20.)

et with the manure. If you have kept the ball of earth around the roots moist it will remain around the roots and all that you will have to do will be to fill in the dirt that was removed in opening up the hole. Tamp it down firmly all around the ball and see that no part of the ground is spongy or open. The tree should be set in the new situation at the same depth at which you found it as possible. No water will be necessary unless the ground is dry. Then give the ground a good soaking and do not apply any more until the ground is dry and dusty again. Before winter sets in all water should be withheld so that the tree can ripen off its wood and get ready for its long winter rest.

How To Set Trees

If you cannot get the ball of earth around the roots, see that all broken, crushed or mangled roots are cut off. Trim the top back to correspond to the loss of roots and be careful to sift the best soil around the roots in throwing back into the hole. With the fingers work the fine dirt in around the roots and then continue throwing in the dirt until the hole is entirely filled and tramped down firmly. Lean the tree slightly to the southwest. Before it is half grown the prevailing winds will have straightened it up. Some small growing flowers, vines and shrubs may be placed near the building to relieve the monotony of the bare walls. However they should not interfere with the movements of the pupils to and from the play grounds and the out buildings. Do not be afraid that the boys and girls will interfere with the flowers or that they will injure them. On the

school grounds at the Cherokee County High school, where more than 500 pupils attend school there are thousands of beautiful flowers but no one ever touches them. The pupils are as jealous of the beauty of the grounds as are the teachers. So it will be with the boys and girls in the rural schools of Kansas. Try them and see.

She Wins With an Eighty

BY RAY YARNELL

A kick-back from war—influenza—last February entered a home in North-eastern Kansas. When it left it took with it the life of the husband and father. It came suddenly, acted quickly and left to face a serious struggle a widow and small child.

On an 80-acre tract since then that struggle has been waged. Brave because of her child the widow turned willingly to the task of obtaining a living from the soil. Her place was upon the farm and she did not seek to avoid the difficulties of her situation.

And she is making good. She has taken hold of the farm work in a business-like way and is determined to stick with it and make it yield a living for herself and small son.

Livestock holds her interest. She is raising mules and pigs. Just recently she sold a span of mules for \$500 and has another mule ready to sell. There are three mares on the farm and five good cows. Sales of cream go a long

way toward paying the monthly grocery bills.

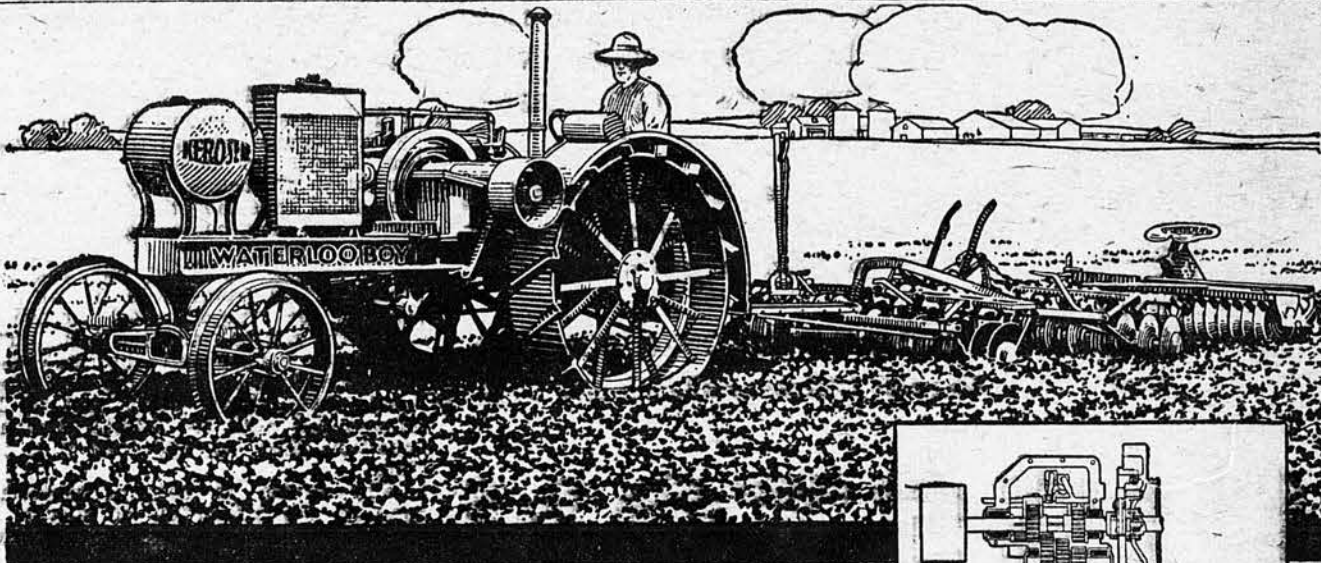
Eighteen pigs were farrowed by three sows this spring and another crop of young porkers will arrive this fall. A flock of chickens, good thrifty ones, are a decided asset and bring in a steady income.

This determined farm woman, who loves the country life with its many interests, employs a young man to do the field work on her eighty. She pays him \$60 a month and board. Her place is well equipped with machinery, to which she expects to add as the necessity arises.

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.

Let's grow more alfalfa.



Why the Waterloo Boy Gives Maximum Power At Drawbar and Belt

The engine of any tractor will deliver its maximum power only when shaft and axle bearings run without friction. Friction means wasted motor energy.

The Waterloo Boy Tractor is equipped with heavy-duty roller bearings. Friction is reduced to the minimum. Engine efficiency is increased. Maximum power is delivered at drawbar and belt.

WATERLOO BOY

BURNS KEROSENE COMPLETELY

Eleven Hyatt roller bearings are used on the Waterloo Boy. Three are on the engine extension shaft which operates the belt pulley, and carries the high and low speed gears. Two are on the intermediate shaft, whose gears transmit tractive power to the differential. Four are on the differential shafts, which drive the tractor, and two on the rear axle, carrying the rear weight of the outfit. These particular bearings have an established reputation for their special ability to reduce friction and conserve power.

The Waterloo Boy engine is placed crosswise on the tractor frame. This eliminates bevel gears. Bevel gears cause friction. Waterloo Boy drive is direct through straight gears, another power-conserving feature.

There are many other superior features of Waterloo Boy construction and operation. Its simplicity and accessibility, its powerful 12-25 H. P. engine, its ability to burn kerosene and burn it right, a pump, fan and radiator cooling system, all contribute to make the Waterloo Boy an especially good tractor for your farm.

We have a booklet describing the Waterloo Boy fully. You will want to read it. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklet WB-711.

JOHN DEERE

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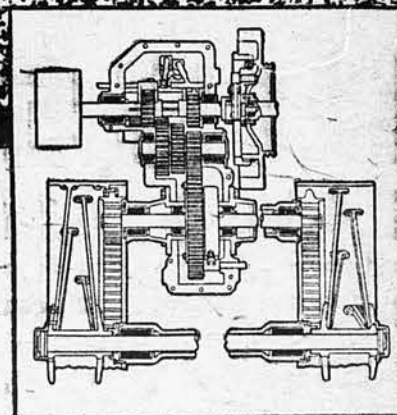
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The small shaded portions in the above illustration show the exact location of the heavy-duty Hyatt bearings on the Waterloo Boy. They reduce friction, thus giving maximum drawbar and belt power. All the gears shown above are enclosed in a dust-proof case, and run in oil.

John Deere Implements, and Waterloo Boy Tractors and Kerosene Engines are distributed from all important trade centers. Sold by John Deere dealers everywhere.

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Bills That Affect Farmers

American Farm Bureau Federation Takes a Definite Stand on Legislation Concerning Agriculture

The following outline of the pending legislation before Congress, by Gray Silver, 1411 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is well worth the careful study of every farmer interested in economic affairs.

THE Capper-Volstead bill is designed to remove all doubt as to the legal right of agricultural producers to market their products co-operatively. This bill authorizes the organization and operation of co-operative buying and selling groups and leaves the question of possible combinations in undue restraint of trade and enhancement of prices to the Secretary of Agriculture to consider in each specific case. Upon complaint by the Secretary of Agriculture in any particular case the question may be brought before the courts for final adjustment.

The Kenyon-Anderson bill provides for the creation of a commission which shall regulate the operations of meat packers thru a system of licensing. Under this arrangement the handling of stock yards, refrigerator cars, market reports, and all other features of the packing business would be under constant supervision and inspection by employees of the commission and all unfair practices readily discovered. The rulings of the commission could be enforced under penalty of loss of license to operate.

Must Label Cloth Products

The French Truth-In-Fabric bill would require manufacturers of woolen fabrics to honestly label their products in such a way as to show the final consumer the percentage of wool and the percentage of shoddy used.

At present most of our so-called "all-wool" is from 30 to 70 per cent shoddy or "used" wool recovered from the rag bag and the dump. The consumer cannot tell the difference between cloth of this kind and cloth made from virgin wool; that is, he cannot tell until the inferior wearing qualities show up, and then it is too late.

The saving in cost of materials due to the utilization of shoddy is almost never reflected in the price of the finished garment and with a supply of virgin wool sufficient to meet all needs an extensive use of shoddy is extremely poor economy. Under the labeling system provided, however, those who desired to sell or purchase shoddy garments could do so with full knowledge of their transaction.

Standard Containers (Vestal Bill). This is a bill to standardize baskets, hampers, and other containers of fruits and vegetables so as to require them to conform to well known and easily recognized sizes and shapes, thereby eliminating confusion and fraud.

The Kahn-Wadsworth bill authorizes the Government to operate the air fixation nitrate plant at Mussel Shoals, Ala., for the production of nitrate for fertilizer. This plant, erected at tremendous expense, is capable of producing large quantities of a very high grade fertilizer and on a cost basis which should materially lower commercial fertilizer costs.

There is no good excuse for the continued idleness of this plant, and Congress should authorize its operation and extension without further costly delay.

The Nolan Bill. This is a bill drafted and backed by labor and manufacturing interests and designed to shift a much larger share of the tax burden on the shoulders of the farmer. The bill provides a flat tax of 1 per cent—in addition to all other taxes—upon all land values in excess of \$10,000, excluding, however, the value of all buildings thereon.

Usually but a very small proportion of the production capital of a manufacturing plant or business establishment is in land. Consequently, the manufacturer and the business man would be largely exempted. The farmer, on the other hand, has the major portion of his business capital in land and would be taxed heavily. This bill proposes to tax

the farmer on his principal tool of production—the very thing which the factory owner and the merchant can be exempted in their case. This must be defeated.

A German Credit Bill. (Smith Bill.) Congress will be asked to grant a credit to Germany approximately equal in amount of the funds now held in this country as the proceeds, less certain claims, of the sales of the Alien Property Custodian. This fund, amounting to upwards of a billion dollars, must eventually be turned over to Germany. Now at the time that Germany needs materials with which to operate her mills and supply her population with clothing and other necessities, the large surpluses of such agricultural products as coarse wool, cotton, and hides on hand in this country, the natural and usual market for these commodities in Central Europe should be opened without further delay. Arranging the credit outlined would furnish a much needed market for the surplus products mentioned and would not increase our foreign loans.

The Townsend Highway Bill. Farmers favor a national road policy which will provide farm-to-market roads rather than "thru" roads designed principally for long distance hauling and touring. The present Federal Aid system, involving the 50-50 principle whereby the Government stimulates road building by matching state and local funds, is believed to be better suited to meet the road building needs of the country as a whole than is the "thru" road plan proposed in the Townsend bill. No provision must be made however for "thru" roads in undeveloped sections.

Better Rural Credits

Farm Financing Measures. The Federal Farm Loan act must be strengthened and extended. All questions of the constitutionality of the tax exemption feature must be removed. Municipal bonds to the extent of some 18 billions of dollars have been and are being issued for bringing labor saving devices and comfort making equipment to the city home; the same principle must stand unquestioned when applied to the rural home.

The Federal Reserve act must be amended so as to permit of free and more direct access to the benefits of the act by producers of agricultural products. It must be rendered as practicable and as easy for a farmer to secure a loan on a granary full of wheat as it now is for the miller to get money on a warehouse full of flour.

A Rural Credits bill embodying the necessary features to provide operating funds to worthy farmer borrowers not having ordinary commercial banking credit must be provided.

Taxation of Profits vs. Taxation of Capital. In anticipated tax revision measures the farmer demands that the principle of taxation of profits and income rather than the taxation and consequent reduction of production capital be observed. Any attempts to eliminate the excess profits tax and place the burden of weaker shoulders must be opposed.

Tariff Policies. The farmer demands compensatory privileges, either thru tariffs or basic trade provisions as a protection against the agricultural competition of countries having a standard of living not on a par with our own, and as an equalizing offset to the great benefits constantly enjoyed by the industrial world by reason of extensive tariff protection.

Support of United States Department of Agriculture. Believing the United States Department of Agriculture to be a highly essential factor in the development of American agriculture and that the products and benefits of its labors will be shared by all, the farmer insists that adequate financial support be provided for this, the only important producing Department of the Government. Any attempt to curtail appropriations which result in reduced efficiency of the Department are especially decried.

Community Belief in Milk

Campaign in Lincoln County was Very Successful

BY CLARISSA GREENE

MILK campaigns have recently become a more or less common occurrence in the larger cities, it remained for Lincoln county, in central Kansas, to demonstrate that an educational campaign is an altogether practicable undertaking as a county-wide project.



Milk From the Dairy Wagon.

and it is much too soon to expect results, but even so soon, milk consumption shows a marked increase, and gratifying results are in evidence. The object of such a campaign is to show the food value of milk and its importance in the diet, especially of children.

How the Idea Started

The origin of the movement in Lincoln county was a vision in the mind of Powhattan Stone, who couldn't see why a milk campaign was any better for Topeka kiddies than it was for the children of her own beloved county. She met Miss Rena Faubian, specialist in nutrition, when both were in attendance at a conference of public health nurses in Kansas City in May, and talked the matter over with her. As a result Lincoln county is going to get so much more milk that many a mother will find herself spending less "pop" and more for milk.

Upon Miss Stone's return from Kansas City she called into conference representatives from the different organizations of the community, ranging from the way from local dairy interest to smaller clubs to city officials and county commissioners. The possibilities and the necessary expense of such a campaign were outlined and the result was unanimous for Lincoln county to be the first county in the state to start a milk campaign of six weeks, ending with the county fair.

Everybody helped. The Lincoln county spirit of co-operation was much in evidence. Finance and publicity committees were appointed.

The finance committee raised \$200, and the publicity committee was all its own. Posters in colors were read all over the county, publicity material was sent weekly to the five papers of the county. The Lincoln Republican and the Lincoln Sentinel each gave many columns of space for the publication of articles taken from both government and state bulletins, articles written by the committee, milk organs and milk facts, aside from the display copy for which they were paid.

A different display advertisement was run in each paper every week. The Lincoln Tribune, the Barnard Bee and the Sylvan Grove News gave every available inch of space to similar material.

Vitamines Promote Growth

John L. Hutchison, a young farmer near Lincoln, formerly state dairy agent for Ohio, provided material for a series of experiments conducted in the laboratory at Columbus, Ohio, dealing with the necessity of milk in the diet of growing animals, and the story of his experiments with white rats was reduced to language which the children might understand,

and was run in the five papers. He also addressed the teachers of the county at the Normal Institute on the subject of the elusive, but exceedingly necessary vitamins, or as they are now more commonly called, "growth promoters" or "food accessories."

During the week of September 6 Miss Faubian spent the entire week in the county, and together with Miss Stone made a speaking tour of the county, talking to 1,250 persons. Each of the schools then in session was visited.

A children's pageant, "The Milk Fairies," which had been planned for fair week, had to be abandoned for lack of time. A milk film was obtained which was shown without expense by H. H. Woody of the local Cinema theater.

Three hundred letters were sent out to parents and teachers and a milk exhibit was on display at the fair, showing food value and cost of milk as compared with other classes of food. One part of the exhibit showed 1 quart of milk and its equivalent in beef steak, pork, eggs, chicken and fish. The other part showed a 15-cent quart of milk and 15 cents' worth of each of the foods mentioned, and it was an exhibit that provided much food for thought to many a mother responsible for the well being of her children.

A cost of production chart was prepared by R. W. Greene of the firm of O. N. Greene & Son, owners of the Evergreen Farm herd of registered Jerseys. Figures given were based on actual experience and proved a valu-

able addition to milk facts made available. The man who was not interested in the milk campaign was a fit object for sincere sympathy.

One boy in the 7th or 8th grade in a Lincoln county school tells of having weighed, normally, 95 pounds. During the summer he found that his weight had dropped to 83. He happened to read one of the milk articles in a Lincoln paper, and decided it was worth trying. He took the prescription of a quart a day and at the end of the fourth week found that he weighed 90 pounds. Is he strong for "more milk" propaganda? Well I should say he is.

The "Sanitary Dairy" of Lincoln, the county seat of Lincoln county, with Baker Brothers as owners and operators, rendered every assistance possible in the campaign, not because they believed their business would profit thereby, but because along with many other people they believed that it was a movement for community benefit, and they were ready to boost.

Incidentally, they report an increase in their sales to customers' homes, during the campaign, of 18 1/2 per cent. This does not include sales in the business street, nor on the fair grounds. However, schools were in session during the last two weeks, which would account for a part of the increases, as would also company in the homes of their customers for fair week. Perhaps these two influences might account for 6 or even 8 per cent, leaving a little more than a 10 per cent gain. These figures are taken from their daily sales slips.

Each of the three fountains report a marked increase on milk shakes, chocolate smooths and other milk drinks. Estimates run from 10 to 15 per cent, tho no definite figures are to be had. The American Legion sold

(Continued on Page 40.)

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Blasting beds for trees with Atlas Farm Powder overcomes every disadvantage that goes with ordinary planting. It breaks up the soil to a depth never reached by digging, frees the plant food stored below, enables roots to grow in all directions unhindered and provides better drainage and moisture storage.

J. A. McLain, of Fredericktown, Pa., provides proof of what Atlas Farm Powder really does toward insuring tree growth.

"I planted 225 apple trees with Atlas Farm Powder and 20 apple trees with a spade. I lost only 1 out of the 225, but I lost 4 out of the 20 spade planted. The difference in growth made from April to October the same year was 6 to 8 inches."

Our book, "Better Farming with Atlas Farm Powder," has shown thousands of farmers how to have better trees and fruit. It also tells how to blast stumps, shoot ditches, break boulders, etc. Write today and get a copy free.

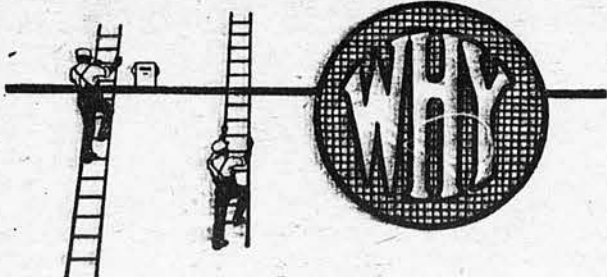
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Lowe's



Fall Painting costs less than spring

There is at least one big reason why Fall painting will cost you less. Putting it off until next Spring, after your buildings have gone through another Winter's wear means they will take more paint to paint them. That's just the plainest kind of plain horse sense.

Then another thing: next Spring you will be so rushed

with Spring work that you will put painting off until Fall—and so it goes on from bad to worse.

Any way you figure it, you can save money by painting this Fall. And speaking of saving—send for circular called—"Figure Your Paint Costs with a Brush—Not a Pencil." Remember that Lowe Brothers' Paint is sold by the one best dealer in each town.

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Paints

Make the Farm Inviting

Modern Conveniences Needed in Every Home

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THIS YEAR at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka there were some very excellent livestock exhibits, and the lines of farm machinery were far better than usual, but there was one line that gladdened the hearts of the farm women more than any other thing on the grounds. That line was the Home Convenience line. It was made up of nine distinct exhibits of farm lighting plants with all of their attachments and accessories, such as motors for operating sewing machines, churns, cream separators, and small feed grinders. Then there were vacuum cleaners, flat irons and various other appliances to be used in connection with the farm lighting plant, among which perhaps the most important was the running water system.

Pure Water is Essential

There is probably not one thing which adds more to the comforts of the farm home than a good reliable system of pure running water, for the very fact that we have plenty of water available in the farm home means that we are going to use more of it, and in using more of it we encourage more sanitary and better living conditions. Who would not use an extra pail or more of water in cleaning a floor if it could be had right in the room but who would not let the cleaning go with one pail too few if he had to go outdoors and out across a muddy yard for a hundred yards or more for more water. Human nature is the same the world over. We all like to follow the lines of least resistance. If we have things handy we will use them, but if they are not handy we will do without them. There is the secret.

Now do not let it be understood that there are no other water systems that are good and that will serve our purpose just as well as any of those shown at the Kansas Free Fair this year, for there are a plenty of them, and the fact that some of them are very simple and inexpensive does not mean that they are not good. I have seen good water systems that cost nothing more than the price of a little pipe and a tank and a little work. I have seen them in operation year after year, and they delivered the goods, and the cost of upkeep was practically nothing. On the other hand I have seen some of the higher priced systems put out by some of the companies who exhibited at the fair this year, and I have seen them giving most excellent service. They have a little more finish to them, and are better adapted to some sections of the country than are the other systems of which I speak.

Economical Delivery

To make a long story short, there is one recognized and sure and cheap way of delivering water into a house, and that is to let it flow downhill into the house from some point outside, or from some point above. Certainly it takes power to place the water at the higher elevation, and that power can best be provided in an inexpensive cheap and still a pretty sure way. Out here in Kansas we are blessed with good winds most of the time, and a windmill is about the cheapest source of power known, so we can raise water to an elevated tank with a windmill. This condition is not peculiar to Kansas however. I have in mind a great many windmills in use in Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio. They have been found very successful in raising water for livestock. The mill is simply permitted to pump water into a stock tank, but the lamentable fact is that in so many instances, the housewife has to take her two buckets and go down to the well where the mill is pumping, and fill the pails there and then carry them back to the house. She ought to rebel against it. She probably does, but she doesn't make enough noise about it. The bare truth of the whole thing is that a great many more farm women could have these things if they demanded them. In fact many instances have come to my attention where the men were perfectly willing to install such things as water systems and lighting plants but their wives objected to it, because they feared it would be too

big an expense. It is a good thing for a woman to be considerate of the finances of the home, but when it comes to saving money to her own detriment it becomes a more serious matter and is a crime against herself. It becomes a false economy, for we all ought to prefer paying out money to the man who will install labor-saving devices for less than to pay it to the doctor or undertaker. Of course, we can't be hard on the doctor. He must live, and we must have him in our homes, but after all a doctor can do but a little for a woman who is simply out from earthing water up and down the hills or thru the mud. Certainly it is a man's job to carry the water, show me the man who can't find a convenient engagement somewhere about the time water is needed at the house. I haven't found him yet, and never hope to.

Many of us are putting off these things "for another year" every year finds us still doing without the water or the light. Every year shows something else that has come up unexpectedly. Either we need a new mower, or the family car needs an overhauling and a couple of tires, so the water system went for another year. Think back, folks, try to remember what has been the best investment you ever made. The one that you put off till next year, the one that you shouldered despite the hard times and the way things looked. Water systems are like good roads. We all know that we ought to have them, but we have not taken the trouble to investigate them thoroughly enough to see just how good an investment they are. Ask the man who owns one how much he would take for it. That will answer the problem. In all of my acquaintance with farmers and farm women who have either had these things or should have had them, I never yet found one man who had run water in his home who would have parted with it for 10 times the purchase price.

We have said that the simpler the water system the better it will be for all concerned and we will stick to that statement, but then there are times and conditions when and where we do not very well install these home-made systems. At such times we must naturally rely on the systems that are placed at our disposal by men who have made a study of water supply on the farm. There are several good ones. Those of you who were at the fair saw them, and saw them in operation. They deliver the goods, every one of them. Some may be better along some lines than others, but when it comes to putting water where it is needed, any of those systems shown will do a good job of it. Some will lift water a greater distance than others, which is a good point to consider if conditions are such that this need be considered. Some store a supply of water in a pressure tank, while others do not. They differ in minor details but they are all serving the same purpose; they are all making toward happier, cleaner, more pleasant homes.

Sewage Disposal Important

Then there is the other wonderful home improvement that goes hand in hand with the water system. That is a sewage disposal plant which really disposes of the sewage in a sanitary manner. There have been several different systems of plants advocated and tried out in the past, but so far we know of nothing better than the septic tank.

The seeping cess-pool that is so rather common use today, and which is thought to be very satisfactory, is really a dangerous proposition. The only reason that it is giving satisfaction at all is because persons having one do not know what becomes of the sewage after it leaves the house. They only know that it enters the cess-pool, and that they never see it again, and since that is a very desirable thing to have happen to sewage, they are satisfied. But every once in a while there is an outbreak of typhoid fever in some of those small towns where cess-pool

(Continued on Page 47.)

Tom McNeal's Answers

Bootlegging

Please give me information as to whom to notify in case of sale of intoxicating liquors in a small town in Colorado.
 READER.
 Notify the district prosecutor for the judicial district and also notify the mayor of the town, if it is an incorporated town.

Desires Information

Does Kansas have a home for old people which takes in both husband and wife?
 At what age do these homes take people?
 How much does it cost to enter the home?
 Can a couple enter with a small income, not large enough to enable them to hire for their necessary care?
 Should I write for additional information? Also, give the address of some connected with the Old Ladies' Home.
 J. T.

1. Kansas does not have a state home for old people except the State Soldier's Home at Dodge City, which is open to veterans of the Civil War and their families.
 Having answered your first question, it is not necessary to answer questions 2, 3, and 4.
 For information in regard to the Old Ladies' Home, address Ingleside, Topeka, Kansas.

Right of a Foreigner to Vote

Is a man entitled to vote if he has taken out his first citizen papers but has not taken the second?
 If he has a homestead on which he is assessed and pays taxes and his children go to school, has he a right to vote in the school district?
 CITIZEN.

Each state has the right to determine the qualifications of voters. In the state of Kansas under our present law, a foreigner does not have the right to vote until he has taken out his final naturalization papers. I think this is also true of Colorado, and if so, he would not have the right to vote at the school district election.

Wife's Right of Property

When we were married, I had two cows and my husband had three horses. At the end of two years I had no cows. My husband has an automobile, which I am not permitted to run as he says he will take where I need to go. When I go to a cross meeting, I walk. Now what is the value of two cows and increase for 35 years? I do not believe in divorce. Might I ask for a division of property or sue for the value of two cows and increase for 35 years?
 READER.

I am not able to say what would be the value of the increase of two cows in 35 years. That would depend upon good many contingencies. The cows might produce calves every year, or the calves might die.

If you are stating the facts, however, in regard to your husband, he seems to be considerable of a skinflint and utterly selfish, and I think you would go into court and demand a division of property. You will probably have to leave him, however, which I would think, if you were telling the truth about him, you would be willing to do.

Dissolution of Partnership

A and B buy a farm together. They do not get along well. A desires both to sell the partnership. The property has increased in value and B does not want to sell but proposes to buy A's interest at the purchase price. Can A advertise the property and sell to the highest bidder, or what course should A pursue?
 SUBSCRIBER.

The proper course to pursue would be to go into court and ask for a division of the property, then A will have his share and B will have his share, and each can dispose of his share as he sees fit.

Wife's Name Necessary

If a man owns a tract of land, can he give a clear title without his wife's name on the deed? His wife left two and one-half years ago and he has never heard of her since.
 M. L. Z.

No. The title would not be clear without the wife's signature.

Township Officers

Are township officers permitted to hire laborers to work the roads?
 Is the treasurer permitted to use his teams to work township roads?
 If not, what is the penalty?
 SUBSCRIBER.

Section 44, Chapter 264, Session Laws of 1917, provide that in letting contracts and employing labor, purchasing tools, machinery, or material, no member of the board of county commissioners, county attorney, county engineer, member of the board of township highway commissioners, or any person in their employ, or one holding an appointment under them shall have directly or indirectly any personal pecuniary interest in working the roads.

The same chapter provides that in case any officer shall violate this provision of the law, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined the sum of not less than \$25 and not more than \$1000 and shall forfeit his office.

The township treasurer is a member of the board of township highway commissioners and, therefore, is not per-

mitted under the law to have any pecuniary interest in working the road and for that reason would not be permitted to hire his teams to work the township roads.

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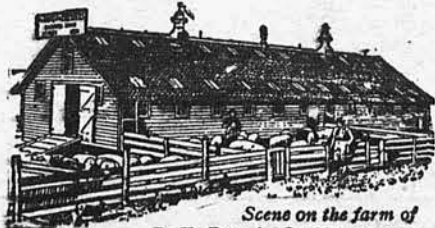


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Scene on the farm of
R. H. Rounds, Le Mars, Iowa.

Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

FARMERS can have ice for comparatively small cost according to the various state agricultural colleges, which are encouraging the construction of ice ponds and ice houses. Almost any agricultural college will send blue prints of a good type of ice house as well as advise farmers in constructing ponds by damming ravines or excavating ponds which can be filled from the well by the use of a windmill or gasoline engine. An excavation 4 feet deep, 35 feet wide and 60 feet long will provide 10 or 12 tons of ice at each cutting. If a ravine is handy it can be dammed with less work.

Ice houses can be built at small cost, if desired, or a little more time and money will build an elaborate one with a cooling cellar in connection. Work of building the ice pond and house as well as harvesting the ice can be done in the fall and winter when other work is slack. Once a family enjoys the use of ice for a summer, they will never do without it again. An ice house is ceasing to be a farm luxury; it is becoming a necessity.

The Empty Silo

A number of Kansas silos will be empty this fall just as there were some empty last fall. The reason will not be the same in all cases this time however. Last year many of us disliked very much to see \$2 corn going into a silo to feed 12 cent beef. This year we have the assurance of some of the price-fixing fraternity that corn will hit the 75 cent mark before long, so the same reason for the empty silo will not hold in all cases. This year it will be the scarcity of labor that will be blamed, and in some instances the silo itself will be blamed. However, these cases will be few and far between. The fact that many silos stand unfilled each year is not a knock on the silo. It may be that feeder cattle cannot be had, or that the corn crop was poor, or that labor was scarce, but silage is good cattle feed whether it be made with 75 cent corn or \$2 corn; whether it be made with help worth \$30 a week or \$30 a month. At any rate it is the best means we know of feeding 100 per cent of the crop grown instead of the 60 per cent found in the ear of corn and about one-half of the 40 per cent found in the stalks and leaves, and the higher the price of corn the more reason for the full silo.

Cement Floors for Barns

Where cattle or other animals are fed in stables it is economical of manure to provide concrete floors. When earth floors are used there is some loss from the manure due to a slow draining away of the liquid. The Ohio Experiment station conducted a series of experiments in which steers were fed upon cement and earth floors and the manure carefully collected from each. The value of manure saved from those on the cement floor exceeded that from steers on earth floors by \$4.48 a year for every 1,000 pounds live weight. The Ohio people conclude that when cattle are fed for two six-months' feeding periods on cement floors there would be sufficient increase in the value of manure to pay the cost of installing the concrete floors.

If concrete floors are installed in cattle barns it will be best to have it properly surfaced when laid, for concrete as a rule presents a very slippery surface if it has been steel floated. The best finish for a barn floor is a broom finish. This is made by sweeping the wet concrete lightly with a broom and causing little rough ridges in the surface. A steer will not slip and fall on such a surface. It must be remembered that concrete is cold too, so a good heavy bed of straw should be maintained at all times. This will also add to the value of the manure.

Startling Tractor Facts

So often we have our attention forcibly drawn by some "bally-hoo" tractor dealer to some marvelous feat that has been accomplished by the tractor

which he happens to be selling, will not be too hard on the dealer, as a rule he simply posts in his window, or advertises in the local paper the stuff that is sent him from home office. No doubt the blame with the sales end of the factory, any rate we are often impressed by the fact that here is a tractor that is supposed to make a sensational run in Maryland or up in Manitoba, really a place so far remote from where we are that it is of no vital interest after all. Either the tractor plowed an acre in 50 minutes or it plowed for 3 days and nights without stopping the engine to add oil or water. Of what possible good are such things? We do not care materially about spectacular tractor performance. What we wish to know is, "Will the tractor do all that one can reasonably expect of it and keep on doing it after year at the minimum cost of keep?" That means a whole lot more to us than the fact that some tractor over in New Zealand got crossed by a camel and went without water a week. Besides, we never hear what the tractor looked and acted like after it did this marvelous feat. Common-sense methods in salesmanship would win more farmers to tractor idea.

Paint Farm Machinery

There is nothing that will add to the length of life of a building or machine than a good coat of paint. Steel or iron parts of machinery should not be painted with the sort of paint that is used on wood. They should receive a coat of good iron paint. But if it isn't to be a coat of linseed oil and lead paint, do much better than none at all. The surfaces should not be painted all, but liberally supplied with a coat of heavy oil or grease.

Paint is one of the easiest and best means of enhancing the value of a farm by improving the looks of farm buildings. Consider the farm you would buy and pay the price asked. In every case you would be more likely to buy those that have the buildings in good repair and well preserved by paint. Aside from all of these facts paint is the best preservative known for wood. It will also keep soft-brick from weathering or disintegrating, so do not put off painting. This is the time of year when you can best afford to devote the time to

Order Repair Parts Now

Before the binder and mower are put into storage for the year it is a good plan to go over them and determine what repair parts will be needed before they can be used again. If it is neglected now, the chances are it will be forgotten during the rush work and multitudinous duties that will have to be cared for during the period that intervenes between now and next harvest. And then, right the busiest time, when the machine is needed in a hurry, valuable time will be lost in securing parts and making the repairs. To avoid delays next summer, make repairs now, or at least order the repair parts needed.

Of course, the binder and mower should be put under shelter when you are with them. Some farmers seem to get to do this and leave their machines standing in a corner of the field next season or they will bring them to the barnyard and run them under an apple tree. No good, business farmer will treat his machines that way. He knows that rust will wear out machine faster than use and that snow and sun are the best friends the junk man. It is wise economy to shelter all machinery and to keep it the best of repair and ready for use without loss of time.

It is probable that there will be big interest next spring in the planting of orchards. Kansas needs a larger number of big commercial orchards, and also more small home plantings.

ber 9, 1920

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

CORN IS fully matured at this date, October 9. Usually as corn dries and ripens the pro-
 yield seems to lessen; the size of ears seems smaller and the stalks seem more numerous. The stalks which looked good for 35 bushels are the ears turned seems more like to make 25 bushels as the fodder is. But the fodder is pretty well up at this date and I cannot see signs of a declining yield. I still have 50 bushels to the acre left and it is ripening just as it should, which means that the quality of the yield will fully equal the quality.

Big Corn Yield

We have husked no corn yet but have a feeding snapped corn to the hogs some time. I know that it takes a few minutes to snap a lower box and I can judge from this that the wagons are going to fill up rapidly fall. A neighbor who planted a field with yellow seed corn grown Iowa has been husking it, as it is ripe and dry. As compared with native corn both ears and stalk are very small; the stalk has been for a long time and the tops are taken over and altogether it does not look good for more than 25 bushels, yet actually making fully 45 bushels sound, dry corn to the acre. To look corn grown from native seed stand alongside one would say that the variety would yield twice as much but in such instances appearances are deceptive, for corn from northern seed will yield much more in the size of the stalk would indicate, when compared with native corn.

Native Seed Corn is Best

do not exactly understand why it is that when seed corn from Illinois is planted here that it should be so much smaller growth than in native region. On the other hand, taken from Kansas and planted in the North seems to have no greater ability than to grow high enough to touch the moon. For this reason it is hard to move corn very far from where it grew. By planting seed corn in the North we can usually have it hard enough to feed here by July and we have raised corn from North Nebraska seed here which was dry enough to crib by August 1. But when plant this Northern seed we gain maturity at the expense of quantity, for such corn will in an average season make at least 10 bushels to the acre less than will corn grown from native seed. In the good corn soil of Iowa their seed will in the average season outyield the corn grown in Kansas but move that seed down here and will not yield as much as when planted in Iowa.

Results From Iowa Seed

It is this fact regarding Northern seed corn which puzzles many Iowa readers. I have received a good many letters from Iowa friends at different times when I mentioned the fact that Iowa grown seed planted here made a small yield as compared with native seed. They have all called my attention at once to the fact that Iowa corn, as a rule, outyields Kansas corn but they cannot see why it should yield so much less when planted here. I would naturally think that, planted in a region with a much longer

maturing season, such corn would take its time and make as large a growth as possible. But it does not; on the contrary, it hurries along much faster than if planted in its native region and just as soon as possible it tassels and sends out an ear. Oats from Iowa act in just the opposite way; they idle along as if they had a year or so to mature in and always ripen 10 days to two weeks later than oats grown from native seed.

Better Outlook for Hog Feeders

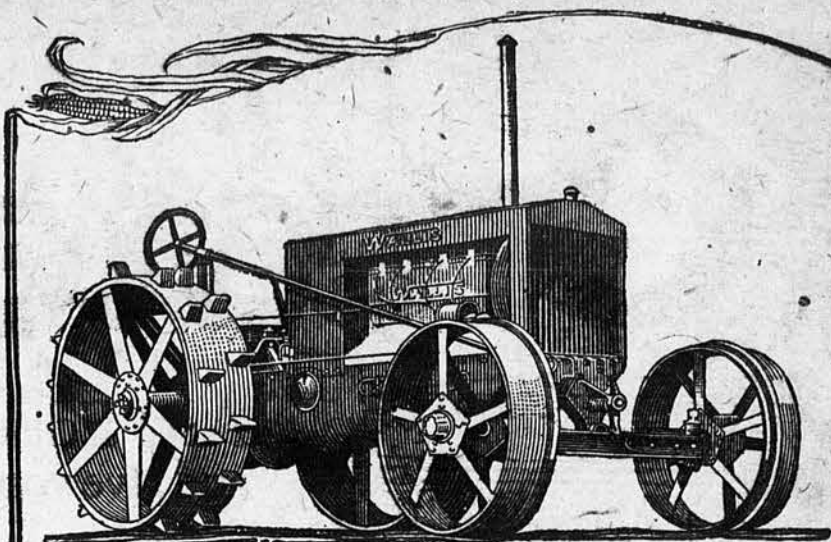
Hogs to feed this good crop of corn to are very scarce and there is no show whatever of increasing their numbers inside of a year. If we sell even 65 per cent of the usual weight of live pork we will have to make the average hog weigh something like 350 pounds instead of the usual average of 225 to 250. If corn sells for \$1 a bushel or even less, as some predict, it is probable that hog feeding will be profitable this winter for the first time in several years. If it is profitable, the average weight of hogs will no doubt be largely increased and this will give the packers a chance to lop off \$1 a hundred on the heavy weight class; it seems that we can't satisfy the packers; if we produce heavy hogs they demand light ones; if we produce light weights they call for the heavy kind. Perhaps that is because the farmers are nearly always all doing the same thing.

Flies Annoy Work Horses

One reason why we have rigged the corn binder for the tractor is the plague of flies which makes working horses a torment to themselves as well as to the driver. By a liberal use of fly repeller we succeeded in getting the mowing and raking done but it was hard both on the drivers and the driven. The repeller, which seemed to be flavored or perfumed with oil of tar, would last for an hour or two and then we would have to give the horses another dousing from head to heels. This fly pest is the worst I ever saw here and it comes after flies are usually about gone. August had fewer flies than I ever saw in that month before but they are making up for that now. I suppose the moisture followed by warm weather is responsible for this fly plague which seems to consist mostly of the little horn flies as there does not seem to be many flies around the house.

An Unwelcome Vacation

A disabled hand has put the writer on the retired list for the last week and he is likely to remain there for the next two weeks at least. It is an enforced vacation right at home and not a welcome one, either, for there is some haying yet to do, the corn is to be cut and it is time to sow wheat. We must cut some corn, at least, for we need some for cattle feed after the kafir is gone. We have hay in plenty but think that we must have some corn fodder for the cattle. So, with all that work piled up, I have to stand round and watch others do what I ought to be doing myself. We were fortunate enough to get virtually all our prairie hay in the bale this week, thanks to the kindness of a neighbor who baled it, when he had more work to do at home than three men ought to do. I wish that some of the short-day men of the city could be out on the farms of this part of Kansas now and be obliged to follow the routine of the average farmer for the next three months.



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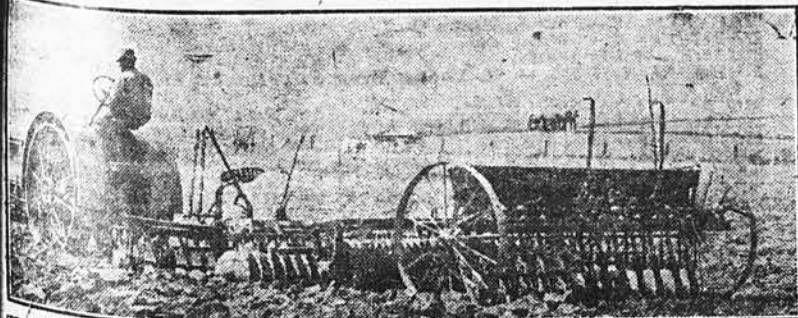
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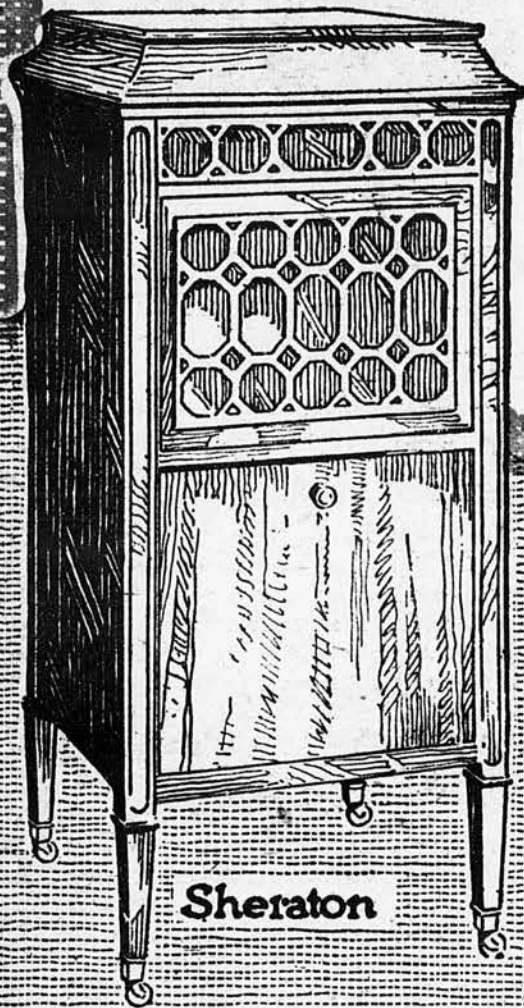
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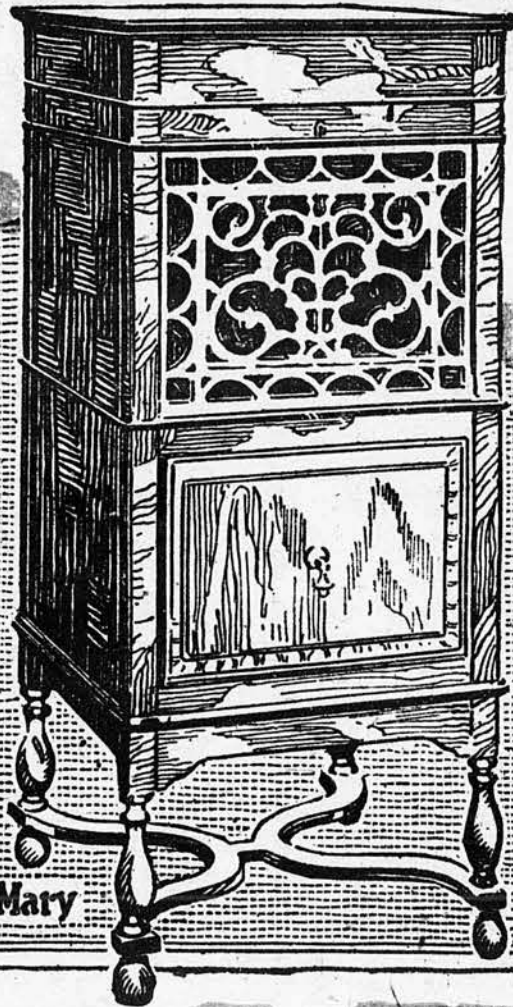


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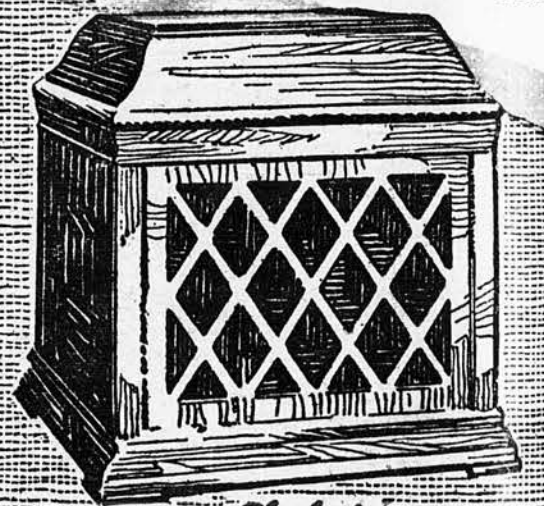
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Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Milk is Liquid Life, and There is No Substitute for It.

A QUART of milk a day for baby and sister and brother, and a pint for daddy and uncle and mother."

This is the advice given us today by the leading scientists of America. Much has been learned regarding the food value of milk. It is now known to be not only a good food, but the best food we have, and an indispensable food in the diet of the child.

We are constantly hearing of the large per cent of children who are physically below par. In other words, they are going to grow into men and women physically handicapped to meet life's work. Army statistics revealed the fact that one in every three of our young men were rejected, because they were physically unfit. This means that 33 per cent of the young men are physically handicapped in reaching their goal in life.

Recent surveys conducted in many of our schools show that a large number of children are under weight. It has been surprising to many of us to learn that it is not always the poor child of the city who is below par physically, but often there is a greater per cent of under weights among the children of the well-to-do. Another surprise has been that a larger number of country children are under weight than city children. This certainly is not because country life does not offer opportunities for good development but because rural dwellers often fail to take advantage of the fresh air and wholesome food which are theirs to command. There are many factors that might enter into the cause of a child being underweight but the greater part of it is due to improper feeding. This does not mean that children are not given enough to eat but that they are not given the right kind of food.

Our body is a machine and like any other machine must be built, operated, regulated, and kept in repair. The materials for construction, operation, repair and regulation of the human machine are all supplied thru food. The process of construction or growth is accomplished during childhood and youth. If any of the materials needed are not supplied, or if a poor quality of material is used, there will be defects in the human machine and it will not do so much or as good a quality of work. This is shown thru the health of the individual and the efficiency with which he works and advances,

At the end of the first year of a child's life the main part of the diet is milk, to the amount of nearly a quart a day. It should remain the chief staple thruout the second year and form the foundation of the child's diet at least until he is grown.

Milk is our most nearly perfect food, so one can be reasonably sure that his body is getting the materials that it needs if a good quantity of milk is used each day.

Milk is especially valuable in the child's diet for three reasons: first, it is an especially good growing food. Someone has said,

A pig is a pig, but pigs do know, That milk makes pigs just grow and grow.

Milk contains certain unknown substances often called protective substances, which are necessary in our diet. If a child's diet is lacking in these substances he becomes pale, sickly and stunted. So milk makes children healthy and strong.

Rosy cheeks and nimble feet, Are given by milk, much more than meat.

And last but not least, milk is valuable in the child's diet for the mineral that it contains. It also is rich in lime which every girl and boy needs to give them good strong bones and hard teeth.

Milk also serves the body as fuel and children need a great deal of fuel food just as the automobile needs gasoline. They are so active that they need more for their size than grown people do.

Even when knowing that no other food will take the place of milk in the child's diet many mothers are willing to leave it out because the child says he doesn't like milk and has at some time refused to drink it.

A quart of milk a day may at first thought, seem a large amount to use in three meals, but there are many ways in which it can be served. Some of the cream from the top of the bottle may be removed and used for cereal, and a portion of the remaining milk used in making vegetable soup and another portion for some very simple dessert as junket, plain baked or boiled

custard, cornstarch or gelatin blanc mange, bread, tapioca, rice or other cereal pudding. The remainder of the milk usually will be drunk but part of it may be used for supper in a dish of bread and milk, one of milk toast, or with rice or some other cereal. In this way milk can be adapted to individual tastes without any real change in the character of the diet.

If a child tires of drinking milk or objects to its flavor, a small amount of cocoa or other flavoring material may be added to give a change. Custards, cocoa, milk shakes, milk soup and ice cream will appeal to the youngsters who won't drink milk.

Of course children need other foods than milk. They need vegetables, fruits, and cereals. But even grown people need milk to keep their bodies in good repair.

The following dietaries taken from Miss Rose's "Feeding the Family" show how 1 quart of milk can be included in a child's diet. These meals are made up of good, simple foods—the kind that children need and that every mother can prepare.

A day's dietary for a child 3 to 4 years old:

Breakfast, 7 A. M.—1 tablespoon of prune pulp, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of wheaten, 2 tablespoons of milk, 1 slice of toast and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk to drink.

Lunch, 10:30 A. M.— $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk and 1 soda cracker.

Dinner, 2 P. M.— $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of soup, 1 poached egg, 1 slice of toast, 1 slice of bread, 1 teaspoon of butter and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of tapioca cream.

Supper, 5:30 P. M.— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of steamed rice, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk, 1 slice of bread, 1 teaspoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of date marmalade, and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk to drink.

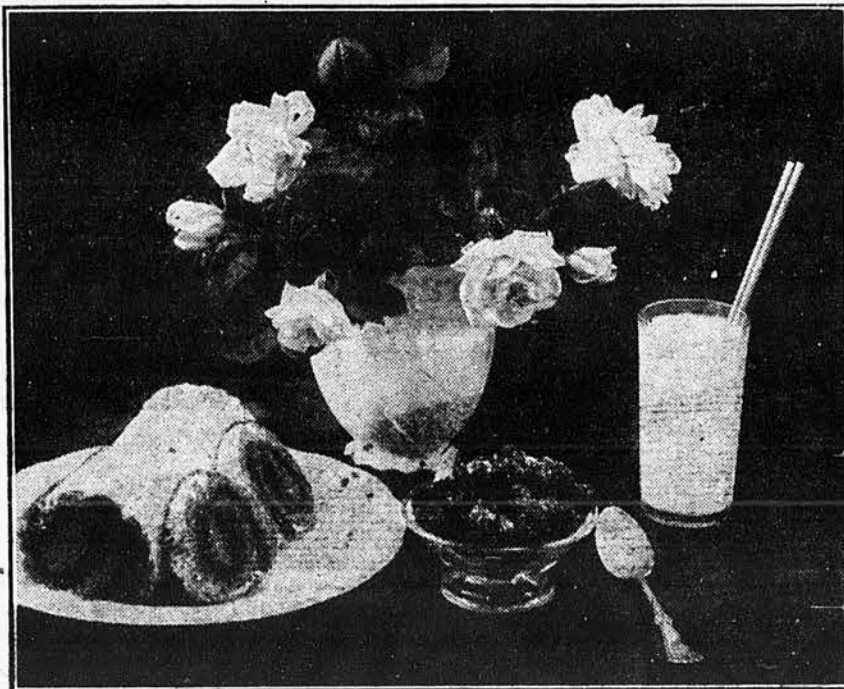
A day's dietary for a child 10 years old:

Breakfast—1 orange, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of flaked wheat, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk, 2 slices of toast, 2 tablespoons of butter and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk.

Dinner—1 ball of Hamburg steak, 1 baked potato, 2 slices of bread, 1 tablespoon of butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of creamed peas and carrots, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of bread pudding with raisins and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk.

Supper— $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of potato soup, 2 slices of whole wheat bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon of butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of stewed apples, and 2 molasses cookies.

—Rena Faubion.



The Child Whose Daily Diet Includes Plenty of Milk and Fruit Will Have a Splendid Opportunity to Develop Into a Healthy Adult.

Let Us Watch Our Habits

A MOTHER of a little girl of 5 was entertaining her neighbor one day, with the little girl sitting in the room. Instead of playing, however, the child kept glancing curiously at the large clock that sat on a shelf in the room. Then she would look back at the neighbor in a puzzled way. At last the mother and visitor noticed it, and the mother said, "What is the matter, Mary? Why do you keep looking at the clock and at Mrs. Brown?"

"I guess she thinks it is time I was going home," laughed Mrs. Brown good-naturedly.

"Nonsense," exclaimed the mother sharply, "but I never saw the child act so queerly."

"But the clock didn't stop," said the little girl.

"Well, why should it?" asked the mother in amazement.

"Daddy said Mrs. Brown's face would stop a clock," answered the child with the alarming candor of childhood.

You can probably guess the effect of the child's words on the occupants of the room. Stumbling apologies can have no effect on the injured guest at a time like this. Mrs. Brown made a

hasty exit home, and of course the families stopped speaking. Such things are not easily forgiven.

The mother was angry and probably punished the child. But if she did, I think you will agree with me that she was unjust. The carelessness of the father was the root of the whole trouble. To make a remark of that kind before a 5-year-old child was to invite disaster. There is an old saying that "little pitchers have big ears." And so many people forget in talking that a child is near. He may be quietly playing, and seemingly paying no attention to what is being said, but the chances are he has not missed a word, and will startle you by repeating it a week later.

It is always questionable to make such unkind remarks as the above, and when they are said in front of children, even before those who do have the good sense not to repeat them, the little folks are learning to make such remarks themselves. Many a family quarrel has been related by a child for the amusement of a gossip neighbor. Children should be taught never to talk of private matters to those outside the home, and it is best to keep from them

knowledge that you do not care to have generally known. Remarks often are carried from one child to another and thus to parents. We all have affairs that we do not care to have other people know about. Therefore it behooves us to guard our tongues in the presence of children.

Teaching the Value of Money

There was a time when children of all ages rejoiced over the undisputed possession of a penny. For a penny in those days would really buy something. Money is more plentiful today, yet its purchasing power has been so greatly diminished that we do not notice it. A penny means little to a child now, for there is little he can buy with it. And children are like the average adult. They like money, not for itself, but for what it will buy. And here lies one of the big problems which parents are called upon to face.

In the first place our children should be taught the value of money. Money given to a child, with no guidance about its spending, simply teaches the child that money is to spend. But it does not teach him its real value.

Most parents find it best to give children an allowance. This will vary according to the age of the child and the circumstances of the parents. Suppose the child is given a certain amount a week. He soon learns that if he spends all of it the first day, he will have to wait a week before receiving more. And he also learns that if he spends all of it at the corner drug store, he cannot purchase the new top he has been wanting. And if there is an expensive article that he wants he finds that he must save all or part of each week's allowance until he obtains the desired amount.

As soon as the child reaches an age of understanding, let him go with you to purchase his clothes. He is going to have to select and pay for these things himself some day, and he will remember the lessons he learned in watching you buy. The reason for most of the extravagance of young people when they first begin earning money is they have never been taught the value of a dollar.

There are some parents who seem to have no more idea of the value of money than a child. The children of

(Continued on Page 33.)

Short Cuts in Plain Sewing

Suggestions That Will Make Needle Work Easier

BY FLORENCE B. CATON

PLAIN SEWING seems difficult and uninteresting to many persons. Even the simple hemming of sheets looms up as an unpleasant and tedious task to many housekeepers. And when it comes to making buttonholes and mending—a great many women say they would rather do the family washing or the housecleaning. If sewing didn't take long and if the results were reasonably certain, it wouldn't be such an uninteresting occupation. Perhaps these few short cuts will help to make sewing easier to some farm women.

In putting hems in sheets, pillow slips or curtains, time can be saved by pressing in the hems, instead of basting them. When the edges have been cut straight both the first and second turnings may be pressed in with a warm iron. The width of the hem should be measured with a gauge as the hem is pressed.

Time also may be saved in stitching hems that have darts, if the darts are laid toward the right so that in stitching the fold is toward you. Then the pressure part of the machine need not be lifted. It is always easier to finish machine sewing by stitching a little past the start rather than tying the ends of thread.

It is almost necessary to have the raw edges of seams in undergarments encased in order to keep them from ravelling. A good substitute for a French seam, which is necessary on curves, is to run the two raw edges thru the hemmer attachment on the machine after it has been set at the width desired. If the curve is very sharp, future mending may be avoided by holding a narrow linen tape in with the stitching around the curve. When the flat fell seam is used it will not be necessary to baste if the edges are stitched in a plain seam and then one trimmed off and the other turned over it as stitched.

Some Hints for Binding

Bias binding may be bought in so many grades of material and in so many colors, it is not worth while to cut it unless the kind desired cannot be purchased. In applying bias binding on armholes the join may be made easily if one end is turned back when starting to sew and the other end stitched past this. When bias binding is used as a casing on the neck of a combination suit, the turned in ends should just meet forming an eyelet for the tape.

In making belts for children's bloomers or little skirts which are buttoned to waists, the making of innumerable buttonholes may be saved. Cut double strips of cloth of which the belt is to be made as wide as the distance between the buttons on the waist. Bind the edges, then cut the width of the belt and lay the pieces side by side. When these are bound across the top and bottom in a like manner, the buttonholes are made and the belt is ready to be applied.

A short cut in making a buttonhole is to mark the length of the buttonhole and stitch a rectangle on the machine as long as the mark, and two stitches wide. Then cut thru the middle with a sharp scissors and work with the buttonhole stitch. This makes a firm, even buttonhole which needs no overcasting or stranding stitches before being worked.

A good finish for gowns and combination suits is machine couching. It also is a good substitute for lace or embroidery. A heavy mercerized embroidery floss is wound on the bobbin of the machine, which is slipped into the bobbin carrier without drawing the thread thru the grooves. The top of the machine is threaded with spool thread and the stitch is lengthened and the tension slightly loosened before stitching.

It may help to know that the depth of a pocket on a petticoat need not be tested. Subtract the waist measure from the hip measure and make the pocket 2 inches shorter, and it will be the correct length.

When binding aprons with a straight braid it is not necessary to baste it, if the braid is creased not quite thru the center with a warm iron. Then stitch

the braid on the narrow side, near the edge, and the other side will be caught in the stitching.

Another time saver is to be able to hang one's own skirts. Here is a good method: put a pencil between the leaves of a table which comes to the hips. Then turn yourself around so that the skirt will be marked at intervals by the pencil. The distance from the hip line down is the same all around, so the skirt will be even if the remainder of the length is measured with a yard stick.

To save time in fitting nightgowns the neck will be found to fit and the gown will not slip back from the shoulder if the front is cut 1 inch lower than the back. The armhole of a combination suit will fit if it is curved out 2 inches larger than the tight arm-size measure.

Time may be saved even in mending. A run in a stocking may be stitched up on the machine. Turn the stocking inside out and stitch a seam just inside the dropped stitch. The stocking will remain elastic if the seam is stitched over paper, using a long stitch and a loose tension. A worn place in a tablecloth may be darned quickly if net is placed under it and the worn place stitched with zig-zag lines on the sewing machine.

Politeness is a Habit

Are your children objects of embarrassment or pride to you when there is company present? Which ever they are rests for the most part with the training you have given them. There is no use in attempting to teach a child "company manners." Habit is too strong a factor in his life, and the only way to have a polite child is to teach him habitual politeness. If he says "excuse me" upon leaving the table after meals, he will not forget it when friends are dining with you or when you are dining with friends. If he thanks you for things you give him he will thank strangers. If he says "please" to you in asking favors, he will do the same in making requests of others. And the opposite is true. If he does not do these things for you, he is unlikely to do them for others.

Children are great imitators of their elders and more can be taught by example than by precept. Thus the rude, uncultured parent cannot expect to have a polite child unless the child is reared under someone's else influence.

There is little use in telling a child to do a thing unless he is given the reason for so doing. He does not like to have people be rude to him, and teach him that he may expect from others the treatment he accords them.

A knowledge of the common forms of polite usage is necessary to appear well in public. It will help the child in a business way as well as socially, for no person ever succeeded in dealing with the public by being rude. But remember, politeness, like charity, begins at home.

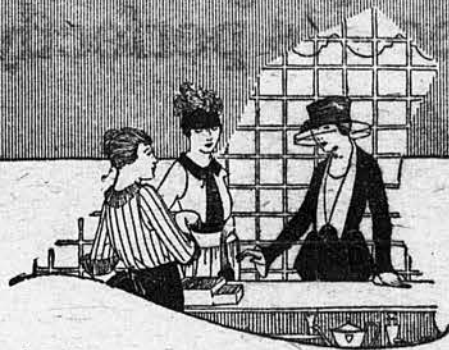
Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

The Well Chosen Wardrobe

Miss Elizabeth Meguiar, assistant professor in charge of the shelter and clothing section of the home economics department of the University of Kansas, says, "Let the individual decide what style of garment best becomes her, basing judgment upon right principles of art and beauty, and then hold to that style for her clothing thru the seasons. This system will not result in a single standard of dress but in a number of standard styles for the various types of women. Variety in dress may be secured by change of material and color as well as by change of garment to suit the occasion. There is a style for each type of woman and not one style for all women."

Kerosene is the best cleaning agent for porcelain. Abrasives remove the glaze. Iron rust may be removed with dilute hydrochloric acid. Porcelain should be washed and rinsed thoroughly after the acid has been used.—New York State College of Agriculture.

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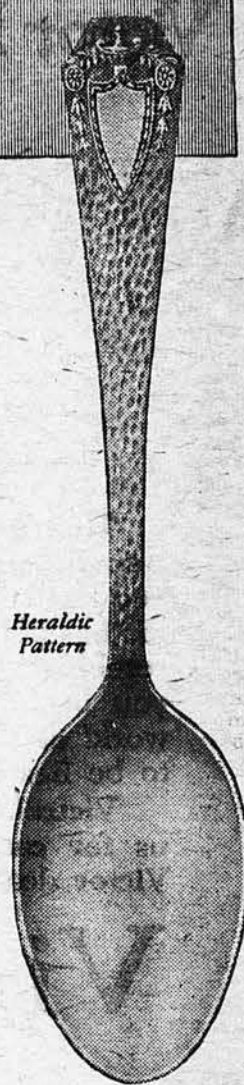
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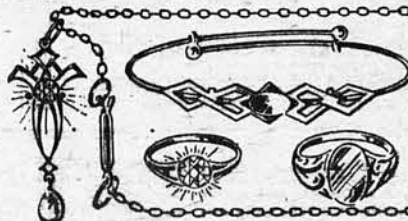
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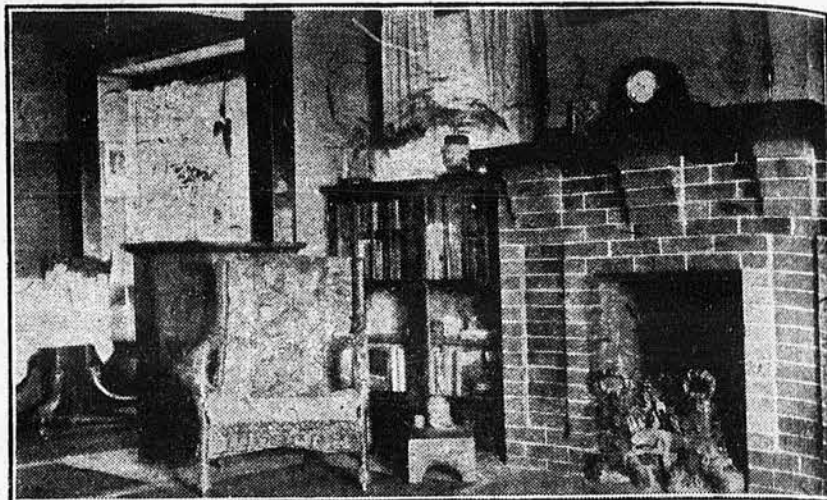
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Better Homes for Kansas

Practical Training Makes Good Housewives

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO



A Knowledge of House Finishings and Furnishings is Necessary to Arrange a Comfortable and Attractive Room.

HOMEMAKING, which involves housekeeping, is a stimulating profession and a pleasurable occupation if one understands the fundamental laws which govern success. Drudgery is attempting to do something that one cannot do well; and one cannot become the full master of any profession without a thorough knowledge of his chosen line.

The realization of these facts has led educators of this and other states to include in their courses of study subjects which teach youth the principles of homemaking. Speaking of youth in connection with homemaking does not mean the girls only, for boys are given consideration in the plan and are allowed to take parts of the course of study.

Parents of young people often are disappointed and sometimes critical because the student leaves school and does not prove to be an expert cook or seamstress. Graduates from dental or medical schools are not expected to be expert dentists or physicians when they complete their course; they are known to be so well equipped with the fundamental laws of their profession that they can go into their offices and intelligently build up a successful practice. And so it is with those who have studied homemaking. They are prepared to step into the world and take their places as teachers or home builders.

Many persons have been heard to say that the idea of a course of domestic science and domestic art was all right, but the trouble was that too much "fudge and embroidery" was taught and not enough "frying pan-cakes and darning stockings." A thoughtful perusal of the course of study as outlined by the state board of education will disprove the idea that the subjects are being impractically taught.

Successful Homemaking

Household economics endeavors to teach the student that home management is worthy and elevating, if well and thoughtfully done. To be successful with her work a woman must use her head as well as her hands, for thought is required to produce the best results. An understanding of the production of textiles and clothing and the part they play in the industrial, economic, and social world, as well as the economy and suitability in the purchase and making of the clothing is an aid in helping one to success.

A study of the house plans, house finishings and furnishings, plumbing, kinds and sources of water supply, purification of water, disposal of sewage, the relation of water supply and health, the value of fire insurance, are factors of homemaking which receive as much attention as does the making of pies and cakes.

Where the size of the school and the amount of available funds will permit, various kinds of fuel are used in cooking and the student is required to estimate the cost of operation of every kind of stove. In that way she is given the opportunity of determining the kind of fuel that will be the most economical for use in her community.

There is advantage in learning how to operate a wood, coal, gas, gasoline, oil, or electrical range for one learns not only manipulation of the various kinds of stoves but she can determine also the kind of fuel from which she may obtain the best results.

Problems in Cookery

In the preparation of any food for the table there is a principle of cookery. The girls are given problems in this subject just as they are given problems in mathematics and there are no attainable answer books. They must solve the problems themselves after receiving information from the instructor and from class recitation. Class discussions aid them in understanding why such problems are necessary in connection with the certain food in question. Let us take a study of vegetables for an example. The student has been taught the composition of vegetables, as well as the manner of growth, locality in which they are produced, their classification as governed by composition, the process of digestion in the body, and the value of the vegetable to the body. It remains for her to find the method of cookery that should be used, and she is given a set of questions that will solve the problem. How must I cook green vegetables to retain their mineral salts? How does the cookery of winter vegetables differ from the cookery of green ones?

The question of serving the prepared food to the best advantage is taught also, for a well prepared food, unattractively served, has been thought unfit to eat. This work in serving does not mean formal dinners only, for before the student is taught the serving of the three, five, or seven course meals, she is given careful training in the correct serving of the family meal, where everything is placed on the table, and passed by the members of the family.

The study of clothing is conducted along the same line. Before an individual can purchase material intelligently she needs to know something about suitability. Research work is necessary in securing this knowledge, and the recitation class in sewing is crowded full of interesting facts. The origin, structure, varieties, and preparation of cotton, linen, wool and silk; the evolution of spinning and weaving; the modern processes of manufacturing, bleaching and dyeing, must all be understood, before the student purchases her own materials.

Dressmaking is a personal problem for every one, for there are different requirements for every individual. The student is given such problems as, with my present ability and need, what garments can I make that will be serviceable for me? Why will it be more economical for me to make my own garments than to purchase them ready made? What materials are most suitable for under garments, house dresses, kitchen dresses, kitchen aprons, street, afternoon and party dresses? Is it necessary to shrink all materials before making them up? What type and style of dress is best suited for my needs? Why is it an advantage to be able to make my own patterns? And

CLASSIFIED ADS WILL BRING LARGE RETURNS

so every question that has a direct bearing on the individual and her manner of dress is a problem to be solved before materials are purchased.

To choose a suitable, appropriate and becoming hat, requires a careful study of the face, figure and costume. The course of study offers complete instruction in the question of costume and design as applied to each individual.

Shelter and house management are big problems that are given thoughtful consideration. House plans, building materials, questions of ventilation, disposal of sewage and source of water supply, are included in the course, as is the study of the durability and suitability of rugs, draperies, furniture, pottery and silver. The decorating of the exterior of the house is as much a woman's problem as the decorating of the interior, and time is given to the study of this question. Art and music are a vital part of successful home life and thoro study of pictures and of the best music is included in the course.

The family budget is another big problem of home life. Since the homemaker controls a large per cent of the expenditures the student is required to show the actual cost of maintaining average sized families on certain salaries typical of certain vocations. She is taught what proportion of the income should be used for food, clothing, shelter, and entertainment, and requested to figure out the per cent that should be placed in the savings account. It is possible for every school, rural or city, grade or high, to teach some of the subjects connected with homemaking. The fact that the school room is small and the equipment improvised, need not influence the value of the course.

Homemaking and housekeeping are stimulating and fascinating and so much happiness can be gained by all of the members of a family of a well regulated and successfully operated home, that every person should feel it her duty to put forth every effort to include this instruction in her schools.

Farm Home News

It has been said that if 12 people were to witness a fight, unhampered by other witnesses, their stories would be entirely different. What each sees depends largely upon what he has in his mind to interpret his impressions. Much the same is true of those who visit the big fairs. We have talked with several who were at the Kansas Free Fair and each had gained different ideas from what he saw. One member of our household was impressed with the horse races, and the children enjoyed the airplane on exhibition, and the remarkable feats of the plane that flew.

Saturday is not a good day to see what a fair has had on exhibition. The only animals in sight on the Saturday we attended were the milk goats. One could understand why some persons train them to mount platforms or boxes to be milked. Most of the machinery intended for the farmer's use was running. It was surprising to compare the number of machines employed for the regular farm work. If any, other than washing machines, for women's work were in operation, we failed to see them. If some woman were to use her wits to invent a machine for women equal to the ones men have for their work, we might be saved the trouble of hanging out clothes. Such a wise woman could perhaps perfect a machine that would wash and iron the clothes, and ultimately, patch them.

Much of the maintenance of churches falls to women to manage. We have tried so many ways to get the funds needed to complete our church building that we are obliged to seek new ways in which to help pay running expenses. One idea suggested was a popcorn stand. It is difficult to find any way in which nature so inflates the value of any product or assists so much in profiteering as she does in the popcorn business. The owner of a popcorn stand at the fair said he paid 7 1/2 cents a pound for rice popcorn. The pound made 30 10-cent sacks of popped corn. The machine used was a gasoline heated kettle inside of which another kettle was inserted. There are few products sold that tempt

the average person as much as the smell of freshly popped corn. When such returns may be realized for a little work, many Aid Societies would do well to add popcorn to their offerings at public sales and dinners.

This is another year when black walnuts are plentiful. Some time ago, a subscriber asked if there was any market for these nuts. If we had been answering the inquiry we should have told him that one advertisement would probably sell his crop. We have had about 50 letters in the past asking the name of someone who had nuts to sell. Persons who had a few bushels to sell could dispose of them easily, but they found it quite a task to box and ship the nuts. Many farmers make quick work of the hulling by turning the nuts thru a corn sheller.

One elderly woman living in the outskirts of a town of 1,000 population finds an easy way of earning spending money in growing young geraniums. In the fall, she sets out the slips from large out-door plants in small pots. These are filled with rich dirt and a commercial fertilizer is mixed with the soil. The slips thus planted make a vigorous growth and form a large blossom by spring. At that time each plant sells for 50 cents. Girls who are eager to earn their own spending money might try this scheme, especially if they like flowers. Those who like birds might succeed with canaries.

Many times we are grateful to have parcel post when we send to other towns for small amounts of goods. Of late we have realized the blessings we enjoy by having groceries sent from the local stores. In busy times, the few cents spent in postage is a trifle compared to the value of the time that would be used in driving to town.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Watching Our Habits

(Continued from Page 30.)

these parents are to be pitied unless they are influenced by seeing the results of such methods at home and resolve to adopt a different attitude in their own lives. But early habits are difficult to break.

It is difficult to gauge just what a young man and young girl should have to spend. It is usually best, unless conditions of health do not permit it, for the boy to help earn his own spending money.

Very few children are misers. One usually has to guide them into less wasteful spending than to keep them from hoarding. However, if there does seem to be a tendency on the other side, it is a mistake to foster it, for a stingy person is never loved and respected. The safest way is to strike a happy medium. Like every other problem parents have to deal with it often taxes our wisdom and patience.

Remember fresh air is as essential for the younger children as for the older ones. The older children will be out-of-doors a great deal of their own accord but it depends upon the parents to see that the younger ones are in the open air enough. Many of the winter colds are due to lack of fresh air in the living and sleeping rooms, and the staying in-doors so much that a trip out leads to exposure. When well wrapped, a baby is much better for a daily outing except in the case of a severe storm.

Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

The Baby

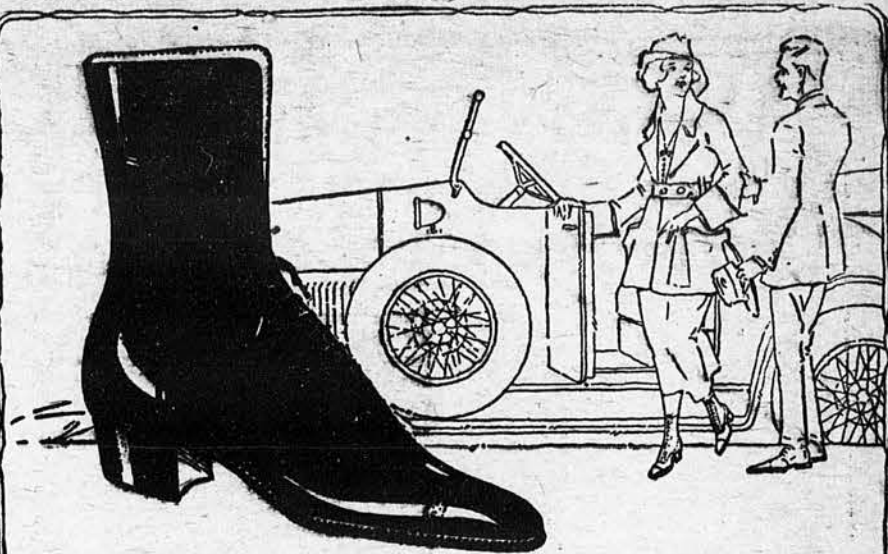
Who rules the house and all within?
Who often needs a safety pin?
Who makes you glad she's not a twin?
The Baby!

Who is a precious 'little dear'?
Whose little ways are often queer?
Who moves old bachelors to sneer?
The Baby!

Who wakes at 4 a. m. to yowl?
Who when you lift her, starts to howl?
Who looks as wise as any owl?
The Baby!

Who can upset your every plan?
Who plainly shows she knows she can?
The Baby!
—The Somerville Journal.

When you get that hankering for homemade candy and decide to "try your luck," here's a good thing to remember: If the crystals which form on the sides of the pan are washed down with a fork or skewer covered with several thicknesses of soft cloth dipped in hot water, the candy is not so likely to be grainy.



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YOU will find in *Martha Washington* shoes that rare combination of style, beauty and comfort which delights every woman.

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A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

SIMPLE MIXTURE MAKES HENS LAY

By W. S. Burgess.

Any poultry raiser can greatly increase his profits, easily and quickly by taking advantage of the 35 years' experience of a successful poultryman.

A life long study of egg production has resulted in a secret formula of buttermilk and other valuable ingredients that puts pep into lazy hens. Users report increases of two to seven times as many eggs.

This secret formula is now put up in tablet form and is called Combs' Buttermilk Compound Tablets. Simply feed in water or mix with feed.

I am so convinced that this wonderful formula is always successful that I say kill the hen that won't lay after using it.

One million new users are wanted, so for a limited time any reader of this paper can get a big double size box (enough for a season) on free trial by simply writing for it. Send no money. Use the tablets 30 days; if at the end of that time your hens are not laying 2 or 3 times as many eggs; if you are not more than satisfied in every way the tablets are to cost you nothing. If completely satisfied this big double size box costs you only \$1.00 on this introductory offer. Simply send name—post card will do—to Milk Products Co., 124 Creamery Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the big box of tablets will be mailed immediately, post paid.

Fall planted peonies generally do better than those started in the spring.

Great Majestic

The Range
with a Reputation

Delightful, consistent baking results make users of great Majestic ranges enthusiastic.

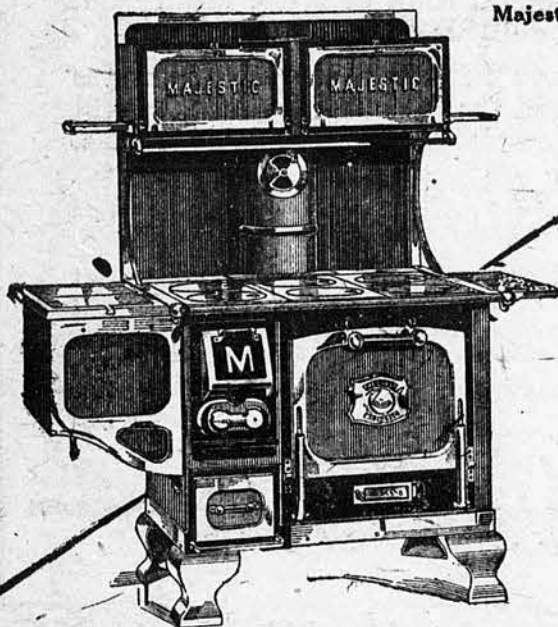
These ranges have long been renowned for their fuel-saving as well as their sure-baking qualities. Heat can be accurately controlled and utilized with utmost economy.

Moreover, Great Majestic ranges are easy to keep bright and sanitary.

All surfaces are perfectly smooth. The beauty of the burnished blue cooking tops is ever-lasting—an occasional rubbing-over with paraffine is all the care needed.

Great Majestic ranges are made in many regular and combination styles with or without legs. They are sold by leading retailers of ranges in practically every county in forty-two states.

Majestic Manufacturing Co.
St. Louis, Mo.



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Ask your dealer for our
Free Booklet, or send direct
to us. Address Dept. 229

Women's Service Corner

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

Mustard Pickles

Will you please print a recipe for mustard pickles?—A Reader.

I believe you will find this a good recipe for mustard pickles: Use 1 large cauliflower, 1 quart of small button onions, vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of flour, 6 tablespoons of ground mustard, 1 tablespoon of turmeric, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sugar, 4 quarts of water and 1 pint of salt. Peel the onions and divide the cauliflower into flowerets. Make a brine with the water and the salt, then pour it over the vegetables and allow to stand for 24 hours. Then heat to almost boiling and drain. Mix the flower, mustard and turmeric in a saucepan with enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste, then add the sugar and sufficient vinegar to make 2 quarts in all. Boil this mixture until thick, stirring constantly, then add the vegetables and boil until well heated thru. Divide into sterilized jars and cover.

Tricks for Your Party

The young people of our community are planning a party, and would like to have you suggest some tricks which we could play between games.—A. G. D.

This trick is called "The Vicious Ring." Five or six persons are asked to leave the room and come in one at a time. A ring is hung on a nail in the wall. The victim is asked to fix his sense of direction before being blindfolded, when he is to try to put his forefinger thru the ring. He advances toward the wall blindfolded, and just before he reaches the ring the jaws of a toy alligator snap on his finger. The blindfolding bandage usually comes off in a hurry.

I think this is a good trick, too. Announce that there is to be an initiation. Several persons are sent from the room and brought in blindfolded, one at a time, facing the rest of the group. Three plates are put before the victim. One contains water, one is empty, and the other has soot on the bottom of it. He is told to put his finger in the first plate and perform mystic signs on his face. Then he is told to rub his finger on the bottom of the second, doing the same, and last on the bottom of the one containing the soot. He is then given a seat in the audience before the bandage is taken from his eyes, so that his first intimation of his own decorative appearance comes when he sees the other fellow receiving the initiation.

Crepe de Chine Launderers Well

How can I remove water stains from a crepe de Chine dress?—A subscriber.

Crepe de Chine washes well, and the best way to remove the stains from your dress would be to wash it. If the material is colored you can regain the original shade by using a dye soap. If it is white, you can remove the stains with any pure soap. Use luke warm water, and dissolve the soap in it. Do not rub the material, but remove the spot by squeezing the soapy water thru the meshes. A crepe de Chine garment should be ironed before it is dry to retain the original appearance of the material.

The Middy Suit Pleases

9793—Childs' One-Piece Dress. This little frock of chambray has a neat Peter Pan collar of checked gingham with pockets and cuffs to match. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

9805—Ladies' and Misses' Bloomers. Since a large number of women have discarded petticoats, long bloomers have come to be a popular substitute. Sizes 24, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure.

9376—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. The slight blousing at the waistline, lends youthful lines to this model which may be worn as a top coat or as a complement to a suit. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9792—Ladies' One-piece Apron. Pockets prove interesting when they extend into straps and button over the belt. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

9641—Boys' Suit. This suit for the small boy follows the popular Eton lines. The trousers are straight and

the jacket is worn over a white waist. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

8884—Ladies' and Misses' Sailor Dress. The middy may be worn over the skirt or inside the skirt in blouse style. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas



Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. State size and number of pattern.

Make a Cedar Packing Chest

A cedar packing chest is considered a valuable possession, but an imitation can be made at very little cost that will answer the purpose just as well.

Get the right size of box or have one made of inch lumber, put molding around the corners, the bottom and the cover. Use brass hinges for the lid and a brass hasp and padlock. Tack in the molding with small headless nails, and see that the lid fits snugly. The outside should be stained the color of cedar and given two coats of varnish.

The inside should be perfectly smooth and before using should be given a coat of oil of cedar.

Such a chest will last a long time. It will be perfectly moth proof.

Arkansas. Mrs. S. E. Bandy. Those who live for gain don't have nearly so good a time as those who live for service.

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Tests show that the roofless silo has a far greater percentage of wasted, rotted ensilage. You need to save all you can this year. The saving of an ECONOMY Roof the first year will practically pay for the roof.

Economy STEEL ROOFS AND CHUTES
ECONOMY Chutes prevent wind from blowing ensilage away when shoveling it out. They save their value the first year and are a permanent benefit. Put ECONOMY Steel Roof and Chutes on your silo NOW. They fit any silo—made of best galvanized 26-gauge sheet steel—will outlast the silo.
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Quality Always Wins
In every walk of life, doing something better than the other fellow spells success. Boston Garter's success is just a matter of being ahead in quality and workmanship, giving wearers the greatest satisfaction.
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Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



Have Plenty of Windows in the Home and Don't be Afraid to Keep Them Open. Fresh Air and Sunshine are Absolutely Essential to Health.

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

Keep Your Windows Open

ABOUT this time of the year a strong temptation will assail you. The days are shorter, the nights are colder, you shiver as you enter your bedroom. There comes the temptation to close the windows, or at least to leave them open only "just a crack." It won't do to yield to this idea. You need the fresh air at night more in fall and winter than in summer. In summer you have all your doors and windows wide open all the time, but in winter the only good chance that you get for 8 hours continuous breathing of sweet, fresh air is the time that you spend in bed.

This isn't a fad, it's a fact. If you wish to live long and well and avoid disease you must make fresh air your friend and ally. Put extra covers on the bed if you need them, have a hot brick or hot water bottle to warm the feet, have the room warmed as much as you like thru the day, but at night open wide the windows and get all the fresh air possible. It will give you a more restful sleep. It will help you to wake up feeling bright and fresh, instead of having a dark brown taste in the mouth and a dark gray feeling in the limbs. It will help you to resist colds. It will give you a lot more vigor and "pep" for the duties of the day.

Keep the bedroom windows wide open thru the sleeping hours, please, and you may close them as tightly as you wish in the daytime.

State Hospital at Parsons

Can you tell me anything about the hospital or home for epileptics at Parsons? Is it a public or private institution? How do they treat their patients? Is there any fee? Would you advise sending my uncle there? He has been a helpless sufferer for many years. My mother has always taken care of him, but she herself is now feeble and he gets worse, sometimes getting out of his mind and terrifying us all. S. D. E.

The institution at Parsons is a state hospital. Dr. O. S. Hubbard is the superintendent. I feel that citizens of Kansas do not take enough advantage of these excellent institutions. I would be sorry to see a disposition to send every patient afflicted with epilepsy to the Kansas State Hospital, but at least, the expert advice of the hospital authorities might be drawn upon to get proper advice as to treatment and care, even if it be for use at home. Very few physicians in ordinary practice are equipped to give proper care to patients of this class, yet many of them are curable if given special care. Those financially able pay a small fee to cover actual expense to the state. I think your uncle will be found to be a proper case for commitment.

Loss of Speech

I am 70 years old and I cannot talk so I can make myself understood. I have had two paralytic strokes and the second left me this way. The doctors don't seem to do anything for me. What can I do to enable myself to talk again? G. Y. S.

Loss of power of speech after a stroke of paralysis is because the nerves that control speech are rendered powerless by the stroke. Very often the clot that makes the paralysis is gradually absorbed and speech is then

restored. Very few cases are absolutely hopeless. Usually some vestige of speech remains. Patient, careful effort to improve the remaining speech, even if it is only a few intelligible sounds will generally result in gaining still more. This is your best outlook. Keep on attempting speech. Try persistently and slowly to encourage such muscles as you can still use, and you will improve.

More Milk for Kansas Youth

(Continued from Page 3.)

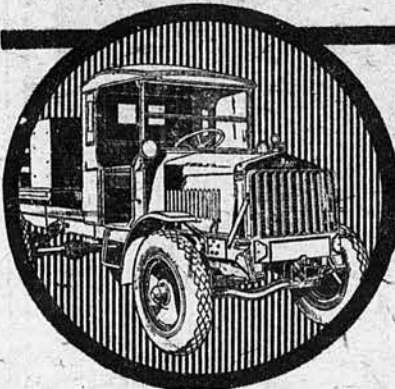
two were over weight. Five of those under weight were from 10 per cent to 12 per cent below normal, showing malnutrition.

May 1, 1920, all of the five children showing malnutrition had gained in weight. The greatest percentage of under weight being 6.8 per cent. At this time five children were over weight. However, the two children which in the beginning were over weight, one of them 11 per cent and the other 9 per cent, had both lost weight until now one was 10 per cent over weight and the other 8 per cent over weight. The most remarkable results noted were in the Pilson School district, where the experiment was tried with children of the first, second and third grades. Miss Faubion found in the beginning of this experiment that not a single child in this school was of normal weight. Fifteen of 24 children in the three grades were under weight. One of these was 12 per cent, and two were 17 per cent below normal. In this school the experiment started January 28, 1920, and continued to May 15, 1920. When the experiment closed 10 of the 24 children had attained normal weight. Only three children in the school were under weight when the experiment closed. Two of the children who were under weight at the beginning of the experiment were heavier than normal.

As a result of these experiments, Miss Faubion has decided to put on a state wide campaign this year to get more children to carry milk to school, to be used between meals, and the week of October 11 to 16 has been set aside as "Use-More-Milk" week. Every county agent, home demonstration agent, county superintendent, public health nurse, and teacher in Kansas, has been asked to help in the campaign to get children to drink more milk. Miss Faubion has made arrangements in each county for county wide essay contests on the value and uses of milk. Children in the eighth and ninth grades in rural and small town schools will be asked to compete. Others who care to take part in the contest will be encouraged to do so. In the county contests the prizes will be \$4 for first, \$2.50 for second, and \$1 for third. The pupil winning first place in each county will be asked to send his essay in to be used in a state contest. The prizes in this contest will be \$25 for first, \$15 for second, and \$10 for third place.

It is planned to urge all children in the state to carry milk to school, to be taken between meals, preferably at the two recess periods coming at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Children will be urged to carry the milk to school in bottles and to drink it either thru straws, or from drinking glasses kept properly washed and sterilized.

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A Jumbo Truck releases your horses from the work that is hardest on them. Gets more done in less time with less men. Built to stand up under the hard knocks farm equipment gets. Read the following letter.

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A Postcard Will Do

We have recently purchased a number of these new model rifles to give to hustling, red-blooded boys. We pay all express charges so it DOES NOT COST YOU A PENNY. All we ask you to do is to distribute twelve "Good Luck", 1921 Calendar, Pictures among your grown-up friends on our special 60c offer. You can do this in an hour's time. Send a post card to the address below and say, "Send me the twelve Pictures, I want the Rifle."

Rifle Club, Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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Dear Sir: I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present high prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 52c packages of Walke Tonix. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in April are laying fine.

Math Heimer, Adams, Minn.

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Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Ia.

For Our Young Readers

When the Birds Fly South in the Fall

BY IRENE JUDY

WITH THE coming of autumn the many birds that have made glad the summer days with their sweet songs are leaving for their homes in the South. I am wondering how many interesting things boys and girls have learned about these feathered friends, thru the happy vacation days.

Early in the summer a pair of chimney swifts built a home in our chimney and there raised their babies. I think they were very hungry babies, judging from the chitter-chatter they made deep in the chimney. We noticed the birds hunting for food more often in the evening than at any other time, altho this may have been because they remained nearer the house at this time. I think these birds are rightly named, for they dart about swiftly and catch their food while on the wing. As they fly they keep up a continuous twittering; one would not call it a song, yet there is something musical about it that I like to hear.

I wondered how these birds flew out from the chimney, but learned from a bird guide that on the end of each one of the tail feathers is a short sharp spine which is used to brace the bird as it works its way up the steep wall of the chimney. One morning father found one of the baby birds that had not learned to fly on the ground; he examined it and the little spines on each tail feather showed plainly.

The chimney swifts build their nests of twigs, which they glue together and to the sides of the chimney with their saliva. I also learned from a bird guide that long ago, before man had built any houses, these birds built their nests in hollow trees. I should think they would still prefer nice clean trees, rather than black dirty chimneys; wouldn't you? Perhaps that is why they are smoke colored. Our chimney swifts left about the last of July.

A Novel Wren House

A cousin told me about two little wrens that built their nest in the combination towel rack and comb case which hung on her porch. Back in one corner of the case, which was deep but scarcely wide enough to admit one's hand, these busy little birds carried twig after twig to make their nest, lining it with cotton which the baby had pulled from an old comfort and scattered on the ground during housecleaning time. The mother bird sat on seven tiny white eggs thickly dotted with pinkish brown specks, while her little mate, fairly bubbling over with happiness, sat nearby in the vines and sang his sweet songs to her. They were very gentle and did not mind when any one passed in and out of the house. Bye and bye there were seven baby wrens which my cousin said were so small they looked just like big bugs.

One morning a friend, hearing strange noises mingled with the scolding cries of a blue jay, hastened out to learn the cause of the commotion. Lying on its back in the grass beneath a peach tree was a bat. It was about the size of an English sparrow, and clinging to its breast, or just beneath its wing, was a baby bat. The blue jay was darting back and forth pecking and tormenting and scolding loudly. The strange noises were made by the mother bat as she tried to protect her young one. My friend frightened the blue jay away and went back to her work. The next time she went to the garden the bat was hanging peacefully to the limb of a peach tree, looking like nothing but a bunch of reddish brown fur.

Another friend, noticing a flicker acting strangely in the next yard, walked to within 5 feet of the bird and watched it. The flicker did not mind him one bit, but went on with its work, which was boring out an ant-hill. He watched about 30 minutes, or until the busy worker flew away. He then examined the ant-hill and found a round cone-shaped hole about 5 inches deep in the middle of the hill. The bird had evidently had a feast, for not one ant remained in the hill.

The departure of these bird friends

makes me a little sad, but I shall look forward to their return in the spring and there will be many new and interesting things to learn about them.

Do You Know Them?

When you have found the names of the five insects which are represented in this puzzle, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

Solution Sept. 18 Puzzle—Can you do this? Wasp-asp, clover-lover,



orange-range, price-ice, pink-ink, brook-rook, smile-mile, ball-all, Fred-red, scow-cow. Prize winners are: Victor Soucek, Lamont, Okla.; Edward A. Speck, Jr., Independence, Mo.; Leon Nichols, Ignacio, Colo.; Bonnie Lewis, McLouth, Kan.; Donald Davis, Kansas City, Kan.; Mildred Cooper, Garden City, Kan.

Solution Sept. 25 Puzzle—What three words? Cents, sense, scents. Prize winners are: Victor A. Smith, Lyons, Kan.; Ray Danner, Solomon, Kan.; Howard McGee, New Cambria, Kan.; Mary E. Ellenbecker, Marysville, Kan.; Izola Mann, Geuda Springs, Kan.; Bessie Goheen, Portis, Kan.

Other boys and girls sending in correct answers to the puzzles are:

Frances Turner, Olive Clitters, Laurie Calbertson, Dorothy Carson, Dorothy J. Carle, Doris Sloyer, Sylvia Weethe, William Ploughe, Carmelita Laird, Helen Williams, Loraine Kennerly, Elmer Senningson, Evelyn Harding, Johnnie Schwei, Drift Blashaw, C. D. Leonard, Gertrude Gardner, Walter Williams, Elleen Speersmeider, Dorothy Scott, Faye Weaver, Mae Vogan, Mary Lewis, Edith E. Adams, Willie Allen, Dea Kulberg, Ruth Burbank, Maurice N. Smith, Frances Johnson, Marjorie E. Hull, Chidester, Lucy Day, Anna Guy Hamilton, Elva Bolton, Grace Winder, Helen Anderson, Mary Friedli, Roy Hall, Hazel Gable, Vera Nickels, Ruby Debler, Frank Kirkland, Vera Beamer, Harold Simpson, Lillian Madison, Lola Motter, Anna Sterner, Elizabeth Mullave, Allie Herrin, Lawrence R. Hink, Tom Lawyer, Clara Updegraff, Georgiana Hoover, Ruth Beals, Olivia M. Miller, Joseph Brooks, Opal Haning, Vesta Niles, Eleanor Olbert, Esther Johnson, Lillie May Thomas, Myrette Marshall, Kellie Myers, Gertrude Vincent, Raymond Pleschl, Edna Kuehner, Maxine Sherwood, Floyd Prather, Wendell Barnhart, Julian Delers.

Letters to a Small Farm Boy

My dear Harry—So you want to hear more about the good times that Wilfred and I have together? All right, and if you enjoy the reading as much as I do the telling we both will be paid. Scarcely a day goes by that something doesn't happen that I'd like to tell you about, and I hope that you and your dad are just as good pals. Ever hear the folks at the church sing, "A Boy's Best Friend is His Mother"? That's true, but if I was a writer of songs I'd write one about "A Boy's Best Pal is His Dad." There's a funny thing about it, too. The boy pal keeps growing older till he grows up but the dad pal stays just the right age. Put in a little time figuring that out and you'll find it true.

Did you ever see an army? No? Well, you've seen soldiers marching and wondered how they could step just so and do all the stunts put on in a drill. Well, we saw an army the other day and it was moving camp. There were thousands of soldiers, workmen, tradesmen and I don't know what all. That army marched and counter-

marched and never missed a step. It was a wonderful sight and we saw the whole thing right on our own farm. Yes, that's a fact and I shouldn't wonder if you couldn't see the same thing if you'd look for it. It was an ant army and the camp was being moved from a stump in the edge of the cornfield to another stump about 20 yards away. We couldn't see any reason for moving, for the old stump looked as good to us as the new but the commander of that ant army had a reason, I reckon, for it was easy to see that all plans had been made and every soldier told just what to do.

Going up to the granary I discovered the army. "Hey, Wilfred," I yelled. "Bring Francis and come a runnin'." Here's an army right here on the farm. "Where?" Wilfred wanted to know as he popped out of the house with Francis at his heels and looked up the road. "Right here," I called and pointed down. Soon we were as interested as if a real army of trained soldiers had been marching in front of us. It was wonderful to see those little black insects hurrying back and forth and covering a distance that would have meant many miles to men. The entire pathway was one black moving mass a few inches wide and not one ant strayed from that pathway. Back and forth they hurried, and what do you suppose they were carrying? I wonder if you'll guess.

Yes, Harry, it was ant eggs. The workers were carrying these precious burdens from the old home to the new and the soldiers marched along to see that nothing happened to them. As soon as an egg was deposited in the new nest, back went the worker for another. We watched the army for a long time and then we tried a few experiments. Placing a stick across the line of march we "dammed" the stream of ants. They ran wildly to and fro while the rear guard pushed those in front. Finally one brave soldier started climbing the mountain and who should he meet but another coming up from the other side. They stopped, rubbed feelers and went on, and over the stick from both sides went the living stream, the workers tugging up the eggs to lower them safely down. What message do you suppose those ants exchanged?

Now we poured a tiny stream of water to see what the ant army would do in case of flood. Many were swept away but not one worker let go the egg he carried. The advance guard backed up and waited; no effort was made to cross. Finally when the little stream had dried, the journey was begun again and one by one the workers who had been swept away came back. Some of them started back over the old trail but after going a few feet they always turned back toward the new home. What told them they were wrong?

Does an ant like sugar? I'll say so, but these busy fellows wouldn't stop for it. We placed little lumps of sugar on the line of march and not one traveler stopped for more than a sniff. All that day the black army marched back and forth and when night fell it still was marching. The next morning no ant was on the trail and not one worker or soldier could be seen about the new camp. "Sleeping late, I reckon," I told Wilfred and struck the stump a blow. Out boiled the black army, workers holding the eggs and soldiers ready to fight. But soon as no one molested them back they went again. Right interesting people live on our farms, Harry, if we will only study them. Your good friend,
John F. Case.

The Pig Went, Too!

I have a pet pig which I think is the most intelligent animal I ever saw. He was knocked down by an automobile once and one of his legs broken, so Papa gave him to me for a pet. I cared for the little pig until he became well, and he grew to be a great pet. He runs up to the door and grunts until I give him something to eat. He goes with me for the cows. Out in the pasture there is a creek, and my pig and I play there. But one time my sister and I were playing there, and we didn't want the pig in our way, but I had to go get him some corn to keep him away. When Papa feeds him corn with the rest of the pigs in the pen, my little pig brings the ears to me in his mouth to be shelled. Once I started to the mail box, and my pig followed

me down the road, grunting for corn. I carried corn in a little basket every place I went, so I gave him some, and he went all the way to the box with me. I am 8 years old.

Virginia Sarah Carl.

Hutchinson, Kan.

Coaly is a Rabbit

I wish to tell you about my pet rabbit. My aunt Helen sent Mamma an old red rabbit and five little black ones, and Mamma gave me one of the little ones for my birthday. All the little rabbits died but mine. Her name is Coaly. The old red one has a mate now, and we call her Eve because she was the first one on the place. We call the mate Adam. We kept Eve shut up until she was accustomed to the place. Then we let her out, but I could catch her whenever I wished and could hold her and pet her. She would eat from my hand, too. But after a while she became frisky, and I couldn't catch her so easily. So I had to shut her up. We made a new pen, and it has three floors in it. We have made Adam a home in the top one, Coaly in the middle one and Eve in the bottom one.

Elizabeth Gingrich.

Jetmore, Kan.

Blackie Likes Her Best

We have a horse named Blackie, and I think he is very intelligent. I always pet him and I can go up to him anywhere in the pasture and put a bridle on him. When my brothers and sisters get on his back he will bite at them, but he never has tried to bite me. He must like me best. When I go for the cows on him he trots back and forth behind them. When they won't move he bites them. I don't have to guide him. If you have an apple he will follow you and steal it from your hand if you don't watch out.

Ottawa, Kan.

Ruby Jacob.

Rover Knows Engine

Altho my pet dog Rover is 11 years old he is smart as ever. We have a small gasoline engine to pump water, and he knows as well as we do when it is not running well. When it does not pop he will run to father and then back to the engine and bark loudly. When the chickens see a hawk and become frightened he jumps up and looks for the hawk and then chases it away without a word from me. He drives the cows and horses, too.

Gypsum, Kan.

Mabel Jones.

Doesn't Hurt the Rabbits

I have a dog which I think very intelligent. We got him from a neighbor when he was a pup. We taught him to put the cows up and to leave those which we did not milk in the pasture. When I drive them from one pasture to another he won't let them get away until I get the gate open. Then he drives them thru. When we got our tame rabbits we taught him to leave them alone and to chase the wild ones. He plays with the tame ones. That is why I think he is a smart dog.

Jetmore, Kan.

Harold Gingrich.

Sparkle is a Pony

My pony, Sparkle, has a pretty gray and white spotted coat and white feet, which she is very careful to keep clean. When she sees me bringing out the buggy she runs down to the pasture away from me. It always makes her angry to be hitched to the buggy, and she tries to hinder me as much as possible when I am putting her into the harness. When we start any place she goes very slowly, but coming home she sets a fast pace.

Pittsburg, Kan.

Lillian Widner.

Tommie, Tippie and Tommy

I have two dogs, a large one and a small one, and their names are Tommie and Tippie. They are intelligent dogs because they chase the pigs from the yard. They bite them on the legs. They go to the pasture for the horses and cows also. I have a cat, too, and its name is Jim, but I call him Tommy. If you pet Tommy on the head and then hold your hand above his head he will jump up and rub your hand. Tommy likes to catch mice.

Kiowa, Kan.

Verda Warfield.



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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.
Of *Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze*, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1920.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. Smith, who, having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the *Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze* and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas
Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas
Managing Editor, F. B. Nichols.....Topeka, Kansas
Business Manager, W. R. Smith.....Topeka, Kansas

2. That the owner is:
Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

(Signed) W. R. SMITH,
Business Manager.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 23rd day of September, 1920.
(Seal) FRANCES WRIGHT,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires Oct. 29, 1920.)

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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. F. B., Topeka, Kansas

Kanred Wheat

The introduction of hard winter wheat from Russia into Kansas and other states of the Central Great Plains area in the early seventies, was an epoch-making event. The growing of these Crimean wheats, especially the Turkey and Kharkof varieties, has been the principal cause of the prosperous development of much of that section. The development and distribution of Kanred, an improved strain of hard red winter wheat, may prove equally epoch-making in the history of Kansas.

In Kanred we have one of the most important examples of the improvement of wheat by the method of pure-line selection. It is the product of a single head, selected in 1906 at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. It was perfected only after many years of careful selection but as a reward not fewer than 1/2 million acres of this variety were sown in Kansas alone in the fall of 1919.

Since 1917, Kanred has been under experiment in many other states than Kansas. Last fall many thousands of bushels were introduced into other states for commercial growing. In the indiscriminate distribution of new varieties of wheat there is always danger of disappointment and financial loss by finding the wheat not adapted to new conditions. I wish, therefore, to summarize briefly experimental results with Kanred wheat and to indicate the sections where, in my judgment, Kanred wheat should and should not be grown.

Kanred is unusually well adapted to many of the varying conditions in Kansas. Its principal advantage over Turkey and Kharkof is its resistance to some forms of both stem rust and leaf rust. It has other advantages, however, such as slightly greater winter hardiness and earlier maturity. These factors have caused it to outyield other wheats in most sections of Kansas. The same factors may or may not be as important in other states.

Briefly, Kanred wheat can be grown with success wherever other hard winter wheats are grown. It cannot compete with soft winter wheat varieties in the Eastern United States and is not hardy enough to replace spring wheat in the Northern Great Plains. It should be expected, therefore, only to replace the Turkey and Kharkof varieties.

In Eastern Nebraska and South Dakota, and in Southern Iowa, Northern Missouri and Central Illinois, Kanred should outyield Turkey or Kharkof wheat because of its rust resistance. In 1919, a year of severe rust infection, experimental results were significantly in its favor in these sections. In a less degree the same can be said of Western Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas.

In Eastern Colorado and Eastern Wyoming, Southwestern Nebraska, and the inter-mountain districts of Montana, Kanred should yield somewhat better than Turkey. In these districts rust usually is not a serious factor. Experimental results at several points in this general section have indicated, however, that the slightly greater winter hardiness and earlier maturity of Kanred, in comparison with Turkey, are sufficient to make its yields in many cases significantly larger than those obtained from Turkey. The advantage of Kanred in this section, however, is considerably less than in the eastern section of the hard winter wheat belt, where rust is an important factor.

In the Pacific Northwest considerable hard winter wheat is grown. Experiments in the Columbia Basin of Oregon, and in the Big Bend and Palouse sections of Washington, do not indicate that Kanred is superior to the local strains of Turkey and Kharkof. In that section, its rust resistance and winter hardiness are of little or no advantage and its introduction there does not seem justified.

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.

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Capper Pig Club News

It's Your Hogs and Your Bank Account Now

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

HAVING hogs which are your own property, and knowing that when they're sold the money will go into your own bank account, is enough to make a fellow feel mighty fine, isn't it? Most Capper Pig club boys who have been in the club in a previous year already know that feeling, but it never grows old. Boys who are experiencing it for the first time this year are so proud their clothes scarcely will hold them. The prospects for good profits certainly are excellent, and with the finest stock ever owned by club members on hand now, there



Loren Ungeheuer, Linn County Leader.

should be a strong demand for hogs for breeding purposes.

What do you know about this? The club manager already has a call for the annual sale catalog. A man who has had a sample of the quality of Capper clubs stock wants a copy of the new catalog as soon as it's off the press. If farmers and breeders know an opportunity when they see it, there'll be plenty of calls for this catalog won't there?

In some cases it hasn't been necessary for club members to wait for the catalog to be issued before finding sales for their hogs. This in itself shows that while it won't be possible to sell without effort, there is good success awaiting boys who try. "By September 1 my pigs were all sold for breeding purposes," writes Walter Dyck, a hustling chap out in McPherson county. "My first gilt brought \$35, and the three other gilts and one boar brought \$25 apiece, a total of \$135. Now my sow has a fall litter of 10 pigs, and I wouldn't take \$100 for the sow alone, altho I paid \$50 for her last spring. So you see how I stand. I surely am pleased with it all." This is Walter's first year in the Capper Pig club. Are there any other McPherson boys who would like to have a chance to make good?

Big Prospects for Next Year

Believe me, fellows, I'm getting mighty enthusiastic over the prospects for next year's club work. In several counties nearly enough associate members have been lined up to fill out a team for 1921. For instance, out in Reno, County Leader Gilbert Shuff is carefully picking a team with which he hopes to take the trophy cup to his part of the state next year. Up in Republic county all the members of this year's club are pulling for a full team next year. Oh, we're going to have some hot pep race, I'll say!

Talking about the pep race, I know many members are eager to know how the clubs stand. I had planned to print a club standing in this story, but have decided to wait for the October reports, as the points given for attending the big Topeka pep meeting will make considerable difference. I'm sure every boy who attended the Topeka meeting went home filled with new enthusiasm. It's a pleasure, tho, to be assured of that by letter and by an increased show of pep. Joe McDaniels, one of the Mitchell county "big four" who drove to Topeka with "Dad" McDaniels, is making plans. "I think I shall be in the Capper Pig club next year and do a little better than I have this year," wrote Joe after get-

ting back home. "I have a couple of boys who I think will be associate members, and there's another boy whom I intend to see. Send me about a half dozen recommendation blanks. And say, I had to get up in school and tell about my trip to Topeka." Some pep, isn't it, for a youngster who didn't have very good luck with his hogs this year?

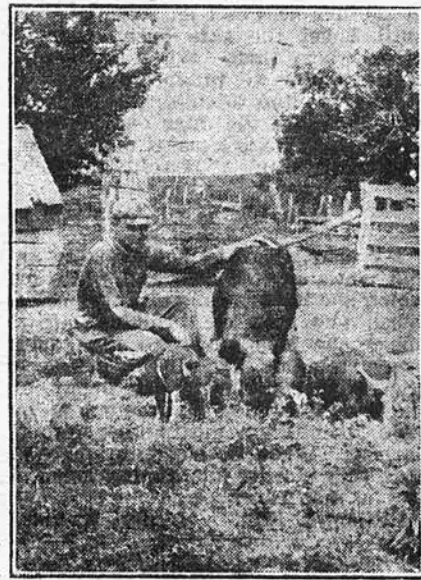
There's a chap in Jackson county, Wayne Love, who also is making big medicine for 1921, even if he was disappointed in his plan to be at Topeka. "I bought a Hampshire gilt the other day that I plan to enter in next year's contest," writes Wayne. "I'm also going to keep records on one of the Duroc gilts I raised this year and see which comes out best. I guess Jackson county won't get very far in the contest this year, but I have great hopes for next year. I'm going to get as many boys as I can close around Whiting to join, and then in the fall or early winter perhaps we can have a sale of surplus breeding stock." Interesting plans, aren't they? They're workable, too. Come on, you Jackson county boys.

Build a "Rubbing Post"

Having any difficulty with lice on your hogs? County Leader Floyd Herman, of Barber, says he is, and he tells what he's doing: "I intend to sprinkle crude oil on the pigs at least once a month, but when one is busy he sometimes neglects this. Now I am building a 'rubbing post.' I suppose you would call it that anyway. I set a post in the ground, allowing it to extend about 2 feet above the surface. Then I got a 2 by 4 by 12 and laid one end on the post and fastened the other end securely to the ground. I then wrapped the 2 by 4 and post with old gunnysacks and saturated these with crude oil. I shall let you know how my scheme works out."

Not long ago the Poland boosters had a chance to show their salesmanship ability, and in a later story Andrew Riegel told how they took advantage of their opportunity. Well, here's a similar chance for Duroc breeders. Forrest Ross, Bogue, Kan., a member of our club in 1919, writes: "Do you know of some place where we could get a good purebred Duroc Jersey boar? If so, please let me know."

Wednesday afternoon of the big fair meeting Loren Ungeheuer, of Linn county, and Ralph Cain, of Pottawatomie county, faced each other on the ball diamond. Today they're



Ralph Cain of Pottawatomie County.

shown here, with the pigs they have in the contest this year. Loren is a red booster, while Ralph thinks the Polands are winners. Keep these chaps in mind, for they may carry off some of the money next December.

Poor farm lights make business for the eye doctor. He may need the business, but not so badly as you need good sight.

Less Gasoline on Concrete Roads

Gasoline consumed by motor vehicles on smooth concrete roads is approximately 50 per cent less than on earth roads, according to data compiled by the Kansas Good Roads association from actual tests.

Using a truck with a 2-ton load, the miles on a gallon of gasoline were: Earth road, 5.78 miles; fair gravel, 7.19; good gravel, 9.39; fair, bituminous macadam, 9.48; fair brick, 9.88; smooth brick, 11.44, and smooth concrete, 11.78.

"The 6 additional miles which can be obtained from a gallon of gasoline amounts to a saving of at least 50 per cent in the gasoline bill," said W. M. Watson, state highway engineer, who prepared the figures for the road association.

"A truck in commercial service will travel at least 5,000 miles a year. At these figures it would require 865 gallons of gasoline on an earth road, or 435 gallons on a paved road. A saving of 430 gallons of gasoline at its present price of 29 cents a gallon shows a saving of \$124.70 per truck."

"An average touring car would use at least half the gas used by a truck, which would show a saving of \$62 per car. On the assumption that every highway will average 500 vehicles a mile a day, the roads would save \$2,000 a mile every year for gasoline alone."

Kansas Has Largest Normal

A survey of the summer attendances of the state normal schools of 24 states, which is published in the September number of the National School Digest, reveals the fact that the summer session of the Kansas State Normal school at Emporia has for four years been the largest in the states surveyed. The figures for the four years are: 1917, 2071; 1918, 2121; 1919, 2421; 1920, 2426. The State Normal school at Cedar Falls, Iowa, ranks second, its largest attendance being 2200 in 1920.

The State Manual Training Normal school at Pittsburg holds sixth place in the 1920 survey. Figures for the Hays Normal were not given in the summary.

Costs and Milk Prices

Consumers often complain that the farmer is getting too much for his milk. The best way to settle the question is to have definite figures on the cost of producing milk in each community. The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has organized community groups in 7 states for this purpose. Each group consists of about 20 representative dairy farms, with a supervisor in charge. Cost items are collected in terms of quantity rather than price, wherever possible. Results may then be interpreted at any time using prevailing prices. Data from four of the states, Indiana, Vermont, North Carolina, and Washington, will be available at the exhibit of the Dairy Division at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, October 7 to 10.

Since Women Vote

A California woman warned the Tennessee legislature that the woman suffrage had knocked the moral underpinning clear out from under California. It has never worked that way in Kansas.

Years ago in the large Kansas towns, especially, election boards were made up of ward heelers. The polling places were pool halls, livery stables, not infrequently drugstore joints. Dirty stories and rough talk usually were heard there. Many persons hesitated to go to such places to vote on that account.

Suffrage has changed all that in Kansas. Now the election of officers are men and women of high standing in the community, and the polling places are different. In Topeka at the recent primary election, several churches and school houses were used as voting places. It is a sign of a better day in American politics. What wrought the change? The rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law and the full enfranchisement of women.

Capper Poultry Club

If Your County Is Asleep, Why Not Wake It Up?

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Secretary

GIVEN a sleepy county and two poppy poultry club girls, what happens? Why, that county wakes up. That's what Jefferson county is going to do, according to Marie Rausch. Marie is a member of the Johnson county club, having retained her membership in that county even tho she moved to Jefferson, but she attended our annual pep meeting in Topeka and went home so inspired that this is what she wrote me:

"I surely enjoyed myself at the fair meeting, and I am going to try to organize a club in this county, for I want Jefferson to wake up. It has been asleep long enough. I think if the other girls in this county knew as well as I do how much fun it is to belong to the Capper Poultry club, they'd all want to join. I'm going to try to get them interested."

When Marie and Henrietta Stanley, also of Jefferson county, join forces, just watch things hum in that section of the state. Henrietta already has lined up one social member, so I feel that I have two trusty agents at work.

Poultry Raising Helps a Cripple

Haven't you seen men and women handicapped in life by some physical disability, but who made no effort to help themselves? Then again there are others who have the desire for independence and who engage in some useful occupation despite their handicap. I have in mind a man of the latter type. He is a cripple and has to use crutches, but he has found that caring for a flock of chickens provides him with a living and at the same time improves his health and makes his life more worth while. This letter, written to his brother, gives a lot of useful information and also tells of the joy that comes from making a hard fight, and winning.

I received your welcome letter a few days ago and should have answered it at once, but have been trying to get ready for the stormy weather which we are likely to have before long. I am cleaning every pen thoroughly, even to sweeping the dust and webs off the walls. A few days before putting my young stock into their winter quarters in October, I'll whitewash the whole inside, give them plenty of good nests and put a deep straw litter on the floor. Into this I shall throw all grain, thus giving the chickens the necessary exercise to promote health and good egg production. I never have any trouble disposing of eggs; in fact, I seldom have enough to supply the demand.

In regard to your two hens which you say are in good health and yet seem lazy, one getting off the roost late in the morning and going to bed early at night, and the other not laying in the nest but wherever she happens to be at the time, I believe they are crones and if I had them, would put them in the pot. A lazy hen is always an unprofitable hen.

This has been a successful season for me, but I often look back to my beginning five years ago with a very small flock and just about everything to learn regarding the work. It has been a hard, up-hill pull which has tested me almost to the limit at times, but I have won. This kind of work demands close attention to every detail and I find that living so much in the open air is the very best tonic to build up mind and body and insure a happy and contented life. It results in a self-respect which causes one to be respected by others who are really worth while folks.

Let's wish him and others who are making such a brave fight the best of luck.

It is very unusual for a girl who

has been a member of the Capper Poultry club one year not to want to stay in another year and Mary Morton of Crawford county is no exception. She says, "I have been in the club two years. May I join again next year? I want to buy a piano with the money from my chickens." Right here, let me say that according to the rules, those who have been members two years or three years will be permitted to go into the club again, provided complete membership has not been attained in a county club by January 1.

Makes friends—that's what club membership does. "When I joined the Capper Poultry club, I did not realize what a fine, large organization I was getting into," wrote Orpha Jones of Leavenworth county, "and I never found it out until I attended the pep meeting at Topeka, where I became acquainted with so many folks from all over Kansas."

Many lessons are taught in club work, but one of the most important is to play the game. To play it to the finish, no matter what difficulties are in the way, and then if you lose, to try all over again. Cloud county seems to have learned this lesson well, for here is the word that comes from that county in a letter from Thelma Fleury. "If we don't win this year, we'll try again next year," said Thelma.

I'm sorry, girls, but all of the county leader blanks haven't arrived, so I shan't be able to print the pep standing this time. Look for it in the next club story.

Extracts from Letters

We surely had a fine time at Topeka. Every pep meeting is better than the one the year before. Next week is the Effingham fair and as soon as that is over, Mary, Ella and I are going to get the contest pens ready to sow to wheat, so that Mary's contest chickens will have green feed all winter.—Alma Bailey, leader, Atchison county.

My chickens certainly are fine. My mother don't like to admit that my chickens are larger and a great deal nicer than hers. She wants to sell her chickens and go into partnership with me.—Lola Cramer, Coffey county.

Just think, Mrs. Ellis, during the penning period, I gathered 675 eggs! I think that's pretty good, don't you? My hens are still laying but I am not keeping an account of the eggs.—Anna Thyer, Linn county.

I surely had a good time at the pep meeting, and even tho I missed a week of school, I have learned something.—Lillian Johnson, Lincoln county.

Lena West, one of my team mates, exhibited her Light Brahmas at the Republic county fair and won first prize on them. I have sold about 30 of my chickens and will soon have some more to sell. I still have about 125 fine White Wyandottes left.—Agnes Neubauer, leader, Republic county.

Record Poultry Load

A record load of poultry for this county was brought to market recently by Henry Shank, a farmer living near Wilsey, who delivered at one load, from an ordinary wagon box, 272 fowls, weighing a total of 830 pounds. The purchase price was \$205. He had no ordinary shipping coops but placed his chickens in three "shelves" in the wagon box.

Crop rotation pays well.

Boy's Girl's Here's Something For You From PAWNEE BILL



How would you like to have me send you FREE, the thrilling story of my life in the wild West? A story of my adventures as a trapper, buffalo hunter, Indian scout and Indian chief. It will tell you how, as a boy, I struck out for myself on the trackless prairies; how I spent my first night alone surrounded by wolves; how I became a trapper and later a famous buffalo hunter; how I made friends of the Indians, and how they made me white chief of their tribe and of my experiences while taming the bad man of the wild and woolly West.

INDIANS! The Book Shows Many Pictures of Indians of the Savage Days

The book will tell you how I got acquainted with Geronimo, the terrible Indian warrior; Sitting Bull, the savage Indian chief, and many other famous Indians. It also will show you many pictures, among them old Chief Good Boy; the buffalo hunters leaving camp; a picture of the Sioux doing their famous war dance; a captured soldier running the gauntlet; Indian following the trail. Two of the many pictures are shown in this advertisement. You surely should see them all.



A SURPRISE FOR YOU

I have another surprise for you, too. In addition to this book, I have a little Automobile—built especially for boys and girls—a Shetland Pony, bicycle and many other prizes. They will not cost you a single cent. You can go anywhere with the Automobile or Pony just like grown folks do. Wouldn't you like to have one of these? Sure you would.



JUST SEND YOUR NAME ON A POST CARD

I am going to give to each boy and girl who will distribute four packages of beautiful post cards on my 50c offer the book telling all about the "Thrilling story of my life in the Wild West." I will also tell you all about the little Automobile, Pony and Bicycle that will be given to my little boy and girl friends. Send me your name and address on a post card AT ONCE, before it is too late, for this is your big chance.

PAWNEE BILL, Dept. 84, TOPEKA, KANSAS



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 Doll 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



Ness County Girls Said, "There Aren't Many of Us, but We've Got the Pep," and They've Proved It, Too.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

PRIMROSE User Wins Grand Champion Butter Prize

[NEWS ITEM]

"Mrs. Ada Willbanks, of Fancy Prairie, Illinois, was awarded the Grand Champion prize for farm dairy butter at the 1920 Illinois State Fair at Springfield. Mrs. Willbanks' bulk butter tested 93 1/2 and her prints tested 93 3/4."



Mrs. Willbanks uses a

PRIMROSE Cream Separator

What does her achievement signify to you? To the State Fair judges it, no doubt, signified, among other things, that the PRIMROSE not only gets all the cream but recovers it in perfect condition for prize butter making. Low speed and perfect bowl construction insure cream that makes good butter.

Your nearby International full-line dealer will be glad to explain PRIMROSE butter-fat-saving efficiency to you. See him.

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92 BRANCH HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES



WE PAY THE FULL MARKET PRICES ALWAYS

HIDES AND FURS

Green Salt Cured Hides (all weights) No. 1...12c
Green Salt Cured Hides (all weights) No. 2...11c
Horse Hides, as to size, No. 1...\$3.50 to \$5.00
Horse Hides, as to size, No. 2...\$2.75 to \$4.25
T. J. BROWN, 126 North Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Renew
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\$1.00

Presidential Campaign

A great political battle is approaching—the 1920 presidential election. Congress is solving the great after-the-war problems. Renew your subscription now and keep posted on all the big issues of the day.

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Topeka, Kansas

Enclosed find \$..... for which please enter the following subscriptions to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the term of..... year.....

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Name.....	Three Years
Address.....	\$2.00
Name.....	
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Kansan to Buy Arab Steeds

THE ARAB horse has been idolized in poetry more than any other breed of horses, yet if you wished to see the largest stud of pure Arabs in the world you wouldn't go where the sands of the desert grow cold. If you did, you would go a long ways out of your way, for the Yankees, who have a pesky habit of getting out in front in a number of things, have out-Arabed the Arabs, and the largest pure Arab stud in the world and 94 percent of the pure Arab mares of the world are on one New England farm, where there are no desert sands to grow cold, but where the snow grows decidedly cold and the "boys" ride into the hay-mow on the banked drifts.

Until a few weeks ago the Copper Farm Press always has maintained a distant, tho friendly attitude toward the Arab horse—the friendliness being dictated by the fact that the Arab horse was a horse. We had a still more distant attitude toward New England—because it wasn't a horse.

But when W. R. Brown, owner of the world's biggest stud of Arabian horses, including 94 per cent of the pure Arab mares in the world, picked on Elliott S. Humphrey, assistant in the livestock department of the Copper Farm Press, to help him solve some breeding problems, we began to take a deeper interest in New England. We felt that maybe New England was capable of doing something worth while again, after so long a period of quietness following the times of the battles of Lexington and of Bunker Hill. We felt it was a pretty big compliment to have this New Englander, who is a horseman for the fun of it and not for money, come way out in the Middle West for Humphrey, when he had the pick of horsemen in the East.

Mr. Humphrey went back to New Hampshire and for a week put his experience on breeding problems that naturally arise in any stud. Incidentally he rode the man-killer of the outfit, and "made him like it"—a stud that had killed two men.

Since returning to Topeka, Mr. Humphrey has been commissioned by Mr. Brown to go to England to inspect the stud owned by Lady Wentworth, and from whom Mr. Brown is considering buying some mares. Mr. Humphrey is now on his way to England, on a two months' leave from The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He will inspect other collections of Arabians while "over," with a view to adding them to Mr. Brown's stud, for he is authorized to buy the best five mares in England.

Mr. Humphrey was raised on a horse. His first experience was as a youth around the racing stables at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The horse fever got him there. When too heavy for race-riding he went West to the range country and for years wrangled horses and punched cattle from Montana to Sonora. He had a ranch of his own in Mexico at one time, but was put out of business in the Villa-Madero revolution. He always has been an unrelenting student of horse flesh and horse-breeding, and his work has taken him into the veterinarian laboratories as well as into stable, pasture and range. Mr. Humphrey knows horses as very few men have ever known them, and New-England is by no means the only section recognizing this fact. The biggest Percheron ranch in the world, up in Calgary, Canada, has tried to hire him; and the second largest draft horse record association in America, The Belgian Record, has sought his services. Judges and exhibitors of draft horses in the big shows frequently seek his opinions.

But the poetry of the business is with the "pistol tail" horse, as the heavy horse man sometimes calls the light horse breeds. So Mr. Brown, who is the biggest sheik going, when it comes to owning pure Arab horses, is a lumberman. He has 4 million acres of pulp timber in Canada and several hundred thousand acres of timber in the United States. While he has the best in those three-gaited wonders, the Arabs, he uses the highest types of draft horses in logging operations and has 500 draft horses in his timber camps. As he is a big manufacturer of paper pulp, Senator Capper, the humble proprietor of the Copper Farm Press, doubtless will have the pleasure of helping Mr. Brown pay Mr. Humphrey for the job on which he is being sent to Europe.



Elliott S. Humphrey, of the Livestock Service, Copper Farm Press.

A Community Belief in Milk

(Continued from Page 23.)

milk in half-pint bottles at their booth at the fair, and without any previous advertising or special effort, they sold 410 half-pint bottles in two days. And already plans are on foot for a milk booth at the fair next year, that will be a thing of beauty, all in white, with attendants in white uniforms, making available the most refreshing drink in all the list of things drinkable.

One man asked the campaign managers to "let up on this milk stuff" or he would be dead broke, while another frantic father insisted that it was "costing more for milk than for rent." A third father declared that his children drink milk as if it were a brand new discovery, when in point of fact they had had it all their lives, but as a result of all this fuss they were drinking five times as much as ever before.

One dairy reported that school children were stopping at the dairy on their way from school, and buying milk. Something that had never happened before. That dairy has laid in a supply of straws, for the kiddies.

Was the campaign a success? Just how very much of a success it was can only be read where it is written in the better health of the community in brighter eyes and rosier cheeks, plumper bodies for kiddies, keener minds in the school room, and a better knowledge of the food value of dairy products.

Counties contemplating such a campaign should hesitate no longer. Lincoln county assures you that a milk campaign is more than worth while, and it is worth many times the money expended and the time involved.

Fickle Kansas

Last summer days were sizzling. Last winter they were frizzling. And now it's drizzling, drizzling in Kansas.

Oh, how I'd like to find a climate With perfect weather all the time. But I'd move back, I'll bet a dime To Kansas!

—Jesse Jody.

The hired man usually is part of the farm family. He should co-operate in all ways in making the farm home neat and cheerful. Tracking mud into the kitchen, for example, will not help much in this respect.

A Woman Wins With Cows

Perseverance Will Bring Success in Dairy Work

BY G. C. WHEELER

FROM an investment of \$190 in a registered Jersey cow four years ago, Mrs. Nellie Knopf of Jackson county, Kansas, estimates that she has made \$2,120 or more than \$500 a year. Mrs. Knopf is enthusiastic about Jerseys. Her father bred Jerseys for years and Mrs. Knopf never lost her interest in the breed. Lack of capital was a great handicap when the Knopfs determined to make a start in the purebred business. The manner in which they overcame all difficulties should serve as an inspiration to others similarly situated.

Coming to a small town after living two years in the country the Knopf family longed for the rich milk to which they had been accustomed. Later Mr. and Mrs. Knopf attended a Jersey sale but failed to make a purchase. Subsequently the seller called up and offered them a cow which a purchaser did not take. This cow in the period from May to September paid all her feed bills, kept a family of five in milk and butter and produced enough surplus to buy another registered heifer. Another cow had been purchased during the winter and the question of a herd bull began to be urgent.

Getting a Herd Bull

A picture of a famous bull in an advertisement became the ideal of the herd bull, but how to get him, was a problem. Mrs. Knopf wrote the owner of the bull asking prices on bull calves by him or young heifers bred to him. The owner wrote that he had no calves. Fortunately Mrs. Knopf had given some hint as to their limited finances and the breeder suggested that he had a blemished heifer bred to the bull in question. They made a 90 mile trip and found that altho the heifer seemed badly abused, she was of well bred type. They took the heifer home and one cold winter night after many weeks of waiting a bull calf was born. It was wrapped in a blanket and taken to the house to avoid the possibility of his becoming chilled. This bull, Countess Lad's Majesty, is now 3 years old and stood second in its class at the Kansas Free Fair in the strongest ring of aged Jersey bulls shown at any fair in the Middle West this year.

When planning her future herd Mrs. Knopf got her eyes on a young cow which she greatly coveted and when she found that the cow was sired by the same bull to which her little blemished heifer was bred she was all the more determined to have her. Having no money she went to a banker and told her story and was overjoyed to hear him say that they would lend her the money to buy the cow. This is the cow mentioned in the opening statement of this story. The purchase was made as feed prices were soaring and the prospects of paying the note looked anything but encouraging. From the proceeds of the sale of the cow's bull calf with the profit from a pig which a friend gave her and profits from various other sources Mrs. Knopf managed to meet the obligations at the bank in 13 months.

The first calf, a bull, sold for \$75 when 1 month old—the purchaser sold him later for \$500—the 389.75 pounds of butterfat the cow produced the year she was on test was worth \$195. For the second calf, a heifer, an offer of \$200 was made before it was born, the third calf, a bull, is now valued at

\$1,000. A \$50 service fee was received and finally the cow herself was sold for \$600, making an estimated total income of \$2,120. The cow was tested only one year and under very adverse conditions but the milk and butterfat produced in the other years more than paid for her feed.

There have been plenty of discouragements as the Knopfs have been struggling to establish a profitable herd of purebred dairy cattle. "The heifer calf for which \$200 was offered before it was born was lost from over feeding and pure carelessness," said Mrs. Knopf, "and should have been avoided." Her first heifer lost its calf in the pasture from being chased by dogs and would not breed again and it was sold. She lost the blemished heifer, the mother of the herd but not until she had left a creditable line of offsprings. The first heifers from this bull are coming true to type and full of dairy quality.

A young bull from the cow that sold for \$600 is being kept to cross on these heifers. Mrs. Knopf is a believer in line breeding to maintain and establish a type. She points out that blemished cows and heifers may often be made very profitable to persons unable to get a start in a desirable line of breeding in any other way.

The Knopf family graduated from the city lot three years ago, moving out to a 25 acre tract near town. Mr. Knopf is a mechanic and has his business in town, driving back and forth every day to his work. He delivers the milk to restaurants where most of it is sold but the greater part of the responsibility of handling the herd falls on Mrs. Knopf and their boy who is also very enthusiastic about Jerseys.

It is no child's play to breed and care for a herd of high class dairy cattle. It means being on the job 365 days of the year but to one who loves the task as does Mrs. Knopf it becomes a pleasure. She is now far enough along to have dreams of a long line of well bred cows with yearly productive capacity of 500 to 600 pounds of butterfat. It is a high ideal to which she is aspiring but not impossible of realization by any means. What has already been accomplished has its lessons for those cherishing similar ideals.

The Holton Fair

BY CHARLES E. MOTT

One of the best fairs in recent years was held at Holton September 29 to October 1. The interest taken in the stock show showed that Jackson county is coming to the front in the raising of purebred stock. The Red Poll, Aberdeen Angus, Shorthorn, Hereford and Holstein breeds were all represented by the first class cattle. More interest was taken than usual in the horse and mule show.

The hogs were represented by the Hampshire, Poland China and Duroc Jersey breeds. Thursday was the day for stock judging by the schools of the county. Fifteen country schools and three high schools took part in the judging. Prizes aggregating \$240 were awarded. The poultry, rabbit, fruit and agricultural exhibits showed that Jackson county is surpassed by none in its farm products. The general feeling among all exhibitors seemed to be that next year Jackson county would have a still better show.

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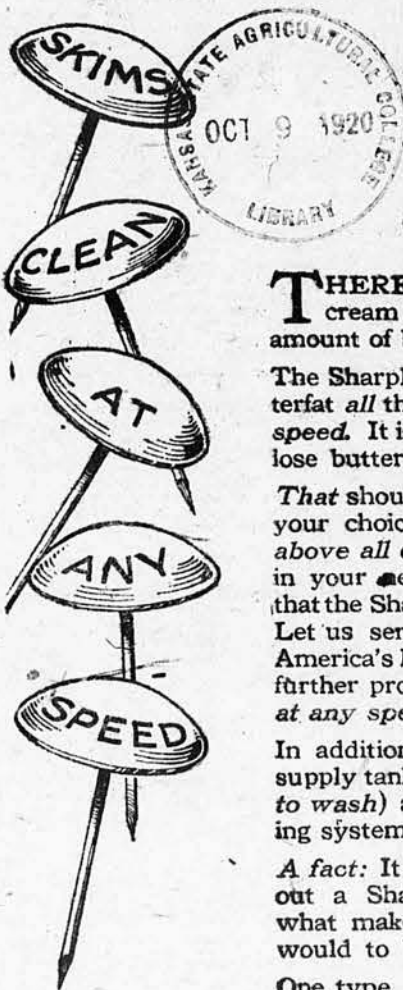
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627 OAK STREET KANSAS CITY MO

"Get down to brass tacks"



THERE'S only one reason for using a cream separator—to get the *maximum* amount of butterfat from your milk.

The Sharples Suction-feed gets *all* the butterfat *all* the time—it *skims clean at any speed*. It is the *only* separator that does not lose butterfat when turned "under speed."

That should be the fact on which to base your choice of a separator. Consider it *above all others*. Let the Sharples dealer in your neighborhood demonstrate to you that the Sharples *skims clean at any speed*. Let us send you *signed statements* from America's leading State agricultural colleges, further proof that the Sharples *skims clean at any speed*.

In addition, the Sharples has a knee-low supply tank, single one-piece bowl (*no discs to wash*) and once-a-month automatic oiling system—*exclusive Sharples features*.

A fact: It is costing you more to be without a Sharples Suction-feed, no matter what make of separator you use, than it would to buy a Sharples.

One type of Sharples Suction-feed Separator is electrically operated with current from farm lighting system.

Write for illustrated booklet describing the many other advantages of the Sharples Suction-feed. Address nearest office, Dept. 15.

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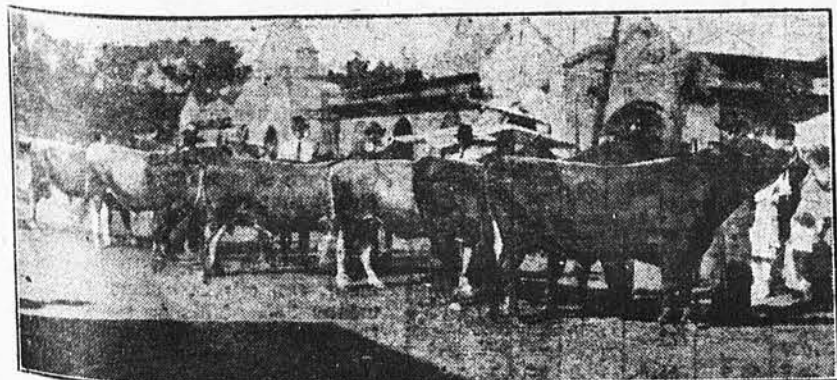
Sharples

SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR



Skims clean at any speed

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods."



Jersey Bulls at Kansas Free Fair: Strongest Ring of Aged Jersey Bulls Shown at Any Fair in the Middle West This Year.

Fall Pastures Need Rain

General Crop Conditions are Regarded as Satisfactory

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS are still very busy with their fall work and fall plowing. In many sections of the state the ground is getting a little dry and rain is needed. Much of the early planted wheat shows a good stand, but in many counties more rain is needed to give it a good start. Grasshoppers caused some damage in Western Kansas, but the frosts that came thruout the state on September 29 and 30 checked their depredations. Most of the field crops had matured so that they were not damaged by the frost.

In the crop report issued by the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending October 2, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says: "The first frost of the season arrived during the past week and covered the entire state on Wednesday and Thursday nights, and altho not severe it stopped the growth of corn, kafir and forage crops especially in the northern section of the state. However, corn and the sorghums were practically matured and only small areas of late planted crops have failed in making a grain yield this year. No rain fell except on Sunday, September 26, when showers were received over the eastern half of the state.

"Wheat seeding is going on in all sections and in the northwest and central parts is from 60 to 80 per cent complete. This work is being pushed in other parts and will be well along within the next week or 10 days. Soil conditions are favorable for good growth except in one county or possibly two central counties and some localities in the western third of the state. The wheat that was seeded early is coming up and good stands are reported.

"Corn has matured in extra good condition and is now being cut and shocked. In the eastern and south-eastern counties from 10 to 30 per cent is already harvested. Silo filling is going steadily forward and will be completed in the next two weeks. Kafir and the grain sorghums were practically matured prior to the frost with the exception of small patches of the late planted. Good grain yields are estimated.

Plenty of Feed

"The feed crops in Kansas this year are immense and much more livestock will be fed to take care of this increase in production. Considerably more feed will be raised in Kansas this year, however, than can be used by the livestock on hand at present. Alfalfa was not injured by the light frosts of last week and in the eastern part of the state the fourth cutting is now being harvested. The fall planted seed is coming up to good stand having received rains at the right time for best growth. Pastures are good but stock on grass has been bothered by flies which have been extremely numerous this fall. The frost has remedied this situation somewhat, and conditions are shown as much improved in this respect this week when compared with a week ago.

"Broomcorn pulling is practically completed in the southwest and the forage is now being cut. In the irrigated parts of Kearny and Finney counties sugar beets are being harvested and the sugar refinery at Garden City will start operations soon. Apple picking is in full swing and is reported as about half completed in many localities of the northeastern section."

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

Atchison—Some wheat is sown and part of it is up and in excellent condition. Farmers are cutting corn and digging potatoes and are well along with the general fall work. We had a frost two nights of this week and corn fodder is drying up rapidly. Nearly all the corn was mature so the frost did not hurt it.—Alfred Cole, October 2.

Barber—We have been having excellent weather the last two weeks; about an inch of rain fell last week and wheat that was sown before that is coming up satisfactorily. All corn is in the shock and silos. Many silos will not be filled this fall on account of the scarcity of help and the abundance of feed raised. Wheat sowing is nearly all completed and indications are that there will be good wheat pasture.

Grass is good. We had a light frost September 29.—Homer Hastings, October 1.

Chautauque—We have been having good weather and wheat sowing is progressing rapidly. We have had two light frosts but no harm was done. Not much stock of any kind will be fed for market. Stock cattle and hogs are very scarce. There is plenty of hay. Corn is good. There will not be as much wheat sown as usual. Butterfat sells for 55c; eggs, 40c; sugar, 20c a pound; flour, \$7.—A. A. Nance, October 2.

Clay—The prospects for wheat for 1921 are not good. Fifty per cent of wheat that was put in ground which was plowed late is in danger. Some of it has come up and is dying for lack of moisture and some of it will not come up until it rains. Grasshoppers are numerous and are eating up hundreds of acres of young wheat. Kanred wheat is satisfactory. We had a frost September 30 and October 1 which did considerable damage. Much Sudan, fetterita, cane and kafir did not mature before the frost killed it. Wheat is worth \$2.05; hogs, \$4.50; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 45c.—P. R. Farslund, October 2.

Coffey—We had frost on September 29 and 30 and the weather is getting cooler. Corn is all matured and kafir is about all ripe. All feed crops are satisfactory this year. Flies have been unusually bad on livestock. A number of farmers are thru sowing wheat but there is still a large acreage to be sown.—A. T. Stewart, October 2.

Edwards—Seeding is nearly one-half completed. Wheat is not showing up as well as it should on account of hot, dry weather and the grasshoppers are causing considerable damage. About one-half inch of rain fell September 25. Farmers are cutting feed which is very good. Cattle are in excellent condition. Flies are unusually bad this fall.—L. A. Spitzer, September 26.

Ellsworth—We had high winds during the last half of September which ripened late feed rapidly. Feed is practically all in shock or silos now. We had a frost September 30 which killed most of the green vegetation. Ground is very dry. A large per cent of wheat is sown. There is a good yield of kafir and cane seed.—W. L. Reed, October 2.

Ford—We have been having windy weather and the ground on top is dry. The wheat that was sown early is up and there is a good stand but what is sown now will not all come up until we get a rain. Threshing is nearly completed. The feed crops are good. We have considerable uncut wheat which is making excellent pasture for stock. Wheat is worth \$2.10.—John Zurbuchen, September 25.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather is very dry and windy. There is lots of wheat being sown. Nearly all threshing is completed. The recent frost damaged most of the feed. Not very much kafir is ripe. Flies are unusually numerous. There have been a few sales and everything selling satisfactorily. There is still a car shortage. Eggs sell for 45c.—John I. Aldrich, October 2.

Greenwood—We had our first frosts of the season on September 29 and 30 but not much damage was done. Crops are excellent and practically matured. Within another week all wheat sowing will be completed. A few public sales are being held. Livestock is selling satisfactorily. Corn is worth \$1.10; kafir, \$1.10; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 47c; sugar, 18c.—A. H. Brothers, October 1.

Harvey—We had a heavy frost on September 29. A number of farmers have be-

gun sowing wheat and the ground is in good condition. Most of the third crop of alfalfa has been cut. Wheat is worth \$2; butter, 60c; eggs, 50c; tomatoes, \$2; blue plums, \$3.10 a crate.—H. W. Prouty, October 1.

Haskell—Farmers are sowing wheat and cutting feed. Feed crops are maturing as it has been warm and windy the past week. Wheat is coming up. Cattle are selling for satisfactory prices at public sales but horses do not sell as well. The wheat is in need of rain.—H. E. Tegarden, September 25.

Jackson—We had our first frost September 29. Wheat is all sown and most of it is up and looks good. There was a large acreage sown but not as much as last year. We are having good weather for ripening corn. There have been a number of fall farm sales and stock sells satisfactorily. Corn, \$1; wheat, \$2; hogs, \$14.—G. O. Grubbs, October 2.

Labette—There was a frost on October 1 in the lowlands. Most of the wheat was sown the first week in October. Seed beds are in excellent condition. Corn cutting is completed. Late sorghums are making good growth. Nearly everybody cleaned seed

Too Much Snivelling

The mine operators set up the howl that coal costs them more, when they can only work the mines from three to six days a month because of car shortage, therefore they must charge more and more for it. Then they call on the public thru a mining journal to lend its assistance toward making continuous operation possible.

What has the public to do with it? What more can it do? Isn't it paying four prices for coal?

Mine operators are as much public servants as are railroads. It is their business to mine enough coal to supply public needs at a reasonable price. And to do this it is their business to have some storage facilities.

It next becomes the business of the railroads as public servants to see the mines have a normal supply of cars.

If they fail in their plain duty they neither will nor should expect to gain any sympathy by whimpering appeals for help to a much abused and an ill-treated public.

wheat before sowing. We are in need of a good rain. Oil and gas are being found in this county. Cream sells for 52c; eggs, 45c; apples, \$2; potatoes, \$2.—J. N. McLane, October 2.

Pottawatomie—The frost of September 28 is helping to ripen the corn. Fall wheat will be all sown next week. Farm help is scarce in this county. Considerable Kanred wheat being sown this fall. The wheat that was sown early is up. Fall pastures are good. There is some alfalfa and prairie hay to be cut. Butter sells for 60c; eggs, 48c; wheat, \$2.10.—F. E. Austin, October 1.

Saline—We had light frosts Thursday and Friday. Cattle are still on pasture. Flies

are unusually numerous this fall. Threshing is nearly completed. There is considerable seedling to be done. Wheat is worth \$1.90; butterfat, 55c; butter, 55c; eggs, 45c.—J. P. Nelson, October 2.

Stafford—We had about one-half inch of rain September 25. Wheat sowing is completed but that which has come up is not looking thrifty as the ground is hard and crusty. Pastures are good for this time of the year. There has been a very small number of fall pigs farrowed. Feed crops have improved since the fall rains. Wheat is worth \$2; corn, \$1; eggs, 30c; butter, 50c.—H. A. Kachelman, October 2.

Buy Cockerels Early

BY G. W. HERVEY

Progressive poultrymen are already looking forward to the mating of their flocks next spring. Cockerels which have been hatched this spring are ready available for sale on many farms for breeders. They may be bought more cheaply now than they can be late this summer or next fall. A breeding male that will command \$5 to \$10 in November may be purchased now for about \$3.

In purchasing cockerels one should insist that an exact pedigree be given on delivery of the bird. It is believed that the male bird is more important than the female in transmitting the character of high egg production. All male birds do not transmit the character. Ordinarily, a hen that lays 30 eggs or more during the winter season of November, December, January and February, will lay approximately 200 eggs a year. James Dryden of the Oregon Experiment station believes that every bird laying 30 eggs during this winter cycle should be a 200-egg hen. Of course, some environmental factors such as a late spring, which we have been having this year, may affect the summer laying cycle and thus reduce the production of the hen to a figure below 200, even if the winter cycle has been 30 eggs or more. The fact remains, nevertheless, that with our present knowledge of breeding poultry for egg production, cockerels from hens that have exhibited this 30-egg production during the winter laying cycle are the ones to buy to head the breeding flock.

It is but a small proportion of the flock that lays 200 eggs or more during the year. The day of the 200-egg flock has not yet been attained. Poultrymen must not be misled by advertisements that have been appearing in the poultry papers by large fanciers offering birds for sale that have exceptional show points and at the same time are declared to be from a 200-egg strain. A flock average of 150 to 160 eggs a year is excellent production. Of course, there are exceptional individuals in every flock. Approximately 10 per cent of the White Leghorns on the University of Missouri Poultry Farm show a trap nest record of more than 200 eggs a year. It is this small proportion of the flock that is used in pedigree breeding. The cockerels from this selected number are the ones that are believed to transmit the character of high egg production. If the farmer buys a cockerel without having a trap nest record of its mother's production he has no means whatever of knowing whether the bird can transmit the ability for a 30-egg production during the winter season. In other words, is transmitting an ability to produce no eggs at all during the winter months, when eggs are highest in price. A trap nest record which shows that the mother of the cockerel has laid 30 eggs from November to March, inclusive, should always be insisted upon when purchasing new male birds for breeding. To buy on any other basis is something that is very uncertain and the chances are less than half for increasing, even in a small degree, the general flock average.

Sheep Shearers Get \$50 a Day

Sheep shearers make as much as \$50 a day in Colorado according to the state labor department. In hearing evidence in a wage dispute it was disclosed that the contract price for shearing is 17½ cents a "shear."

The evidence further disclosed that a good workman, with modern equipment, can clip 200 sheep a day, which means \$35. This is considered about the minimum wage among journeymen of the profession. The experts can shear 300 sheep in a day, which nets them \$52.50.

A weed is only a plant out of place.

The Kansas Wheat Yields

BY S. D. FLORA

The banner wheat county of Kansas is Reno, which has maintained an annual production of 3,361,472 bushels for the 10-year period just closed, but Barton is a close second with slightly less than 3 million bushels.

Every county in the middle third of the State, where the wheat belt lies, has an average production of more than a million bushels and this section produces 62 per cent of the entire wheat crop of the State. However, the northwestern counties are coming rapidly to the front with 10 year averages exceeding a million bushels in most of them. In the decade ending 1910 only one western county, Ford, had an average production passing the million bushel mark; now eight of them top that figure. Cheyenne County, in the northwest corner of the State, has made the biggest gain in wheat in the last 10 years. In 1910 its average was only 127,000 bushels; now it is 1,015,000, or an eight fold increase.

The eastern third of the State produces just about the same amount of wheat as the western third, but its yield per acre is nearly double that of the western counties. Chase County leads the rest in this respect with a 10 year average of 24.2 bushels per acre, but Brown and Shawnee crowd it for the place with an average of 23.6 bushels. Only one western county has an average yield of 12 bushels per acre.

Cheyenne	Barber	Delaware	Ellsworth	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Republic	Washington	Marshall	Nebraska	Adair
1,015	1,387	1,325	974	1,131	1,120	1,047	1,012	1,005	1,067	624	1,220
10.8	9.7	10.9	12.1	12.5	15.8	15.5	15.2	16.0	19.0	19.1	23.6
285	1,401	912	1,249	2,022	1,749	1,726	1,726	1,207	422	619	842
9.3	9.6	11.2	11.2	12.1	14.3	16.5	15.8	15.8	22.0	17.8	21.9
11	149	768	1,170	1,945	1,724	1,320	1,400	1,202	470	544	819
6.9	9.5	11.2	9.4	10.9	13.0	15.2	15.7	19.6	23.4	23.5	27.7
3	31	206	530	1,087	1,709	2,973	2,387	1,432	127	471	450
2.6	6.0	10.5	7.4	9.3	11.7	13.5	15.1	13.9	17.5	24.2	20.2
3	51	267	891	2,344	1,491	3,361	3,361	1,440	422	177	166
1.3	14.8	11.1	583	1,482	13.7	16.2	16.6	20.5	15.0	24.1	18.3
3	19	112	11.3	9.5	1,748	2,667	1,337	17.5	359	500	544
4.6	5.3	4.3	807	19.7	12.8	13.7	16.3	13.8	18.6	17.2	15.5
28	178	392	798	1,186	1,176	1,927	2,522	773	608	637	944
10.4	11.9	9.5	10.1	8.8	12.5	13.2	12.5	13.9	16.6	15.8	14.4

The Upper Row of Figures in Every County Gives Average Production in Thousands of Bushels. The Lower Row Gives the Average Yield an Acre.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

IRRESPECTIVE of the bullish array of facts, depression in wheat continues with little interruption. Market operators are disregarding the extremely light stocks of wheat held on terminals of the United States, less than a third of the total in store at this time a year ago and far under the average for the season. Nor do the bearish speculators seem concerned over the enormous outgo of wheat from the United States and the analysis which shows that foreigners already have absorbed the great bulk of our exportable surplus with only a small part of the crop year passed thus far. The bears seemingly are unconcerned over the refusal of farmers to dispose of wheat at current prices, which is seriously checking the market movement.

Foreign Buying of Wheat is Heavy

The foreigner is buying American wheat on a large scale. The statement is made quite often, entirely for effect of course, that the foreigners are out of the market, either having filled their needs for the present or turned to other exporting nations where the prices are below those now prevailing in the United States. Yet in the face of such discouraging statements, which apparently are having the desired effect upon prices, enormous quantities of wheat are being absorbed for shipment to Europe. The bread grain is moving from the United States at the rate of more than 10 million bushels weekly and the Europeans are losing no time whatever in contracting for our grain. The export buying is in the hands of a foreign pool of governments, and by such co-operation it seems possible, or at least has been remarkably successful thus far, to accumulate large quantities of wheat in a manner that will not disturb the current trade. They are buying their wheat far below the price which domestic consumers will be forced to pay later in the crop year.

Wheat Declines 15 to 20 Cents

For the first time in about four years, a wheat quotation fell below \$2 a bushel on the Kansas City market. In the depression of the past week March wheat sold slightly below \$2 a bushel, with the speculative market down 6 to 14 cents, the December delivery being quoted around \$2.07 a bushel at the close last week. The carlot market underwent a further sharp recession, the most radical in some weeks, with current prices at the lowest level on the crop. So far as can be learned, the prices now being paid farmers are averaging around \$1.60 to \$1.75 a bushel net. Fancy dark hard winter wheat is being quoted at a top of \$2.31 a bushel in Kansas City, a decline of about 25 cents for the week; with red winter up to \$2.32, or about 20 cents a bushel lower. The market as a whole shows declines of 15 to 20 cents a bushel.

Dollar corn failed to materialize into a stopping point for the coarse grain. With the exception of yellow grades, which are rather scarce and in moderate demand from feeders, carlot offerings are generally under a dollar a bushel. Some mixed corn is selling down to 85 cents a bushel, with the extreme range of sales at 85 to \$1.08 compared with \$1.02 to \$1.18 the preceding week. Declines in the speculative market amounted to about 3 cents a bushel, with both December and May deliveries around 86 to 88 cents. The crop is maturing rapidly, and little attention was given the reports of frost, no damage having been suffered by the grain. There is a negligible demand for corn on markets, the new grain coming into use on a generous scale. Sentiment as to corn is sharply divided, some students of the feed trade expressing the belief that next summer will see corn as low as the present levels while others claim the current market will prove the lowest of the crop year.

Oats are under pressure along with wheat and corn, but the grain has reached a level where speculators are somewhat hesitant to prolong their drive on prices. Cash oats can be bought around 55 to 58 cents a bushel,

compared with 57 to 60 cents a bushel the preceding week. The future quotations are off 1 to 2 cents a bushel, December around 56 and the May at 60 cents. As the case with practically all feeds, demand for oats is extremely light, with the grain being absorbed by elevator interests.

Bran and Shorts

Depression in bran and shorts has not yet been halted. Not since the United States Food Administration fixed the maximum price of the mill-feeds have the quotations fallen below \$30 a ton for bran. The offal is available in Kansas City around \$29 to \$30 a ton, \$4 to \$5 a ton under the level prevailing in the preceding week. For

gray shorts the best bids are around \$42 a ton and for brown shorts or standard middlings around \$37 to \$38 a ton. While demand is lacking, a friendlier feeling is becoming apparent toward the market for bran, tho the trade as a whole feels that shorts must undergo a further readjustment.

For the present, at least, hay has reached its low point. Further sharp declines occurred in prices the past week, but a steadier feeling later developed, being followed by a rise of about \$1 a ton on prairie and alfalfa. The consuming trade in the East and Southeast, while still displaying some hesitancy toward entering the market, bought on a freer scale around the low level of prices and a sharp increase in inquiries developed on the first signs of strength. Receipts cannot increase sharply from the present moderately liberal volume, a partial congestion already prevailing on the Kansas City market, which will check any material improvement. Large quantities of hay have been stored by dealers, indicating their confidence in prices.

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Lessons From the 1920 Harvest

BY E. L. RHOADES

We have just completed the most satisfactory wheat harvest, so far as labor problems are concerned, that Kansas has had in recent years. There were enough harvest hands in every county when needed. That made it convenient for the farmers. There was not a surplus of help at any time after the harvest started. That made it fair to the harvest hands. The price paid was generally considered fair for both farmers and laborers.

Harvest Rate Established

Last year a state wage of 50 cents an hour was set. It was entirely too low and everybody thru the big header section of the state knew that it was too low to attract enough help. The advertising of that wage actually kept men from the state who had intended to make the harvest here. The resulting shortage finally forced harvest wages up to unreasonable figures. This year a good round harvest wage was advertised and it was entirely effective in obtaining enough labor to handle easily the wheat crop. Inquiries directed to a number of laborers as to the wage that had been necessary to attract them reveals that 60 cents an hour would not have attracted more than one-half enough men to the center of the wheat belt. Thruout the greater part of the territory farmers kept absolute faith with the laborers and did not try to beat down the price in times of a temporary surplus. That fact has undoubtedly left a good impression on the mind of the laborer as is proved by the reports to labor bureaus as the men travel north.

A general tightening of credit and a resulting contraction of industrial work during late May and early June relieved a number of laborers that would not otherwise have been available.

Men Obtained Quickly

Kansas farmers never have hired so many men a few days in advance as they did this year during the cool moist days preceding the harvest. In the south part of the state the greater number of the harvest hands were placed ready to work as soon as the wheat was ripe. That prevented the customary heavy demand for help after the headers started. The county agents were particularly busy and particularly effective this year in inducing farmers to take out their help in advance of the beginning of the harvest. The county agents who have been on the job for several years have all seen a surplus of labor preceding the harvest and regularly heard frantic calls for help from farmers who had adequate opportunity to hire their help early.

Another reason for the easy and satisfactory distribution of help is found in the activities of the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college. A daily reporting system was started a few days before the harvest began which included daily reports from every county in the wheat belt and gave the results in bulletin form to all county agents in this state and all labor bureaus in Kansas and neighboring states. This made it possible for county agents and other labor agents to send men rapidly to the section where they were most needed without having to re-ship them thru a long chain of labor bureaus.

The New Kansas state employment bureau was on the job with five permanent offices and three temporary offices to assist in the direction of labor. On account of early distribution of help and slow start of harvest, these bureaus were not called on to exert their full possibilities, but they became links necessary to insure prompt and even distribution. It is exceedingly important that we have in the principal railroad centers of Kansas adequate labor bureau facilities that are not responsible to any particular town or county.

State Farm Bureau Assisted

The Kansas State Farm Bureau assisted in the daily reporting system within the state and did particularly effective work by placing field agents in Denver and St. Louis who regulated the flow of men from the West and East into the state rapidly enough, but with no congestion of labor. These agents out of the state did work previously handled by the United States Employment Service. Appropriations

for harvest work were not available to the Federal Department for use before July 1 of this year, but the indications are that we may expect their full assistance next year.

It is to be hoped that one satisfactory year, made so by the adequate wage set, the peculiarities of the weather, and very active assistance by state bureaus will not cause us to forget our previous harvest labor difficulties and the necessity of continuing and even amplifying our safeguards.

More Home Owners Needed

A recent report of the state board of agriculture shows that 48 per cent of the farming land of Kansas is rented, and that 37.6 per cent of the farmers are tenants. In 1910 35.2 per cent of the farmers in Kansas were tenants.

The report is made from assessors' returns of March 1. The 48 per cent operated under lease represents 19,523,445 acres. Of the 95,295 farmers who own their properties, 30,922 extend their operations by "hiring" additional land, while 64,373 farm the land they own. Straight-out tenants number 57,105.

The state census returns embrace 152,400 farms. Of these 57,105, or 37.6 per cent, were operated by tenants.

-So Sorry for Bill

It pains us to hear that the good Kaiser Wilhelm is feeling the strain of exile and family trouble. That his misfortunes are telling on him and weighting him down. It is all very sad and pathetic. We are consumed with sympathy until we reason that if the Kaiser is feeling badly it is because he hasn't the world by the tail, and that if we didn't have Wilhelm by that appendage it would be we who were feeling badly and not Wilhelm.

To gratify his ambition, the kaiser murdered in vain the flower of Europe's young manhood and the best of our own. He starved and is now starving millions of little children and infirm old people. He left the world in a row it appears unable to settle. He has made family trouble for millions of hard-working war and military-hating people, giving them lifelong griefs.

Wilhelm ought to feel too bad to live, but he lives on, no doubt a much abused monarch in his own estimation. Had he been able to carry out his benevolent world designs none of us would have wanted to live and there would have been so much hell and brimstone on earth that Satan would have had to move his headquarters here.

as against 36.8 per cent of tenants as reported by the United States Census of 1910. According to the state census there are fewer farms in Kansas now than 10 years ago, but the farms are larger, averaging 263.8 acres as compared to 244 in 1910. The tendency toward larger farms was strongly indicated in previous censuses. In 1900 the average acres a farm was 240.7 and the largest numerical gain in the ten years ending 1910 was shown in the group ranging in size from 260 to 499 acres, or an increase of 6,514 farms under that classification. The state census of 1920 reports approximately 40,200,000 acres in Kansas farms, or less than the aggregate reported by the United States Census of 1910, for 177,841 farms.

Only 7.5 per cent of the farms of Kansas are owned by non-residents. A fraction less than 17 per cent of the farms operated by tenants are owned by persons living outside of Kansas, and of the owned farm homes, 48 per cent are shown as mortgaged, compared to 44.8 per cent reported by the United States Census of 1910.

Spend 12 Million on Roads

More than 12 1/2 million dollars will be spent this year on Kansas highways, exclusive of Federal aid projects, according to a report issued today by W. C. Markham, secretary of the state highway commission. This is \$3,062,229.47 more than last year.

Of this year's funds, \$6,187,192.72

will be derived from the county road and bridge maintenance funds, \$4,140,176.32 from township road and bridge funds and \$1,304,735.41 from automobile license fees. The remainder will be obtained from the township general fund and the township poll tax, approximately 1/2 million dollars from each.

The average amount of county road funds available for every mile of county road is \$182.02. This does not include automobile fees for road dragging or any part of the county bridge funds. Wyandotte county leads in the amount raised for every mile of the road, with an average of \$2,462.85. Five other counties—Atchison, Butler, Johnson, Montgomery and Shawnee—have more than \$1,000 a mile available for county roads.

The total number of miles of road in the state is 124,143.43, 15,983.29 of which is county road. The county road levy in 1919 ranged from .25 mill in Cheyenne county to 1.5 mills in Anderson, Barber, Brown, Chase, Cherokee, Clark, Coffey, Comanche, Crawford, Douglas, Ellis, Harper, Jefferson, Marshall, McPherson, Meade, Montgomery, Osage, Pottawatomie, Republic, Scott, Shawnee, Sheridan and Woodson. The total valuation of taxable property in the state for the year was \$3,437,541,810.

In the fiscal year ending July 1, 1919, 228,001 automobiles paid a license fee of \$5 apiece, 38,001 paid \$2.50 apiece and 3,589 motorcycles paid \$2 apiece. The licenses from these machines brought into the county and township funds for road dragging purposes the sum of \$1,246,685.00. Adding to this \$58,050.01, the amount redistributed by the secretary of state from the unexpended balance of the 50 cent collection fee, the grand total received from motor licenses was \$1,304,735.51.

The county road and bridge report for 1919, just issued, shows total receipts of \$10,331,253.20 and expenditures of \$7,167,675.05.

Minimum Wage for Teachers

After the miners, loggers, the longshoremen, the railroad men, and countless others have presented their demands, it is interesting to note the report of the N. E. A. committee on the desirable minimum wage for teachers. The figure is placed at \$2,200. That will undoubtedly draw a gasp from a number of people who have been vaguely thinking of a minimum of anywhere from \$1,200 up to \$1,800.

A few gasps followed by some careful thinking will be an excellent thing. For some people may then begin to realize that teachers are, in sober reality and in hard dollars worth something and desirous of something; that they are doing a service quite as essential to the National welfare as plumbing or handling freight, and that that service must be rewarded in a very definite fashion.

The figure stated would allow for a decent standard of living, an adequate and not a stingy scrimping, saving toward the inevitable rainy day and gray later years. It would also allow for much more study, and for a little of the stimulus of travel. These are not exorbitant requests, yet even at that, such a request is far from being met. Such facts should be considered by those who feel that the battles are nearly won.—National School Digest.

Kansas Map to Readers

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

The use of any kind of solution for floating eggs unfit for food will not comply with the regulation requiring candling of eggs by dealers.

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.20	\$4.80	20	\$2.40	\$9.60
15	1.80	7.20	25	3.60	14.40
20	2.40	9.60	30	4.80	19.20
25	3.00	12.00	35	6.00	24.00
30	3.60	14.40	40	8.00	32.00
35	4.20	16.80	50	12.00	48.00
40	4.80	19.20	60	18.00	72.00
45	5.40	21.60	70	24.00	96.00
50	6.00	24.00	80	32.00	128.00
55	6.60	26.40	90	40.00	160.00
60	7.20	28.80	100	48.00	192.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance, or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

EMPLOYMENT

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

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in ranch home. Mrs. Arthur Pitney, Route 1, Belvue, Kan.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL OR woman for general house work in small family. Phone 5396J. 1529 Jewell Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 15c 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

SELL THE BEST NURSERY PRODUCTS in America. Our line includes finest fruit trees, plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. All or part time. Liberal commissions paid each week on all orders. Our feature product makes 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 bank reference. Our 35 salesmen all making big money. Write today for our liberal offer. Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.

AGENTS.

\$30 A DAY SELLING POWERENE. Equals gasoline at 5c. The equivalent of 20 gallons express prepaid, \$1. W. Porter Barnes, Box 424A16, Santa Rosa, Calif.

SAVE GASOLINE—\$1,000,000 INVENTION for Ford cars. Clark's vaporizer manifold, carbon, no overheating of engine. County agents wanted. Territory free to hunters. Call or write today. P. Peterson, State Agent, Clark's Vaporizer Manifold Company, 321 Jackson Street, Topeka. Car owners write for prices.

STRAYED.

TAKEN UP BY P. D. REED, WHOSE RESIDENCE is Route 1, Kansas City, Kansas, Wyandotte county, on the 1st day of September, one heifer calf, red and white. Weight 125 pounds, appraised value \$25. William Beegs, County Clerk, Wyandotte county.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than two million readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 15c a word each week, 10c per word on four consecutive time orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm families in the 15 richest agricultural states in the Union, by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. The rate is only 6c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers. Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Cap-

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 262 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FOR LAND AT its market value, one of finest cafes and confectionaries in Kansas. New and complete equipment located in live railroad town. Doing a fine business, a money maker for someone. Owner must sacrifice on account of ill health. This is a fifteen thousand dollar proposition. Address Box 836, Dodge City, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paid annual fee. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

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

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KAN- sas City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, amateur welding, auto-elec. 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog.

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

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.

WE FIND PEOPLE WHOSE ADDRESS IS lost. U. S. or Canada. Send full particulars. The Searchers Company, 295 South Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE TABLE.

SWEET POTATOES, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, C. O. Topeka, H. T. Jackson, Route 3, North Topeka.

TWO 60-POUND CANS HONEY, ALFALFA and other flowers blend, \$24. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

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

FOR SALE—RED RIVER EARLY OHIO potatoes, grown without irrigation, No. 1 quality, bulk, \$1 bushel. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Neb.

PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60 pound cans, \$1.20. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 2516 Clayton Street, Denver, Colo.

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

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, PRODUCER to consumer. 100 pounds beautiful clean white new crop table rice in double sacks, freight prepaid to your station, \$9. J. Ed. Cabanis, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO STORE SWEET potatoes for winter use. Yellow Jerseys and Nancy Halls, either variety, \$1.50 per bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$1.25 per bushel. Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. V. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

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

HONEY, CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, VERY fine, 120 lbs., \$28; light amber, \$26. Sixty lbs., 60 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TRACTORS

CLOSING OUT—HOLT 5 TON CATERPIL- lar tractor, used five months, thoroughly overhauled, excellent condition, \$1,500. Troy Trailers, \$200. Box 987, Ranger, Tex.

VERY 20-25 TRACTOR, MECHANICALLY perfect. Sell or trade for land, automobile or truck. Worth \$1,000. Wilson Lindsey, Cherokee, Kan.

TRACTORS

ONE 26-52 WALLACE TRACTOR, ONLY used about ten days. A bargain. The Fikman L. Carswell Mfg. Co., 1822 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, ONE RUSSELL threshing rig. Box 85, Lorraine, Kan.

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

NEW 10-20 INTERNATIONAL MOGUL tractor for sale cheap. Also plows. Write or call C. F. Lutes, Fredonia, Kan.

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

SACRIFICE SALE—15 HORSE RUMELY steam engine, 15 inch Ohio cutter, complete, guaranteed. L. McCleary, Morrowville, Kan.

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

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

O-T-T-A-W-A NURSERIES, WHOLESAL prices on all nursery stock. Grapes, \$2 per dozen; strawberry plants, \$2 per 100 delivered. 831 East 8th St., Ottawa, Kan.

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

SEEDS

KANRED WHEAT SEED, \$2.25 PER bushel. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

KANRED WHEAT, INSPECTED, TRACE of smut. Absolutely pure otherwise. Price \$3 sacked. Send sacks by parcel post and check with order. Roy Bozarth, Lenora, Kan.

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.

POULTRY

ANCONAS.

CHOICE S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, E. P. Orrill, Americus, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$3 TO \$6. F. E. Johnson, Route 3, Coffeyville, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

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

THOROUGHbred WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels, pure white, \$2. Mrs. Mattie Toyne, Linwood, Kan.

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

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

EXTRA EARLY PURE BRED BLACK Langshan pullets, \$2; cockerels, \$2.25. Freda Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

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

LEGHORNS

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

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

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

100 ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN PUL- lets, \$12 a dozen, also 100 Rose Comb roosters at \$15 a dozen, \$1.50 each. Henry W. Moeller, Route 6, Marysville, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FERRIS 230 EGG SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Ernest Lindgren, Lanham, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS, \$15 per dozen. Freda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

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

200 BIG PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1.50 each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels and hens. Mrs. John Holzhery, Den- dena, Kan.

GUARANTEED STANDARD BRED BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 3, Claflin, Kan.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, April hatch, \$1.25 each. Logan Johnson, Minneola, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, March hatch, \$1.75. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kansas.

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

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, EXTRA heavy laying strain. April and May hatched, \$1.50 each; \$15 dozen. Chas. Farm, First View, Colo.

MINORCAS.

FINE LARGE S. C. BLACK MINORCA cockerels, March and April hatched, \$2.50 each. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5 hens and pullets, \$2. Mrs. Helen Lott, Mt. Hope, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON COCKS and cockerels. Kellerstrass strain, \$2.50 and \$2 each. Mrs. Gordon North White City, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BUFF ORPINGTON Barred Rocks, August hatched, \$11 dozen. Cash with order. Mrs. G. Lettler, Centralia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BETTER than ever, \$3 each; 2 for \$5.50. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, April hatch. Price \$4. Mrs. Wm. Wood, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—COCKS, HENS, COCK- erels and pullets. Great bunch to choose from. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, March and April hatched, \$2-\$3. Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Lyons, Kan.

FALL SALE—S. C. REDS, MAHOON strain, superb cockerels and pullets, pairs and trios. Will give absolute satisfaction. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

TURKEYS

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BRONZE TUR- key toms, \$15; hens, \$10; young toms \$8. Mrs. Walter A. Smith, Route 2, Topeka.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS and hens for sale. Mrs. Ida Shibley, La-Harpe, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3. R. M. Cress, Netawaka, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$1.50. Myrtle Harnacher, Bushnell, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

BARRON ENGLISH COCKERELS, 256 EGGS breeding, \$2. Leslie Loader, Manchester, Kan.

5,000 HENS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS First class breeding stock. Bred for heavy egg production. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farms, Box B, Lancaster, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

TURKEYS—WE WANT TO HEAR FROM those having turkeys to market. Will loan coops free. Make cash offers to be- quilers. The Copes, Topeka.

WANTED—ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN pullets; give description, age of cockerels, \$2 up. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorensen, Dannebrog, Neb.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cages. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

There is a great need for much larger appropriations for the Kansas State Agricultural college if this institution is to give the greatest service to the agriculture of this state. Money used by this institution may be regarded as an investment, not an expense. For example, when we get to raising a normal acreage of Kanred wheat, the additional income from this source alone in one season will more than pay for all of the cost of running the institution since it was started.

Make the Farm Inviting

(Continued from Page 24.)

are so common. No one seems to know the exact cause of the epidemic, but it comes every so often. Here is the reason. The old style cess-pool is simply a hole dug into the ground into which the sewage is emptied. The liquid gradually seeps away into the ground surrounding, and where it goes no one knows. There is no definite way of telling where it goes. It may find its way along some crevice for many hundreds of feet, and in its travel it may accidentally find its way into someone's well or cistern, especially if the well is a shallow well. The truth of the matter is that this is exactly where a certain portion of cess-pool seepage does find its way. People would be surprised if they knew what was in the water that they were drinking.

Not long ago, E. W. Lehmann, who was then in charge of the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Missouri made a survey of one of the counties in Missouri. He took typical samples of drinking water from the source of supply on about 40 farms all over the county. The water was analyzed by bacteriologists, and more than 75 per cent of the samples showed the presence of B. Coli, a bacteria common or peculiar to the intestines of warm blooded animals. Now there is but one way that these bacteria could ever have come into the water and that is they were washed in either with surface water or thru crevices in the ground, and they came only from one place and that was from the wastes thrown off by some of the farm animals or some of the human beings. We do not know which, but it was from one or the other. Since typhoid is transmitted in exactly the same manner we can see how an epidemic breaks out by drinking water becoming polluted.

No Chemicals Used

A septic tank is not a container into which sewage is mixed with chemicals as so many people imagine. There are no chemicals added. In fact, nothing is added. The sewage is liquefied thru the agency of bacteria found within the sewage itself, and after becoming liquefied, it should be passed off thru a filter made of sand and gravel or charcoal. The water which passes off from this filter may then be considered as harmless, and run into a stream or open ditch. One of these septic tanks may best be made of concrete if it is to be made on the farm.

There are some companies making septic tanks of brick, concrete block or clay tile. The principle involved is about the same, but one thing should be carefully looked into and demanded by the purchaser. The tank should have ample capacity, and be of sufficient depth to allow a thick scum to form on top of the liquid without being disturbed by currents of water or the churning action of the liquid directly beneath it. If the tank is too shallow, this scum may never form because the liquid in the tank is agitated too much to permit its formation. There are on the market several tanks that have this fault. In fact I have in mind one company of whom the question was asked, "How often need one clean your tank?" One of their officials answered that inasmuch as their tank was small and that the liquid was being continually agitated, the solid material passed right off with the liquid, so the tank never needed cleaning. Such devices as this should not be tolerated and there should be a law against their manufacture. One of the requisites of septic action in a tank is that the sewage stand undisturbed long enough for the liquefying bacteria to get in their work. There is even then a sludge settling to the bottom of the tank which must be cleaned out from time to time. If the tank is large enough, say 6 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 or 5 feet deep for a family of five, this need not be cleaned out more often than once every two or three years. The action is similar to oxidation or burning, and the sludge settling to the bottom is very similar to what would be ash if the sewage were burned.

The septic tank is the most modern and approved method now known for the disposal of farmhouse sewage. In fact, a great number of towns of considerable size use this same method of disposing of city sewage. Of course this must be on a much larger scale.

Tyson & Son's Poland Sale

At Farm Near

Harrisonville, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 23

50 Head of Poland Chinas

20 large well-grown spring boars, several by Clan's Model and Bob's Equal. Several were winners at the Missouri State Fair 1920.

30 large spring gilts sired by the above boars and several first prize winners in this lot. At the Missouri State Fair the get of Clan's Model won the following in one of the largest hog shows ever held at Missouri; fourth and seventh on young herd; third and fifth on senior sow pig; fourth and fifth on herd bred by exhibitor; fifth and sixth, get of sire, A Clan's Model litter; third and sixth, junior boar pig, sired by Clan's Model; first and second on futurity litters sired by Clan's Model; second and third on produce of dam, a litter by Clan's Model. Mr. Tyson & Son won more premiums on this herd than any other exhibitor and Clan's Model, his herd boar, is proving one of the greatest sires of the breed in the West. The offering is one of the best to be sold in any sale this year and should attract the attention of every breeder wanting some new blood in his herd.

The nicely illustrated catalog is ready to mail out, it is worth reading; please send for your copy today and arrange to attend this sale. All immune and satisfaction guaranteed.

Isaac F. Tyson & Son, Harrisonville, Mo.

O. Wayne Devine represents this paper at sale.

Morton-Wenrich Poland Boar and Gilt Sale Oxford, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 19

50 Head—22 Fall Gilts, 15 Spring gilts, 11 Spring Boars, 1 2-Year old Sow, 1 Yearling Boar

An excellent lot of outstanding sows and boars, most of them sired by Morton's Giant (Morton's herd sire), Giant Lunker and W's Yankee (Wenrich's herd sires).

Geo. Morton and H. R. Wenrich usually have separate fall sales. In order to have one unusually attractive offering this fall, they decided to hold a joint sale, each to pick tops from his herd for this joint sale. That's what the buyers at the ring side will see "tops" from two of the best Poland herds in Kansas.

An attraction of the sale will be the great yearling boar, Giant's Pride by Morton's Giant. He not only has type and is larger than his sire at the same age but he is also a proven breeder. That is the acid test of a boar. It will pay prospective boar buyers to look this fellow over. Everything immune, double treatment.

Sale at Geo. Morton's farm 5 1/2 miles southwest of Oxford, Kan. The catalogs are ready, write for one. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address either

Geo. Morton or H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas

Auctioneers: Morton and Ewing. J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Early and late spring gilts. Immuned, double treatment.
S. LAWLESS & SON, BELLE PLATNE, KAN.

The Lone Cedar Polands

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

POLAND SACRIFICE SALE

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

Real Polands at Hog Prices

If you want herd boars, or gilts to breed for winter litters, sired by the best big type boars in the country, write me for descriptions and low prices.
J. B. SHERIDAN, Carneiro, Kan., Ellsworth County.

SELLING SON OF THE JAYHAWKER

Quitting farming. Will sell my Polands, including spring boar by The Jayhawker. E. J. Thomas, Edna, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Cedardale Poland Chinas

No boar public sale but 20 March boars, well grown, typy and Big Bob Wonder, Guerstdale Jones and Big Timm breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JESS E. RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

Kingman Co. Polands

For sale. Choice boars with size and quality of December 1919 and March 1920 farrowing. Sired by Big Jumbo, the 810 pound boar under two years old. He is by Orphan Mc.; dam, Exception Maid by Blue Valley 2d; dam, Miss Jones, by Gerstdale Knight. All good stuff. Will price these boars right. Write me your wants.
C. F. Birkenbaugh, Kingman, Kansas

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring pigs for sale, either sex. For description and prices write LOGAN STONE, R. 4, Haddam, 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.

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.

IMPROVED BIG TYPE POLANDS

Sows, gilts, herd boar prospects, any age.
B. E. McALLISTER & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Peterson's O. C. K. by Orion Cherry King; Long Orion by High Orion sired the 50 March boars from which I have selected 20 for my fall boar trade, with the exception of two good ones by High Pathfinder and out of a Great Wonder dam. These are splendid boars and priced very reasonable.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10.

M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.

Spring Top Boars

Fifteen picked boars by noted sires. Eight by Joe King Orion, the \$7,500 boar. Four by Great Pathfinder, Col. Putman's boar of national fame. These boars are my tops and will be priced reasonable. Write for descriptions and prices.

Bred sow sale evening of Feb. 11.

W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. Nemaha County

Gordon & Hamilton

Sensation King, Golden Pathfinder

Fifteen March boars by these proved and popular sires. Seven boars (winter farrow) of Disturber breeding.

Five by High Pathfinder and out of an Investor dam.

These are the tops of our 1920 spring boar crop. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 9. Write for boar prices.

Gordon & Hamilton Brown County Horton, Kan.

OTEYS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

Fall and Spring Boars by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. "The Mighty Sire" and Great Orion 3rd. Gilts bred and open. Priced to sell.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Immune Duroc Boars Shipped on Approval

Duroc boars, immune and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big herd bred for size, bone and length. Prices right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

DUROC HERD BOARS

Three outstanding Duroc boars. On account of retaining his gilts in my herd, I offer for sale my two-year-old herd boar, weighing 750 lbs. in medium flesh, good feet, head and back, and guaranteed in every way. Price \$200.00. Also two No. 1 March boars, weighing about 225 lbs., in growing condition, \$60.00 each, all immune. For photo or further information address

L. O. Lovelace, R. 1, Independence, 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

Big Type Durocs

10 spring boars, 15 spring gilts sired by Valley Sensation Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King dams. 5 fall gilts by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Either open or bred to Valley Sensation. Would also sell L's Pathfinder, a litter mate to the grand champion Topoka, 1920.

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kansas

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.

Four Daughters of Ideal Pathfinder

Two open and two bred. Twenty-five spring gilts from these sows. All priced to move. Write for description and prices.

R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

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, SABBETHA, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE DUROC PIGS

Fall pigs priced right; Orion and Sensation breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed and orders booked now for shipment at weaning time. Homer Haynes, R. 9, Elmont, Kan.

BLACK POLAND CHINA HOGS.

13 Young Sows 2 yearling Boars

By Black Buster

the 1919 grand champion in Oklahoma and Kansas. Dams are 6x prize winners also. Sows are by Black Buster and other great boars from F. Olivier & Sons noted herd. These sell in the Harper county breeders sale, Harper, Kan., October 27. Also spring Black Buster boars for sale. Write for catalog.

Duphorne Bros. Harper, Kansas

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

Pigs sired by Expansive Wonder at \$10 each. Spring boars by Daylight Joe, Orange Lad and Seward Buster at \$25 each. Pedigrees furnished.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

Smooth Large Type Black Poland China Pigs by Buster King, he by Giant Buster. Dams: Joe's Jumbo Giants, Monarch Giants and others. First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. D. JANSSENS & SONS, FOSTER, MO.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

By A Wonder Hercules and A Sunflower. "The real big kind. JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS February and March pigs. The farmers kind. E. M. Cooper & Son, Neodesha, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

FOGO'S DUROCS

The get of Fogo's Invincible won 1st, 2nd and 3d at Wichita, 1920. Spring boars sired by him for sale. A few choice sows for fall farrow bred to High Sensation Jr., Fogo's Invincible and Scissors Nephew.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS.

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.

Valley Spring Durocs

Big smooth early March boars for fall service of Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion, Col. and other big type blood lines. \$35. April and May pigs; same breeding either sex; \$30 and \$35; all immune, registered and guaranteed to suit or money back. Weanling pigs \$15; immune \$20. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.

McClaskey's Durocs

Ten head of spring boars, Orion and Pathfinder blood lines. Well grown, immune, registered and priced to sell. Also spring gilts.

C. W. McCLASKEY, R. 3, GIRARD, KAN.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars.

G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; cholera immune; priced to sell.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN

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

Zink Farm Champion Durocs

We have some good gilts that will farrow soon priced to sell. Good spring boars by Uneda High Orion and Victory Sensation 3rd now ready to ship.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

Duroc Bred Gilts and Spring Boars

8 good gilts, farrow next thirty days; sired by Great Wonder Model, 1st prize junior yearling both Kansas State Fairs. 10 big type spring boars and 25 gilts. Prices very reasonable; shipped on approval.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

20 March Boars, Farmers Prices

Pathfinders, Sensations and Illustrators. Well grown, type boars carrying the blood of these famous sires. All immune and priced right.

L. J. Henley, Hope, Kan., (Dickinson County)

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding; fine individuals. The kind that satisfy.

R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

DUROCS Defenders! Largest herd of

intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.

R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Medicine Valley Durocs

Defender, Illustrators and Orion. Big type December boars \$50; March \$30. Registered and guaranteed.

Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

Bohlen's Durocs

Choice spring boars ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced very reasonably. Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan.

Morton County Durocs

June pigs either sex, unrelated pairs, Protection, Orion, and Cherry King breeding. A. F. Cyr, Elkhart, Kan.

SEARLE Durocs. Leaders since 1883.

Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

HISTORY contains records of only a few periods in which markets for livestock confronted as general depression as dealers are reporting at present on cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. With the exception of a few head of choice corn-fed steers, the market for cattle is at the lowest level of the year. Horses and mules are at the lowest level in more than a year. Sheep are close to the bottom of 1920. Hogs are headed toward a new low level for the year.

What's the reason? There is no drouth liquidation as in other recent periods of depression. Only one factor is responsible for the present situation. That is the serious strain in money, or, as commission houses at the Kan-

market. The grassers, suffering from demoralization, furnished the barometer. Even a decrease in receipts last week failed to help them record improvement. Larger supplies must come in October, hence the bearish feeling in the trade. Grass cows and heifers went to packers largely at \$1.50 to \$7.50, with the cheapest grades showing the best tone and the others 50 cents to \$1 lower last week. Calves lost as much as \$1.

Hogs Decline \$1.50

Hogs suffered the worst break last week, declining fully \$1.50 per hundredweight. Western markets had a small gain in receipts, but packers were extremely bearish. They were doubtless influenced in part by the conditions created by tight money. Indicative of the slump, hogs sold as high as \$17.35 for tops early last week and closed with the best offerings bringing only \$15.60. Stock hogs, which had sold within the last fortnight at as high as \$17.50, slumped to \$15 for tops. October promises to see more declines.

After early strength, sheep and lambs reacted with other stock last week and closed 25 to 50 cents lower. Best lambs closed around \$12.50. Bulk of fat ewes sold at only \$5 to \$5.50. Breeding ewes were extremely dull, with choice grades around \$8.50. Old ewes from farms were difficult to move even at \$2.50 to \$3. Feeding lambs ruled between \$11 for the plainer grades to \$12.50 early and around \$12 for tops at the close.

Sheep Men Must Be Cautious

"With so many markets declining, I am going slow in arranging my feeding lamb operations," said S. T. Grouse, of Emporia, expressing an opinion which is common in the sheep and lamb trade. "I have been offered feeding lambs around \$12. Only a short time ago the same lambs were more than \$1 per hundredweight higher. Even with corn at 75 cents, however, feeding lambs are not cheap at \$12. The depression in wool and the stagnant skin market, according to the statements of packers, mean a difference of as much as \$4 on lambs and sheep. I figure that lambs costing \$12 in feedlots and corn at 75 cents a

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Spring Pigs

Out of Royal Wonder, 17851, one of the biggest boned boars of the breed, a son of Spotted Wonder, 17405, and the famous Ruby 17053. This boar was in service in Henry Field's herd when I bought him. The mothers are extra choice, carrying a dip of English. Will ship a big lot stretchy pig of either sex for \$40.00; and later ones 60 to 75 lbs. at \$30.00. Papers furnished. My guarantee is to please you or return your money.

WM. M. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KAN.

SPOTTED POLANDS

for sale. Big type spring boars and gilts. Registered for sale. Also wish to sell my eight acre hog ranch with seven room modern residence. Priced to sell.

A. M. BRANDT, SEVERY, KANSAS

CLOSING OUT SPOTTED POLANDS

Crop failure and inability to get buildings done this fall cause me to sell my herd of Spotted Poland pigs, 10 fall yearling gilts, 20 spring gilts, 50 Aug. pigs, Kansas Jumbo third yearlings. Bargains. Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Polands

Spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, immune. Satisfaction.

EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS

Old Original Spotted Poland

Spotted pigs; both sex; priced to sell.

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

FAIRHOLME SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Home of the Great Leopard King. A strong line of spring boars and gilts, making a special price on boars, bloodlines of Spotted King Jumbo, Oswestrie Boy, Billy Sunday, Kansas Monarch.

WILLIAM HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring pigs; good February boars; two year old herd boar 50% white. T. L. CURTIS, DUNLAP, KAN.

Spotted Polands; Both Sex

O. P. MORGAN, AMES, KANSAS

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Boars, sows and pigs. J. F. IRWIN, Geneva, Kan.

ORIGINAL BIG BONED SPOTTED POLAND pigs; \$20 and up. Some tried sows, registered free. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas

bushel will require a \$15 fat lamb market to show a profit. On the basis of the lower wool and skins, this is equal to a \$19 lamb trade. I am, therefore, waiting before making purchases, and may not enter the market until November."

With cotton undergoing severe declines and bringing disappointing prices, the South has reduced purchases of mules and horses sharply. The sales are limited as compared with a year ago, and prices on mules are still relatively high. Horses are also feeling the influence of cheaper cotton. Sales of surplus mules and horses at current prices are advisable.

College Cow Breaks All Records

A new state milk record over all breeds and ages, as well as a new fat record in the senior 4-year-old class has just been completed by Carlotta Empress Fobes who gave 24,556.9 pounds of milk, 694,588 pounds of fat or \$68.207 pounds of 80 per cent butter. This displaces the record made by Blossom Mechthilde 2d, who has held this honor since 1913, with 17,481.7 pounds of milk, 636.89 pounds of fat, equivalent to 796.11 pounds of butter.

Both cows made their records in the dairy herd at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. The former milk record over all breeds and ages was held by Lady Volga Colanthus 2d who produced 21,396.2 pounds of milk as a senior 3-year-old in 1919.

Carlotta Empress Fobes was sired by Sir Carlotta Pontiac Cronus 2d, and out of the cow Empress Fobes De Kol. She was bred by C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, who purchased her sire from the Kansas State Agricultural college. Carlotta was purchased by the college as a 2 year old with first calf, and the next year she produced 15,505.2 pounds of milk, 437.79 pounds of fat, or 547.2 pounds of butter as a junior 3 year old. After completing this record she dropped a heifer calf, and started on the record which now ranks first in the senior 4-year-old class, and her milk record the highest in the state of Kansas.

Fall Fertilizers for the Garden

BY J. T. ROSA

To get the most out of the garden it is necessary to have the soil full of available plant food and it is equally important to have it in the very best of physical condition. There ought to be a regular program to follow out year after year to obtain the best results. For the farm garden, where there is an abundance of space, a third or a quarter of the garden should be sowed to cowpeas or clover each year and the whole growth turned under late in the fall. Rotten clover sod is splendid for growing vegetables, especially for root crops. Another scheme that works well for small gardens in some sections is to plant cowpeas on that part of the garden where the early vegetables are grown, after these crops are removed. Or the peas may be sown between the rows of vegetables two or three weeks before they are taken off. One of these arrangements will improve the organic matter and physical condition of the soil, if followed regularly. The addition of commercial fertilizer may help, too.

Apply Manure in the Fall

But for many small gardens a cover crop or green-manuring crop is impracticable. Here stable manure has to be depended upon. Heavy applications should be made in the fall, or lighter applications of well rotted manure may be made in the spring. A layer 2 inches thick over the whole garden is not too much on run-down or naturally poor soils. It ought to be plowed in or spaded in as far in advance of the planting season as possible, so as to decompose and become well incorporated in the soil. Other manures are useful in the garden, especially sheep and poultry manures, which are so concentrated that they must be applied only as a light dressing before or after a crop has been planted. Composted leaves and other refuse should also be used on the garden when available.

A great many gardeners go no further in fertilizing the garden than the application of manure, and sometimes this is all that is necessary. But in many cases other fertilizers are

Theo. Foss Duroc Sale

at Farm 5 miles Northwest of

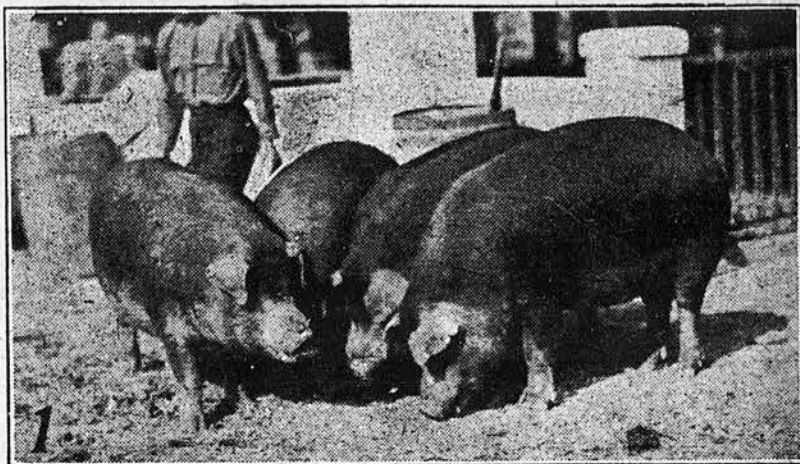
Sterling, Neb.

October 21

Forty Head

Including six open sows by such boars as Old Pathfinder, King Sensation, Giant Col., King's Col. and other noted sires. One fall boar out of a Pathfinder sow and sired by Criterion. Fifteen spring boars by Disturber of Sterling and Criterion, also a number of top-notch fall gilts by these two boars. Twenty spring gilts by Criterion and Disturber of Sterling.

I am selling a litter out of Rosa Wonder and sired by Criterion. I sold a litter of this same mating in my last year's sale, one boar pig sold for \$390. The gilts were sold at private sale and they won 4th as get of sire and 3d as produce of dam at Nebraska State Fair 1920. Write for catalog.



Theo. Foss, Sterling, Nebraska

Col. W. M. Putnam, Auctioneer. Send mail bids in my care to J. C. Lamb, representing Capper Farm Press.

Boren & Nye Sell 35 Durocs

Pawnee City, Neb., October 23

20 spring boars by Col. Type and others.

15 fall and spring gilts.

2 open gilts by Criterion out of a Disturber of Idlewild dam.

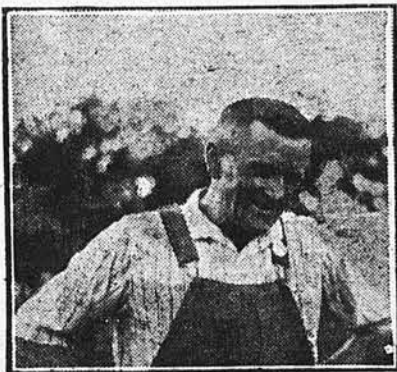
2 by Great Wonder's Orion out of a High Pathfinder dam.

2 by High Orion Jr. out of a Simon Top Orion dam.

The rest of the spring gilts are out of a Col. Type, some fall gilts by High Col.

Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Nebraska

Cols. W. M. Putman and Leonard, Auct. Send all mail bids to J. Cook Lamb in our care.



Fern Moser and the "Show Day" Smile

F. J. Moser's Annual Boar and Gilt Sale

Joe King Orions Annual Show Day

A variety of popular breeding seldom advertised for one sale. Sale in the new sale pavilion.

Sabetha, Kan., Saturday, Oct. 16

25 Great Fall and Spring Boars

2 fall yearling boars by Joe King Orion.
2 fall boars by Golden Wonder.
2 spring boars by Great Orion Sensation.
4 spring boars by Greater Orion.
3 spring boars by Orion Pathfinder.
10 spring boars by Joe King Orion.
2 spring boars by Golden Wonder.

Fall and Spring Gilts

2 fall yearling gilts by Great Pathfinder, dam by Great Sensation.

2 fall yearlings by Joe King Orion, dam by Great Sensation.

1 fall yearling by Golden Wonder, dam by Smooth Giant.

2 by Joe King Orion, dam by Great Wonder I Am.
7 fall gilts and 8 spring gilts, same breeding as spring boars.

This offering will stand as one of the best offerings ever made by Mr. Moser. You are invited to come. For the catalog, address

F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS

Auctioneers: F. M. Holsinger, Kisner & Crandell.

Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write for the catalog.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

F. B. Goodspeed's Chester White Sale Maryville Mo., October 22

50 Head of Big Type Chester Whites

11 Fall Boars, 9 Spring Boars, 2 Tried Sows, 7 Young Sows with Litters,
1 Open Fall Gilt, 20 Spring Gilt.

This offering was sired by such boars as Show Me 35057, Big Type Lad 57563, Model Giant 41991, Dan Bolshevick, Joe Wing 44227, and Big Joe 2d. The dams are from the leading families and herds of the United States.

If it's a Chester White sow, gilt or boar you can find it in this sale. The spring gilts are as good a lot as will sell this fall. They have the size, stretch and quality. The fall and spring boars are good ones and are real herd boar prospects.

Maryville, Mo., is located 90 miles southeast of Omaha, Neb., on the Wabash Railroad, and 45 miles north of St. Joseph, Mo., and 60 miles southwest of Creston, Iowa, on the Burlington Railroad.

Parties from a distance will be entertained at the Linville Hotel at our expense. Everything treated with simultaneous treatment.

Catalogs ready Oct. 1. Write for one.

F. B. Goodspeed, Maryville, Mo.

Auctioneers: C. C. Evans, P. P. Harman, J. J. Willis, Ira Garber.
Send mail bids to O. W. Devine, representing Capper Farm Press.

195 Hogs, Cattle and Sheep

I will sell at Public Auction at
Dr. Lindsey Farm

Fifteen Miles Southwest of Topeka, and Two Miles East of Auburn,
one-half Mile North and five Miles West of Wakarusa on

Wednesday, October 13, 1920

35 Duroc Jersey Brood sows, with pigs at side or to farrow soon.
20 Stock Hogs, weight 175 to 200 lbs. each.
30 Duroc Shoats, weight 100 lbs. each.
30 Duroc Shoats, weight 60 lbs. each.
50 Duroc Shoats, weight 40 to 60 lbs.
1 Registered Duroc Boar, 2 years old.
1 White-face Milk Cow.
33 Western Hwes. 3 Heifer Calves.
2 Shorthorn Bulls, 18 months old.
1 set double work harness; 1 Deering Mowing machine; 1 P. & O. Lister, new; 1 P. & O. Curler, new; 1 John Deere Sulky Plow, good; 1 corn planter; 1 lever harrow; 1 stalk cutter; 1 slip scraper.
SALE COMMENCES AT TEN O'CLOCK, SHARP.
Lunch will be served by the Ladies Aid Society.

Albert G. Johnson, Wakarusa, Kansas.

C. M. Crews, Auctioneer.

Laptad Stock Farm

16th Semi-Annual Hog Sale
Lawrence, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 20

25 Polands and Durocs

SIRE:

Giantess Bob	Big Orphan	King's Model 8th
Silam	Orion Pathfinder	Valley Orion
Jumbo Price	Wonder	Victory's High Orion
Laptads Bob	Victory's High Orion	Masterpiece

All Immune
Send For Catalog

Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

The Solomon Valley Herd of Chester Whites

Offers immune spring boars sired by Show Me A gain 47591 and Solomon Valley Model 78087, both state fair prize winners. Registered free and shipped on approval. Write your wants in first letter.

LLOYD GARRISON, GLADE, KANSAS

Chester Whites

From the two most popular blood lines for sale. Wildwood Prince Jr. and Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th. strains. Good big spring boars and gilts. All immune. Fall Sale Oct. 29. E. M. RECARDS, 617 LINCOLN STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE GILTS

For sale. Gilts and boars sired by Mapleheights Prince, Kansas Jumbo and Big Combination.

H. C. NIELSON, OSBORNE, KANSAS

needed; in order to get the best results from the manure or green-manuring crop. Lime is especially good after plowing in a green-manuring crop, applying it broadcast at the rate of 15 pounds a square rod. Then all the wood-ashes which can be saved about the place should be used in the garden, 20 pounds for every 100 feet of row being a good amount to use. Coal ashes have some little value as a fertilizer, but they should be sifted to remove clinkers. Their chief value is to improve the physical condition of heavy soils. Pure sand is sometimes applied to garden land in large quantities for the same purpose.

To Reduce Vine Growth

Many complaints have come to me recently from gardeners who find that they cannot grow good root crops and that other crops run to bush or vine growth instead of fruit production. In nearly all cases this condition comes from continuous use of stable manure and perhaps other nitrogenous fertilizers without other kinds of plant food to make a balanced ration for plant growth. This condition favors leaf and vine growth, so such crops as cabbage, lettuce and chard will grow well on this rich soil. Other crops should be fertilized with bone-meal or acid phosphate to balance off the excessive amount of nitrogen in the soil. Either of these fertilizers might be used very well in the garden regularly, as the majority of soils are improved by these fertilizers. Eight pounds a square rod broadcasted before planting, or 15 pounds for every 100 feet of row applied in the drill at planting time is a good application. These fertilizers as well as other also can be conveniently applied by sprinkling lightly around the plants after some growth has been made, working it in with shallow cultivations. The gardener who uses a green manuring crop or stable manure freely seldom has need for nitrogen fertilizers. Sometimes these are useful to force quick growth in salad crops, or to give a good start to other crops that have become stunted by cold weather, pests, or other unfavorable conditions. A soluble form, as nitrate of soda, or sulfate of ammonia should be used, but these materials will injure plants if used heavily or if the salt strikes moist leaves. A convenient way to apply these materials when they seem to be needed, is to make a solution of 1 pound to 25 gallons of water. This can be applied by hand, or by a pump, or thru an irrigation system. Plants respond very quickly to this treatment. Many questions are asked about the use of common salt as a fertilizer. While in case of a few crops, such as asparagus, and beets, salt sometimes appears helpful, as a general thing it seems to be of little value, in fact it may be decidedly injurious if used heavily. A complete fertilizer, analyzing 5 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphorus and 3 per cent potash may be used on all vegetable crops at the rate of 300 to 500 lbs. an acre, or 2 lbs. for every 100 feet of row. All vegetables respond better to fertilizer that is applied a week or two weeks before seed are sown, or before plants are set. The poorer the soil the greater the benefit derived from the fertilizer.

Southwest Fair Next Week

The dates of the Great Southwest Fair at Dodge City have been set for October 13, 14 and 15 and a large attendance is expected. Most of the fairs will be held before that time and some of the best horses in the state will be entered in the races at Dodge City as a consequence.

About \$200 will be awarded in poultry prizes and an excellent poultry exhibit is expected. Many valuable prizes also will be offered for farm crops and livestock exhibits. It is estimated that about \$1,000 will be available for these awards.

Justice for all of the People

(Continued from Page 15.)

regulatory powers of the state. Capital's claim was and is that the manufacture of food products, as represented by the packing houses, flour mills, sugar mills, and the like, the manufacture of clothing and the production of fuel are all private industries and not subject to public regulation. It is unnecessary to argue in Kansas that the production of fuel was

affected with a public interest last winter.

It will not be necessary to argue to the farmers of Kansas that the making of flour and the packing of meat, under certain conditions, are affected with a public interest. The power of the great packers to shut down their plants at any time is known to the farmers and stock raisers of Kansas to be a dangerous power. The same thing, in a smaller degree, is true of the great milling interests of the state. The

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Raise Chester Whites

Like This

the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for me plans—Free Money from Hog. G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan

I Offer

Chester Whites

of both sex. The good footed, high arch backed kind, the kind that leads the procession and are sired by prize winning ancestors. Write, HUGH GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

SILVER LEAF CHESTERS

Feb. boars, tried sows and spring gilts open or bred for spring litters. Sept. pigs sired by Model Prince, he by Wildwood—Prince Jr. Satisfaction guaranteed, or will ship on approval. Farmers prices.

C. A. CARY, EDNA, KANSAS

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

Won 80 per cent of the ribbons in seven big state shows 1920. No fall sale but all my 1920 top at prices less public sale expense. Let us hear from you. Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Chester White Spring Boars and Gilts for sale. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

OAKLEAF'S O. I. C.'S Registered O. I. C. pigs, priced right. Marcus Oakleaf, Mound Valley, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

3 February, 1 March, and 3 April boars Also 2 bred gilts. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS, \$12.00 EACH

E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Walter Shaw's Hampshires will sell pigs both set, pure and tris, unrelated. Ready to ship now. Messenger Box and Amber Tipton breeding. Phone 3818, 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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

W.B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. Free. Address 815 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri

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LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Sell all kinds. Book your sales early. 217 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KANSAS

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WINFIELD, KANSAS Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

P. M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in secured your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or visit.

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FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER. OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

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When writing advertisers mention this paper.

legislature by the enactment of the industrial law has declared these industries to be affected with a public interest, but the assumption on the part of the representatives of capital that these industries are subjected to the general regulatory powers of the state is erroneous. They are not, by the industrial law, subjected to the same kind of regulation as are the railroads and other public utilities by the Public Utilities law. Regulation, under the industrial act, is confined to emergency regulation. As provided in section seven of the law, it must first appear to the court of industrial relations that the controversy "may endanger the continuity or efficiency of the service or affect the production or transportation of the necessities of life or produce industrial strife, disorder and waste, or endanger the orderly operation of such industries and thereby endanger the public peace or threaten the public health," before the jurisdiction of the court of industrial relations shall attach to the controversy. Furthermore, it is provided in section eight that the order made by the court of industrial relations in such cases "shall continue for such reasonable time as may be fixed by said court, or until changed by an agreement of the parties with the approval of the court." The order is, therefore, temporary and continues only until such time as the public danger has passed, whereupon the business returns to its normal condition.

Every order issued by the court of industrial relations is reviewable by the supreme court of this state. If errors occur in orders issued by the court of industrial relations, and no doubt errors will occur, they may be corrected by the supreme court upon the application of either party. Everybody's rights are protected by due process of law. The industrial law emphasizes the rights of the public. The prime purpose of the law is the protection of the public, but the public includes both capitalists and laborers. Furthermore, the industrial law specifically states in section nine that:

"It is hereby declared necessary for the promotion of the general welfare that workers engaged in any of the said industries, employments, utilities, or common carriers, shall receive at all times a fair wage and have healthful and moral surroundings while engaged in such labor; and that capital invested therein shall receive at all times a fair rate of return to the owners thereof."

In an article in the near future Judge Higgins will discuss those provisions of the industrial law which more directly affect farmers and the general public.

The right sort of education would help solve the labor problem, first, by keeping more boys on the farm, and second, by making every farmer's son a more efficient worker and more successful farmer. If every worker produces more, then fewer workers are needed. Wages tend to be in proportion to the amount of the product. More product therefore means better wages and better farm incomes.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle.**
Oct. 21—Clay Co. Combination Sale, J. O. Southard, Mgr., Comiskey, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 29—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
Nov. 4—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., sale at Council Grove, Kan., J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. Sale Mgr.
Nov. 9—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Assn., Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Mgr.
Nov. 20—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., sale at Alma, Kan.
Jan. 11-12—Mouser Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
- Angus Cattle.**
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle.**
Oct. 12—Chas. Casement, Sedan, Kan., G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.
Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., at Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.
Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.
Oct. 22—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders Assn. at Humboldt, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr.
Oct. 28—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
Oct. 28—Leavenworth Co. Shorthorn Club and adjacent breeders at Leavenworth, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 8—Geo. Cramer, Kanorado, Kan.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale. O. A. Hoeman, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 9—J. L. Early, Oronoque, Mo.
Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Nov. 16—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A.

Dispersion Sale

Horned and Polled Herefords

Clay Center, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 21

**100 Lots 50 Horned Herefords
50 Polled Herefords**

Featuring the blood of such sires as Monnington, Elmo A March On 6th bull, Dandy Andrew 2d McGraw, Pistaque Exchange. The herd bull Fair Laddie 635388, A Beau Mischief, Beau Donald 7th bull sells.

For catalogs address

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

Anxiety 4th Foundation

Beau Gwendolus, an Anxiety 4th bred bull, was our original herd sire. On his get we used Beau Blanchard 30th, Don Domino, and Bright Stanway Jr. Can't beat these blood lines. Spring calves, both sex, for sale. Reasonable prices.
LEON LAQUETTE, FLORENCE, KANSAS
Phone Cedar Point, Kansas.

Hereford Farmers Wanted
Want reliable farmers to keep good Whiteface cows for half the increase. Write
W. M. GARRISON, SALINA, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Ton Black Percheron Stallions

3 and 4 yrs. old; 1,600-lb. 2-yr.-olds. Black registered Percheron mares and fillies bred to champion sire. **FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA.** Above Kansas City.

Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 11—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan.
Nov. 17—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Hiawatha, Kan., D. L. Dawdy, Mgr., Arrington, Kan.
Nov. 18—Cherokee-Crawford Co., Shorthorn Assn., at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Sale Mgr., Columbus.
Nov. 18—American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., at American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.
Dec. 1—Nebraska and Kansas Breeders' Assn., at Franklin, Neb.; Harry W. Blank, Sale Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 18—Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 19—Dispersion, A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 20—Dr. F. N. Caldwell, Higginsville, Mo. Sale at Lexington, Mo.
Nov. 12—A. J. King, Grandview, Mo., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Nov. 29-30—Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 8-9—Cowley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 22—Annual Sale at Tonganoxie, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 22—F. B. Goodspeed, Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 28—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Oct. 29—E. M. Reckards & C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 18—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Jan. 28—C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, Topeka, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 10—Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.
Mar. 15-16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

Red Polled Cattle.

Oct. 13—Henry Rumold, Council Grove, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 14—C. M. French, Arlington, Neb.
Oct. 19—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—Isaac F. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo.
Oct. 27—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
Nov. 3—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.
Nov. 4—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Nov. 5—Earl Bower, McLouth, Kan.
Nov. 13—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Jan. 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Jan. 13—F. Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Jan. 14—Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Jan. 20—Chas. Hoffhine, Washington, Kan.
Mar. 18—R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.
Mar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Oct. 11—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 16—Rue & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

Alma Herefords At Auction

Henderson Bros.' first public sale of Anxiety 4th Herefords
60 Cows and heifers bred. 25 Calves included in the Sale.
In the Sale Pavilion

Alma, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 27

The offering was sired by Dominator 313344 by Domino, Dandy Dick 226261 by Dandy-Rex by Lamplighter, Beau Beauty 2nd 415823 by Beau Beauty by Beau Brummel, Guadalupe 367495 by Beau Picture, and Defender 35th 344148 by Defender. The cows and heifers are bred to Beau Guggell 569495, Beau Beauty 2nd, and Guadalupe.

Note: We would be pleased to have breeders interested in well bred Herefords write for our catalog and study the blood lines of the good bulls that produced this offering and the bulls that they are bred to.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Henderson Brothers, Alma, Kansas

Auctioneers: P. M. Gross, L. R. Brady,
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Capper Farm Press.

My Consignment of Herefords

I am Consigning 19 Good Herefords to the Harper County Ass'n. sale at Harper, Kan., Oct. 29
4 bulls, 8 open heifers, 2 bred heifers, and 5 cows with calves at foot and rebred. All bred cows and heifers are in calf to my herd bull, Echo Lad 85th by Laredo Boy. My consignment represents blood lines of Anxiety 4th, Beau Brummel, and Perfection Fairfax. Look for my consignment at the sale.
Write me for catalog. **K. R. GARVER, ATTICA, KANSAS**



You Profit By My Feed Shortage

I must sacrifice 20 outstanding Hereford females which I had retained for my own breeding herd—20 COWS with calves at side by or about to drop calves to the service of Parsifal 24th. PARSIFAL 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

Hereford Heifers and Bulls

Fairfax and Anxiety heifers and bulls. Heifers bred in June, two and three year olds. Bulls range from spring calves to old enough for service. A well bred lot carrying plenty of quality. Phone or address
E. H. ROBINSON, MARION, KANSAS
Live near Florence and Marion.

WILEY FAIRFAX AND BUDDY L.

Head our herd. Will sell Anxiety bred cows and heifers, many with calf at foot and rebred. Spring bulls and bulls ready for service also for sale.
Paul E. Williams, Route 3, Marion, Kansas

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, (Wabamsee County), KANSAS.**

Anxiety Herefords

Entire 1920 calf crop for sale. Repeaters and Beau Beauty—23 heifers, 30 bulls. All registered. One car registered cows, one car non-registered cows. All cows bred and in good condition.
Martin Litke & Sons, Alta Vista, Kansas

Young Hereford Herd for Sale

Nineteen registered coming 3 year old heifers, bred, and a 4 year old bull priced right for immediate sale. The heifers all show in calf to Shadyslope 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.

Goodman Herefords

Bred in service
Disturber Stanway 839673
Publican 8th 685039
Breeding cows, strong Anxiety breeding. We offer for private sale 20 cows and heifers and 10 bulls of serviceable ages. Descriptions and prices by return mail.
J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.
(Morris County)

Hereford Bull Calf Bargains

They are grandsons of the famous Beau Picture, their sire weighing 2,300 pounds. They weighed (Sept. 8) from 500 to 650 lbs. See them and you'll buy. Must sell now.
JOE L. MCINTYRE, HOWARD, KANSAS

Dispersion Sale of Holsteins

Lexington, Mo., October 20, 1920

15 Purebreds—35 Grades

Consisting of fine herd bull, mature cows, heifers and calves. Owing to time required for his professional duties Dr. F. W. Caldwell, county agent of Lafayette Co., Mo., will disperse his entire herd of Holstein cattle.

A few years ago Dr. Caldwell selected cows of some of the best families of the breed as the foundation of a herd. He then went to the famous herd of the Kansas Agricultural College for a herd bull, he of the Josephine, Pontiac and Homestead families. It is these cows and their offspring he is offering in this sale.

The following are some of the purebreds: Josephine Pontiac Homestead No. 169951, 5-yr.-old herd bull; 3-yr.-old Bairdland Pontiac Johanna, granddaughter of Pontiac Champion; 3-yr.-old Occidental Duchess Segis; 5-yr.-old Miss Woodcrest Savannah Beauty; 5-yr.-old Juliana Pierte Wayne; 5-yr.-old Occidental Viola Homestead; 7-yr.-old Darlyne Hengerveld Tirania; 5-yr.-old Johanna Katydid De Kol. Bull calves, Josephine Hengerveld Homestead, Josephine Pontiac Pierte, and De Kol Johanna Josephine. Heifers, Josephine Duchess Segis, Josephine Pierte Wayne and two heifers out of Bairdland Pontiac Johanna. Certificates of registry and transfer will be furnished with all pure-bred cattle.

The Grades

Consist of fifteen milking cows and twenty yearling and two-year-old heifers. Good individuals, well marked and in calf to the herd bull in most instances.

As this is a small sale it is not possible to advertise it extensively. Hence there will be a good opportunity for bargains.

A Josephine Herd Bull

Is at the head of this herd. He has good lines, two-thirds white, sires calves of good individuality and is gentle. Get him at your price.

Sale starts at 10 a. m. in pavilion. Lexington is forty miles east of Kansas City on the C. & A. and Mo. Pac. railroads.

All cattle will be tuberculin tested within thirty days of the sale. The usual ninety-day retest will be granted. For extended pedigrees or further information, address

C. M. LONG, Sales Mgr., Sedalia, Mo., Pres. Mo. State Holstein Assn.

Dr. F. W. Caldwell, Higginsville, Mo., Owner

Col. Fred Ball, El Reno, Okla., Auctioneer.
Come to Missouri for Healthy Holsteins.

125 Head of Selected High-Grade Holstein Cattle

Salina, Kansas, Nov. 1

Sale to be held in the new sale pavilion.

These cattle come from five of the good herds of this state. They are cattle that have been selected to keep but all of these consignors are going into the pure bred business and to make room are selling these choice dairy cattle.

They are all tuberculin tested, sold with a guarantee to be free from tuberculosis.

They are a most unusual lot of cattle, being large in size, of real dairy conformation, splendid udders and the larger part of them springers due in November and December. They are all bred to registered Holstein bulls except a few that are fresh now.

This is without doubt the greatest bunch of young cows ever assembled in one sale in this state.

Make your arrangements to attend. It is a real opportunity to buy dairy cows.

Salina has splendid shipping facilities, being located on four lines of railway, namely the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and the Salina Northern.

For full particulars concerning this sale write to

W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kansas

J. W. Johnson will represent Capper Farm Press at this sale.

Oct. 21—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 23—Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Nov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn. sale, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 5—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Nov. 6—Mather & Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
Nov. 10—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Jan. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Jan. 26—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn. sale at Emporia, Kan. John Loomis, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.
Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn. sale, Topeka, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 2—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Olinwa, Neb.
Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
Feb. 4—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 5—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Eldreth, Neb.
Feb. 15—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan., at Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
Feb. 28—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Kan.
Mar. 3—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep

Jan. 5—Kansas Shropshire Breeders' Assn., Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., Mgr.

Sale Reports

Southeastern Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

47 cows and heifers averaged \$168
18 bulls averaged 141
65 head averaged 160
The attendance at the Southeastern Kansas Shorthorn association sale, Independence, Kan., September 30, was rather small and the buying attitude rather bearish. Considerably too many bulls that should have been steered and several too many aged cows helped cut down the average but buyers were conspicuous for their absence. It was a very slow sale and a hard one for the auctioneers to make. The top cow, Village Mazurka, a two-year-old by Village Magnet out of an Avondale dam and consigned by Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan., topped the cow sale at \$455. She went to J. E. Paton, Winfield, Kan. This cow was grand champion female at the show preceding the sale. The second top cow, Sagamore Pavonia, a senior yearling by Sagamore Dale out of a Pavonia dam, was consigned by H. M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan. She went to Jno. A. Kepler, Altoona, for \$405. The top bull, a yearling by Narcissus Type out of Village Mist and consigned by Fred Abildgaard, topped the bulls at \$480. Billings & Son, Cherryvale, Kan., bought this bull. The second top bull, Cumberland Star, a three-year-old by Cumberland Diamond out of Lovely Maid and consigned by J. E. Paton, Winfield, Kan., went to V. P. Harp, Grenola, Kan., for \$400. This was an extra good bull. Below is a list of the representative sales: Village Dale, 1 year, Billings & Son, Cherryvale, Kan., \$480
Nellie Maid 2d, 7 years, O. G. Massa, Jefferson, Kan., 235
Maiday, 3 years, J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kan., 160
Sagamore Pavonia, 1 year, Jno. A. Kepler, Altoona, Kan., 405
Sycamore Butterfly, 1 year, Jno. A. Kepler, Altoona, Kan., 300
Grenola, Kan., 400
White Morning, 1 year, Homer Rule, Ottawa, 50
Village Queen, 1 year, Henry Shidler, McCune, Kan., 275
Emma, 7 years, H. S. Elliott, Ottawa, Kan., 200
Liberty Dale, 1 year, T. W. Turner, Independence, Kan., 55
Barmpton Mary, 8 years, Howard Hill, LaFontaine, Kan., 225
Miss Jocasta, 9 years, Lee Knott, Caney, Kan., 75
Miss Snowbird, 1 year, W. C. Stone, McCune, Kan., 80
Morning Fashioner, 1 year, Irvin Evans, Columbus, Kan., 105
Scarlet Mary, 1 year, J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kan., 175
Marla, 3 years, T. H. Adamson, Coffeyville, Kan., 160
Village Mazurka, 2 years, J. E. Paton, Winfield, Kan., 455
Princess Fashioner, 3 years, J. A. Trimble, Independence, Kan., 180
Winsomine, 4 years, F. M. Watkins, Cherryvale, Kan., 140
Treva, 10 years, G. L. Worley, Earlton, Kan., 50
Mary, 11 years, G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kan., 75
Red Lady, 2 years, W. C. Stone, McCune, Kan., 95
Village Rose, 3 years, H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla., 310
Dales Victorious, 2 years, R. S. Elliott, Altoona, Kan., 155
Secret News, 10 months, T. Kirchhoff, Independence, Kan., 60
Victor Pride, 1 year, Walter Crove, Independence, Kan., 80
Pocket Creek Lassie, 4 years, Alex Thompson, Havana, Kan., 150
Lou, 1 year, G. H. Adamson, Coffeyville, Kan., 54
Belle Potts, 9 years, H. M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan., 135
Usona Diamond Kid, 1 year, J. E. Meninch, Jefferson, Kan., 65
Billy, 1 year, S. E. Mitchell, 50
Red Rose, 6 years, F. W. Frankenberg, Altoona, Kan., 200

Foster Farms Herefords Average \$275.

Foster Farms Herefords, Rexford, Kan., in auction in the new sale pavilion, Colby, Kan., last Tuesday, September 28, attracted a large crowd of breeders and farmers from over northwest Kansas. A draft of 66 head, all of them females but four, sold for an average of right at \$275. The cattle were presented in ordinary condition right off the grass. It was the first of regular annual sales to be held by this Hereford breeding establishment. P. Renner, Oakley, Kan., bought Botna Mischief 1st, a two-year-old grandson of Beau Mischief, for \$1,300. John

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 old, younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.

JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

Ayrshire Bulls

For sale. One 14 months old Ayrshire bull, \$116. Also one 8 months old bull, \$75. Best of breeding.

JAMES WAGNER, PERTH, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

Four months old; papers furnished; price \$100.00.

Edward Selzer, Canton, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS

R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Angus Cows

A few cows with calves at foot and bred back. A bargain in herd bull. One yearling bull.

WYCKOFF BROS., Luray, Kan., Russell

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years.

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.

Walker's Red Polls and Shropshires

We offer 15 bulls sired by ton bull Herbie 15 good cows and heifers. 25 rams sired by McKerrrow's Imperator. 15 bred ewes.

Robert & W. E. Walker, Clay Center, Kan.

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. Have 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.

SHEEP

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs. Farm 3 miles north of town.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas

PUREBRED SHROPSHIRE

for sale. Ram and ewe lambs, also ewes one to six years old.

A. R. HOFFMAN, HADDAM, KANSAS

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Priced to sell; satisfaction guaranteed.

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

for sale. Yearlings and lambs, also 2 head pure bred (imported). Ewes in season. W. T. Hammond, Paola, Kan.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

For sale. Two yr. olds. G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep

Three reg. rams for sale. L. M. Shivers, R. 3, Tyness, Okla.

FIVE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

for sale. Mature to 200 lbs. Choice.

f. o. b. Milo. L. M. LAFLIN, MILO, MO.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE rams and ewes

Otto Borth, Plains, Kansas

We would be pleased to have our copy changed. We are practically sold out of fall gilts but have some boys left. Among our spring litters are some of the best prospects we have ever raised. The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has brought us lots of inquiries this spring. Have had to return several checks. —P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.

Phillips bought Beau Beauty, a Beau Bonington cow, for \$675. Several breeders here from Nebraska and Colorado and the new pavilion was well filled with visitors from out of the county with a good attendance from Thomas county. Fred Welter, manager of Foster Farms, was well pleased with the attendance and the sale. The Foster farms people were pleased to see a number of Thomas county farmers take hold of the registered Herefords. Their interests here in northwest Kansas and they want to see better cattle on every farm and more of them.

Henderson Bros. Hereford Sale.

Henderson Bros., Alma, Kan., Wabunsee county, have announced their first public sale of Herefords in the sale pavilion, Alma, Wednesday, October 27. In this sale they offer 50 cows and heifers sired by bulls of 50 cows you will appreciate. The sale of quality 4th predominates in this sale offering to a remarkable degree. Henderson Bros. are extensive breeders of Herefords and have always found a ready demand for private sale for the kind they raised. This sale will contain the kind of Hereford breeders are interested in. Good quality of size and quality is the outstanding feature of this offering. The catalog contains all of the information about the different individuals in the sale with the pedigree of those to which the cows are sired and those to which the cows are sired. They would be pleased to have you write once for the catalog and to have you study the blood lines of the bulls mentioned. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write for it today and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write. Address, Henderson Bros., Alma, Kan.—Advertisement.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

A. D. Martin of Emporia, Kan., is advertising twenty-five head of Holstein cows for immediate sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. These cows will all freshen within thirty days and are a lot that should interest Holstein breeders. —Advertisement.

A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan., are advertising their great herd of registered Holsteins and the sale will be held at their farm seven miles southwest of town, Tuesday, October 19, and the sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Forty-five head will sell and it is a clean up sale. The Wilcox herd was founded at Abilene, Kan., a number of years ago and has gone steadily forward until it is among the best herds in the west at least. At the head of the herd is Superba Sir Rag Apple and he and 12 of his daughters are in the sale. This bull is a son of the famous Rag Apple 8th that sold for \$60,000 and a half brother to a bull that sold in the same sale for more than \$100,000. The Wilcox herd is under federal supervision and you are assured of healthy cattle. There will be 27 cows in milk in this sale and 12 of them are A. R. O. cows with records up to 27 pounds. Everything sold subject to 60 day retest. It is one of the strongest offerings made in the west this fall and you should not miss it. Write today for the catalog. —Advertisement.

Nelson's Polands.

James Nelson, Jamestown, Kan., again starts his card in the Poland China column. Last season Mr. Nelson carried an ad and enjoyed a nice trade covering several states. He has the real big Polands and sells them worth the money to satisfied customers. This season his herd boar, A. Wonder Hercules, was third in class at the Topeka Free Fair. A Longfellow, his aged boar, is one of the largest hogs in the state being easily a 1200 pound hog. Mr. Nelson has a fine line of stuff to offer to the trade and will treat you right. —Advertisement.

Big Holstein Sale at Salina.

One of the important sales of high grade Holstein cattle will be held in the new sale pavilion at Salina, Kan., November 1. The cattle selected for this sale are from five of the good herds in Kansas and the owners are selling them for the reason that they have decided to go into the purebred business. The offering is a good lot of Holsteins, a large part of them are springers due to freshen in November and December. They are all bred to registered Holstein bulls except a few that are fresh now. —Advertisement.

Rule & Woodlief's Duroc Sale.

In the sale pavilion, Forest Park, Ottawa, Kan., Saturday, October 16, Rule & Woodlief, breeders of up to date Duroc Jerseys who hold two sales a year, will sell 52 boars and gilts. Eighteen are spring boars, 30 are spring gilts and there are two fall gilts and one fall boar with a litter. I doubt if there is another sale held anywhere in that section where there will be as many big, smooth boars and gilts of uniform size and color. There is an excellent lot of boars and gilts and of the most popular blood lines. Great Wonder's Pathfinder, a giant boar of Great Wonder's Giant. The offering



View on Wilcox Farm, One of the State's Most Practical Holstein Plants.

A Real Working Collection of Chocicly Bred Holsteins at Auction October 19

In this sale we are joined by Jas. A. Patterson, whose herd is built from choice foundation stock we sold him. The two herds give us a really select offering of

54 Registered Cattle, Half of Them Heavy Producing Cows in Milk

Of this great collection of cows (ranging from 2 to 11 years old) 12 cows already have A. R. O. records and all are good enough to get them. A feature of the offering will be our great herd bull, Superba Sir Rag Apple and 12 of his daughters. He is one of the West's best sires and his get will prove it. Another feature will be such females as a daughter of the noted 38 lb. sire Rag Apple; two daughters of the \$10,000 King Pontiac Konigen, a 37 lb. bull, one of them capable of making a 30 lb. record; 8 choice young heifers and a 22 lb. yearling bull, economical to buy for founding a herd.

A star attraction, second (in the bull line) only to our valuable and proven herd bull, is Anilene Pieterje Mercedes, a high class bull calf whose dam and sire's dam have records averaging 35.22 lbs. butter in 7 days. Many a lesser prospect has sold for several times the probable price of this youngster. Enterprize and thrift suggest looking after him. See his breeding in the catalog. It is typical of the standard of our herd, and shows the value of these cattle for foundation stock.

Sale right on our farm 5 miles west and two south of the Free Fair Grounds. Come early and inspect everything. Parties from a distance will be met at the National Hotel the morning of the sale. Catalog will give other particulars of interest. Send for it, mentioning this paper, addressing

A. B. WILCOX & SON, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Our herd is under Federal supervision. All cattle will be tuberculin tested and sold subject to 60 day retest. Auctioneers: J. T. McCulloch and C. M. Crews; Fieldman, Jno. W. Johnson; Expert, F. H. Everson.

clear thru is one of real merit and is an opportunity to secure boars or open gilts and very likely at prices that will prove considerable less than that class of Duroc Jerseys are selling for farther north. Remember the sale is next Saturday, October 16, at Forest Park sale pavilion in Ottawa. You can get the catalog by writing them at once. —Advertisement.

Fern Moser Sells Durocs October 16.

Joe King Orion boars and gilts and a string of other fashionably bred things is the Fern Moser proposition in his big annual fall sale at Sabetha, Kan., Saturday, October 16. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and you still have time to secure the catalog if you write at once. You can buy boars in this sale for less than half what they would cost you in northern sales and you should consider this fact. There will not be an offering in Nebraska or Iowa that will contain better breeding or better individuals as a whole offering than you will find right here in Fern Moser's sale at Sabetha, Saturday, October 16. Why pay several times as much and then not get a top when you can buy them of a Kansas breeder that is selling that kind of Duroc Jerseys. You will be more than pleased with this offering if you come. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

Phillips Herefords \$350.

John J. Phillips' annual sale of Beaver Valley Herefords at his ranch north of Goodland, Kan., last Monday, September 27, was attended by another large crowd similar to the one that attended his sale one year ago. They were there from all over northwest Kansas and a few from Nebraska and Colorado. It was a fine day and the roads were good. A Whiteface had been barbecued and a splendid lunch was served by Mrs. Phillips and her daughters. The sale was conducted by Frank Gettle, assisted by his brother Tom and Col. Geo. Bradley, the veteran auctioneer of northwest Kansas. In opening the sale Col. Bradley said there were four things of

25 Holstein Cows for Sale

Twenty-five choice large Holstein cows for immediate sale. They range in age from 4 to 6 years. All will freshen within thirty days. These cows are heavy producers. For description and prices write.

A. D. Martin, Emporia, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

Improve Your Dairy Herd

by buying a registered Jersey bull from such sires as IDALIA'S RALEIGH 14414 by Queen's Raleigh 8232; BARBARA'S OXFORD LAD 16703 by Mabel's Majesty 136740. They are from Register Of Merit dams BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Sylvia, Kansas.

Thos. D. Marshall.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' 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, 88 tested granddaughters and 54 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

Tessoro Place Jerseys

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. First herd in the state to get on Federal accredited list. Young stock for sale. R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS (Jackson County)

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Registered Jersey bull: two year, gentle, well broke to lead, good individual, good color, guaranteed right in every way. From the R. J. Linscott Jersey herd. Priced to sell. S. C. FARWELL, WOODSTON, KANSAS

Jersey Cows and Heifers

Choice Registered Jersey cows and heifers, to freshen Nov. and Dec. Also a few heifer calves. FRANK WHITE, DELPHOS, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Krueger's Guernseys

For sale. Registered Guernseys, tuberculin tested under government supervision. Will sell yearling bull and two registered heifer calves or yearling bull and three high grade heifers of breeding age. Sire of the bulls first two dams average 748 lbs. of butter fat in twelve months. R. C. KRUEGER, BURLINGTON, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Groenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

JERSEY CATTLE.

3 Registered Jersey Bulls For Sale 3 years; 8 months; and 4 months. Out of cows that are going on test. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks. Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the best one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue should reach this office eight to ten days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding stock can keep in direct touch with the managers of the desired territories at the addresses given below. Where time is limited, advertising instructions should come direct to the main office, as per address at the bottom.

TERRITORY MANAGERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES.

John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.
Stuart T. Morse, Okla. and S. W. Mo., 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City.
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo. and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., 1816 Wirt St., Omaha, Neb.
Glen Putman, Iowa, 2808 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, Ia.

W. J. Cody, Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.
Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



JERSEY\$

The Adaptable Cows

JERSEYS thrive everywhere, under all conditions. You could start a Jersey herd in the Canadian Rockies and transplant it to Texas without damage to production records.

The Jersey Information Bureau has been established to answer your questions about Jerseys—the unvarying cows which breed true to type. A book on how to increase dairy dollars will be posted in addition. Address—

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, 324-K West 23rd St., New York
An Institution for the Benefit of Every Jersey Owner

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Insists upon a square deal by and for its members.

Advertisers below are members of this association; officers are as follows:
Walter Smith, President, Topeka, Kan.
Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, Kan., Secy-Treas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Semi-Annual Sale November 29-30, Wichita, Kansas

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

With the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

BULLS

Calves sired by Sir Tidy Celesta, his dam twice 32-pound cow and from heavy producing dams. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

Our Herd Sires are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at 7 leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.

A Good Son of a 22 Lb. Cow and sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the world's record butter cow, for sale. Capitol View Holstein Farms, Topeka, Kan.

JUSTAMERE FARM

Ragapple Holsteins

A. B. WILCOX & SON, TOPEKA, KAN.

Braeburn Holsteins

I have to cut the herd more than usual this Fall, and now is the time to get females here. Write for a list. A dozen bulls and bull calves. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

GEO. L. ALLGIRE,

Route 2, Topeka, Kansas
Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEINS

Serviceable bulls, cows and heifers. LILAC DAIRY FARM, Walter A. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Holston Farms, Rt. 2, Topeka, Kan.

We have choice stock of all ages of both sexes for sale. They are real Holsteins at moderate prices. Write for further information. VEY G. HOLSTON, MANAGER.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

5 registered Holsteins with good A. R. O. records. Some are just fresh, bred to a bull with 1,000 pound backing. Also two grades, one just fresh.

Maplewood Farm Offers

Six cows and five bred heifers coming two years old. Priced reasonable. MOTT & BRANCH, HERINGTON, KAN.

Sand Springs Holsteins

"On the Golden Belt Highway." Federal accredited. Semi-officially tested. If in need of a young herd sire, these facts deserve your consideration. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS.

A Son of Korndyke De Kol Hartog

For sale. Seven-day milk record 538.6 pounds; butter fat, 16.179. For price and particulars address: M. E. NORMAN, LATIMER, KAN.

Shady Nook Farm Holsteins

On Blue Line Highway. Herd federal accredited and officially tested. Watch for consignment October 18. Hutchinson sale and data of herd sire. J. A. ENGLE, TALMAGE, KANSAS

Oakwood Farm Holsteins

Bulls ready for service out of A. R. O. cows; also heifers and high grade cows and heifers. Herd sire—King Pontiac Ophelia Lyons 265861. Big Spotted and Blue Hogs. Chas. V. Saxe, 1104 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kan.

Valley Breeze Holsteins

"Be satisfied—Use V. B. Bulls." 24 lb. serviceable grandson of Korndyke Segis Johanna, sired of highest price cow in the world. First check for \$200 takes him. O. R. BALES, LAWRENCE, KAN.

JNO. H. MAILS,

Tonganoxie, Kansas
Breeder of Reg. Holsteins. Member National, State and County Associations.

GEO. D. REDMAN,

Tonganoxie, Kansas
Some nice young heifers for sale. Two year olds and coming twos. Member National, State and County associations.

Seven Pure Bred Heifers

Big fine ones, long twos and coming three year olds; bred to freshen in August and September. W. J. O'BRIEN, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

Farm Colony

U. S. Disciplinary Barracks
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Young bulls—any age. Out of 15 lb. to 30 lb. dams. Sired by 30 lb. to 40 lb. bulls. Write us for extended pedigrees and prices.

W. E. Zoll & Son,

R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

Lyon County Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Association

A few choice cows will be accepted for service to our herd sire, Princess DeKol Beauty Girl Segis, sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (20 world's records. Address County Farm Agent, Emporia, Kan.

Calves, Both Sex; Heifers Also

Sired by Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lyons. Herd lacks but one test of being on Federal Accredited list. Everything priced reasonable. S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS.

WINDMOOR HOLSTEINS

Size, Type, Production, Breeding and Health. Headed by two of the greatest bulls of the breed; both prize winners, one a champion. Young bulls at half value. \$50 and up. SAM CARPENTER, JR., OSWEGO, KANSAS.

Holsteins For Sale

We have a good herd of purebred Holsteins and will be pleased to answer inquiries from any who wish to buy some good Holsteins. O. C. STEWART, Independence, Kansas.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Watch for My Consignment of

Fresh Heifers at Wichita, Kan.,
Next November. (State Association Sale.) We have a few bull calves from A. R. O. dams to close out now. DR. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kansas

THE LAST 30-LB. BULL IS SOLD

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old Son of King Pontiac Johanna, a 31-lb. son of the King of the Pontiacs, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs. AXTELL & HERSHEY, NEWTON, KANSAS.

SIR AAGIE KORNDYKE MEAD

Heads our herd. His 5 nearest dams averaged 1,099 pounds butter and 23,000 pounds milk in one year. An unequalled record. Herd under Federal supervision. HIGH BROTHERS, DERBY, KANSAS.

Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.65-784—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROP., DERBY, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production. B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

30 LB. BULL

Dam 17.50 as a Jr. 2-year-old, a good 30 lb. prospect; sire's dam 42.50 and she made more butter in 2 consecutive years than any other cow that ever lived. A splendid individual, nearly all white. Price \$400. APPLEMAN BROS., MULVANE, KANSAS.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Stubbs Farm Co., Mulvane, Kan.

Quality Holsteins—Senior herd bull, King Mutual Katy. Two nearest dams averaged 1,245 pounds butter in 1 year. Junior herd bull, King Wren Ormsby Pieterje. Two nearest dams averaged 1,081 pounds butter in 1 year. No females for sale.

which he was very proud. One was the splendid success of John Phillips and his magnificent herd of Herefords; Beau Monington, the great son of Beau Mischief that stands at the head of the herd; the interest manifested in northwest Kansas in purebred stock and Frank Gettle, the popular livestock auctioneer of Goodland, who is conducting all of the sales of that section. Fifty-seven head of cattle sold for an average of \$350, an average not equalled so far in the state this year. Each year Mr. Phillips likes to sell a herd bull as an attraction and this year he was fortunate in being able to consign Choice Mischief 2nd, a splendid bull four years old. He was purchased by Robt. Mousel of the firm of Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb. The entire offering was absorbed and largely by breeders and farmers from northwest Kansas. Mr. Phillips has over 300 head in his herd and of that number 125 are daughters of Beau Monington. The Phillips herd is one of the good herds in northwest Kansas and these annual sales are established events.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Don't forget the Chas. Casement dispersion at Sedan, October 12. If you want Scotch females or Scotch topped cattle of good quality at a moderate price don't overlook this sale. There are 64 cows and heifers in the offering not counting calves. —Advertisement.

C. M. Howard & Sons of Howard, Kan., have contributed six head of Shorthorns to the Interstate Shorthorn sale to be held at Ft. Scott, Kan., October 12. Howard & Sons have one of the good herds now assembled and it will pay Shorthorn breeders to look up their consignment at the Ft. Scott sale. —Advertisement.

Dupharne Bros. of Harper, Kan., are consigning thirteen young Poland China sows to the Harper county breeders sale at Harper, Kan., October 27, also two yearling boars by Black Buster, the 1919 grand champion Kansas and Oklahoma fairs. The dams are also prize winners. The sows are by Black Buster and other good sires. —Advertisement.

J. C. Banbury & Son of Plevna, Kan., owners of one of the good herds of Polled Shorthorns in Kansas, are starting their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They have an offering of bulls and heifers that will interest breeders. Look up their advertisement in this issue and get in touch with them if you are on the market for Shorthorn breeding stock. —Advertisement.

The Harper county breeders will hold their second annual show and sale in the pavilion in Harper, October 27, 28 and 29. The Poland China hog sale, October 27, consists of a splendid offering of gilts, sows and five boars, largely of Oliver & Sons breeding who need no introduction in Kansas nor the United States where they have shown and won many prizes. The Black Buster breeding, also Caldwell's Big Bob and Rainbow Land can scarcely be surpassed anywhere and this sale is rich in the blood of these sires. The Holstein sale of 25 head on October 28 offers some splendid milk cows of quality bred to or sired by as good bulls as there are in the state. Oakstead Forbes and Rag Apple Clyde with their 30 to 32 pound dams make these cows and heifers a splendid offering. The Shorthorn sale on October 28 offers good regular producers direct from the farms and are sired or bred to Scotch bulls of quality that should appeal to the farmer. The Hereford sale on October 29 also offers the practical regular producing beefy cattle that make you money while you sleep, good breeding and good cattle in good condition. Write for catalog, H. A. Thomas, secretary. —Advertisement.

Stafford County Sale Postponed.

The public sale of purebred hogs set for September 21 and 22 by the Stafford County Association of Breeders has been postponed. The appearance of a disease thought to be hog cholera is responsible for the postponement. The means of checking hog cholera are now so well known that a speedy removal of this threat is expected. When new dates are selected we will announce them. —Advertisement.

John Snyder Moves to Winfield, Kan.

John D. Snyder has recently moved from Hutchinson, Kan., to Winfield, Kan. Those having occasion to get in touch with Mr. Snyder will please note this change in his address. John Snyder is no doubt as good a judge of livestock pedigrees of all breeds of livestock as any auctioneer in Kansas or the southwest, and far better than most. His integrity is unquestioned, and he is a good auctioneer. —Advertisement.

Thos. Weddle is Closing Out Spotted Polands.

Most of Kansas has been fortunate in having good crops this year but a pretty fair sized section which includes Wichita had several weeks of very dry weather right at the time when rainy weather was badly needed and as a result some farmers in that part of the country were pretty hard hit. Thos. Weddle who lives on Route 2 out of Wichita is closing out his good herd of Spotted Polands because of crop failure and inability to get adequate buildings erected to take care of his hogs. Mr. Weddle would far rather keep his herd of Spotted Polands and sell off the surplus as he has done for several years past but his unfortunate situation will be someone's gain. Here is what Mr. Weddle has for sale: 8 mature sows, 10 fall yearling gilts, 20 spring gilts, 15 boars some ready for service, 50 August pigs and Kansas Jumbo, the good herd sire. The herd is in thrifty condition and has been a money making proposition for Mr. Weddle. He would rather sell the hogs together and offers them at very reasonable prices. Phone Thos. Weddle, Kechl 1551 or write him Wichita, Kan., Route 2, and please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

Abildgaard's Shorthorns Win.

At the show preceding the Southeastern Kansas Shorthorn sale at Independence, Kan., September 30, Fred Abildgaard, Independence, Kan., not only took a very large percentage of the blue ribbons but he also showed grand champion cow and grand champion bull. He never fell below first in anything in which he showed. Winnings were as follows: First in junior yearling bull, two-year-old heifer, junior yearling heifer, get of sire, produce of dam, and grand champion on senior bull calf and on senior yearling heifer. His grand champions full brother and sister and sired by his herd sire, Villager Magnet. There were over 100 Shorthorns in the show. The average price that Mr. Abildgaard has received for the 10-month-old bulls that he has sold within the last few months (these bulls

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of

Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character. They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1929

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan. Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address TOMSON BROS. Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

Save Money on Shorthorn Bulls

By getting them now. Prices will be much higher after cold weather. I have for sale, 25 head by Village Heir and Victor Dale; spring calves to bulls 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. Topeka.

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

One Four Year Old White Scotch

Three yearling bulls, also cows. Herd bull, Goods 45886, weighs 2,400 lbs. Good disposition and a good breeder. Have small herd and use him longer. R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

EIGHT REGISTERED SHORTHORNS for sale. Cows, calves by side and related. John Thorne, Kinsley, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



POLLED SHORTHORNS

Roan Orange, weight 2600 pounds in flesh. Sultan's Pride, winner in 4 states heads herd of nearly 200. 20 halter broke bulls; 20 heifers and a few Shorthorns for sale. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 2803 1 mi. west of Plevna, Kan.

I Am Contributing Six Head of Shorthorns

to the Interstate Shorthorn sale at Fort Scott, Kansas, on October 12. C. M. HOWARD & SONS, HAMMOND, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Tilly Alcartra Bred Calf

Sire, a 31 pound son of Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince, 90 A. R. O. daughters. Dam, a 24.56 pound sister to the world's greatest dairy cow, Tilly Alcartra whose son sold for \$50,000. A dandy calf. Priced very reasonable. McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

Heavy Producing Holsteins

For sale. Sons of Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac, 20 A. R. O. daughters, one producing son. Smithdale is from the same cow as the sire of Tilly Alcartra. Young, healthy, acclimated bulls from tested dams up to 33 lbs. American Beet Sugar Co. Center Farm, Lamar, Colorado. G. L. Penley, Farm Superintendent.

Registered Holstein Cows

For sale. Yearling heifer; 1 yearling; 2 younger bulls. Spotted Poland hogs. Write E. E. HARRIS, Towanda, Kan. When writing advertisers mention this paper

The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.

Registered Holsteins

Home of FINDERNE PRIDE JOHANNA KORNDYKE, No. 136330

A son of the world's record cow, FINDERNE PRIDE JOHANNA RUE, who produced 1,470 lbs. of butter in one year. There is only one other bull in the world whose dam has a yearly record above 1,470 lbs. of butter. We have close to 100 daughters of this bull, and over 100 cows bred to him.

All females will be put on test and given every opportunity in the world to make good. We plan to enter the majority of them in yearly work.

A few choice bulls by his sire and out of record dams for sale at exceedingly low prices. Write for sales list.

10 beautiful yearling heifers old enough to breed for sale at \$200 each. 15 splendid cows due in three to four weeks, some with records, for sale at \$325 up.

The Pickering Farm

Harlo J. Fiske, Manager

Belton, Missouri

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Hutchinson, Kansas Sale of Holstein-Friesians

85 Head in the new sale Pavilion

At The State Fair Grounds

Hutchinson, Kan., Monday, Oct. 18

The purpose of this sale is to interest new breeders in this great agricultural section of Kansas in the best breed of dairy cattle in the world, and we are bringing to this sale consignments from some of the finest herds in the state, and a high class of cattle has been selected.

50 cows and heifers either fresh or bred to high record bulls and due to freshen this fall.

15 beautiful heifer calves of choice breeding. Many of the great families of the breed are represented in these consignments:

Granddaughters of Rag Apple Korndyke, King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johanna Lad, Pontiac Korndyke, De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, De Kol Hengerveld Burke, King Hengerveld Model Fayne, Paul Beets De Kol, King Segis, Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, Sir Veeman Hengerveld, King Pontiac Champion, King Segis Pontiac, Iowana De Kol Walker.

A daughter of a 23 pound four-year-old.

A daughter of a 30 pound cow.

A daughter of a 24 pound three-year-old.

A sister of the world's record twins that sold

for \$3,200.00 each in the national sale this year at St. Paul.

Close up in the pedigrees you will find such cows as: Polly Posch with a record of 34.61 pounds butter 7 days; Pontiac Gladi with 32.01 pounds butter 7 days; Pontiac Artis with 31.71 pounds butter 7 days, 1076.91 pounds butter in year; Segis Fayne Johanna with five records all over 30 pounds in 7 days; Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna with 47.35 pounds butter 7 days.

8 bulls ready for service including two herd sires, three years old. One a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the \$60,000.00 bull and the other a son of King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, the \$100,000 son of the King of the Pontiacs, and from the \$36,000.00 cow Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, the highest priced cow that ever sold at public auction.

The Following Well Known Farms are the Consignors from their Good Herds

Sunflower, F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.
Lilac Dairy, Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan.
Triangle, A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, Kan.
Gilmorelands, J. S. Gilmore, Fredonia, Kan.

Sand Springs, E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Riverbanks Plantation, F. L. Martin, Hutchinson, Kan.
Maplewood, Mott & Branch, Herington, Kan.
W. R. Crow & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan.

The Kansas State Holstein-Friesian Association will hold its semi-annual meeting and banquet at the Commercial Club rooms on the evening of the 18th following the sale, every member of the association and all who attend the sale are invited to participate and enjoy the evening's entertainment.

You will be the guests of the Hutchinson Commercial Club and every effort is being made by this enterprising organization to make the evening one of profit and enjoyment.

We especially invite the new breeders to this sale. This is your opportunity to buy foundation stock from the best families of the breed.

Don't miss it. Write today for catalog of the sale to

W.H.Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN, CATTLE.

Dissolution and Dispersion

Public sale, October 5, 1920, 150 head, registered cows, heifers and bulls. Western Holstein Farm. Hall Bros., Owners and Breeders. Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

REG. HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Two coming three; three twos and three coming two; all bred. They are clean, healthy and acclimated. \$1,500 will buy the nine head. Better wire before coming. Have sold my farm.

O. H. SIMPSON, DODGE CITY, KANSAS

Six High Grade Holstein Heifers

for sale. Coming 2, from heavy producers, tuberculin tested under Government supervision; bred to high class registered bull whose first 3 dams averaged 34 lbs. of butter in seven days. Also registered bull calf six months old, by thirty pound sire.

WINWOOD DAIRY FARM, BURLINGTON, KAN.

BULLY HOLSTEIN BULLS

Are you in the market for a young bull? Then write for description and prices. Three soon ready for service. CHEYENNE VALLEY FARM, Geo. L. Hartwell, Jamestown, Kansas

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery, \$30 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$35 each. Express paid by us. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

\$25 crated. Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis. High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves.

Harper County's Second Annual Sale

In Harper, Kansas, October 27-28-29

50 Head Poland Chinas, October 27

All sired by or bred to Olivier's grand champion Black Buster, Big Timm, Caldwell's Big Bob, Rainbow Lad and Foster's Golden Buster. No better breeding in the state.

25 Head Holsteins, October 28 at 10 A. M.

12 heavy springers, 12 yearlings. Sired by or bred to Rag Apple Clyde with 5 thirty-two lb. dams or Oakstead Fobes (famous for quality and milk producing ability).

50 Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns, October 28

Sired by or bred to Rosewood Dale, Imp. Bapton Dramatist, Secret Robin, Silver Dale, Alfalfa Leaf Dale or Butterfly Sultan.

50 Head of Hereford, October 29

Splendid cattle sired by or bred to Rupert Donald 3, Bonnie Boy by McCray Fairfax, also Rupert 3 and Beau Brummel breeding.

H.A. Thomas, Secretary, Anthony, Kan.

Write for separate catalogs.

October 9, 1920.

red by Villager Magnet) was \$267. Although Abideard's Shorthorns that were sold the sale brought in several instances less than what he had been offered preceding in bringing them to Independence he realized good prices for them. It is doubtful there is a better breeding Shorthorn bull in Kansas than Villager Magnet.—Advertisement.

Selling Son of The Jayhawker.

E. J. Thomas, Edna, Kan., last spring bought a son of The Jayhawker intending to develop him for a herd boar for his own use. Now Mr. Thomas is quitting the farm and will sell his registered Polands including this good spring boar. We saw this boar at June and at that time he looked mighty good as a prospect for a real herd sire. Mr. Thomas advises that at the present time he is coming as good as he was last year. Such being the case this young boar should be picked up at once by anyone wanting a young boar having individuality and good breeding behind him. On the sire's side he is by The Jayhawker, by The Yankee. On the dam side he is by Rose Model by Caldwell's Big Bob Wonder. When writing Mr. Thomas please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. F. Larimore & Sons' Durocs.

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan., have been farming for several years and raising a few grade hogs. Not more than a year ago they got a few good Durocs and have been giving them the attention that good bred hogs deserve. The result has been that the Larimore herd of Durocs is now developing into one of the good herds of Kansas. That their herd is a good one is proven by the fact that at the Hutchinson State Fair this year where the Larimore boys showed their hogs they got in the money in every class in which they entered hogs, and competition was keen at the Hutchinson Fair. This firm of hog raisers has made a mighty fine start in the business. It now has a surplus of hogs that are absolutely good and for sale. The surplus has been sold very closely and this firm is anxious to secure the worth of its hogs by sending out the very best quality to any who want good hogs. In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this firm starts an advertisement. It has for sale 10 spring hogs, 15 spring gilts by their good sire, Valley Sensation. These spring hogs are out of Pathfinder and Orion Cherry dams. There are also five fall gilts by Pathfinder Chief 2nd that will be sold on or bred to Valley Sensation. L's Pathfinder, a litter mate to the grand champion of Hutchinson this year, is also offered for sale. Here is a good opportunity for anyone who wants a top Duroc at reasonable prices. Write today to J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan., for information concerning these Durocs. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE.

Dispersion Sale of Holsteins.

J. F. Caldwell of Higginsville, Mo., has announced a dispersion sale of Holsteins to be held at Lexington, Mo., October 20. Caldwell owns one of the good herds of Holsteins in Missouri. His herd is made up of representatives of the best Holstein families and the 15 head of purebreds are worthy of the attention of purebred breeders. The 15 head of high grades include 15 yearlings and 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers, nearly all bred to a purebred bull. Look up their ad and write C. M. Long, sales manager, Sedalia, Mo., for further particulars.—Advertisement.

Chester White Hogs.

No sale should attract greater attention among farmers and breeders interested in Chester Whites than that of F. B. Goodspeed of Mayville, Mo., on October 22. Mr. Goodspeed has been breeding and showing his breed of hogs for twenty years and his herd stands among the top place among breeders and breeders of the famous Chester White hog. Mr. Goodspeed has sold seed stock for raising hogs in every corn belt state and they have always established themselves as money makers in the hands of the new purchaser. This is why old customers return year after year to buy new and the new breeder will find every animal offered by Mr. Goodspeed is absolutely right because it is backed by years of careful thought in mating of almost perfect individuals. We would ask our readers who are interested in this breed of hogs to attend this sale and if you buy from this herd we know you will be started on the right road to success. Please send for the catalog today and arrange to attend this sale on October 22.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

Royal Shorthorn Sale.

The Shorthorn sale in connection with the American Royal Show, Kansas City, November 13-24, will occur Thursday afternoon, November 18. The offering selected from among the leading herds of Missouri and Kansas is of a high order both in the matter of blood lines and individual excellence and pictures. The association's representative, W. A. Cochet, has the management of the sale and will furnish information to all who are interested. His address is Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., this being the branch office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Foss Sells Durocs October 21.

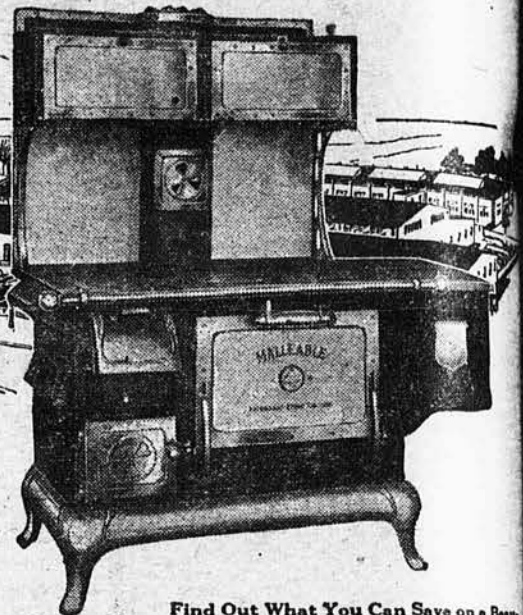
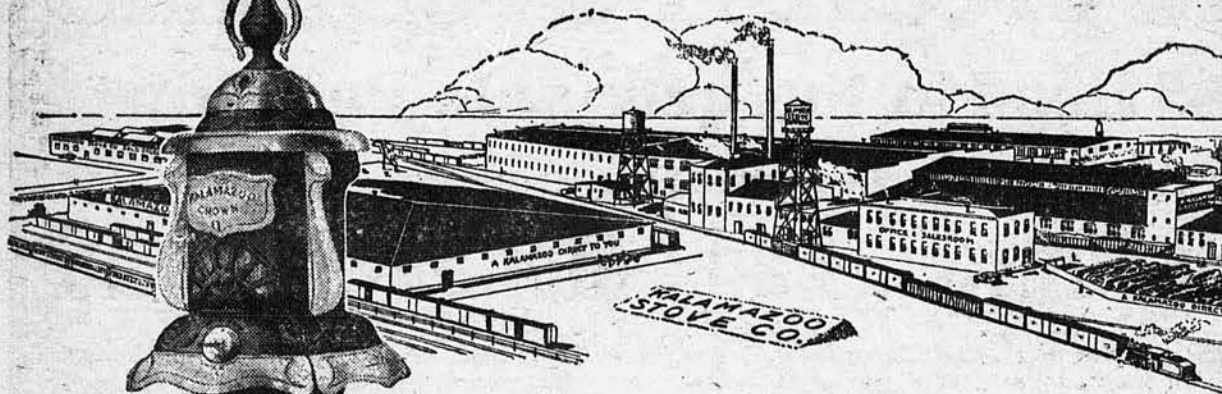
Three sons of Sterling, Neb., will hold his Duroc sale October 21. His offering will consist of forty head and will include a number of open sows by Old Pathfinder, King Sebastian, Giant Col, King's Col, and other good sires. A choice bunch of spring hogs by Criterion and Disturber of Sterling will be in the sale, also fifteen top-spring hogs and a number of top-notch fall gilts by these two boars.—Advertisement.

BY GLEN PUTMAN

Last Call for Mike Trier's Sale.

This will be the last notice of Mike Trier's Orion's Pathfinder sale at Keota, Ia., October 15. Forty-five head of the best Durocs in southern Iowa will go in this sale featuring one of the largest and best breeding boars of the breed. Duroc breeders can hardly afford to miss this sale as Mr. Trier's offering will hardly be duplicated this fall. If you are on the market for herd improvers attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Good Stoves and Furnaces Always Cost Less at the Factory



Where Do You Buy Yours?

Find Out What You Can Save on a Beautiful Range at the Kalamazoo Factory

Figure it out for yourself. Who can make prices as low as the manufacturer? No matter where you buy your new stove or range, some one must get it from the factory. Why not get it direct yourself at the manufacturer's price?

It is simple. Easy as mailing a letter. The quality can not be beaten and the saving is worth while.

You've heard of "A-Kalamazoo-Direct-to-You." But how much do you know about the saving you can make with Kalamazoo prices? Why not find out?

Suppose you let us send you this new Kalamazoo catalog. No one will hound you for an order. Pick out the furnace, stove or range you think you would want. Note its price and then compare it with the nearest design like it in your local town. Write for this Catalog.

Do You Wonder Why Kalamazoo Customers Boost for Us So Highly?

About 75 to 80 per cent of our business each year can be traced from the good words of recommendation of our old customers. Brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, cousins and other relatives of Kalamazoo customers write us and say they want a stove, range or furnace like the one they saw in our customer's home.

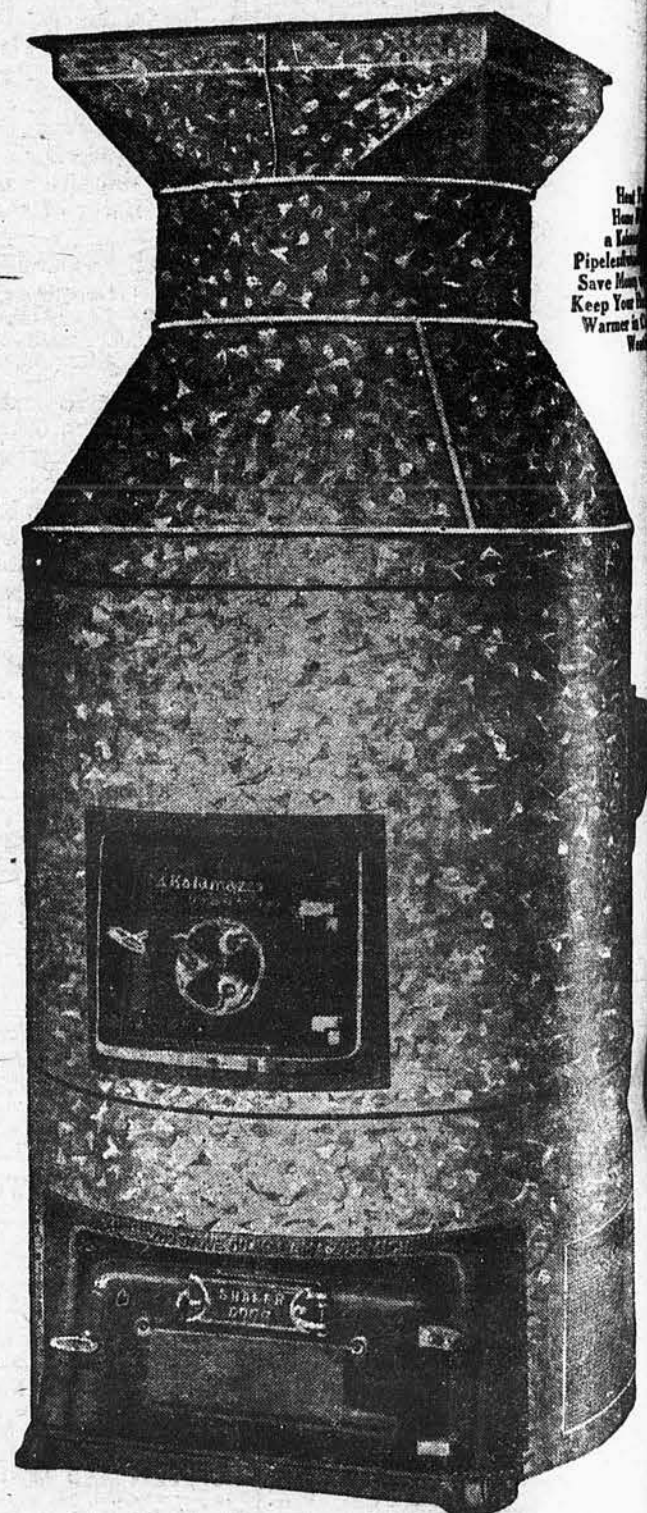
But why wait for some Kalamazoo owner to convince you? Kalamazoo savings this year are greater than ever before. And a saving this year means more to you. Your dollar will buy more in a Kalamazoo. More in the quality and more in the advantages of dealing direct with manufacturers.

Also Save Money On These Other Articles

Also get "Kalamazoo-Direct-to-You" prices on paints, roofing, sanitary indoor closets, sewing machines, cream separators, washing machines, fireless cookers, Congol um floor covering, aluminum ware, and many other household articles that you need and are buying all of the time. Cash or easy payments. Thirty days' trial. We pay freight. Money-back guarantee.



Get an Oil Heater and Save Fuel This Winter



Find Out How a Kalamazoo Pipeless Furnace Saves Money Keep Your Home Warmer in Winter

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Gentlemen:— Please send me your new big catalog. I am interested in the following:

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