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PHOTO BY H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS



"The use of a truck on Goodyear Cord Tires has increased my land value by bringing my farm closer to town. Power machines, assisted by this pneumatic-tired truck, offset my labor shortage. The Goodyear Cords on my truck have traveled about 10,000 miles to date. Solids can't go into the soft fields; pneumatics go through easily—haul 450 crates to 40 by team. Hard to sell a second-hand truck on solids here."—Glenmore Green, Farmer, Fort Valley, Georgia

EXTENSIVE rural experience, like that related above, has confirmed the tendency of farm land prices to increase when Goodyear Cord Tires are used to cover long or difficult hauling routes.

Fertile acreages, ten or twenty-five miles from the nearest town, have become more profitable and hence more saleable due to improved transportation on these able and rugged pneumatics.

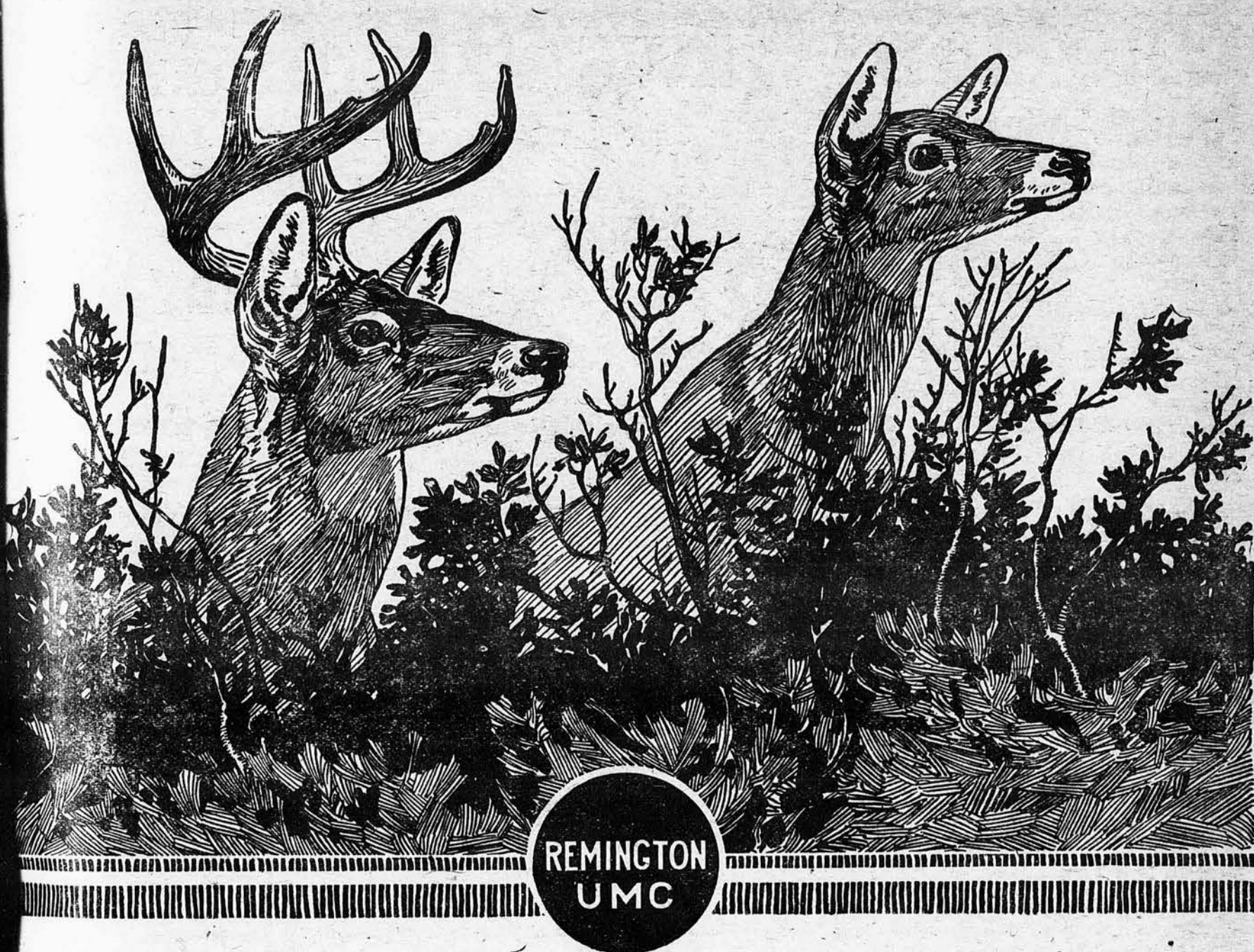
What formerly was a tedious and jarring haul by either team or motor truck, has become a brisk, smooth trip due to the grip, cushioning and spryness of the big Goodyear Cord Tires.

These virtues frequently enable short cuts to market, bring more markets within easy-hauling range and pave the way for the safe, punctual transit of perishables and shrinkables.

The huge strength of Goodyear Cord construction, developed with the manufacturing care that protects our good name, makes possible the utmost utility and economy of this type of pneumatic tire.

Detailed information, concerning the manifold advantages of pneumatic-tired trucks and general farm motorization, will be sent on request by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

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CORD TIRES



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"I've been watching my neighbors for many years. Some farmers 'dig in' the year around. They make money, but—

"Last fall when I got back from two weeks' shooting my neighbor, Hutchins, tried to get me riled because I'd been loafing.

"I didn't answer him. It wasn't any use, but I don't mind saying that Hutch is envious because we get more done and treat ourselves better than he does. We all get in a rut if we stick too close to our job. He never leaves the farm except to go to town.

"And you ought to see the deer I brought back. I sent some venison over to Hutchins just for the fun of it."

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Pulls Over 4 H-P. The **OTTAWA** pulls over 4 H-P and is the most powerful Log Saw on the market. Plenty of power to run your cream separator, sheller, grinder, buzz saw, etc. Starts without cranking, no batteries ever needed.

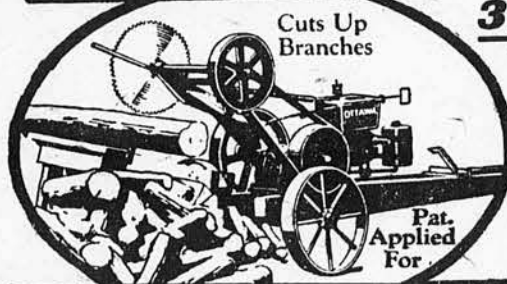
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Community Fairs Need Action

If You Put Plenty of Pep Into the Neighborhood Exposition This Year it is Certain to be Much More Successful

By Mrs. Ida Migliario

ACTION, that is what it takes to make a community fair a success. Were you ever walking thru the business section of a town on one of those late summer or early fall days when everything seems to be at a standstill after a season of rush and hurry? And did you ever happen to notice a group of people standing in front of a display window, laughing, chatting and having a good time without any apparent reason?

Did you ever join the group just to satisfy yourself as to the cause of the merriment? Were you surprised to find them before that particular window because of a certain cardboard figure of a laughing man whose cardboard arm was moving and pointing to some piece of merchandise? Perhaps other stores had just as interesting displays, but here was action, and the attention of the people was caught so they stopped to investigate and study.

Our community fairs need action to give them life and to make them interesting. Every fair should be, and is, instructive but it should be entertaining, likewise. Nowadays we hear parents saying, "We must make good with our boys and girls." Everyone who has been around youth knows that action, plenty of well directed entertainment, is the fundamental step in making good with the young folks in all such enterprises.

A Display of the Best

Fair time is fall time, because it is the harvest time of the season's crops. Fairs have always meant to us the display of the best that is produced in our particular community, county or state. This is rightly true and it will continue to be so. Few new elements can be introduced into fair displays, because livestock, poultry, grain, vegetables, canned and baked foods, dairy products, garments, art needle work and points of interest in household decoration have long had their individual booths.

All sorts and kinds of attractive arrangement of products have been worked out, but there is room for more action in the average fair exhibit. Short, bright mottoes, attractively lettered, simply decorated, and thoughtfully placed add to a display. Something moving will attract and enlist the interest of the visitor. A bowl of goldfish, a canary in a tastefully chosen cage, a toy airplane blown about or a toy train moving on its toy track will call the attention of the folks who otherwise would pass by the booth in a mechanical way.

Girls, dressed in uniform, making biscuits and baking them in a one-burner oven on an oil stove, or boys in union-suits making a piece of miniature furniture will never fail to help folks relax tense interests and fall to questioning the youthful actors. The ever stimulating point of "Will my entries win premiums?" controls the desire of exhibitors

to take the best of their products to the fair. The right kind of action in your community fair will be obtained thru making all arrangements on a foundation of entertainment. The

proposition and decide the date and the nature of the day's plans. At this meeting committees may be appointed in order that certain groups of people may be responsible for certain entries and prizes. The entertainment committee is one of the most important for certainly it is the one on which the success of the action of the fair rests very materially.

Some one asks, how is this committee to function, what can it do with every one busy with fall work? To a certain extent, thinking is all that is necessary. Let the chairman, when he is checking up the suggestions of his fellow workers, close his eyes and visualize his crowd. Let him picture them moving from one exhibit to another with the keenest of interest because of the action he has placed in the foreground of every booth. Let him follow his companions as they pass from the interior displays out to the school yard where livestock, poultry, and the overflow of grain and vegetables is exhibited.

Let him ask himself, does the day's entertainment stop there? What of the hours between that brief review and the setting sun? Must the patrons stand in tired groups discussing the work they have been doing all summer? Indeed, that should not be. They have studied one another's success; soon they will know the prize winners. Now lead them to forget work, sweep them off to some simple, old-fashioned, friendship renewing game. Let them make good with their boys and girls by showing that they still possess youthful skill which inspires them to challenge a contest of some kind.

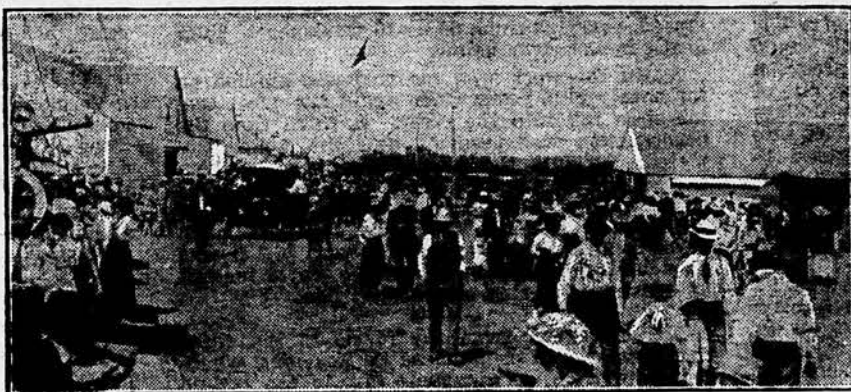
More Interest in Games

How about the girls pitching a game of horseshoes against their fathers? What would the mothers give to beat their boys in a potato race? Wouldn't every one enjoy watching the girls contest with their mothers in a nail driving battle? Suppose the fathers should beat the sons in a ball game!

No doubt by this time the committeeman can see his crowd ready for the big dinner brought by the patrons. He decides to direct the conversation during the meal. He is going to prohibit all argument of the best time to fall plow and fall sow, bar any hint of a discussion of the number of pounds of meat to be canned, or the sewing that must be done. He will suggest some timely subject and give the patrons a limited number of minutes to talk about it and then he will announce something of a different nature. By this means there will be no embarrassing lull, everyone will be entertaining as well as entertained.

After the meal he is going to ask the crowd to join in singing the old-time neighborhood songs, and the oldest residents are to tell about the kind of entertainment they enjoyed in pioneer days.

By this time the girls
Continued on Page 8.)

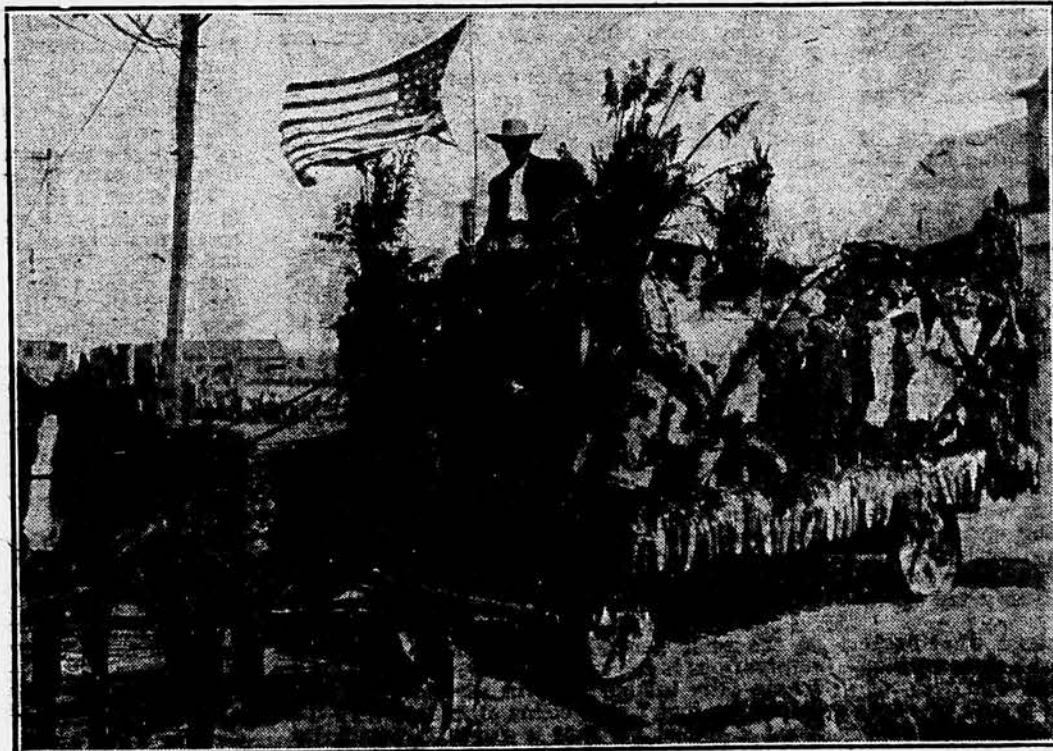


A Community Fair Grounds Will Appear Like a Progressive City's Main Thoroughfare if Everybody is Kept Busy with the Displays and Games.

logical place for the fair is the most centrally located school house, which suggests that the teachers of the various schools in the district be asked to join in the plans.

McPherson county works on a like basis. This year the fair proposition was presented to the teachers attending the county institute held August 23. Most certainly the teachers do not have all the "say so" about the plans; they are consulted in order to find out how they can best assist in the entertainment. The Farm Bureau of McPherson county takes care of presenting the plans to the teachers but any committee of community leaders can assume that responsibility.

Soon after the matter has been presented to the teachers and their co-operation assured, meetings should be scheduled in all of the communities so school patrons may discuss the fair



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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

AMONG other things that cause me to wonder as I proceed on my vacation trip is that the cost of things does not seem to interfere with the people's pursuit of pleasure. The second thing which has impressed me is that the traveling public, speaking collectively, is generally and successfully played for a collection of suckers and cheerfully and systematically robbed.

The third observation I have to make is that the average traveler, "one of whom I am which," is a good deal of a chump and is to blame in part for being robbed. Not wholly, however. He is bound to be robbed to a considerable extent in spite of himself.

Just by way of illustration: when I went into a bank on this side of the Canadian line to buy some Canadian money the best the bank would do for me was to give me 10 per cent premium in Canadian currency, but when I came out of Canada and wanted to exchange a few dollars of Canadian money I happened to have left, into United States currency, the bank deducted 15 per cent. Now one bank or the other was beating me. Either I should have received a greater premium on the United States money I exchanged or I should have been docked less on the Canadian money I exchanged.

The banker made the excuse that exchange rates varied from day to day, but no banker explained why. It is entirely preposterous to suppose that a Canadian dollar is worth 90 cents in our money on Monday and only 85 cents on Tuesday. While in Canada I exchanged American money for Canadian at rates varying from 8 to 12½ per cent and counting my experience with the American bank where I wanted to get back to a United States monetary basis, the variation was from 8 to 15 per cent. It is my opinion that the variation is almost wholly arbitrary and the result of bank manipulation, always at the expense of the traveling goat.

I have said that the average traveler is considerable of a chump. Let me give a familiar illustration. In most of the larger cities there are the Child's restaurants, a system operated something after the plan of the Harvey eating houses. Now my experience is that in these restaurants one is likely to get food well cooked and well served and at a fairly reasonable price. I watched the throng of diners in one of these restaurants in the great city of Montreal. I did not see any of them with perhaps one exception give tips to the waiters, and that one got no better service than if he had given no tip. It was just a habit with him I suppose.

But when one went into the dining room of a first class hotel where everything he got to eat cost him twice as much as the same thing would have cost in a Child's restaurant, after getting a rather slim meal for perhaps \$1.50 or \$2, he seemed to feel it incumbent on him to give the waiter a liberal tip in addition to the regular bill.

Now the excuse for the high priced meal, of course, was that the guest was paying for service and not for food. If so, then the waiters were receiving wages in comparison with the prices charged and the traveler was under no obligation to tender a tip. What is more he got nothing for what he gave in that way. He did not pay until after he had had his meal anyway. The truth is that he paid the tip because he did not have the courage to refuse. We are as imitative as monkeys and haven't much more sense. I might also say that the people who seem to have the most money also seem to have the least sense.

I have been greatly interested in what not only seems to me to be the most wonderful structure I have ever seen, but which people who know what they are talking about say is the most wonderful feat of engineering in its line in the world, the great cantilever bridge which spans the St. Lawrence River a few miles above Quebec.

To one who does not understand what engineering can accomplish, this bridge seems like the giraffe did to the countryman who declared after looking it over that there wasn't no such animal. It seems humanly impossible that this bridge could have been built or that it could stand after it was built.

It is ½ mile long, and the great center span,

which to the beholder seems to be resting on nothing but air, is 600 feet in length, stretched across the current of the great river 110 feet above the water. The steel in this wonderful bridge weighs 66,000 tons, more than twice as much as the steel in the next largest bridge of that construction in the world, the cantilever bridge that spans the Firth of Forth in Scotland. To show the wide difference between these two bridges I may say that while the Firth of Forth bridge is calculated to carry a load of 4,480 pounds a linear foot the Quebec bridge will carry 14,000 pounds. The construction of this bridge was started in 1900. The building continued for seven years and in 1907 the superstructure, which was about half completed, collapsed, carrying some 60 or 70 workmen to their death in the river below.

Again the work was resumed and carried on for nearly nine years when again the great center span fell into the river. A third time the construction was resumed and this time completed. In 1917 the great trains began to run across and the bridge stood the strain apparently without a quiver. It was a triumph of genius and patience which required as much heroism as any achievement of war, but it was an achievement which helped the world instead of causing suffering and destruction.

The movement from the farms to the cities and towns is as pronounced in Vermont, where this is written, as anywhere else in the United States, perhaps more so.

The boys and girls go to the schools, first the public schools and then the colleges and after that they are not willing to go back to the hard work and small rewards of the Vermont farm. Schools and colleges may be good things, at any rate we are not willing to do without them, but they are steadily drawing the young men and women away from the farms. You may moralize till the cows come home, but the fact remains that the average ambitious educated young man will not be content to remain on a farm after he has seen and experienced the wider and more attractive life. Maybe in the long run he would be happier on the farm, but he will not stay under present conditions.

What is the result?

Well here in Vermont the thrifty French Canadians are coming over and buying up the Vermont farms which the original owners have abandoned. If this keeps up it will in a few years change the character of the population.

These French Canadians raise large families and are industrious and frugal. They will live and make money where the Americans will run behind. They are content to remain on the farm and lead their simple lives but they are not progressive according to our ideas of progress. They are very religious but are narrow in their religious views. If they get control they will do away with our free public school system as they did in Canada, where they are largely in control.

I do not object to denominational schools, but I am decidedly opposed to destroying our free public school system.

What is the remedy? Shall we quit educating our farmer boys and girls; quit giving them opportunities to see the great outside world and taste of the joys that come from a study of books?

I cannot agree to that and I do not believe the American people including the farmers will agree to it. But unless the business of farming can be made more attractive just as sure as the sun shines the more you educate them the more the boys and girls will leave the farms.

There is only one alternative and that is to make the business of farming so attractive in a financial and social way that the educated young men and women will not care to leave it.

Can that be done?

I think it can, but I may be mistaken. I believe that the corporation farm operated on the same general plan as other successful corporations is the solution of the problem. But I have been talking that for several years and do not see that I am getting anywhere with the idea. I cannot see that it grows in popularity with farmers altho I believe that it would result in much greater profits for them, less hard work and great social advantages. If this is

not the solution I would be pleased to hear someone suggest a better one. It is no use to just sit around and complain that farmers are discriminated against. If they are it must be largely their own fault, because they have within themselves the possibility of working out their own salvation.

I am writing this sitting within a few feet of one of the most beautiful of the arms of Lake Champlain. The sun, while sliding down the western slope, turns the surface of the still water to the color of molten silver, while in the dim distance on the one side the forest covered Green mountains show a crest line of shimmering blue in the haze of the summer which already has indications of the coming fall, and in the greater distance to the west, the Adirondacks lift their greater peaks toward the sky.

Vermont is not in the same class with Kansas as an agricultural state, but what a glorious thing it would be if we could just have a Lake Champlain somewhere about the center of the state! There are many fine bodies of water here in the East which could be spared as well as not, and we need them out in Kansas.

I do not wonder that the Easterner who comes out to our broad prairies has a homesick feeling for the hills and mountains and beautiful lakes of his or her childhood.

I have seen women who had been reared in the East making a brave fight to gain a home in Kansas. I have seen them stand at the doors of their humble sod homes or dugouts, looking over the vast expanse without a tree to relieve the monotony and watch the sun go down a great ball of fire on the rolling prairie that stretched away into the infinite distance. I have seen come into their eyes and sunburned faces a look of pathetic longing, and I know now that they were dreaming of the lakes and wooded hills and mountains with their covering of pines; the maple trees dripping sap in the springtime and the music of sleigh bells when the moon shone bright on the winter snow.

When I think of the sacrifices they made, of the wonders they accomplished in helping build a great new state, suffering often from poverty, lonesomeness and homesickness, I take off my hat to them in profound reverence and admiration.

Canadian Farms

AS YOU travel down the St. Lawrence below the City of Quebec, if you ever do, your curiosity will be excited by the appearance of the long narrow rail fenced farms extending back from the river toward the hills in the distance. Back from the river, perhaps ½ mile stand the quaint little farm houses in a row reaching for mile after mile. These farms, all neatly fenced, are apparently not much wider than a wide street. They are divided into little fields, just a few acres in a field and cultivated in wheat, oats, buckwheat and hay or pasture.

The effect of this sort of cultivation is to give to the country the appearance of a vast checker board made up of squares of green and yellow and white. The green squares are the hay and pasture fields; the yellow are the wheat and oats and the white are the buckwheat fields, now in full bloom. The farms are small but intensely cultivated, largely by hand, altho I saw a number of reapers, hay rakes and a few disk harrows. By laying out their farms this way the houses of the farmers are only a few rods apart, there being just about room enough to build a house and barn side by side on the narrow strip of land. I did not go into these houses, but they look neat and trim when viewed from a distance.

On these little narrow farms the French Canadians, "habitants" they call them, live contentedly, raise immense families and save a little money. There is no race suicide among these French Canadians. Families of 10 or 12 are the rule and 15 or 16 children in a family are not uncommon. They are increasing in numbers faster than the English speaking people altho there has been practically no French immigration for many years. As they increase in numbers they encroach on the lands of the English Canadians and are also coming over to the United States and buying farms.

They are practically all members of the Catholic church, intensely religious and apparently filled with implicit faith in the church. They are industrious, frugal and law abiding. There is practically no crime among them. According to our way of thinking they are narrow and bigoted in their beliefs, but so far as I know they do not undertake to interfere with the religious beliefs of their neighbors. It is doubtful whether they will ever farm according to our idea of progressive, up-to-date methods, but if they are satisfied I do not know why we should interfere with them or their religion.

I went into the greatest fur house in Montreal. I think it is the largest in North America, and priced some silver fox and black fox skins. The price of the silver fox skin was \$600 and the black fox skin \$650. Not that I had any notion of investing in silver or black fox skins, but I just had a desire to see. It may be that some of the readers of this moral and agricultural guide have known that the silver fox skin is not as valuable as the black fox skin, but I did not. I supposed the silver fox skin was the most expensive in the world. Certain persons in Canada are now making a business of raising black foxes and perhaps silver foxes as well. I have wondered why that was not done long ago. It occurs to me that a fox farm would pay well if the skins sell at from \$600 to \$700 a skin.

It would be comparatively easy at the present time to put from \$5,000 to \$10,000 on the person of a fashionable woman and she would not seem to be overdressed at that. She could wear a black fox skin costing \$650 and other pieces costing up in the hundreds. She easily could have a dress that would make a couple of thousand dollars fade away like the dew of the morning. She could put on a hat costing maybe a couple of hundred or more and with underwear, diamonds, shoes and hosiery make up the remainder of a \$10,000 raiment.

Diamonds by the way, can be bought more cheaply over in Canada than in the United States and I think it would be no particular trouble to get them across the line without paying any duty. If there is no more rigid examination of baggage than there was of ours, both going in and coming out of Canada, it would not be difficult to smuggle almost anything across. I heard a good deal about smuggling whisky into the United States from Canada but did not see any of it. A Canadian judge told me that the Canadians are making "swamp" whisky now and sending it across the line where it is sold to thirsty souls for \$15 a quart. It does not seem possible that any man who has \$15 would be fool enough to pay \$15 a quart for any kind of whisky, much less this "swamp" liquor.

I might say in this connection that Canada is largely prohibition territory. The only city in which I saw open saloons was Quebec and it has what they call partial prohibition territory. I did not see more than a very few men in old Quebec who were tanked up to any noticeable degree. There may have been some soaks hidden away. Still if statistics are to be relied on the Canadians do consume considerable booze. In 1917 the per capita consumption was nearly 5 gallons. If evenly divided that would amount to about 160 stiff drinks.

If you ever go to Canada do not fail to see Quebec. It is the most interesting city on the North American continent. Also if you can, do not just stay there one day or two days and rush round in a sightseeing car and go away thinking you have seen the city. What one ought to do is to stay a month and just stroll round seeing the curious and interesting things. I say this from sad experience, I did not stay nearly long enough.

Quebec does not impress me as being a city. It is just a place to look at. It is the only walled town in America and the present walls were built after the necessity for building them had passed away. The French began to build walls around the town away back in 1620 but they were wooden walls. The present walls were built by the British in the period from 1822 to 1832 at a cost of 35 million dollars. As one travels around and over these vast walls he is satisfied that there was no graft in the building. Quebec is called the Gibraltar of America, but what struck me was why a Gibraltar on the St. Lawrence? I have no doubt it cost every dollar of 35 million dollars to build the walls, but aside from exciting the curiosity and interest of the tourist, what use have they been? Not a bit in the world. At one point on these walls there is a sheer drop to the river below of some 300 feet, but then who cares to drop 300 feet and who cares to attack the city, or has desired to do that within a century?

I have been reading more or less all my life about the wonderful climb of Wolfe from the river up to the Plains of Abraham. I had understood that Montcalm, the French commander, was surprised and defeated by Wolfe, because he did not think it possible for an army to climb up the river bank. There does not seem now to be any particular reason why any reasonably active soldiers could not climb up where Wolfe and his men climbed and I do not understand why Montcalm was surprised.

There is another interesting historical event about which not much is said in history, and that was the attack on Quebec by Generals Montgomery and Benedict Arnold in November 1775 just a little while after the American colonists had started their rebellion. Montgomery was killed while leading his men thru one of the very narrow streets in the old town of Quebec. I went thru the street and it seemed to me that it took rather more nerve to undertake to lead an army thru that street, which isn't as wide as a fair sized alley in one of our cities, than to climb up that bank which Wolfe and his men climbed. The British were barricaded and when Montgomery came up and his men crowded into that narrow street, the British let them have a volley which killed or wounded a great many of them. Of course they simply couldn't miss. Montgomery was killed. Arnold, who was leading the other division of the Continental army, was badly wounded, tho not at the same time. Arnold, by the way, put up a great fight and if he had succeeded in taking Quebec might have been proclaimed a hero instead of being execrated as a traitor.

Topeka Co-operative Conferences

TWO MEN who are pre-eminent in the movement for a reform of the marketing system, Herbert Hoover and Bernard Baruch, are coming to Kansas to discuss co-operative marketing with Kansas producers. They believe that the farmers and producers are at last on the right track in their co-operative movement, both for buying and selling.

Altogether the severest indictment of present industrial organization relates to distribution and marketing. It costs too much after a commodity is produced to get it into the hands of the consumer. The country pays out billions of dollars not only for legitimate transportation, but also for numerous handlings and advertising. Nobody ever heard of a bushel of wheat or corn being advertised for sale. They don't need advertising. They are vital necessities. Yet their marketing is not satisfactory.

The most successful co-operative organization in the United States is said to be the California Fruit Growers' association, yet successful and prosperous as that organization has become, it publishes the statement that of every dollar paid by consumers for fruit grown by these producers 30 cents goes to the members of the co-operative organization and 70 cents to railroad and handlers. Up in Washington, where bean growers are not organized in co-operation, they are getting a dollar a barrel for green beans. Consumers, however, are paying \$6.60 a barrel.

Beet sugar growers in Colorado are gratified this year at their return—6 cents a pound for the sugar. But consumers a few hundred miles distant are paying 25 cents a pound.

But in Denmark, the best organized country on the globe in production, the co-operative societies have so perfected or simplified processes of marketing that of every dollar paid by the consumer, 90 cents goes to the producer, a proportion that seems more according to reason. The upshot is that the producer gets more and the consumer pays less than in other countries.

The Kansas conferences on co-operation, which have interested Mr. Hoover and Mr. Baruch so much that they will make the trip to Topeka from New York in October to participate in them, will arouse an interest among producers not confined to this state.

A Chance for Investment

WITHOUT disparagement of the West, I am convinced that for the man who likes either New York or New England, there are opportunities for investment here.

It is a somewhat surprising fact that in Vermont good farming land, within easy reach of the best market for farm produce in the world, sells for a lower price than land of no better quality in Kansas, where market conditions are not so good. It is true the winters are long here and consequently there is more feed required for stock, but at that I believe there is a good opportunity to make money in the right kind of agriculture and horticulture. The opportunities are not so good now as they were three or four years ago, however. Land is rising rapidly in price and in my judgment is due for a further rise.

My attention was called to a 500-acre farm in the outskirts of St. Albans, a city of 7,000 people, which only three or four years ago sold for \$23,000, and which could be sold now for \$60,000. I was told that there are at least 400 acres of good tillable land on this farm, and the improvements are certainly much better than on the average Kansas farm even in the best part of the state. Such land, with improvements equal to those on this farm, located in Kansas within a mile or two of a thriving city would easily sell for \$200 an acre. These Vermonters, however, seemed to regard the price of \$120 an acre as too high.

Vermont seems to me to be especially adapted

to dairying and fruit raising. It is a natural grass country and is well watered.

It is within such easy reach of the best market in the world that the dairy farmer who is on to his job could easily establish a market for fancy butter, for example, and charge his own price for it. On one of the numerous islands in Lake Champlain are produced perhaps as fine flavored apples as are grown in any part of the world. These apples are shipped to foreign countries to gratify the taste of the wealthy people. There is no trouble about getting the customers and at a fancy price. I am of the opinion that there are many other localities not only on islands but also along the shores of the lake which will grow just as fine fruit as this island orchard.

One reason why land is no greater price here is the inborn conservatism of the Vermont farmer. He plays safe generally, and is not willing to take the risks a Kansas farmer would take without a moment's hesitation. This caution and conservatism makes him seem lacking in enterprise, and it may be that he is, but if he does not make a great deal of money he generally does not go broke, either.

The inborn conservatism and reluctance to express opinions except to well-known acquaintances is illustrated by a story which Congressman Green, who represents the northern district of the state, tells on himself. He was born on a farm not far from St. Albans, but went away to the city when a boy. Several years afterward when he had become a grown man he was visiting a little village near his birthplace. There were several farmers sitting in front of the store, whittling and talking, but mostly whittling.

Wishing to make himself agreeable he ventured the statement that it appeared as if it might rain. Some of the whittlers looked him over but none of them ventured an opinion either in favor of his prediction or the contrary, but after a little one of the farmers said:

"Stranger in these parts I take it."

"Well, no, hardly a stranger," replied the future congressman, "I was born only a few miles from here on a farm."

"Hum, that so? What mout be your name?"

"Green."

"Ye ain't Si Green's boy be ye?"

"Yes, Si Green was my father."

"Well I vum! So ye be Si Green's boy, eh?"

"Yes, I am his boy."

"Well," said the whittler, pausing and squinting up at the sky, "come to think on't it might rain."

The Kansas farmer would naturally dread a long, cold winter and the necessity of feeding his stock full feed for six months or more, but at that I am satisfied there is a good chance to make money on a good Vermont farm.

When it comes to scenery, while I consider Kansas a beautiful and goodly land, for picturesqueness the country bordering on Lake Champlain has us outdistanced.

Today I rode up one the higher streets in the beautiful city of Burlington. A rain yesterday had cleared the atmosphere so the view was unobstructed by haze or clouds in any direction. Looking to the east the beautiful Green mountains stretched along the horizon. Old Mansfield peak with its wonderful crest appeared like the face of a monstrous sleeping giant showing clear in the distance; further to the south is the rugged "Camel's Hump," next to Mount Mansfield, the highest peak in the Green mountain range. Over across the placid waters of Lake Champlain, gleaming in the clear sunlight, stretched the loftier and perhaps even more picturesque range of the Adirondacks.

Dotting the surface of the lake are the numerous islands, green as emerald and picturesque as the islands in the St. Lawrence, the whole picture as fair to the eye as the lakes of Scotland or of Switzerland.

I have to form this comparison, of course, from the paintings and other pictures I have seen of the famous lakes of Scotland and Switzerland, never having seen them, but I do not believe it possible for any scenery to be more beautiful than that I have feasted my Kansas eyes upon today.

I know of no reason why a farmer who has a good farm here within daily view of as entrancing scenery as there is in the United States should wish to leave it. I should think he would wish to live and die here, but on the other hand it is entirely probable that a Kansas farmer could never content himself on one of these Vermont farms where there is about eight months of winter and four months of comfortable fall.

I noticed in this city of Burlington, the most beautiful little city I have ever seen, that some of the finest residences with their magnificent grounds overlooking the lake and within constant view of two most picturesque ranges of mountains, are for sale.

Beauty of location does not insure happiness.

And Yields Were Better

Commercial Fertilizers Have Been Used Profitably on an Average on Wheat Fields in Many Communities in Eastern Kansas

By R. I. Throckmorton

COMMERCIAL fertilizers are being used in Kansas more extensively every year. The increase is due to the fact that these materials have been found to be profitable on the soils of Eastern Kansas, and much of the prejudice against their use has been overcome. Many farmers of Southeastern Kansas have found that they can grow wheat profitably only by using commercial fertilizer.

More attention has been given to fertilizer for the wheat crop in Kansas than to any other grain crop because it has a higher market value and, therefore, requires but a small increase in yield to pay for the fertilizer applied and to show a good profit on the investment. Commercial fertilizers often have a greater effect on wheat than on other grain crops because it grows thru the season when plant food is liberated from the soil in the smallest amounts, and is a crop that is benefited by vigorous early growth.

The very nature of wheat farming makes it extravagant in the use of plant food. During the last 25 years the average yield of wheat in Kansas has been about 17½ per cent less than it was the previous 25 years. This decline has taken place, altho the soil usually is much better prepared now than it was 30 or 40 years ago, and we have wheat varieties better adapted to our conditions than were the varieties formerly used. The decline in yield in some of the Eastern counties has been greater than in Western Kansas. Such a marked decrease must be attributed to a decrease in the available plant food. The continual removal of plant food in grain and straw with practically no return gradually decreases the crop producing power of a soil. A 20-bushel crop of wheat removes about 23 pounds of nitrogen, 11 of phosphoric acid and 6½ of potash in the grain alone. At the present price of plant food in commercial fertilizer, the elements contained in this crop would cost about \$15.50.

A Supply of Nitrogen

In addition to this the straw, which usually is removed from the field, contains plant food worth about one-half the value of that in the grain. In other words, it requires more than a dollar's worth of plant food to produce a bushel of wheat and the necessary straw growth. It is readily understood that no farmer could afford to pay that amount for plant food materials. Fortunately, our soils have an abundant supply of one of these materials, and another, nitrogen, may be accumulated by keeping the soil well supplied with organic matter and by following good methods of tillage.

A study of Kansas soils shows that practically all of them are unusually high in potash; they are low in phosphorus and just average in nitrogen content. The soils having the lowest content of plant food are found in Southeastern Kansas. The content gradually increases as we go westward until the soils of Western Kansas are quite high in all plant food elements. Just as plant food limits crop production in Eastern Kansas, a lack of moisture limits production in Western Kansas. Commercial fertilizer may be used profitably in Eastern Kansas, but cannot be used with profit in Central and Western Kansas because of the low moisture content of the soil and the large amount of plant food available.

Since Kansas soils are quite low in phosphoric acid, have only a medium nitrogen content, and are high in potash, one naturally would expect that commercial fertilizer carrying a high per cent of phosphoric acid and possibly some nitrogen, expressed as ammonia, and no potash would give the best results. Some of the soils of Eastern Kansas require only phosphoric acid, while others give more profitable returns from the use of a combination of nitrogen and phosphorus such as is found in bone meal or a 2-12-0 or 2-10-0 brand.

The true fertilizer belt of Kansas is

EVERY Kansas farmer interested in fertilizers should find the story on this page of great interest. Professor Throckmorton has been a close student of the soils problems of this state for many years, and especially of the fertility needs. It is evident that farmers in the Eastern counties can well afford to give more attention to plant food. As the author says, "much of the prejudice against the use of fertilizers has been overcome." They will do much to increase crop yields and profits on many farms in the next few years.

in the Eastern part of the state, including approximately the Eastern three tiers of counties, yet there are areas west of this line which respond readily to applications of fertilizer. There also are many soils within this area that do not need fertilizers. The better limestone glacial and bottom land soils of Eastern Kansas do not respond profitably to the use of fertilizer on wheat. The thin shale, sandstone, and eroded glacial and limestone soils in this area respond profitably to the right kind of fertilizers. Soils of this nature that have been farmed to grain crops for several years are especially responsive. Some of the sandstone soils as far west as Harvey and McPherson counties have responded profitably to applications of phosphorus, but most of the soils this far west cannot be expected to give like returns.

There is no one fertilizer which is adapted to all conditions. The best fertilizer for a given soil and crop is determined by the composition of the soil, how well the seedbed has been prepared, the nature of the crop and the time of seeding. There are, of course, certain elements which must be applied, but the proportion of these elements will vary with different conditions.

If the soil is low in organic matter or if it has been plowed late, or has been growing another crop until just before seeding time the fertilizer should contain some nitrogen in addition to phosphorus. Such conditions are not conducive to a high nitrate content and consequently nitrogen must be applied if maximum yields are to be secured. Another factor which makes it necessary to apply nitrogen to wheat land when it is low in this plant food is that conditions in the soil are not favorable for the fixation of nitrogen by bacteria, during the growing period of the plant.

Under such conditions fertilizer having the following analysis should be used—2-12-0, 2-10-0, 1-20-0, 3-24-0 or 1½-30-0. The last two materials are bone meal fertilizers which have been used so largely in Eastern Kansas. On extremely poor soils either the first or second brand doubtless will be more profitable because of the higher nitrogen content. It will be noted that none of these fertilizers contain potash. Soils that are low in productivity but have been well prepared by plowing early and keeping the field free from weeds may not require so much nitrogen. When a smaller quantity of nitrogen is necessary, acid phosphate

or one of the bone meal fertilizers may be used. A fertilizer consisting of any one of the following formulas may be used—0-16-0, 0-18-0, 1-20-0, 3-24-0 or 1½-30-0.

It is not to be understood that fertilizers having 1 or 2 per cent of potash are injurious—they are not. The object is to emphasize the fact that our soils need first, phosphorus; second, nitrogen; and potash in but very few places.

That fertilizers have a decided influence on wheat yields in Eastern Kansas is illustrated by the following table which gives the results of fertilizer tests conducted for five years in Southeastern Kansas on shale soils:

| | Acre Yield in Bushels | Average Yield | Average Increase |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| None | 8.2 | 8.2 | 0 |
| Potash | 8.0 | 8.0 | 0 |
| Phosphorus | 18.2 | 18.2 | 10.0 |
| Potash and Phosphorus | 20.2 | 20.2 | 12.0 |
| Potash, Phosphorus and Nitrogen | 19.9 | 19.9 | 11.7 |

It will be noted that phosphorus alone more than doubled the average yield and that altho potash alone had practically no influence on the yield, when used with phosphorus it produced a slight increase over the yield obtained by using phosphorus alone. The average increase is not very favorable to the use of nitrogen, but a study of the annual yields shows that nitrogen increased the yield every year except 1912. The results show that phosphorus may be used profitably, and that some nitrogen will return a profit in normal seasons, and that very little returns can be expected from potash.

Since phosphorus can be used with profit one naturally expects it to increase the yield. But why should a small amount of fertilizer applied over an acre have so much influence on yield? The effect of phosphorus is noticeable on wheat during every stage of development from germination until the wheat is harvested. It hastens the growth of the young plants, which is desirable especially when seeding has been late. It increases stooling and the general vigor of the plant, which tends toward a higher yield. It hastens spring growth and maturity, thus causing ripening many times before hot winds can injure the crop. It produces a more plump berry and a heavier test weight, which means a higher price. All of these factors mean a stronger plant and, therefore, less susceptibility to winter killing and injury from insects and diseases.

Nitrogen has its greatest function in giving the wheat a quicker and greater

fall growth and in hastening growth in the early spring. Every farmer has noticed the yellow, sickly appearance of young plants in cool, wet springs. This condition is caused by a lack of nitrogen and is quite common on some of the heavy soils of Eastern Kansas.

All fertilizers for wheat should be applied at the time of seeding with the combination grain and fertilizer drill, or if this is not possible the application can be made broadcast just before seeding the wheat. When the latter practice is followed the fertilizer should be harrowed in before drilling the wheat. It is not a good practice to mix the fertilizer with the wheat in the drill box and apply both at the same time with the common grain drill because it is impossible to properly regulate the amount of grain or fertilizer to be applied. As a rule spring applications of fertilizer to wheat are not advisable and such applications should be made only when it is impossible to apply in the fall and during seasons when there is an abundance of spring rainfall to carry the fertilizer into the soil. During dry seasons, fertilizer applied in the spring will remain on the surface until after harvest and be of no benefit to the crop.

The rate of application varies with the fertilizer used and the nature of the soil. Under average conditions fertilizer having a high per cent of plant food, such as bone meal, should be applied at the rate of about 100 pounds an acre. Other materials, as acid phosphate, 2-10-0 and 2-12-0 fertilizer should be applied in larger quantities or at rates varying from 125 to 175 pounds an acre, depending on the soil. The average yields given in the following table illustrates the desirability of using approximately 100 pounds of bone meal on wheat:

| Pounds of Bone Meal an Acre | Acre Yield in Bushels | Average Yield | Average Increase |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| None | 10.6 | 10.6 | 0 |
| 60 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 6.5 |
| 90 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 9.0 |
| 120 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 9.0 |
| 150 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 9.1 |
| 180 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 9.6 |

Results With Bone Meal

The first 60 pounds of bone meal produced an increase of 6.5 bushels, the second 60 pounds an increase of 2.5 bushels, and the third 60 pounds an increase of .6 pounds. While the increase in yield was sufficient to pay for the cost of the fertilizer up to and including the 180-pound application, for the money invested greater returns were obtained with smaller applications. It is doubtful whether it would be a good farm practice to apply more than 100 or 120 pounds of bone meal an acre. Extremely heavy applications of fertilizers should be avoided, as they may cause an excessive growth of straw, which will result in lodging or burning if seasonal conditions are not favorable.

Farmers who contemplate using fertilizer this fall should place their orders at once because of the scarcity of some materials, such as bone meal, and also because of the transportation difficulties.

Community Fairs Need Action

Continued from Page 5

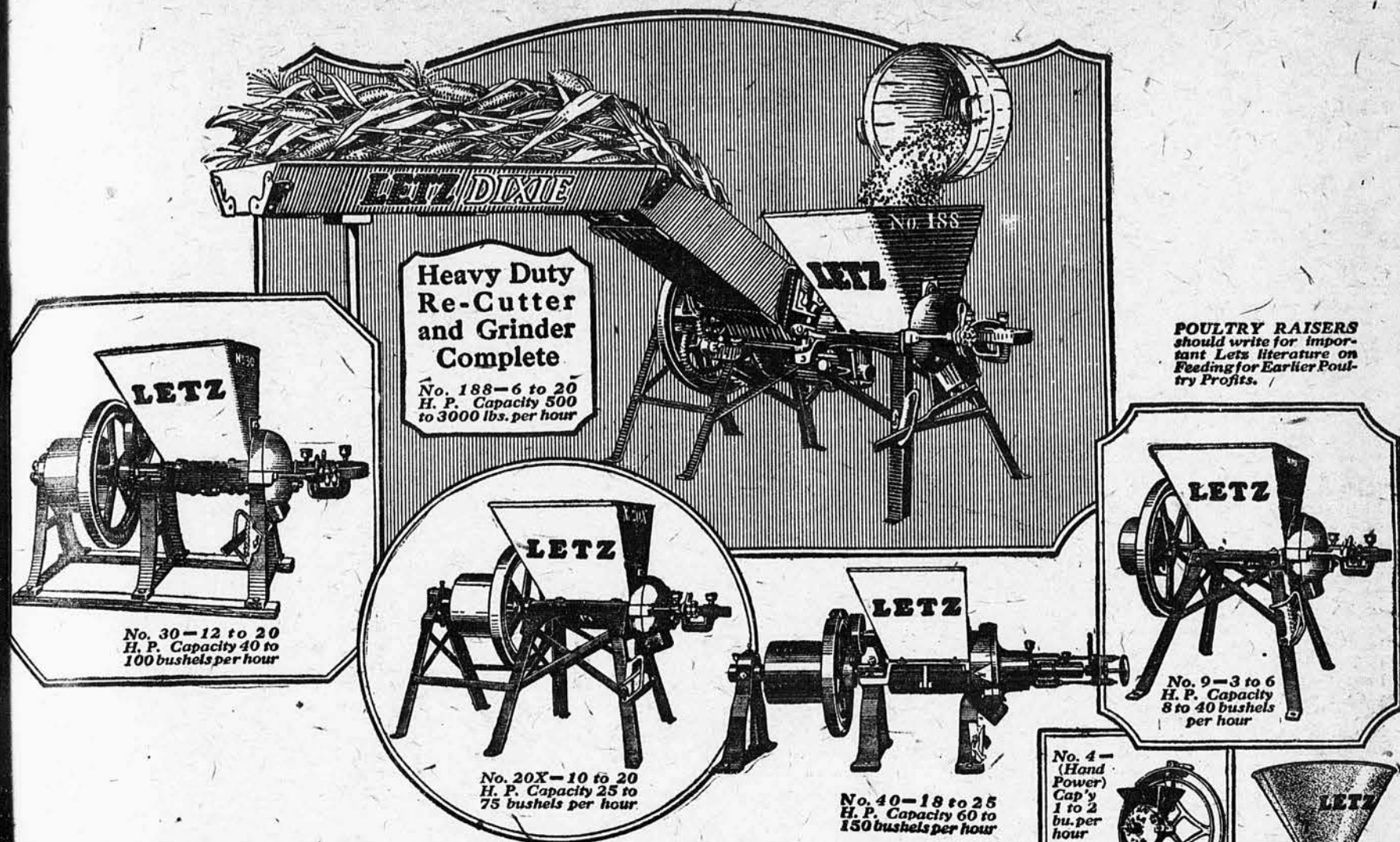
and the boys will have cleared the tables, and the little children will take charge of the program. The smaller the child the better. The teachers who know the talents of their kindergarten members can arrange this program. It is to be hoped that the teachers will not assume the responsibility of announcing the numbers, but that some child, even the young, will receive this early training in leadership. What if mistakes are made? If instructed while young the boy or the girl will never suffer the embarrassment of stage fright when grown. Youth is always interesting, and the little mistakes do not detract attention.

So all this committeeman has to do is to think. Except for the part of the

(Continued on Page 22)



The Strip of Short Wheat Was Not Fertilized, While the Remainder of the Field Received an Application at Seeding Time.



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Higher Prices for Hogs

With the Excellent Prospects for the Corn and Sorghum Crops, Farmers are Becoming More Optimistic Over Livestock Production

By G. C. Wheeler

GROWING hogs and marketing farm grown feeds by the pork route is now in the midst of one of the reactions almost invariably following a period of large production and falling prices. The "ups and downs" of the hog business are perfectly familiar to one who has given the subject any thought whatever. During a period of falling prices thousands of hog men and hundreds of small breeders get disgusted and quit.

Pork Production Costs

Hogs reproduce in whole litters and come into breeding at an early age. They can be sent to market in from six to nine months following birth. A hog will produce a pound of gain from 4 or 5 pounds of dry matter fed while cattle require 10 to 12 pounds of dry matter to produce a pound of gain. These characteristics which make hogs fit so admirably into the requirements of farmers of small capital also contribute to the "ups and downs" of the business. It takes such a short time to increase or decrease the supply of hogs that the plunger who is stung with the "get-rich-quick" idea rushes in far beyond his capacity, overstocking his farm and in case of a poor crop finding it necessary to buy feed or sacrifice his hogs in an unfinished condition on a falling market.

Very few of those who rush into hogs during a high price period or attempt to expand beyond a certain limit make any money. A period of high prices almost invariably produces a big crop of these plungers who wish to get into a business which is making some money for pork producers, fortunate enough or wise enough to have hogs to sell at a time when prices are high. Farms are overstocked, resulting in an oversupply which always tends toward falling prices. The man who went in heavily when the prices were high finds himself selling when prices are low. The plunger almost invariably finds himself "in" when he should be "out" and "out" when he should be "in."

Hogs have well earned the title of "mortgage lifters." Farmers who have been conservative and who have de-

termined the place hogs can take in their farm operations are seldom entirely out of the hog business. They know how many hogs they can handle under favorable circumstances and how many they can handle when conditions are most unfavorable. They expand or contract within the limits fixed but never close out entirely. When prices are high they make a good profit and when prices are low they make only a small profit, or perhaps barely break even, but at no time are in a position to lose heavily.

At the present time we have a real shortage of hogs. As a result of the Government appeal for more pork and the promise of just prices based on cost of production, farmers all over the country responded to such an extent that the reaction has been greater than is usual following a period of high production. There also is a feeling of resentment due to the fact that many hogmen believe the Government failed to keep faith with the growers who responded to the appeal for more pork. It is true market supplies have not shown any marked falling off and some men have held that there are

still plenty of hogs on the farms, but the country is sending in brood sows and breeding stock by the thousands. Twenty thousand sows were counted recently in a single day's receipts in Kansas City. One can drive for miles thru sections of Kansas where hogs are ordinarily found in large numbers on all the farms and see pens grown up to weeds and in many instances not a hog on the place.

There was perhaps ample justification for reducing hog production after going thru the experience of selling corn by the pork route at less than it was worth on the market, but the hog is not yet in line for becoming totally extinct. With a favorable crop year there will come a wild scramble to get back into the business and history will repeat itself. The man who is "in" at all times, gauging his production as far as he can by crop and price conditions, and never in the business so heavily as to be seriously damaged, will be well repaid for his good judgment and conservatism.

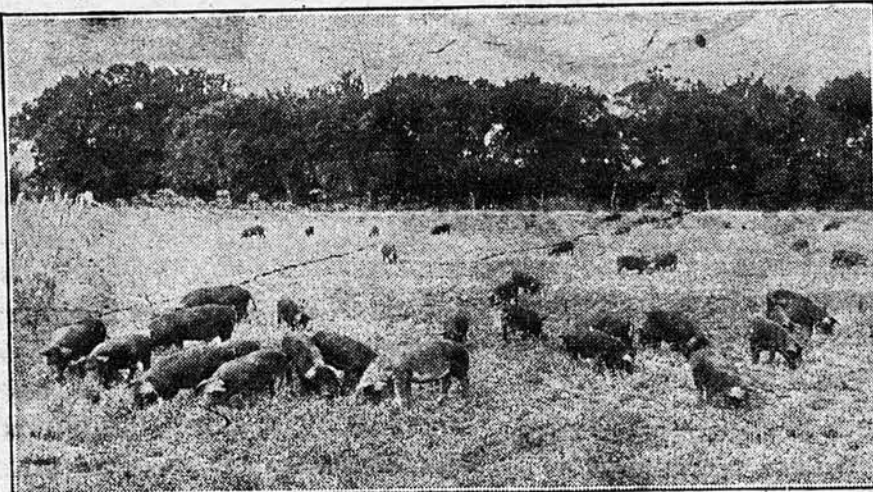
"Give us a good corn crop and we can produce pork," is a trite statement which many a hogman makes when

questioned on his attitude toward pork production. We have been influenced entirely too much by the idea that profitable pork production belongs to the corn belt only and that without a big corn crop it is impossible to grow hogs and market pork. No other animal eats such a variety of farm grown feeds as do hogs. They can be finished successfully on milo, kafir, barley, or rye. Corn probably is the easiest to feed and the best grain for fattening hogs quickly, but all of these other grains can be used to good advantage.

Forage Feeds Important

It requires grain of some kind to finish hogs for market, but forage forms a most important part of a hog's diet. Without good pasture it would be folly to attempt to grow hogs with the expectation of making it profitable. In some sections a profitable business can be developed in growing stock hogs, using forage extensively, but not attempting to finish them. Hogs are almost as essential as scavengers in feeding cattle. On the dairy farms hogs return good value for skim-milk and they are making a most profitable use of waste buttermilk from creameries. Hogs have a place on every farm devoted to general farming and "pork enough for home use" is a slogan which might well be adopted upon every farm in our state.

The hog is certain to come back, and fortunate are those farmers who have regarded pork production as an essential feature of their business and simply contracted to a safe basis when there was too wide a margin between pork prices and feed prices. A good corn and grain crop is now in prospect. In Missouri the indications are that the biggest corn crop of years will be grown. In the corn growing sections of Kansas also the conditions are unusually favorable for a good crop. This is certain to bring the hog into prominence for no other farm animal can so economically convert grain into meat. As usual the one who feels himself most out of luck is the "in and outer" who is now "out" and cannot hope to get "in" quickly enough to make any of the expected big profits.



Rockers Beat Store Stools

A Cozy Homelike Rest Room, Co-operatively Established, Is a Boon to Women Shoppers from Riley County Farms

By Ray Yarnell

SHE ARRIVED in Manhattan early. Her plan was to remain all day. Much time was required to do the trading necessary to supply a farm family for a week. Mrs. Smith realized that she would be very tired when evening came.

The day was warm. It was hotter on the paved streets than out on the farm. The stores were crowded and noisy and the only place to rest was on one of the stools at the piece goods counter.

While she was sitting there, seeking a moment's relaxation, a woman approached. She smiled and said: "You are all tired out, aren't you? Won't you come into the rest room for a little while? It is right here at the end of the store."

Comfort for Country Folks

Mrs. Smith did not know of the rest room but it sounded inviting and she accepted the kind invitation. A few minutes later she was sitting in an easy rocking chair in a pleasant and comfortable room, with the noise of the store and street shut out. It was homelike and cozy. And there Mrs. Smith found the rest she so desired.

The women's rest room in the Farmers' Union store at Manhattan, Kan., the creation of the women members of the Riley county Farmers' union, has been in existence only a few weeks,

but during that time it has rendered a service that farm women who trade in Manhattan would not do without. It has been a godsend to them. It affords a place in which to rest, gives them an opportunity to extend their acquaintance, encourages sociability and results in a more enthusiastic co-operation among women who live on the farm.

In addition it gives women members of the Union a place in which to hold their meetings, a headquarters, pleasantly equipped that helps materially in keeping up interest in their work. The rest room is open to all women, whether they are Union members or not. There are no strings tied on it. The convenience it affords make up a kindly service extended to all.

The other day a woman tourist with a small baby arrived in Manhattan. There was a wait of 5 hours until the next train. The depot waiting room was hot and uncomfortable. A member of the women's rest room committee invited the traveler to spend the time at the rest room. It was a boon for which the stranger was very grateful because it made her stay in Manhattan quite pleasant. She had ex-

pected it to be very trying to be sure.

Some stores in towns the size of Manhattan or smaller maintain rest rooms for women customers. One was maintained by the Farmers' Union store, but it was small and there was no organization behind it to give it individual attention. It became merely a room. No sentiment attached to it.

A number of women, active in the Farmers' Union, conceived the idea of fitting up a rest room themselves and maintaining it. They felt such a place was needed badly and would be invaluable to all country women trading in Manhattan. They realized that the plan could be accomplished only thru the efforts of an organization and they felt that they possessed, in the Farmers' Union, the organization needed.

The proposition was discussed with the directors of the Farmers' Union store. They seconded the idea and tendered the use of a large room in the store building rent free. The offer was accepted.

There were no funds with which to equip the room. Money was essential so the women organized a rest room committee and elected officers. - Mrs. John Linn, Sr., was chosen president of the committee, Mrs. Albert Schepp

secretary and Mrs. John Frey treasurer. Mrs. Linn appointed members of the various locals on special committees to secure funds, remodel the room and supervise its decoration.

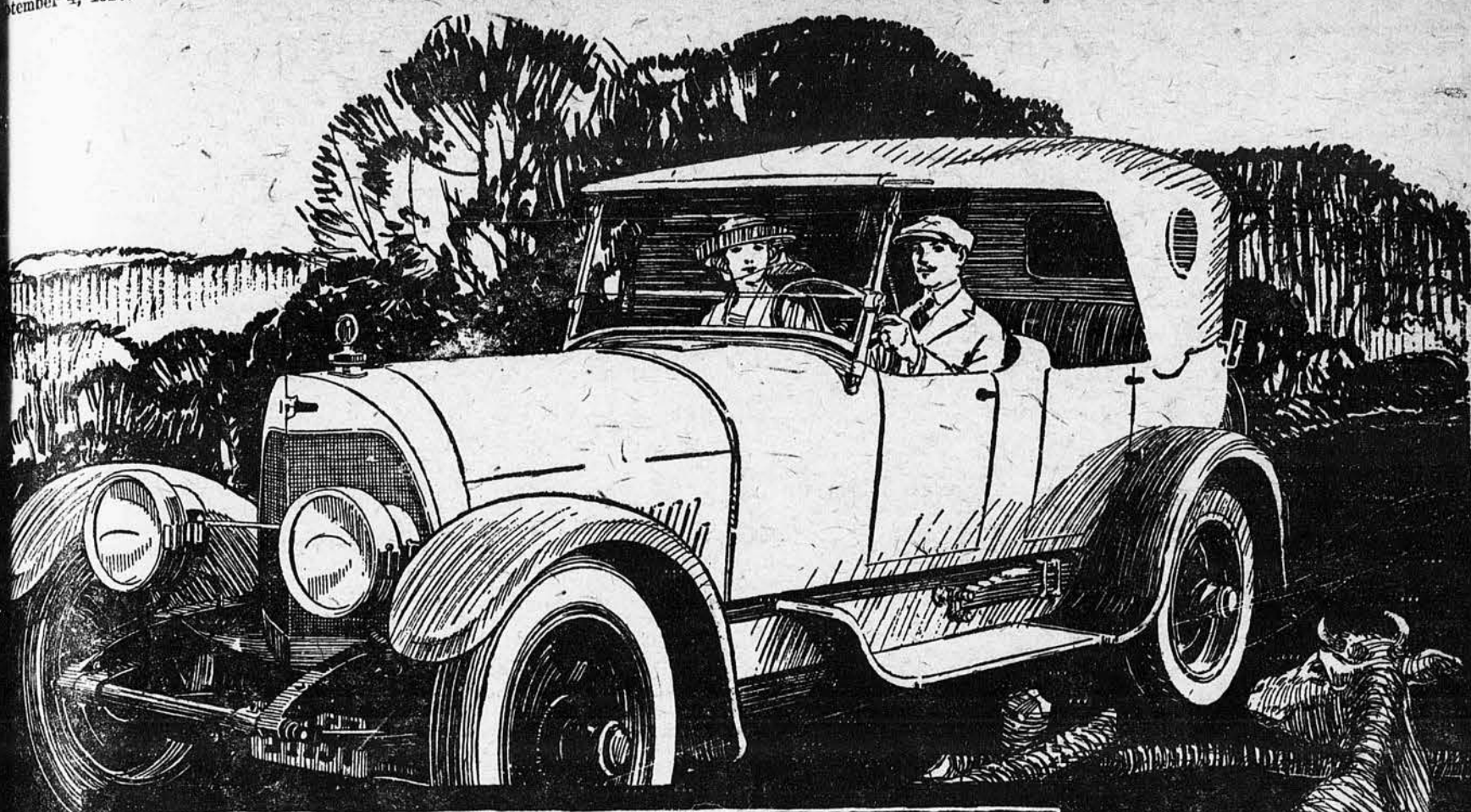
There was no money-raising drive. The women preferred to finance the rest room by their own efforts, believing that it would be better appreciated if they did so. The problem was submitted to the various locals in the county and it was decided to hold a series of socials, the proceeds to go to the rest room fund.

Two hundred dollars was raised in this manner within a short time. Many locals secured as much as \$50 from one social. These entertainments are repeated as the need for more money arises from time to time.

Raising the Funds Needed

With \$200 available the work of fitting up the rest room was begun. After talking it over the women decided that it would be best to purchase a high quality of furnishings even tho at first they would not be able to completely equip the room. It was felt that much of the benefit to be derived would depend on the room and its equipment. To be a real success the room must be truly comfortable and attractive.

So before starting the committee (Continued on Page 29.)



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In line with their determination "to produce the best passenger vehicle obtainable," the manufacturers of Singer cars wisely started with a nucleus of standard parts of proven worth, around which to develop a machine of individuality combined with "the best in material, workmanship and design throughout."

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State Farm Bureau Items

LARNED is expecting the largest crowd in the history of the city at the Cattlemen's Carnival to be held there in connection with the county fair September 27-30. A sign company has been employed to design posters which will be put up in all railway stations and on all main highways within 25 miles of Larned. The town is being canvassed to find rooms for the visitors who come to stay the entire four days of the fair and carnival.

Grain Elevator at Gas

Ground was broken recently for a new 25,000-bushel grain elevator at Gas. The new structure will be located on the Rock Island tracks. The contract calls for completion of the elevator by October 1.

Farm Bureau for Reno

The Reno County Farm Bureau, the latest in Kansas to organize, has opened offices on the third floor of the court house at Hutchinson. S. J. Smith, a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural college, is the county agent.

Champion Wheat Grower

John Stemmer north of Reading is making a bid for the record acre yield for wheat in Kansas. He had a field of 1½ acres, which had been used many years as a garden, which yielded 81 bushels of wheat, or 54 bushels an acre.

Osage Organizes Calf Club

Shorthorn breeders of Osage county held a meeting at the City park in Osage City August 14 for the purpose of organizing a Shorthorn Calf Club. W. A. Cochel of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association was present and made a talk.

Grasshoppers in Cloud County

Cloud county is experiencing a grasshopper plague. Much of the new alfalfa has been destroyed, and there has been considerable damage to corn. C. J. Boyle, county agent, has been busy the last few weeks distributing formulas for poison in an effort to control the pest.

Kanred Yields 44 Bushels

Kanred wheat is stripping all other varieties in Lyon county, and more Kanred will be sown there this fall than in any other season. William Humphrey of Emporia got an average of 43 bushels an acre from his Kanred, and W. S. Kretsinger of the same place had a 50-acre field which yielded 44 bushels.

Harper County Stock Sale

The Harper County Breeders' association will hold a show and sale the latter part of October. Consignments are now being made thru the township vice-presidents. A meeting was held at Harper August 18 to make final arrangements for the affair. Catalogs will be out about September 10. H. A. Thomas is secretary.

McC Campbell Addresses Breeders

Dr. C. W. McC Campbell, head of the animal husbandry department of Kansas State Agricultural college, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Doniphan County Improved Breeders' association at Troy August 14. He told of the value of silage for beef cattle, both as a fattening and as a growing ration.

More Kanred for Rooks

Rooks county, one of the big wheat counties in the state this year, will sow a large acreage of Kanred this fall. It was found that Kanred in that district was less susceptible to smut than other varieties. According to E. C. Ganoung of Plainville, Kanred stands up better than other varieties, making it possible to harvest it with good results when dead ripe.

Blue Mound Threshing Club

A community threshing club organized earlier in the season near Blue Mound declared a 40 per cent dividend for its members after doing their threshing at the price paid for custom threshing. The members of the club

signed up to exchange work with one another, staying with the machine from the time it started on the job of the first member until the grain of the last member was threshed. The plan was entirely successful, as all members had a full crew of dependable help at all times.

More Cars for Grain

The car shortage in the wheat belt has been considerably relieved in the last few weeks. Many Kansas towns now report no car shortage at all. Larned, Great Bend, Pratt, Hutchinson, and other points on the Santa Fe report that the car supply is about equal to the demand. It is reported that farmers are not so anxious to sell their wheat since the cars began to arrive. This is due in part to the decline in prices, however. Many farmers who are able to do so are storing their wheat, believing that prices will go up later on.

Web Worms Damage Alfalfa

E. G. Kelly of the extension department of Kansas State Agricultural college reports that the garden web worm is doing considerable damage in Kansas, especially to alfalfa and corn. The worms prefer the ordinary pig weeds, but when these have been destroyed they migrate to other crops. Mr. Kelly recommends dragging of alfalfa fields with brush after the hay is removed. Hay damaged by the worms should not be fed to horses, but may be fed to cattle, according to Mr. Kelly.

Enterprise Has Hot School Lunches

Hot lunches for school children are beginning to be looked upon as a necessity if the child is to retain its health and get the proper growth. Experiments have shown that cold school lunches are one reason for underweight in children. The Mothers' club at Enterprise in Dickinson County which started the movement in Kansas last year will continue the practice this year.

Kanred Makes Best Yield

J. H. Price, who lives southeast of Reading, Kan., is one farmer who has learned the value of Kanred wheat. He had this year 34 acres of Kanred and 25 acres of Turkey red. The conditions and soil were the same for both varieties. The Kanred yielded 32½ bushels an acre and the Turkey wheat 23½ bushels, a difference of nine bushels an acre in favor of the Kanred.

A Demand for Stock Hogs

The prospect of a good corn crop is already stimulating a demand for stock hogs. F. Joe Robbins, county agent of Franklin county, has appealed to the State Farm Bureau office for help in locating hogs for the farmers of his county. The shortage of stock hogs is state wide.

Punish Watermelon Thieves

Farmers near Manhattan have formed an association to stop watermelon stealing in that community. Many melons are raised on the river bottoms in Riley and Pottawatomie counties, and thieves have been in the habit in former years of swooping down on the patches and helping themselves. Farmers have let them off

fairly easy when they have been caught, with the result that stealing has been increased. This year they banded together and pledged themselves to let no thief off without bringing him into court. The first week the association functioned nine men were brought into court. Seven of them were given fines of \$10 and costs, and the other two, Camp Funston soldiers, were given fines of \$5 and costs.

Culling Increases Poultry Profits

The extension department of Kansas State Agricultural college is holding poultry culling demonstrations in a large number of counties in the state this month. A demonstration of the value of the work was shown at the D. A. Cassidy farm in Marshall county recently. Mrs. Cassidy had a flock of 300 White Leghorns from which she was getting only about 60 eggs a day. In culling it was found that only 164 were worth keeping.

Irrigation Proved Profitable

Irrigation experiments for corn are being carried out in Sedgwick county under the direction of E. J. Macy, county agent. The plots irrigated are given water three times. The first irrigation was in April, the second in July and the third in August. Mr. Macy reports that the plots getting water look good for about 35 bushels an acre, while those not irrigated have been cut to less than 5 bushels an acre by the dry weather which prevails in that section.

Aggressive Action of Farm Bureau

Any attempt to relieve industrial interests of taxation burdens by shifting a larger portion to the general public in the proposed revision of National taxation laws will be fought by the American Farm Bureau Federation. This was an outstanding feature of action taken at the quarterly executive committee meeting of the organization held in Denver August 16 and 17. A traffic department also was created at this meeting. Thousands of farm bureau members are vitally interested in these two subjects.

The decision on taxation followed a review of agitation, which has been inspired by some industrial interests, for a repeal of the present excess profits tax, which takes from net earnings of corporations and other businesses, 40 per cent of all profits in excess of 20 per cent net profit upon investment. This tax last year raised for the government almost 2 billion dollars. Several substitutes have been suggested but all would operate to shift this tax burden in a more or less degree to the individual consumers.

The American Farm Bureau Federation's idea is that the big tax burden of the country should be borne largely by the interest most able to pay and should not be paid out of the living wage which is all that the individual consumer has. It also is contended that the excess profits tax has not "crippled" business to any discernible extent and that it seems a conservative tax, when it is considered that Great Britain levies a similar tax of 60 per cent instead of 40 per cent.

The decision to organize a traffic department immediately was influenced largely by a comprehensive report on difficulties in the movement of farm products to market made by Clifford Thorne of Chicago, a National authority on transportation matters. It is intended that this department keep closely informed as to car requirements of various agricultural regions, rate situations and kindred matters, and work with the different State Farm

Bureaus in an improvement of transportation conditions that the last few years have cost the farms of the country millions of dollars.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the organization in Indianapolis December 6, 7 and 8, and that in conjunction with it there be a National farm women's meeting to consider home economic and kindred problems.

From Denver the committee moved to Salt Lake City to consider Western wool pooling, sugar beet raising, and organization problems. More than 300 representatives from Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Arizona and Montana attended this conference. It was decided that the Western states should adopt the "action, not talk" program of the Middle West, where farmers are organizing solidly, with financial resources running into millions of dollars.

The program of the Central states was outlined to representatives attending the meeting. It was pointed out that Illinois has a membership of more than 94,000 and has membership dues of from \$10 to \$15 a member, \$5 of which is given for state federation work, making a total in that state of nearly \$475,000 a year. Iowa with more than 105,000 members also has membership dues of from \$5 to \$10 a member. This, together with the fact that the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Denver meeting decided that a minimum individual membership fee of \$5 would be recommended for the future influenced the Western states in their decision to organize on a more substantial financial basis. Idaho and Washington announced that they would start \$10 membership campaigns in the near future and several other states, among them Colorado and Arizona, will put on drives about January 1.

Poultry Show for Ford County

Ford county will hold a poultry and pet stock show at Dodge City sometime during the month of October. At a meeting held recently at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Dodge City it was decided to raise the funds for such a show. This is the first poultry show held in the county. Many raisers have exhibited their birds at outside fairs with good success. School children will be asked to take part in the show by exhibiting fowls, and it is possible that a livestock exhibit may be made by the schools. George H. Howell of Dodge City will have charge of the first show.

Cane Poisoning Reported

There are numerous reports of cane poisoning cattle in different parts of the state this year. Reports of cane poisoning are numerous in other years, but the cane seems exceptionally poisonous in many sections this year. From Great Bend comes the report that a cow belonging to Charles Smith southwest of there died within 10 minutes after eating a little cane.

Chase County Has Good Corn

According to reports from Chase county, that section of the state harvested this year the best wheat crop in its history, and has prospects for a great crop of corn, kafir, millet, feterita and other forage crops. The Cottonwood Valley is said to have the rankest growth of corn ever seen in that section. Corn on the uplands, which is often a failure, is said to look good for a yield of 30 or 40 bushels.

Winchester Girls Are Good Cooks

Winchester was awarded first place for bread baking in the club demonstration contests in canning and bread baking held recently in Jefferson county. Oskaloosa was second, being only half a point behind the winners. First place in canning went to the Rural-Sarcoxie club with the Knowledge Hill club second. The Winchester baking team is composed of Helen Curry, Madge Clark, and Edwina Dill. The Rural-Sarcoxie Canning Club team is composed of Kathryn Welter, Millie Underwood and Maggie Humphries. Mrs. Jessie Stevens McCafferty is county club leader. Miss Florence Whipple, county club leader of Leavenworth county, was the judge. These teams will represent Jefferson County at the Topeka Free Fair, where they will contest for the free trips to Wichita and to Sioux City.

A Story of the North

DO YOU like good, clean adventure in the Canadian lumber country? The continued story starting in this issue, Hilary Askew, American, is different from other fiction you have read.

Old Jonas Askew sank a fortune in a tract of Canadian woodland 10 miles square. He dies and leaves it to his nephew, Hilary.

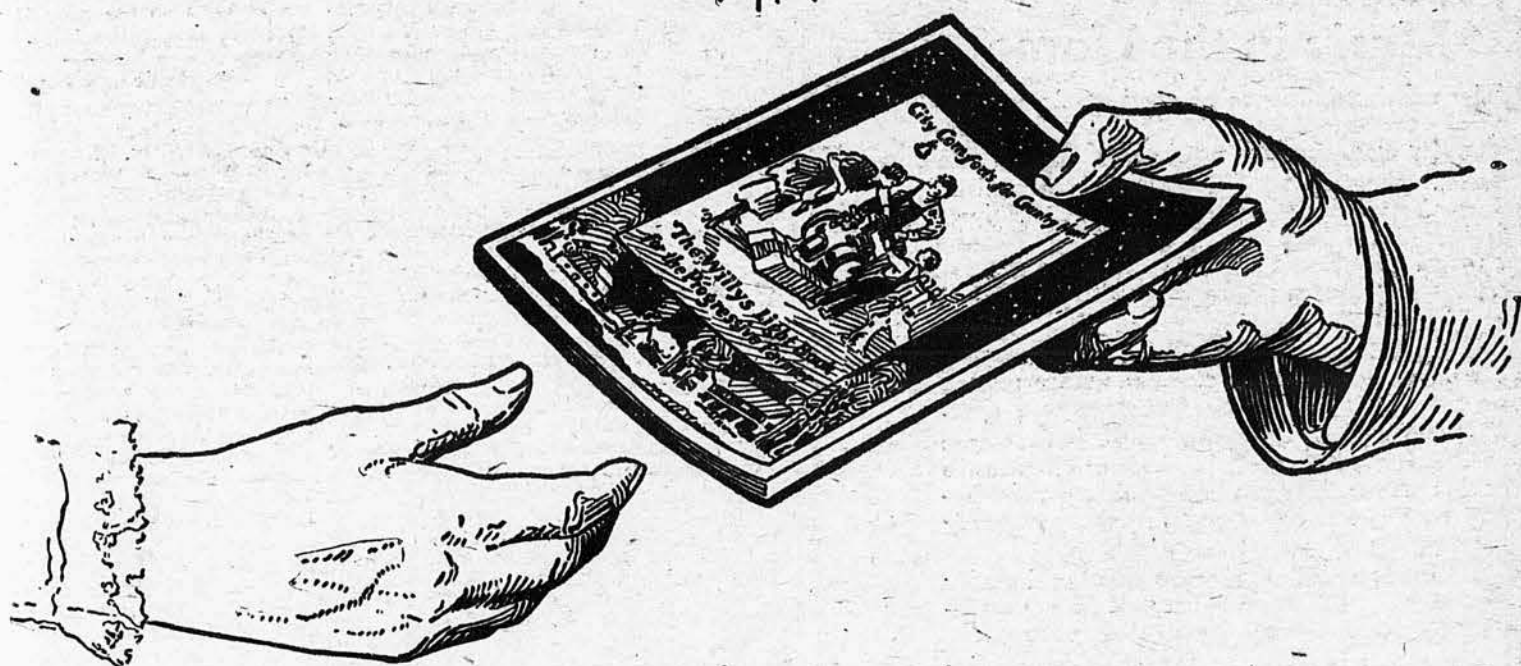
Hilary set out to take possession only to find Lamartine, the Quebec notary, Broussard and Morris covertly lined up against him.

And then there are the Seigneur Rosney and his daughter. Into this strange new world of rough lumbermen, old French traditions and unscrupulous money powers Hilary steps to battle for his own. It is a tale that calls to the fighting spirit of every reader.

This story will be continued, with liberal installments, for several issues.



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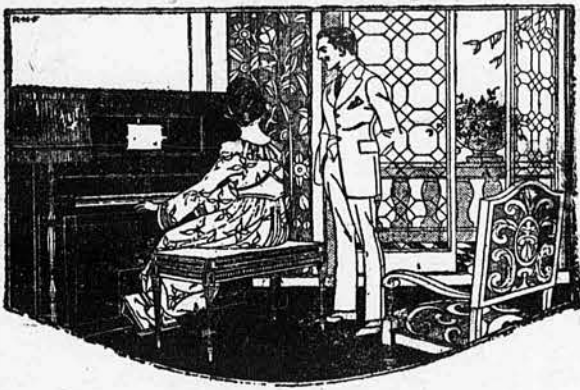
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

APRIL weather in August is unusual in Kansas, but something of the sort was given us for the week ending August 21. It was good for the corn, which is virtually made in this vicinity. On this farm it is, I think, the best crop we have raised in the 25 years we have been farming in Kansas. I doubt if we ever had a show for half as much to the acre in the 14 years we farmed in Northern Nebraska, but our land there was very sandy with permanent water only 8 feet down. In such soil wet weather does much more damage than dry and our good corn of those days was raised in the dry seasons; in the wet ones we raised but little.

Unfavorable Weather for Threshing

For the last two showery days we have been helping the owner of 50 acres of wheat lying just across the road from this farm. It is poor threshing weather and it is difficult to tell which is the toughest job, the 18 acres which was stacked up about two weeks ago or the remainder which still stands in the shock. Of course, the stacked grain is right in the sweat, while the shocked grain is wet and dry by turns as sun and shower intervene. It is plain to be seen that under such conditions gasoline power is not the thing. It needs the steady, reliable force of steam to make the wheels go 'round and even a steam engine, with its reserve power, would find more than enough to do in getting all the grain out of such tough straw. The grain on this farm is not yet threshed; altho it has stood in the stack for six weeks it would still thresh tough and will so long as the weather is showery and damp.

Plenty of Vegetables

I do not think the merchants of this part of Kansas will sell much canned stuff to the country residents for the next year, at least. The main vegetables to be canned are peas, beans, corn and tomatoes and these have been in the greatest plenty since the season for them arrived. In addition, an immense amount of corn has been dried, many laying in a supply for two years while the quality and quantity are so good. The old way of boiling corn before drying it has been succeeded here by the new way of cutting it off the cob, then scraping the cob and starting the corn to dry in a hot oven and finishing it out in the sun. It is a cleaner, quicker way of handling it and the corn so dried is of much better quality than where it is cooked before drying.

Seasons and Crops

I have heard many say, during the dry seasons of the last 10 years, that our light corn crops were a result, not so much of dry weather as of declining fertility. When it was mentioned that we had a very dry 10-year cycle and that in former years a poor corn crop was the exception and not the rule, they would say that former seasons were just as dry, but that the soil was then so fertile it produced corn regardless of drought. How they reconciled this belief with the fact that we were

raising 25 bushels of wheat to the acre right along. I do not know, but the fact remained that land which will produce 25 bushels of wheat right along is not very low in fertility. Now that we have had a year in which it has rained more than once in the 60 days of July and August, we can see where the theory of lost fertility has gone. A field which will make 25 bushels of wheat, 55 bushels of oats and 50 bushels of corn to the acre is not yet exhausted, to say the least.

Yields and Fertility

The truth is, that the poor corn crops of the last decade had little to do with fertility. No matter how good the soil, one cannot raise corn when July and August pass almost without a shower and when 100-degree temperatures are common. To have such weather was uncommon during the first 15 years I lived in Kansas; in fact, during all that time 1901 was the only real dry year we had and that could not compare in dryness with 1913 and 1918. And during those first 15 years we raised good corn almost every season and the farming we did was very much poorer than that of the last 10 years. Given a reasonable rainfall during July and August we can raise just as good corn here as ever, if not better. I am hoping that we will not see such a succession of dry seasons again as that of the last decade; I will say this much for the dry seasons, however—if they were not good for corn they were good for wheat and oats and some of the best crops of both I ever saw have been raised here in the last 10 years.

Threshing Oats

The last field of oats which stood in the shock in this neighborhood was threshed last week. They were considerably discolored and shattered badly in handling. Oats never should be left long in the shock; even if the wheat has to stand, the oats should be stacked. In damp weather oat straw will rot, while wheat straw remains sound and bright. Most of the oats in this locality were threshed early and so suffered little damage. I never have seen rather short straw turn out more oats than was the case this season. It did not take a very large load of bundles to make 50 bushels and at a nearby threshing job a short time ago, where there was some rivalry to see which would bring in the largest load, the winner threshed out 107 bushels. It was more like a stack on a wagon than a load, however. At the same job the wheat pitchers were told not to take much pains in raking up the loose stuff, as it was going to be raked afterwards. The raking with a common horse rake took 2½ hours and the raking threshed out 17 bushels. It is probable that 10 bushels of this was clear gain, being stuff which the pitchers could not have got, which would make more than \$20 for the 2½ hours' work.

Pit silos in Western Kansas and Colorado have paid well. A great increase in the number is needed.

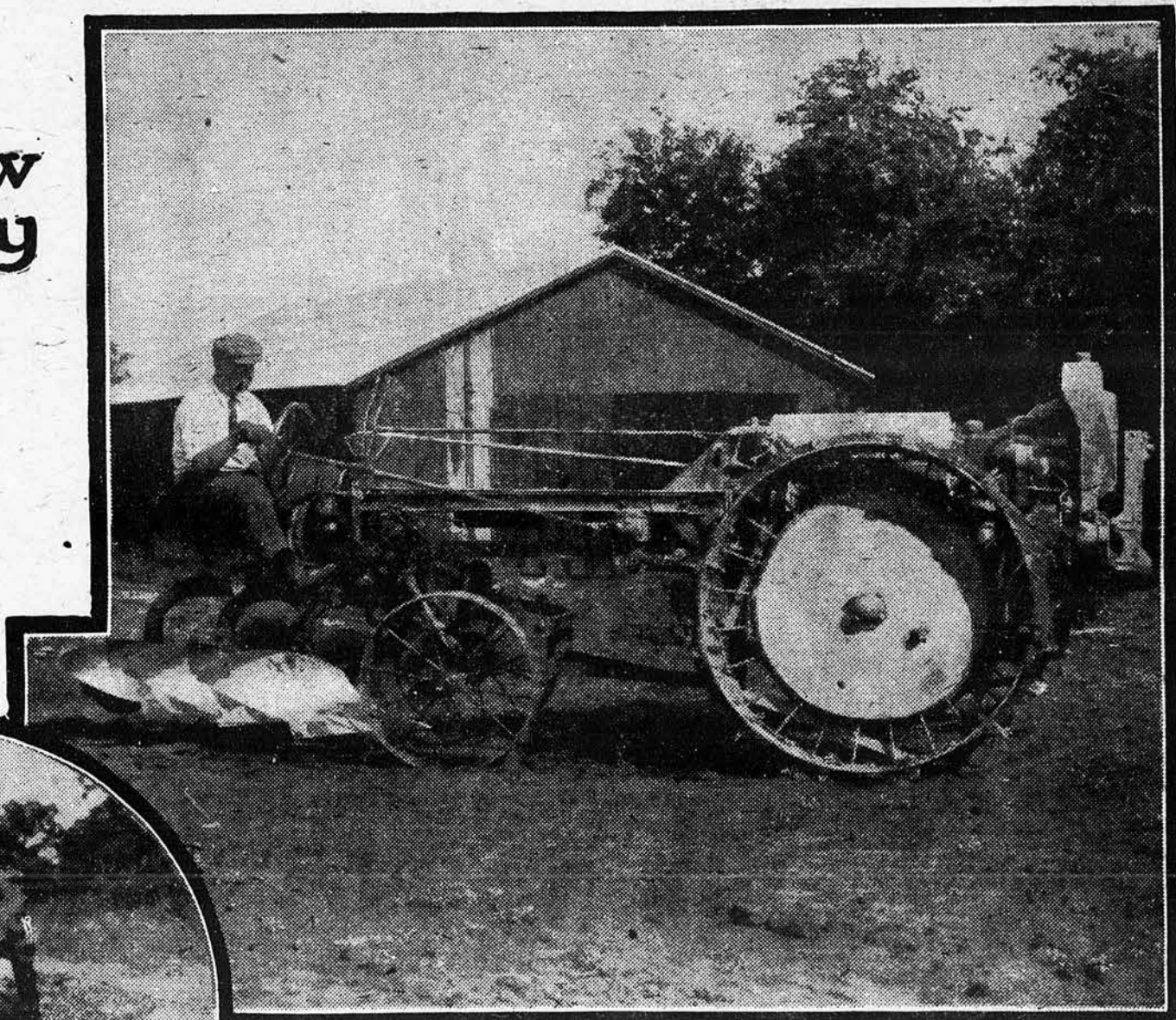


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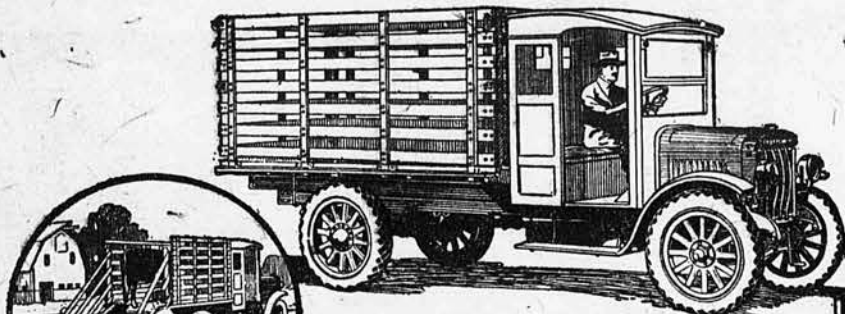
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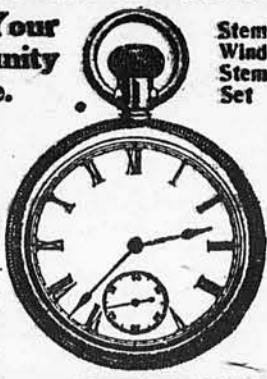


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Capper Pig Club News

We've Got the Pigs—And We'll Sell 'Em

BY EARLE R. WHITMAN
Club Manager

HOW do you suppose it has been possible for Capper Pig club members to average net profits of well above \$100 in the last four years? Good hogs? Certainly, but no matter how good stock a breeder has he isn't likely to succeed if he hasn't business ability. To an unexpected extent, our club members possess this trait, and it has been an important factor in their success. An illustration of the way club members grasp opportunities when they are presented came in a letter the other day from Andrew Riegel of Ford county. Andrew is the kind of chap who makes a good record in club work, then continues in the hog game and becomes a credit to our organization.

Not long ago Andrew mentioned in a letter that he was in the market for a good Poland China spring male pig. It isn't possible for the club manager to tell in the club story about pigs for sale, but when an opportunity comes for a club member to make a sale I'm glad to bring it to the attention of all. So I printed an extract from Andrew's letter and told members of the Poland China breed club to try making a sale. Did they take my advice? Ask Andrew. "Say, by the way, I see in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze that Andrew Riegel is in the market for a Poland China male pig," writes Andrew. "Well, I'm not the only one who saw it, either. For yesterday I received five letters, each saying the writer had an extra fine spring pig, just the kind I was looking for. Now, what would you do—each boy writing such a salesmanlike letter and each sure that his pigs were the best that could be found, making me want to buy them all when I wanted only one? Well, I'll tell you what I did. I sat down and looked those letters over one by one and among them I found an offer from James L. Grimes of Coffey county, with a clipping of a picture printed in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze to show what his pigs were like. The sale was made right there. His letter with a \$50 check in it goes on the same train with this."

A Sale Catalog This Fall

There's lot to be learned in the letter I've quoted. From now on Capper Pig club members are going to be on the lookout for opportunities to sell their pigs. As soon as the big pep meeting at Topeka is out of the way, preparations will be started for issuing the annual sale catalog. Every club member will be given an opportunity at the proper time to list in this catalog all pigs he wishes to sell from his contest

litter. This catalog will be advertised widely and every effort made to provide club members with a chance to sell pigs. Success or failure, tho, will rest finally with yourself. Lose no opportunity to advertise your pigs locally, for your most profitable sales often will be made in your own neighborhood.

"I've about worn out my rules, reading them so much," writes Percy Bart of Edwards county. For goodness' sake, listen to that, will you? Doesn't that boy deserve a box of candy, or something else equally as good? I wonder how many club members could pass an examination on their rules. Perhaps it would be a good idea to end the year's work by having such an examination.

When you come to Topeka week after next I want you to see the big new Hoe printing press down in the basement of the Capper Building. Probably the pressmen will be running off one of the Capper papers and you'll see someone switching on the power to start the big press running. The machine will start slowly, but soon will be humming along at top speed. That's the way plans and enthusiasm for the big fair pep meeting September 13, 14 and 15 are coming along. Starting slowly at first, we are gaining momentum rapidly, and full speed will come the three days when hundreds of Kansas club folks will be in Topeka. If you didn't read in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for August 28 that announcement of the good time that is being planned, look up that issue of the paper at once. Above all, tho, begin planning right now to be with us.

Sure, They'll Be Here

"I took a vote at the last club meeting to find how many of the boys were counting on going to the fair, and every boy present was," reports Loren Ungeheuer, Linn county leader. Of course, every club member who possibly can is going to be with us, and we'll have the biggest time ever experienced at the annual meeting. I plan to print in the club story for September 11 the program of the three-day meeting.

Out in Reno county there are five boys who are showing a mighty fine brand of pep—and are raising some dandy pigs, too. As you'll see by the picture, these boys are all about the same size, which may be one reason why they pull together so well. Anyway, under the leadership of Gilbert Shuff, they're piling up points and credit for themselves.



Reno County Club: Left to Right, Robert Dawson, Keith Stauffer, George Martin, Gilbert Shuff and Harold Shuff. They're Pulling Together.

Capper Poultry Club

Two Breeders' Prizes Already Have Been Won

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

TWO CAPPER Poultry club girls—one in Coffey county and the other in Linn—are going to be made very happy, for they have won breeders' prizes. I recently received a letter from Mrs. John Bowman, R. 2, Hartford, Kan., requesting that I let her know as soon as possible who won the \$10 Buff Orpington cockerel or pullet which she offered to the girl raising Buff Orpingtons who hatched the most chickens from her contest pen during the penning period, February 1 to June 30. Her daughter, Gladiola, proved to be the lucky winner, having hatched 135 chickens from her contest eggs.

Mildred Ungeheuer of Linn county will be the proud possessor of a \$5 Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel, which was offered by Mrs. Mattie Grover of Lebo, Kan., to the girl mak-

troubles. We'll be glad to see you and rejoice with you over your good fortune or help you out of your difficulties.

And don't forget that you will be permitted to count the mileage of all members, active, associate and social. Come and help boost your county's pep standing.

1.
We've got a club down in our county,
We're on the go.
We raise chicks and pigs and calves,
Just watch us grow.

Chorus
Oh come on in, club work is fine,
We are the workers, fall right in line
2.
Farmers must be business men,
That we know.
Club work teaches us to think,
As well as know.

This is one of Stevens county's songs and it is sung to the tune of "Mary Jane." No doubt you'll hear it sung at the pep meeting along with a lot of other club songs, for each club represented will be given the opportunity to sing its club songs and give its yells.

Camping Trip a Huge Success

"We started our camp August 13 on Captain Creek," wrote Helen Andrew, leader of Johnson county. "We cooked our supper where a branch of the creek is dry and the rock bottom is almost smooth. We piled rocks one on top of another and built fires between them. We had three fires and over these we boiled sweet corn and eggs, fried potatoes, chickens, bacon, and 15 nice, big catfish which we caught. Mrs. Smith brought a chicken pie and we also had fruit, fresh tomatoes and all the muskmelons we could eat. There were 42 of us and we stayed two days and one night. The second evening we all went to Mrs. Bryan's for our club meeting, as she had been ill and wasn't able to entertain us at camp. While we were in camp we spent our time cooking, swimming, fishing, roaming, eating, talking and building camp fires around which 'our club orator,' Leonard White, entertained us by telling stories. Our chaperons were Mrs. Lettie White, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Mr. Brown, my father and mother and Mrs. W. A. Andrews."

Letters from Other Girls

My chickens are doing fine. I weighed one of my pullets yesterday and it weighed 4 pounds. I received my stationery and am very proud of it. I am planning to take some of my chickens to the Blue Mound fair.—Grace Harrison, Linn county.
I have converted my contest pen into a "cock-a-doodle" pen. I have only 24 chickens in it just now but when I've sold all of them, I'll put the rest in. I feed them bran, wet with milk to the consistency of crumbing, in the morning and milo and corn at night.—Ruth Stone, leader, Rice county.
We had a surprise party on our county leader, Esther Teasley, last night. We played games and had a fine time. Ice cream and cake were served and everybody had enough for once, I think. We gave Esther a kodak album.—Neva Rolph, Cloud county.
We surely had a fine time at our meeting with the pig club boys. All members of both clubs were present. After the business meeting and program the boys went swimming and we girls went to town and were treated to ice cream and candy. My chickens are doing fine. I still have my 20.—Carrie Mae Smith, leader, Wallace county.
We had our August meeting at the home of Vera Williams with all members present but one. Mr. Patton went to Abilene and bought 5 gallons of ice cream and Mrs. Williams made 1 gallon. It surely was

good and even tho there were 50 there, we couldn't eat it all. We played games and had a lot of fun. We also had a short program.—Mary M. Rush, Dickinson county.
I have sold 12 chickens and they brought me the nice sum of \$11.61. I think that is pretty good for fryers, don't you? I have eight nice pullets left.—June Erlewine, leader, Seward county.

Rice county members have been wondering why they came so low on the pep list. As everyone knows, it is the easiest thing in the world to make a mistake and this is just what happened when the pep standing was printed. Instead of coming after Scott county, Rice should come after Crawford county, having 1,017 points to its credit. Then, too, you probably noticed that Cloud county wasn't included in this list. This particular report did not reach me until after the standing was printed but shows that Cloud has 2,255 points to its credit and that it ranks fifth in pep.

Fertilizing Wheat Paid

An increased yield of more than 7½ bushels to the acre resulted from the application of 125 pounds of 2-12-2 commercial fertilizer to a 135-acre field of Kanred wheat by J. B. Reeves of Jackson county. Two check strips of one drill width each were left thru the field without fertilizer and at harvest time E. H. Leker, county agent, obtained the yields from this strip and from the remainder of the field by the proof method.

The yield of the check strip was at the rate of 13.45 bushels to the acre and the general field 21.43 bushels. The threshing returns for the whole field show an acre yield slightly in excess of the wheat yield results. The fertilizer cost \$2.50 an acre and was applied with a fertilizer drill at no additional cost. On a farm in the same county barnyard manure applied with a spreader increased the yield of wheat 7 bushels to the acre, and on another 8½ bushels. This demonstrates the value of using the manure as far as it will go in enriching the land.

For Jewell County Folks

"A Fair for Farmers and Not Fakers" has been adopted as the slogan of the Farm, School, and Home Festival to be held in Mankato September 14 to 16. This festival for several years has been the outstanding event of the fall in Jewell county. Charles S. Putt, its secretary, says that its success can be attributed to the rigid adherence to the principle that it is run in the interests of farmers and not fakery. It is planned this year to have a big, free show, financed exclusively by the Mankato Commercial club and managed by a board of directors elected by the club.

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June Erlewine of Seward County.

ing the best egg record with this breed of chickens. Mildred's contest hens laid 591 eggs during the penning period.

Prizes of trios, pairs and cockerels have been offered for girls in the Wyandotte, Rhode Island, Brahma, Orpington, Plymouth Rock, Leghorn and Langshan breed clubs to work for. And these prizes, some valued as high as \$30, will add to the joy of a great many girls when this contest for 1920 ends.

Digest Event in Club Year Near

But what are you looking forward to with more interest than anything else just now? What are you practicing your club yells and songs for? I want to tell you that our annual pep meeting September 13-14-15 is going to be bigger and better than ever this year and something that it will be well worth while for every club member to attend. Not only will it inspire everyone who attends to greater effort in club work, it will be of great educational value. Last year some of the teachers required that every Capper poultry club girl who attended the Topeka Free Fair write a story of her trip and of what she saw at the fair. Why not tell your teacher that you will be glad to do this if she will excuse you? Come with your joys or your



Taken at Coffey County's Big Picnic at Lebo, August 6. Girls and Mothers Made a Pretty Sight in Their White Uniforms With Red Ties and Sleeve Bands.

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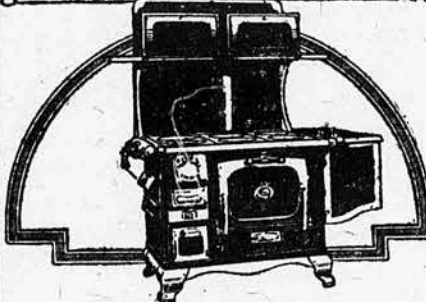
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Financial News for Farmers

BY R. M. CLARK

OUTSIDE of Wall Street, where the professional traders still find it impossible to obtain sufficient funds for extensive market deals, the country seems to be going into the crop-moving period with a great deal of justified optimism and with a good outlook for the future. In a recent interview W. G. P. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve board, said credits were sufficient for handling the crops. While his optimism is not wholly shared by some of the largest bankers, the Middle West apparently is as well-fixed as Governor Harding intimates and altho in the last two weeks several larger automobile manufacturers have curtailed production because automobile buyers could not obtain the customary credit, various towns in Kansas are taking automobiles on the old basis, buying them on credit.

"They had us scared pea green a few weeks ago," one big automobile agent in Eastern Kansas told me last week, "but there's nothing to it in Kansas. The people have the money, the banks have the money and we're going ahead selling automobiles just as before the money stringency arrived. We take a bankable note and get the money on it at the bank just as before the war."

That condition is not true, however, in all towns in Kansas or elsewhere, for in the last month quite a few trains of automobiles have been shipped back to the factories because the dealers could not borrow to handle them and customers could not borrow. That condition, a shortage of fuel and steel, slowness of delivery by railroads and the general inadequacy of railroad transportation have operated to cut down automobile production.

A Healthy Symptom

This is not an indication of hard times. On the contrary it is a very healthy symptom. It is almost as healthy a symptom as the trading on the New York Stock Exchange is slow. Altho the exchange professionals are willing to pay almost any rate for money they can't get it for speculation. The larger banks still are sitting tight on the lid, with little or no credits for non-essentials and even if New York did attract capital to Wall Street before the war because of the high rates on call money, it isn't being attracted now and New York hasn't the credit volume it had before the war. More capital is distributed thru the South, the Southwest and the Middle West than ever before and it is not available for Wall Street speculation.

It is true, that certain other lines of industry are expected to follow the automobile industry into a curtailing of production soon, but neither is this an indication of any material shutting down, for the manufacture of farm implements is going forward with excellent prospects for domestic trade and for export, and the same is true of

tools and other machinery. With the advance in rates granted the railroads the rail equipment concerns can expect some years of full-time prosperity.

The textile mills, many of them closed or put on part-time a few weeks ago, are still dormant and to an extent that is not reflected in retail prices. When a cotton article that sold for 5 cents three years ago now sells for 20 cents and continues at that price, here can be little doubt that the idle spindles are being kept idle to keep up the prices to a war-time level. The same is true of the woolen mills. The low prices for wool and cotton indicate it.

So many lines have huge shortages that it is impossible to see anything at all suggesting any material shut down in production. That some curtailing has come in the last few weeks is merely in the course of healthy deflation. The country is still woefully hard up for building material and tho the price of lumber dropped slightly a month or so ago, an increase in building materials is considered highly likely; in fact, authorities say it is sure to come. The industrial expansion that is apparent in the immediate future, altho the deflation stage at present may not indicate it to many, demands more factory space. There is a shortage of dwellings thruout the whole United States. There are not sufficient hotel accommodations in scarcely any town and office space is at a premium in practically all cities. It will take several years for building to catch up. The same is true with the railroads and with a number of smaller lines, and with this demand in front of us there is unlimited opportunity for enterprise.

Wall Street trading, has been living on unrealized hopes from month to month; first that of the dividend-paying period, and then that the new railroad rates and one thing and another would ease up money and permit the resuming of operations on a pre-war scale. None of these hoped-for reliefs for the speculator have come. Interest rates are still high, Liberty bonds continue weak and the best kind of Government, rail and industrial paper is being offered at high rates. Among these Government bonds that are being offered at attractive rates for investors are British, Swedish and Swiss government bonds. Argentine Government bonds are a good investment at the present prices, as are Belgian and Japanese bonds, altho the Belgian and Japanese securities are considered to have a slight speculative tinge.

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.

Who'll Pay the Big Tax?

ANY REVISION of national taxation laws must not shift a greater burden from industrial interests to the general public. This is the verdict of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its quarterly meeting, August 16 and 17, in Denver. The concerted power and influence of the farmers of the nation are invited to uphold the verdict. The meeting also authorized the immediate establishment of a traffic department, whose purpose it will be to help adjust, if possible, the transportation tangles which have caused farmers to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last few months.

The decision on taxation followed a review of agitation which has been inspired by some industrial interests, for repeal of the present excess profits tax, which takes from net earnings of corporations and other businesses 40 per cent of all profits in excess of 20 per cent net profit upon investment. This tax last year put almost 2 billion dollars into the United States Treasury. Several substitutes have been suggested but all would operate to shift the tax burden to a greater or less degree to the individual consumer.

The American Farm Bureau Federation's idea is that the big tax burden of the country should be borne largely by the interests most able to pay and should not be paid out of the living wage which is all that the average individual consumer has. It is also contended that the excess profits tax has not "crippled" business to any discernible extent and that it seems a conservative tax when it is considered that Great Britain levies a similar tax of 60 instead of 40 per cent.

Among Colorado Farmers

CO-OPERATION in the marketing of livestock has saved Colorado farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last year. A considerable extension of this service is needed. It will do much in the next few years to increase the farming profits of this state. It is decidedly evident that the big problems before farmers are economic rather than those of production in most cases.

Cost of Farm Labor

The developing of a more diversified type of farming will aid in solving the farm labor problems in Colorado. The following excellent editorial, from the Michigan Farmer, tells of some of the fundamentals which apply generally.

In the present farm labor crisis the farmer who is keeping livestock appears to occupy a much stronger position than the crop farmer. A well-managed stock farm affords a better distribution of labor during rush seasons and has more of it available at other times. In no other type of farming in a Northern climate is it possible to provide a steady and profitable labor program throughout the year, and as the costs of living advance this situation is becoming more noticeable from month to month.

Some of our rural economists argue that the high cost of living will force men to return to the farms, but this is a question which has more than one side. The high cost of living has thus far compelled many rural workers to leave the country and seek steady employment in cities where they could earn good wages every month in the year. Years ago the farmers had little difficulty in finding day laborers when needed. In fact, the day laborer was at that time an important factor in rural life. Thousands of men who owned small farms worked by the day for neighboring farmers during a greater part of the season. With the meager income from their day labor they managed to live.

Today the cost of living has reached such figures that these men have found it impossible to live and support their families. The average farmer has so managed his business as to reduce the number of days of hired labor to the lowest possible notch. Cutting down on the number of days of labor has forced these men out of the country. The loss of these day laborers has made it necessary for farmers to adjust their business so they must depend on their own labor or change work with their neighbors.

In either case it has necessitated a curtailment in certain crops and made it advantageous to plan their farming so they could keep their labor supply busy at all seasons. If the farmer is to compete successfully in the labor market he must conduct his business on a profitable basis as many months during the year as possible. As a general proposition there is more interest for the good farm hand in caring for livestock than in growing crops for market. The care of livestock is exacting and painstaking work, but there is less drudgery in breeding and feeding operations than there is in tilling the land and cultivating crops.

Another important factor in livestock farming is that it creates a greater family interest in the affairs of the farm; thereby affording an incentive for the young folks to stay in the country. Many progressive farmers recognize the attraction which good animals have for the young people and cater to it by giving them a share in the proceeds. In many instances they have found it profitable to give the boys a share in the livestock raised on the farm, such as every tenth pig, lamb or calf, which is fed by them in the same manner as the others, but becomes the property of the boy who takes care of the herd or flock. In a like manner giving the girls orphan lambs, or every third or fourth egg, for cooking after these interests is sure to stimulate activity and give them a better idea of farm life.

While good livestock helps to solve the complicated labor problem on many farms,

it requires careful planning to keep the different branches operating smoothly, utilizing stock, crops and labor to the best advantage and steadily improving the property. The greatest benefits are obtained when labor-saving methods are employed, and when plans are made so the greatest amount of labor in caring for the livestock comes at seasons when work in the fields is not pressing. Making farm work steady, profitable and interesting is one of the essentials of keeping help on the farms. Farmers must eliminate, as much as possible, the hum-drum phases and give the young folks and hired help a high mark to shoot at, or better still, a set of high marks. This, as well as financial reward, will help to keep the boys and girls on the farm, and help to keep the farm hands busy and contented.

Keeping the Milk Records

The organizing of a cow testing association in your community may be an impossibility but that is no reason for failure on your part to keep a record of the production of your herd.

Every Colorado farmer is interested in knowing whether his herd is making or losing money. He also is interested in finding out which of his cows are paying. He knows that it is a waste of good feed, valuable time and labor, to keep a cow or cows that won't bring a profit. If there are such cows in the herd they are more valuable as beef.

In many communities in the United States the farmers are getting this information and building up herds for greater production and profit by organizing cow testing associations. Wherever such associations have been organized they have almost without exception, resulted in increased herd production and a greater profit a cow. To put it another way, the cows that have been loafing on the job have been "fired," and the cow that is a real worker and producer has been given a chance to make the farmer some money.

Alfalfa White Spot

The attention of Colorado farmers has been called recently to the appearance of white leaves in alfalfa. At a little distance, the alfalfa looks as if it had been "hit with a fire." A number of fields have been examined. So far, it has been found that of the fields examined, they were affected by what is known as "white spot," or "alfalfa white" spot. This trouble is caused by an excessive concentration of certain salts, especially sulfates, in the soil. It is likely to appear frequently at the first irrigation after a very dry year such as Colorado experienced in 1919.

The condition is purely a soil trouble. There is no cure for it except good drainage and proper irrigation. It is most likely to occur after prolonged dry spells where the evaporation has been heavy, which will cause the injurious substance to concentrate in the surface soil. It is a question of amount of the injurious substance. The injury is produced by physical action rather than chemical action.

For the Food Destroyers

THE PUBLIC and the producer needn't be the helpless victims of market manipulators who dump potatoes and other farm produce in rivers and bays by the train and barge load to extort higher and higher prices from the consumer after skinning the producer, unless they wish to be. There is a potent weapon in this country with which to knock these bandits galley west whenever the people manifest gumption enough to use it. It is the parcel post and motorized rural routes. Here are the postage rates for the first zone, 50 miles:

- A three-pound dressed chicken, 6 cents.
- A bushel of potatoes, 37 cents.
- A bushel of tomatoes, 37 cents.
- A bushel of onions, 35 cents.
- A crate of eggs, 33 cents.
- A bushel of turnips, 37 cents.

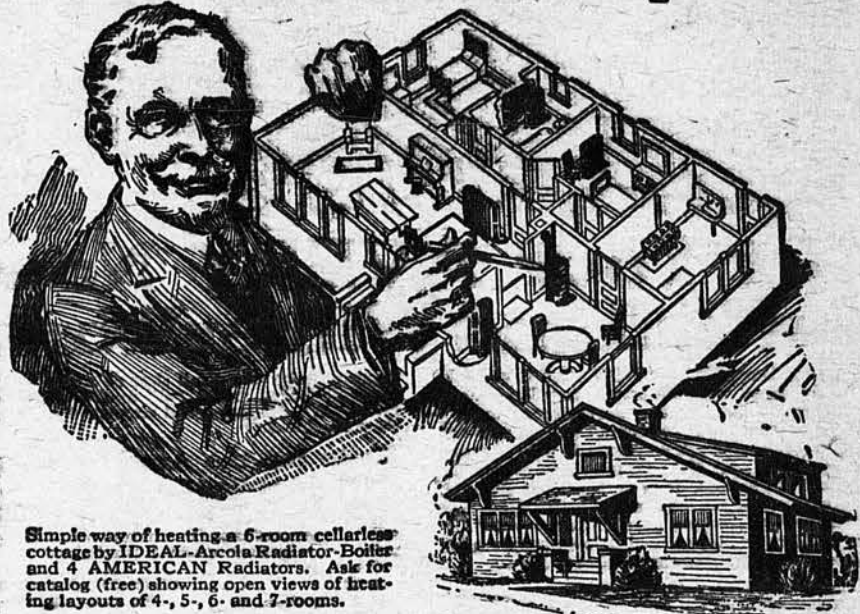
The rates on other articles can easily be computed. The local zone charge is 5 cents for the first pound, and 1 cent for each additional 2 pounds or fraction of 2 pounds.

These rates are much less than the tariff exacted by the market robbers.

Fresh eggs, vegetables, or dressed poultry mailed in the morning anywhere on a motorized rural route can be delivered in town the same afternoon. First day delivery can be made absolutely certain by using a special delivery stamp.

Americans are said to be a clever, enterprising sort of people. If they are why do they let a lot of rogues skin them year after year in the same way, when they can end it for all time by merely exerting a little pull-together effort.

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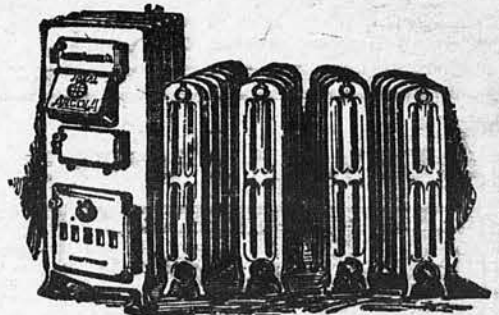
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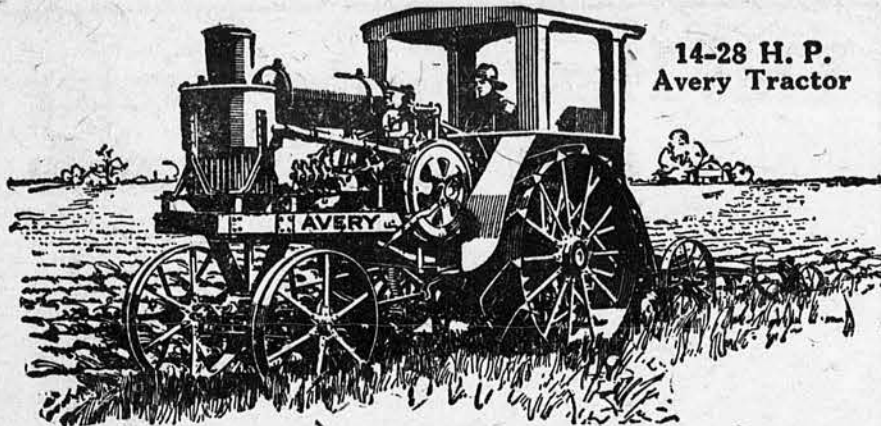


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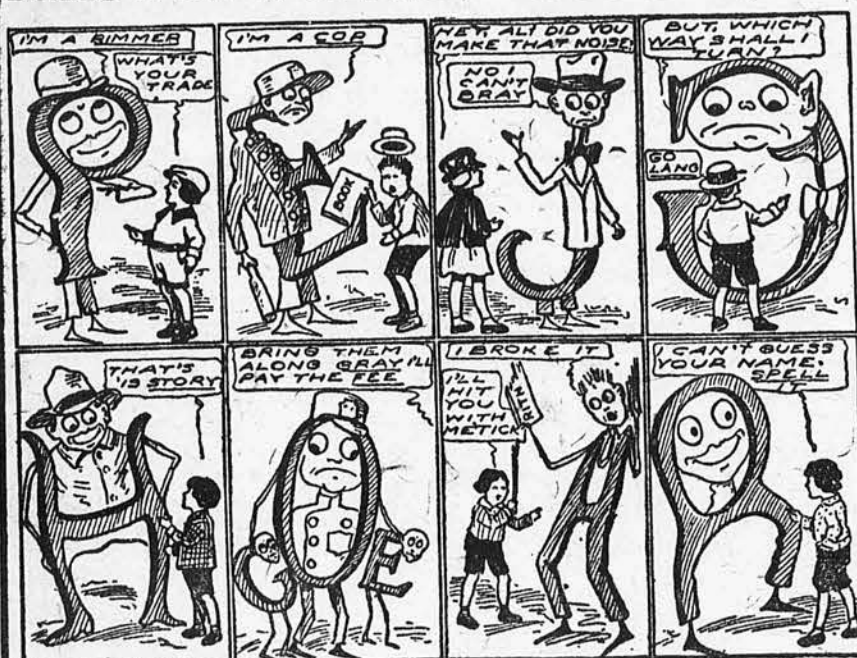
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PUZZLE MAN, DEPARTMENT 900, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Straw and Soil Fertility

Supply of Plant Food Should be Increased

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

SINCE the prices of farm products and the costs of their production have increased while the average fertility of our soil has decreased, utilizing straw and barnyard manure has become a matter of vital importance in our system of agriculture. Farmers since the earliest time have known that manuring is the most practicable and economical method of maintaining a soil's productiveness. However, too often its extensive use and careful handling have been delayed until the soil was materially reduced in fertility and the supply of plant food was markedly depleted. Most of our cultivated soils have lost fertility by long and continuous cropping and a one-crop-system to such an extent that they give marked increases in yield where manure and straw are applied. Records kept by many of the experiment stations show a considerable decrease in the yields of wheat and other grains for each decade of the past forty or fifty years when no fertilizers were used.

Improves the Land

Straw and manure are no longer considered as useless materials that must be gotten out of the way somehow, but most farmers regard them now as the most valuable by-products on the farm. Millions of tons of straw in Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and other wheat producing wheat states were carried over from last year and to that immense quantity millions of tons of straw will be added this year that should be utilized in some way. A large part of it of course can be used for roughage in feeding and some of it will be used for bedding and other purposes, but the greater part of it will have to be used for fertilizer if it is used at all. The old practice of burning straw is wasteful and cannot be condemned too severely. Of course it affords a quick and ready means of disposing of the straw when the ground is to be plowed immediately for crops that have to be planted in the fall, but the plant food and fertility that would be added to the soil by scattering the straw over the land would amply repay any farmer for all the trouble and extra expense that would be required for that purpose. Burning straw is wasteful and wanton practice that should be prohibited by law in every state, and the punishment provided should be just as much as prescribed for burning a house or any other piece of property that has a community value.

What Experiments Show

Experiments made in many states show that straw contains valuable fertilizing materials. An analysis shows that it contains $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of nitrogen, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of phosphorus, from $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 per cent of potash, 73.5 per cent of dry matter and 25 per cent of moisture. Allowing a conservative value for the fertilizing materials it will be found that straw probably has a chemical value under normal conditions of \$6.50 to \$8 a ton. This straw quickly decays and within a few months after spreading it the farmer realizes a good profit upon the fertility that it adds to the soil. According to Dr. C. G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois a ton of wheat straw contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds of phosphorus, and 18 pounds of potash. Oat straw contains 12 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds of phosphorus, and 21 pounds of potash. On first sight this amount of fertilizing material may not seem large, but when you consider that in a 2-8-2 commercial fertilizer, it requires 500 pounds of the material to provide the 10 pounds of nitrogen, also that it requires $\frac{1}{2}$ of a 100 pound sack to supply the phosphorus, and that it takes from 300 to 900 pounds of fertilizer to provide the potash, you get a very different idea of the value of straw. A yield of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of straw to the acre if these materials are computed on the pre-war prices of 15 cents a pound for nitrogen, 3 cents a pound for phosphorus, and 6 cents a pound for potassium will give us fertilizers worth \$7.92 for the oat straw and \$6.57 for the wheat straw.

At the Kansas Experiment station among 19 different tillage treatments there are four straw treatments comprising straw applied before plowing, after plowing, after deep plowing and shallow plowing, and also another experiment in which the straw is applied as a top dressing during the winter. In these experiments the amount of straw applied is the amount produced upon the plot. For the one year's result straw applied before plowing gave an increase in yield of several bushels over the plot not receiving any straw. The Oklahoma Experiment station thus far has conducted no tests to show the value of straw as a fertilizer. The Iowa Experiment station reports that straw applied to winter wheat on early seedings proved very beneficial and increased the yields about 5 bushels an acre in a large number of tests. The Missouri Experiment station reports very satisfactory tests in the use of straw manure. Plots treated with it made 40 bushels of wheat to the acre and showed an increase of 5.24 bushels an acre as compared with plots not so treated.

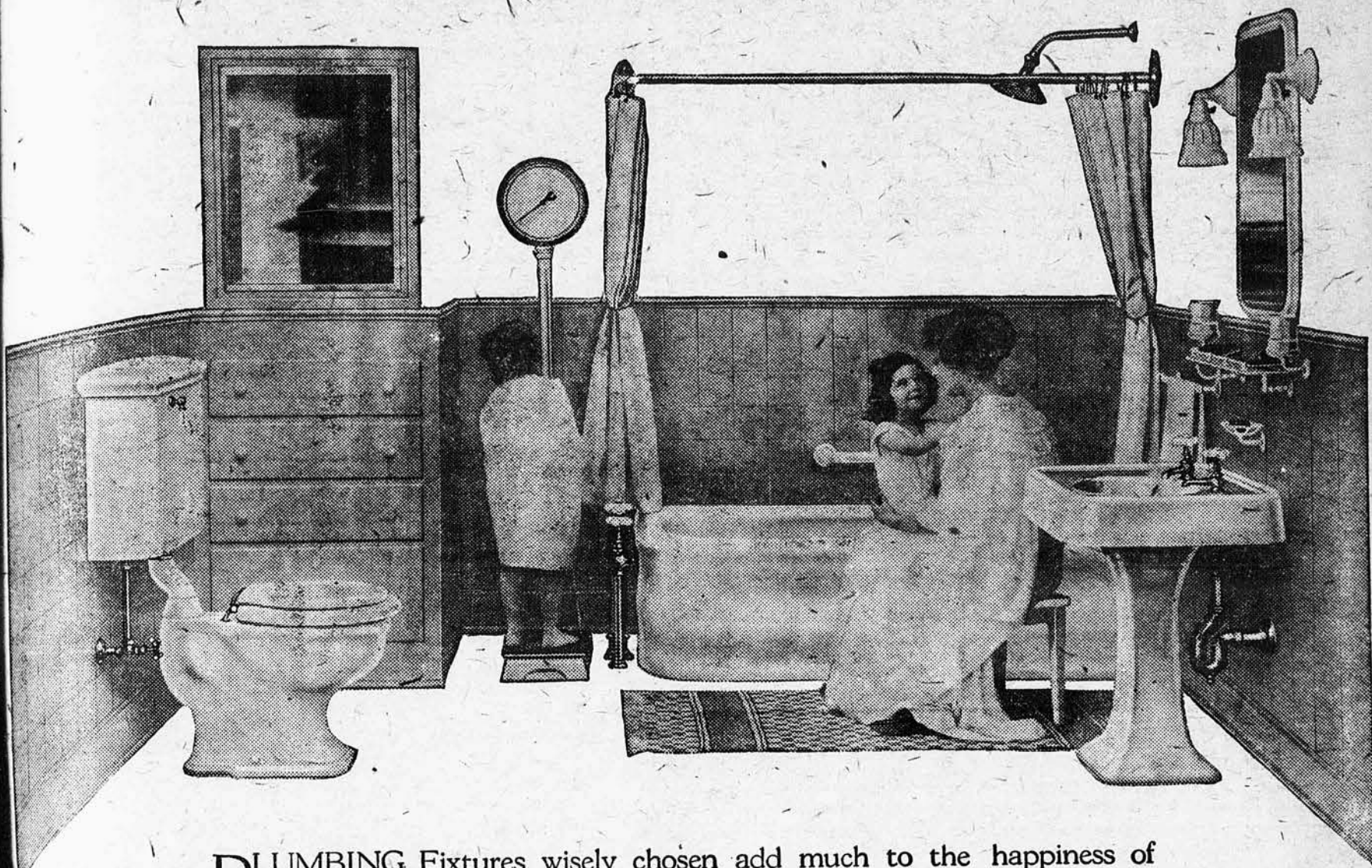
Conserves Moisture

Aside from its value as a fertilizing material straw greatly increases the power of the soil to take up and retain moisture. The dry matter which makes up about 75 per cent of the straw quickly works into the top soil, decays, and forms a humus. This humus while acting as a fertilizer also increases the soil's ability to conserve moisture. A straw humus breaks up sticky or adhesive soil and gives rain, sun and wind a chance to do their best for the crop. The second year after the straw is spread there will not be so many large cracks in the ground caused by dry hot weather. The straw will not only enable the soil to retain the moisture, but will greatly improve its texture and physical condition. There will be no big hard clod formations to tax the patience of both man and beast and the soil will lend itself more readily to any kind of cultivation.

In applying straw or manure to the soil it is important to get an even distribution over the field. This can be done most satisfactorily by means of straw spreaders and manure spreaders. The labor and time saved will soon pay for the spreader. However the advantage in using a spreader is not due so much to the saving of labor as to the fact that the straw or manure is spread evenly and in a thin layer so that it will cover a larger area of land and do more good. By all means get a straw spreader this fall and keep it busy. Plan to utilize all of the straw produced on the farm, and let none of it go to waste. This year the amount of straw on hand is greater than that we have had in any previous year and if utilized it will build up our soil fertility to a wonderful degree. Thousands of spreaders should be bought in all of the states of the Middle West and kept in constant use this fall. The amount of wealth that they could add to these states thru increased crop production that would result from their proper use can scarcely be estimated. The spreader will soon pay for itself on any farm and no progressive farmer can afford to do without one of these valuable machines.

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For Our Young Readers

Elmont Girls Win in Canning Demonstration

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

THE RIGHT to represent Shawnee county in the canning contest that will be held at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka this year has been given the Elmont Mother-Daughter Canning club. Alice Boyard, Hazel Layman and Daisy Osborn won this honor for their team in a contest in the office of Miss Irene Taylor, county home demonstrator, August 19.

Forty-five minutes were given each girl in which to can a jar of peaches and a jar of beans. Mothers, friends and club members watched eagerly as the girls worked, and when the state home demonstration leader, Frances Brown, judged the Elmont girls winners these friends were convinced that the girls would win the ribbon at the fair.

The Elmont girls have taken so much pride in their canning club that their enthusiasm has spread over all the northeast part of Shawnee county. They use the cold-pack method exclusively and have made it so popular that women about Elmont say they can the "Elmont way."

Daisy Osborn, one of the members of the winning team received \$15 from single jar exhibits last year. "The Elmont Mother-Daughter Canning club has been organized three years, and this is our third year," writes Daisy. "Our club has 16 members, eight seniors and eight juniors. The first year we made a 100-quart display at the Topeka fair. We didn't win any prizes that year, but worked eagerly for the next year and received the first prize at Topeka, first at Hutchinson and fourth at Wichita. Our rank at Wichita was low because of a breakage of jars. We juniors also received several prizes from single-jar exhibits.

"This year our club will send 36 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables and meats to Iowa to represent the state of Kansas. We all enjoy our canning work. It is much more convenient to go to the cellar for a jar of fruit, vegetables or meat than to take time to run to the store. We don't have tin cans to carry from the back yard since we joined the canning club.

"The second year we organized a demonstration team composed of Alice Boyard, Hazel Layman and myself. Our team has demonstrated several times in public. We came to Topeka August 19 to compete in the test which was to decide which Shawnee county team is to demonstrate at the fair in Topeka. It was decided that we should do this. Such a chance is given the best team in the county. Four other counties will send teams to demonstrate at the fair at Topeka. The three teams scoring highest will go to Wichita for the wheat show in October. We hope to be one of these teams.

"I have canned quantities of fruits, meats and vegetables and won \$15 from my single jar exhibits last year. I won a free trip to Manhattan last winter. Many people who have learned of my prizes have written me, asking for canning recipes. Some of the inquiries were from Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas. In reply I have sent the Farmers' Bulletin No. 829. I believe I must have sent away about two dozen of these bulletins. Hazel Layman is the captain of our team. Alice is first lieutenant and I am second. Hazel is 17 years old, Alice 16 and I am 17."

TRANSPPOSITION

WHAT FIVE PRESIDENTS ARE THESE?



When you have found the names of the five presidents hidden in the above 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 August 21 Puzzle—Can You Guess These Words? Madam, level, Anna, boob, Bob, tot, noon, Asa and Eve, sis and dad, toot, aha, peep. Prize winners are: Etta Sample, Walnut, Kan.; Helen Patterson, Arlington, Kan.; Edith M. Berry, Moran, Kan.; Harold Locke, Topeka, Kan.; Lester Scott, Le Loup, Kan.; Laura Gardner, Delia, Kan.

The success of some of the county or sectional fairs, such as the one at Hays, is a decidedly encouraging thing in the progress of the agriculture of this state.



Alice Boyard, Hazel Layman and Daisy Osborn Will Represent the Elmont Mother-Daughter Canning Club at the Kansas Free Fair.

Health in the Family

NOW THAT Governor Allen has issued a proclamation calling for a warfare of extermination against the rat, and explaining that it is urgent because of the fear that rats may cause us to have a visitation of bubonic plague, many persons are asking questions about plague and rats, and how it is possible that killing rats can make us safe from plague.

In the first place, what is this bubonic plague? It is the very same plague that has been so disastrous to mankind at certain periods so far as history is recorded; the plague that worked such deadly ravages in London, in those dread days when people died like flies, and the "dead carts" used to parade up and down the streets while the attendants gave forth that terrible cry, "Bring out your dead."

It is only necessary to know that plague has appeared at Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, La., and Beaumont and Galveston, Tex., in order that we may all appreciate that it has gained a sufficient foothold in this country to be a serious menace.

Now what have the rats to do with it?

Plague is a disease of rats. It begins with the rat but spreads to human beings by means of the fleas which the diseased rats carry. The flea becomes infected from the sick rat and, passing from the rat to a human being, spreads the infection which so often has a fatal ending.

If it were necessary for a human being to come in personal contact with the sick rat in order to get the infection we might feel reasonably safe.

But since the infection is spread by so small an agent as the flea, no one can be absolutely sure of safety if the infected rats are in his part of the country.

It becomes, therefore, a matter of greatest importance that you destroy the rats on your premises, and you may do it the more cheerfully by knowing that in so doing you are saving yourself a considerable sum that you have been contributing for the unwelcome visitor's upkeep.

Public Health Bulletin No. 103 of the United States Public Health Service says: "It is a widespread and very popular belief that, however obnoxious an animal parasite may be, it has some compensatory feature attached to its existence; that in nature's scheme of affairs it fulfills some useful purpose."

A thoughtful consideration of the rat, however, fails to reveal any redeeming feature that could justify a tolerance of this highly destructive and disease-bearing pest. Perhaps in other ages and under different sanitary conditions than now exist in civilized communities the rat served as a much needed scavenger; but changing conditions have robbed the rat of even this questionable argument for existence.

"Rats have been the agents in transmitting bubonic plague into all parts of the world. According to authoritative records, this disease has, in recent centuries, destroyed millions of lives. Today plague exists in the rats of several English seaports, in Southern Europe, Africa, and in practically all the ports of the Orient. It also is present on the East and West coasts of South America. Plague has not only caused an enormous loss of lives, but the measures for its control have cost many million dollars."

So far no infected rats have appeared in this state. Let us destroy our rats before the infection gets a foothold.

Diseased Tonsils

I suffer with what the doctor calls diseased tonsils and adenoids, and he says they should be removed. Is there not some other treatment without cutting for the cure of these ailments? Is the operation of a very serious nature? Please give me all the information possible.

A Reader.

The structure of the tonsils being in the nature of spongy tissue with many recesses and cavities it is practically impossible to clean them up by any other measure than operation. The size of the tonsils scarcely counts for so much as the degree of infection. If they are diseased and the disease has become chronic they must be removed. The operation is not of a serious na-

ture but it is important to have it done by someone skilled at the work. It should not disable you more than a few days.

A Case of Tuberculosis

I have had a cough and chronic catarrh for 10 years. I am 26 years old, just a little over 5 feet in height; weigh 146 pounds. I am troubled with swollen hands and feet. My lungs hurt a little sometimes. Do fleshy people have consumption?

F. R.

It is quite possible for a person to be in good flesh and still have consumption, tho it is not common. I wish people would learn that the way to cure a chronic catarrhal cough that cannot be proved to be tuberculosis is just the same as if it were known to be such. Rest in bed in the open air and good food will cure one every time.

Since most of us have tuberculosis at some time or other it is time we quit being so afraid of having a diagnosis made to that effect.

G. S. W. and several other disappointed correspondents must remember that our limited space only allows us to answer questions of general interest in this column. Readers desiring advice on personal matters will receive prompt attention by enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Fathers and mothers, both real and prospective, must be intensely interested in the "Fitter Families" feature of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, the week of September 13. We not only desire the very best things for our children but also the very best breed of children. Here is a chance to have the whole family examined and advised by expert doctors who are as deeply interested in improving the breed of human beings as expert cattle breeders are in improving their stock. Don't miss the opportunity. You may register up to September 15.

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THESE three questions bring tractor talk down to bed rock. They are direct. They demand direct answers on which you can base your calculations as to whether a certain tractor will bring you a dollar plus per dollar invested.

As a practical farmer you will not depend solely on a tractor salesman for your answers. You will go to the tractor itself for facts to back up every claim made. And this is the understanding when you are asked to consider the G-O.

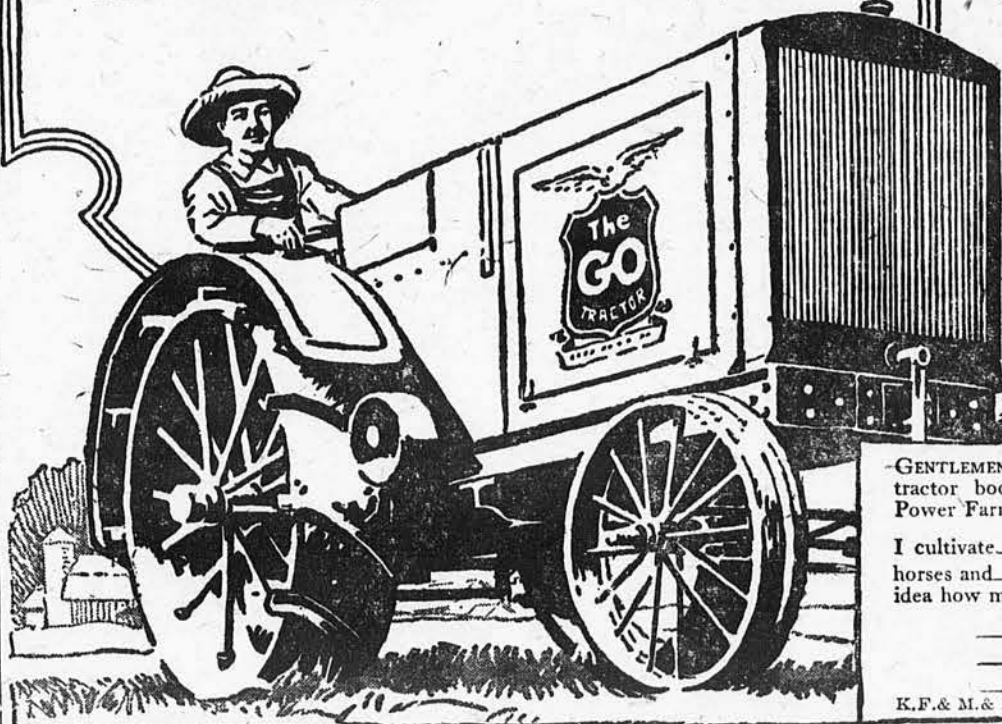
When you look it over you will find that its simple design and sturdy construction give it full capacity for any work on the farm. A trial at plowing will prove that ten acres a day is not its limit, and on belt work it will do all the work you want done with any machine up to and including a 28" separator.

Then the G-O shows why it gives years of uninterrupted service. It has fewer sources of trouble because it has fewer parts. It has an advanced type driving mechanism which eliminates gears both in the transmission and on its rear wheels, and all its gears and bearings are enclosed and running in oil.

You'll see the economy in a G-O when you watch an ordinary hired man run it with perfect control and be glad to do it at his same rate of pay. Two levers give him full control—one starts, stops and reverses, another governs its speed. This simplicity is carried throughout its design so that the average handy man can make most repairs ever required at a minimum cost.

Note that coupon. Fill it in and send it in today.

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GENTLEMEN: Please send my copy of the tractor book "How Success Came to Power Farm."

I cultivate _____ acres with _____ horses and _____ men. Give me some idea how much a G-O will save me a year.

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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Home Canned Chicken and Meats Save Money and Time

NOW THAT we have our hand in so well with the canning of fruits and vegetables, let us direct our attention to enlarging upon the variety of our supply by canning meats, chicken and fish.

With good jars that seal perfectly, and by carefully following the method—meats are as easily canned at home as other foods; and when it comes to the convenience of having them on hand, ready to use, they out-class all other foods.

Home-canned meats prove to be a great economy of fuel and strength. By spending a whole afternoon canning chicken, enough may be canned to serve from six to eight big Sunday dinners. One chicken jointed, cooked and canned for stewed chicken will fill a one-half gallon jar, and six of these half-gallon jars may be "processed" at one time by the cold-pack method.

Think of it—six big Sunday dinner meats, cooked with the same amount of fuel and only a trifle more labor than it takes to cook one. Isn't it worth trying?

Fried chicken is just as delicious three months after it is canned as it is the day it was lifted; steaming crisp and brown, from the hot skillet and packed in the jar.

Families who raise their own chickens usually have a number at just the best frying age all at the same time. By canning those that cannot be eaten they may have fried chicken any day of the year, simply by opening the cans and reheating. The fryings are poured over the chicken in the jar before it is processed so they may make the cream gravy just as good as that made in the spring.

Then, too, the amount of feed saved by canning chickens counts up. Why feed a dozen or more hens after they have stopped laying—killing them off one at a time, when the whole number may be cooked and canned at the same time and served when the appetite calls for chicken.

The advantage of home-canned beef, pork, mutton and fish is in having a cooked supply of meat on hand, ready to serve at a minute's notice. As with chicken, enough may be cooked and canned at one time to do for several meals with very little more labor than it takes to cook enough for one meal.

Sausage is another meat that the

home-canner has found keeps better in jars than in any other way. Canned the cold-pack way it will taste as fresh in six months after it has been canned as if it had just been made and cooked.

To Can Fried Chicken

Dress and joint young chickens which weigh between 1½ to 2 pounds. Salt, roll in flour and brown in hot fat, but do not cook until entirely done. Have the jars in hot water, remove, fill with the hot chicken, pour the fry-

ings over the contents of the jar, put the lid in place and fasten with a screw band or clamp if the sealing substance lid is used. If using the rubber ring, place the rubber on the filled jar, adjust the lid and partially seal. Process in a hot-water bath three hours. Cool and pack away. Where the self-sealing jars are used, the cooling of the jar and contents seals the lids to the jars. The lids with rubber rings must be screwed as tightly as possible after the processing, then tested.

Home Canned Old Chicken

Cook chicken as for stewed chicken, until about half cooked. Fill hot jars with the meat, either on the bone or off, pour the liquid over it, put the lid in place. Process in the hot-water bath by the cold-pack method 3 hours. Cool and pack away.

Beef, Mutton or Pork

Cut the meat in pieces small enough to slip into the jar. Steam or stew until about one-third done. Pack in the hot jars, fill the jars with the liquid in which the meat was cooked, put the lids in place. Process in the hot-water bath by the cold-pack method 3 hours. Remove, cool, test and pack away.

Home Canned Sausage

Mold the sausage in cakes the size for serving. Fry until brown, but not

entirely done. Pack in hot jars, then pour the fryings over the contents of the jar. Place in hot-water bath and process 3 hours. Cool, test and pack away.

Oysters, fish and all meats may be canned by this same method.

Fitter Families for Kansas

We have been examining babies in health conferences since 1911. Now we are going to health test whole

families, mentally, physically and eugenically all over the United States, and then start in on Canada and Europe.

"You are raising better hogs, better cattle and better horses, why don't you raise better babies?" was the slogan in those days of the baby contest. Now we are following up with the call for "Fitter Families."

The history of the better baby movement parallels the history of stock raising. Farmers started in to improve their live-

stock by better housing and more careful feeding, but they still raised scrubs. It was not until they discovered that heredity was a factor in stock improvement that any great change was made in the grade of livestock.

Parents are learning the lesson of better care and better feeding, but there has not been a perceptible raising of the human stock standard. The infant mortality is still appalling. Our institutions for the insane and the feeble-minded are full to overflowing and in some states a long waiting list is constantly growing.

Taxes for the support of these institutions, including penitentiaries, which take care of our derelicts of society, have weighted down the normal members of the community heavily. What is the trouble? We are studying balanced rations, sunlight, fresh air, bet-

ter schools and recreation, but still the number of unfortunates grows. We must go further.

Charles Davenport, an American authority on eugenics, says, "You must give 50 per cent to heredity before you begin to score a baby."

At first thought this seems too high a percentage to give to heredity, but when he continues, "A prize winner at 2 may be an epileptic at 10," one does a lot of fast thinking and hastily concludes he is right.

The "Fitter Family" plan is based upon this truth. This plan will be carried out by the Eugenics department at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka in September. A complete eugenic history of the family will be taken. Each individual of the family will be given a thorough mental and physical examination by experts. Families will be graded by percentages based upon the average of all the tests taken.

Parents interested in the welfare of their families will find this an unequalled opportunity to learn the exact health status of the family. Health advice will be offered. If bad heredity is discovered, instruction will be given as to possible means of circumventing it. Further information about the "Fitter Family" plan, including the prizes offered, will be sent anyone writing to Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, Chief, Division of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.

The Handy Waste Basket

Have you tried the convenience of a waste basket? Every room in the house has use for one. It can be simple or elaborate, according to the color and the scheme of the furnishings in the room. In the kitchen it catches wrappings and clippings of all kinds. In the living room it receives the answered letters, the circulars and so on. It catches every scrap and thread that would otherwise fall to the floor in the sewing room.

A basket of any kind makes a good receptacle. A market basket or a grape basket may be painted and the handle tied with a bow of ribbon to match. It may be covered with some pretty material and the handle wound with a strip of the same.

Mrs. Levi Gingrich,
Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

Much Depends Upon the Teacher

THERE ARE few persons who do not recognize the fact that the rural schools, good as they are, might be better. It is to tell you one thing which has always seemed to me a mistake that I am writing this.

Did you ever think it the right thing for the rural teacher to be absolutely out of touch with the patrons of the school except in school hours? That it would be better if the teacher might have a vital part in the life of the entire community? I am sure there is no one thing of like magnitude which tends to put the teacher and patron farther apart than allowing the teacher to live in town.

Nothing could be less ideal for the best conditions in rural schools. In order to be at her best, and to do work that is really worth while, it is necessary for a teacher to be an integral part of the district in which she teaches. She should have an interest in the daily lives of the children and she should live as her patrons live. It is the best way for the teacher to understand rural problems.

In too many country districts there is no organized system of social intercourse. It is possible for the teacher, thru a thoro understanding of the pa-

trons, to inaugurate a series of entertainments which will serve to bring the people of the district into closer relationship. It may be frowned upon for a time, but the judicious young woman can bring about a better condition and help the patrons of the district to learn to play.

It is possible for her to incite, in those who have become weary of the monotony of the farm, a new love for the beauties and advantages to be found there. Her fresh viewpoint, her youthful enthusiasm, her innocent joy in the things of the farm may awaken in the souls of the weary ones a new appreciation of the glory of the open country. She cannot do this if she comes to the country only to earn her wages, and flies back to the city for her rest, her recreations, her amusements, and all that life can give save work.

But it is not merely because she can be of help to the dwellers on the farm that it is so essential that the teacher should live in the district. How else can she know the trend of opinion among the patrons? The trials and difficulties that beset them? The view point of those whose children are under her charge for so many of their waking hours? To my mind, it is abso-

lutely essential that she should know these things.

Frequently a young teacher has no thought of the long distances her pupils have to walk, and in her haste to get them out of her way so she can sweep the schoolroom, or hurry home, she lets them go off with coats and hoods half on. She should make it a part of her business to see that every little one is securely wrapped.

The rural teacher who lives in town cannot dream of the difficulties that beset the mother of a half dozen busy children. Teacher wonders why the mother never comes to the school to see what her children are doing, but if she were in the district, where she could see for herself some of the tasks that confront that busy mother, and hear from others the conditions that surround her, there would be a new and gracious understanding between them, and teacher would be more interested in the children.

Or if she were right in the community where she taught, and could know the circumstances which surround some of her pupils, she would have a larger charity, a wider sympathy, and a sweeter sense of companionship with those whom she is hired to serve.

Study this problem, teachers and pa-

trons, and see if I am not right. Let the teacher who proposes to do rural work do her best to make of herself an important part of her district, both in and out of school hours. It is a good way to make a success of teaching.

Good Food First

Mother, don't expect your child to carry off any honors at school unless he is fit physically. No doubt, a good many useful people are cut down in middle life, because of improper feeding during childhood.

I have an acquaintance, who is trying to force her young daughter to become a great musician. The child has talent, but how can she ever attain success, when handicapped by an emaciated body, pipestem arms and legs, sunken eyes, and nervous, twitching fingers? Her strength, now, is barely sufficient for her practice.

If one-half the money now being spent on music lessons were used to buy milk and eggs to nourish her little body, the child would have a much better chance of some day becoming a Taderewski, or a Hoffman.

Mrs. Mary L. Flinner,
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Women's Service Corner

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

To Can Pumpkin

Can you tell me how to can pumpkin?—A Reader.
To can pumpkin, prepare and cut it into convenient pieces; blanch 3 minutes; cold-dip, and pack closely in hot jars or cans. Fill with boiling water and add a level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Put rubbers and caps of jars into position, not tight. Seal in cans completely. Sterilize in a water bath, homemade or commercial, 120 minutes; in a water seal, at 214 degrees, 90 minutes; under 5 pounds of steam pressure, 60 minutes; or under 10 pounds of steam pressure, 40 minutes.

Plenty of Time Yet for Boys

I am 15 years old and have light hair and brown eyes. What colors can I wear best? I went with a boy for some time, and recently another girl moved into our community and this boy is now keeping company with her. What can I do to win him back? Am I too young to go with boys?—M. E. S.

You should look well in white, all shades of blue, shell pink, old rose and tan.

You are much too young to go with the boys, so you need not worry because the boy with whom you were keeping company seems to favor your girl friend. A girl of your age may go to a party or a social gathering occasionally with a boy but she is too young to have steady company. You can keep this boy on your list of friends if you are pleasant and friendly when you meet him, and do not let him know that you are jealous.

Old Papers and Rags for Sale

Can you give me the names and addresses of companies that buy old papers and rags? What prices do they pay?—A Reader.

The Pioneer Waste Paper Co., 9th & Adams, Topeka, Kan., buys waste paper, and Dyal Brothers & Co., 214-16 N. Kansas Ave., buys old rags. I suggest that you write to these companies for prices.

The Natural Color is Prettiest

Will you please tell me a safe way to make my hair lighter? I am 17 and until this year my hair was almost golden, but now it is changing into a light brown. Is peroxide safe to use or will it streak or harm the hair?—A Reader.

Hair that is a natural color is always much prettier than hair that has been bleached. My advice would be to leave your hair the way it is. I do not believe peroxide harms the hair, but it is impossible to bleach with it so that it cannot be discerned, as it usually gives hair a lifeless appearance.

To Remove Mildew

Will you please tell me what will remove mildew?—A Subscriber.

Cover the mildew with lemon juice and salt and expose to the sun. If one application will not remove the stains, repeat the treatment. Another method is to make a paste of 1 tablespoon of starch, the juice of 1 lemon, soft soap and salt. Apply this to the spots and expose to the sun.

Good Tomato Pickles

Ripe Tomato Pickles—Remove the skins from 7 pounds of medium sized ripe tomatoes by scalding. Stick a few whole cloves in each tomato and place in a stone jar. Heat ½ gallon of good cider vinegar in a preserving kettle with 5 pounds of brown sugar, a little stick cinnamon and 1 tablespoon of pounded ginger root. Boil together 15 minutes, then pour boiling hot over the tomatoes; cover with a plate or saucer and put on a weight to keep the tomatoes under the vinegar. Tie a cloth over the top of the jar and set in a cool place.

Spiced Tomatoes—Boil together 1 pint of good strong vinegar, 4 pounds of sugar, ½ ounce of cloves, 1 ounce of cinnamon (place the last two in a thin muslin bag) until clear. Add 7 pounds of peeled whole tomatoes and boil 2 hours. Put in a stone jar, cover well and keep in a cool place.

Sweet Tomato Pickle—This is rather tedious to make, but is a good way to use up green tomatoes. Make a strong salt and water brine to cover ½ bushel of thinly sliced green tomatoes. Let the tomatoes stand in this brine 24

hours. Remove from the brine and soak in fresh water 12 hours. Pour this off and put on more cold water. Let the tomatoes stand 12 hours longer, take out and drain. Boil in fresh water until tender, remove carefully and drain as before. Make a sirup of ½ gallon of vinegar, 8 pounds of brown sugar, ½ tablespoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice and cloves, and 1 tablespoon of whole mustard seed. Have boiling hot and drop the tomatoes in, a quart at a time, and boil 15 minutes. Skim them out carefully and put in a stone jar, adding more tomatoes to the boiling vinegar until all are cooked. After the last tomatoes are put into the jar, boil down the vinegar and pour over them. This makes a fine pickle and will keep for months.

Mrs. Clara Smith.

Chase Co., Kansas.

Black Oil for Mites

Of all the chickens I have ever raised, I like Buff Orpingtons the best. They have one failing, tho. They do like to set. At this time of year the "hen jail" never is empty.

When I cleaned the hen-house this week I used black oil to kill the mites. Some persons use the whitewash, sulfur and kerosene mixture; others use hot lye water. I think all of us use insect powders and some say that kerosene beats them all.

A neighbor gives her poultry house a thoro cleaning, then after the chickens have gone to roost, she gives every one a good dusting with insect powder to kill the remaining mites that have crept out to get their nightly feed of blood.

Mrs. Mary L. F.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Simple New Designs

9736—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. This style might be effectively developed in soft georgette, crepe de Chine or satin. Simplicity marks the blouse with its abbreviated sleeves and becoming collar. The skirt is two-



gored and gathered. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9748—Ladies' and Misses' Two-Piece Skirt. This is a conservative model for a fall skirt and has no trimming except tailored pockets and a wide belt. Sizes 16, 18 years and 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9734—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Plain and checked materials can be used to advantage in a style like this. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

There are many troubles which you cannot cure by the Bible or hymn book, but which you can cure by systematic exercises and fresh air.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Farm Home News

There have been few demonstrations that have shown such immediate results as have the poultry culling schools. Those who met near Williams-town to see the culling of Mrs. Horace Gray's flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks saw 83 good looking hens awaiting their fate. From the flock, at this time, Mrs. Gray was getting 12 eggs a day. There were 50 culled out as non-layers. From the 33 remaining, Mrs. Gray still got 12 eggs a day. From the 50 held for shipment three or four days, not an egg came! Some of them were the brightest colored, best looking birds of the flock. Think of the percentage of the feed that was going to idlers!

In explaining how he sorted the unprofitable hen from the profitable one, our county agent first glanced at the head. Looking down on their heads, one should be able to see both eyes. If rolls of fat prevent, the hen has given the first indication that she is not a laying hen.

Bright yellow in the shanks and in the bill is another indication that the hen is putting the yellow of the egg into her body. Bright colored plumage is another sign that she is not taxing her body to manufacture eggs.

Distance between the pelvic or pin bones and between the pin bones and the keel or prolonged breast bone is the best test, perhaps. The distance between the pin bones should be at least two fingers width and between the pin bones and the keel one should be able to place his hand. The pin bones, moreover, should be thin and pliable. The flesh between the pin bones and the keel should be soft and easily moved about.

The examination of each hen took but 2 or less minutes. In fact, if one had all in a crate, she could easily cull a hundred in an hour. The flock of 88 Barred Rocks culled for Mrs. Shuler, Lawrence, required less than an hour with several handling each chicken and time taken for explanations. In that flock 37 were found to be boarders. These were shut up three or four days and four eggs were found.

Generally, the idle hens were fat enough to ship to market. Those that were light in weight, from these two flocks, went with them. It was the county agent's advice that thin hens be fattened at home. One pays the poultry plants more to fatten them than it would cost. The best method, he said, was to shut them in a crate or small enclosure and feed often a mixture of cornmeal and buttermilk or sour milk. Some persons said they seemed to succeed best when they allowed the hens to run around. This is probably due to irregular feeding while crate fattening. The lone man in attendance at the Gray culling gave his idea of women's irregular feeding in throwing out kitchen waste. He maintained that was a cause for chickens "hanging around" the gate. If a farmer fed his hogs in the same way, he said, they would be squealing every time they saw him.

The cheapest and most effective material to use for spraying chicken houses for mites, our county agent thinks is crude oil. He advocates placing pyrethrum powder in the holes where hens are accustomed to dust themselves as an aid in ridding them of lice. The best lice cure is the sodium fluoride. This may be applied in powder for many time of the year.

The chicken house in which Mrs. Gray had her flock penned was out of the ordinary. The long, shed-like house had an open front and cement floor. The center portion of the house is reserved as a scratching shed. One end is screened off for young chicks. The other end is shut off by rolling doors. In this end are the roosts for hens. These are of the ladder type. Below the ma foot or so, is an inclined floor that ends on top of a trough. Droppings falling on the inclined floor either roll down into the trough or are easily scraped down. A hoe may be used to clean the trough and none of the filth gets on the floor.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.
Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Oh, measles "are" or measles "is"
Enough to vex a saint;
But Johnny's bravely over his
And says that measles "ain't."
—Tennyson J. Daft.

GREAT NEWS!



IRENE CASTLE (Herself)

actually Designs for PHILIPSBORN'S Customers

Yes, it's really true! IRENE CASTLE, famous star of stage and screen—acclaimed "the best dressed woman in the world"—now ACTUALLY DESIGNS for PHILIPSBORN'S customers only.

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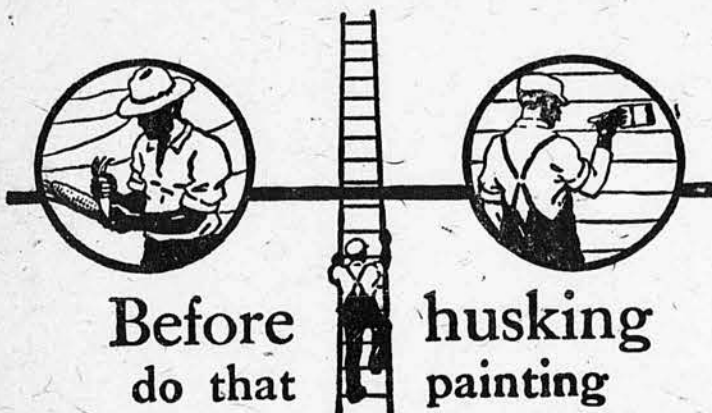
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We know that our prices are the lowest in America. Here are a few examples:
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Lowe's



Before
do that

husking
painting

By that painting, we mean any painting that needs to be done.

When it gets to be this time of year most of us kind of like to put off things until next Spring. If you do that with your painting, it's going to cost you more to paint, just as sure as corn grows on a cob. Cost more, because you will have to use more paint; and because paint itself may then be costing more.

If you can't get the time this Fall to do your painting, then

be wise enough to buy the paint at once, that you will need for next Spring.

And while you are thinking of paint, drop us a postal for a valuable piece of advice called—"Figure Your Paint Costs with a Brush—Not a Pencil." It will show you how to save money on both your paint and your painting.

Remember that Lowe Brothers' Barn Paint is always sold by the one best dealer in each town.

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THE GATES STAND OPEN

THE KANSAS FREE FAIR

TOPEKA SEPT. 13 to 18 1920

THE BIGGEST FAIR BETWEEN THE MISSISSIPPI
AND PIKE'S PEAK

BETTER FARMING.

Exhibit by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Demonstrations and displays by Kansas Agricultural College.

LABOR VS. POWER MACHINERY.

Exhibit of tractors of all sizes and for all work, electric light and power plants, water systems, milking machines, sweepers, cleaners, churns, washing machines and household appliances will be shown.

EUGENICS DEPARTMENT.

A new department with a new purpose. The slogan, "Fitter Families for Future Firesides." Parents and babies will be scored.

IN THE PEOPLE'S PAVILION.

The Center of educational activities and club work of all Kansas farm life—a sort of centralized "round table" of social life and education.

\$1,000,000 LIVESTOCK SHOW.

Larger beef and dairy cattle exhibits. Big showing of draft horses by Kansas breeders. Twelve barns devoted to swine. Five state swine futurities.

MILK GOATS—SHEEP—POULTRY.

A department has been added to this classification to include pure bred goats and demonstrate the value of goat milk. The usual big showing of sheep and poultry.

COUNTY DISPLAYS.

Collective exhibits from counties as well as individual exhibits representing counties will be shown featuring production from farm, garden and orchard.

CULINARY, ART AND TEXTILES.

The Women's Building will be crowded with displays of interest to the housewife.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.

An entire building devoted to showing more than 5,000 entries in this interesting department.

AUTOMOBILE RACING.

Again on Friday and Saturday of FREE FAIR week, world's champion dare-devil drivers will try to lower records on the fastest dirt track in America.

HORSE RACING.

Four big \$1,000 stakes. Biggest sensation yet, with \$10,000 in contest money for trotting, pacing and running races. Everybody loves a horse race.

"HAWAIIAN NIGHTS."

Greatest of all night shows. Hula Hula dancers, surf riders, Festival Chorus, Lantern Parade—n everything. See Mauna Loa, the great volcano in eruption.

ON SUNFLOWER TRAIL.

The Great Wortham Shows on the midway. Clean and entertaining novelties and amusements for all.

THE KANSAS FREE FAIR

Topeka, September 13 to 18, 1920

Get Out the Needles Again

Fashion Says to Embroider Dresses and Hats

BY MAUREEN McKERNAN

THE WOMAN who takes pleasure in fine needlework will be more pleased with the styles that are promised for this fall and winter than ever before, for it is seldom that such opportunities for individual touches have been sanctioned by fashion.

Embroideries are to play a bigger part in dresses than ever. Wool dresses are to be heavily embroidered at neck, wrists, about the waist line and skirt hems. The heavier and larger the pattern the smarter will be the effect. The colors that will be most popular

in these wool and silk embroideries are "pheasant shades" stolen from the colors of the feathers of pheasants—browns, reds and henna shades all of a peculiar softness that is seen in pheasant plumage. With these pheasant shades are to be used shades of Copenhagen and dull blues. A combination of dull blue and a dull brick rose color are to be the most popular combination.

Hats too will have much hand work, tiny embroideries and large, dashing designs. A woman of any age can wear the hat with the soft tam-o-shanter crown that is to be the most popular shape for fall. Even stiff brimmed tailored hats will have these soft crowns. Velvet hats will carry much embroidery that can be put on by any woman who is at all skilled in needlework.

The most popular color in dresses and suits will without doubt be brown, with dark green as a close favorite. In silks there will be no new and startling patterns. Rather are the silks that we will find in the stores this fall in plain colors, without figures. Satins will be the most popular fabric, and all the satins will come in plain, dark colors. The only extreme idea in dress silks will be a new brocade figure in satin and taffeta in a color copied after that most popular to Spanish bull fighters. This color which is something near a tomato red is called Picadore. It will be used in trimmings and in dresses as well. It is the only really new idea that is appearing in dress silks this fall.

Every pocketbook will be satisfied with the prices of silk during the coming winter, for while there will still be many silks at \$4 and \$5 a yard, there are also to be many lovely patterns at much more reasonable prices. Silk will be more reasonable than wool or cotton for several months yet.

There has not been a season for several years that will so encourage women to make their own garments as this year, for with the prices of silk as they now are, it will be much more economical for a woman to buy her material, make it by one of the simple patterns that are to be in such good taste, and trim it with embroidery of her own workmanship, than to pay the very high prices asked for ready made dresses. Even with woolen materials costing \$5 and more a yard, merchants say they imagine women will buy their own materials and make their own dresses, since they can do so at a great saving.

Cooks Meat in Fireless

We have a two-compartment fireless cooker, with three aluminum cooking vessels, one large size and two smaller, that can be placed together in one compartment. Three heat controllers, one placed under the large vessel, and one under the smaller, with one between the two, fills the two compartments. Meats, vegetables and cereals are successfully prepared in our cooker and made much more palatable than in the old way of heat escaping and loss of flavor.

The fireless cooker is especially good for meats. We would not know what to do without it for large roasts, and when there is cooking to do for a large

crowd, like threshers, we can settle the meat question in short order. It is such a help to have this big part of the cooking out of the way, and know that it will come out satisfactorily.

The roast is placed in the cooking vessel and seasoned, with water enough added to keep it from sticking. It should be allowed to boil 20 minutes after the controller is heated, then placed in the cooker while boiling. Place the hot controller in first, then the roast and covering, fasten the top



of the cooker, and cook 3 or 4 hours, according to the size of the roast. Vegetables and cereals are started in the same way, with water and seasoning according to substance, taking from 2 to 3 and 4 hours if dried or a large quantity.

A book of directions comes with the cooker which fully explains its uses and gives recipes for the

same. We never have tried to bake bread or pastries in our fireless cooker, but many women have had good success with this use of the cooker.

We heat our controllers on an oil stove, placing the cooking vessels on top of the controller, and leaving until boiled the proper amount. For Sunday dinner, after church, or for busy days, when everything can be prepared early and placed in the cooker, ready to take up at the right time, the fireless cooker is a friend indeed.

Isabel Gray.
Clay Co., Kansas.

Uses Cream for Shortening

One cup thick sour cream, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg. Put a cup of sifted flour into the sifter, add to it 1/2 teaspoon each of soda, salt and nutmeg, and 1 teaspoon of baking powder, sift into the other ingredients, mix thoroughly then add another cup of sifted flour, stir well and turn into pans for layer cake.

Or add to this 1 cup of washed and floured seeded raisins and 2 teaspoons of lemon essence and bake in a loaf.

Or, add enough more flour to roll out and cut into cookies, or drop into a buttered pan from a teaspoon without being rolled out. For cookies the egg may be omitted. The difficulty of cooking with cream is determining its richness. If it has stood sometime and is thick enough to spread like butter it is best to add a little milk to it before filling the cup. There is a happy medium between this kind of cream and thin cream and a little practice enables one to find it.

Colorado.

Sarah E. Howard.

Preserving Time

Said Mr. Baldwin Apple
To Mrs. Bartlett Pear,
"You're growing very plump, Madame,
And also very fair."

And there is Mrs. Clingstone Peach
So mellowed by the heat,
Upon my word, she really looks
Quite good enough to eat.

And all the Misses Crap-apple
Have blushed so very red
That very soon the farmer's wife
To pluck them will be led.

Just see the Isabellas
They're growing so apace,
That they really are beginning
To get purple in the face.

Our happy time is over.
For Mrs. Green Gage Plum
Says she knows unto her sorrow
Preserving time has come.

"Yes," said Mrs. Bartlett Pear,
"Our day is almost o'er,
And soon we shall be smothering
In sirup by the score."

And before the month was ended,
The fruits that looked so fair,
Had vanished from among the leaves,
And the trees were stripped and bare.

They were all of them in pickle,
Or in some dreadful scrape,
"I'm cider," sighed the apple:
"I'm jelly," cried the grape.

They were all in jars and bottles,
Upon the shelf arrayed,
And in their midst poor Mrs. Quince
Was turned to marmalade.

—St. Nicholas

Farm Questions Answered

Service in this department is offered free to all of our readers. Questions to be answered should be received at the office one week before reply is expected. Only those of general importance will be published. Write plainly on one side of the paper and sign full name and address. Unsigned communications will not be published. Address all letters to Farm Question Department Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

State Fish Hatchery

Does the state of Kansas have fish for free distribution to those wishing to stock ponds?
ALB. E. PILNACEK.
Awood, Kan.

Write to the Kansas state fish hatchery at Pratt, Kan., for information about the free distribution of fish.

Analyzing Soils

Can you tell where to send samples of soil to be examined for various metals?
Tonganoxie, Kan. F. T. WENGER.

Complete chemical analyses of soils are made by the chemistry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the work. The cost at the present time is approximately \$20 for each sample of soil analyzed.

R. I. Throckmorton.

About Barometers

I wish to buy a barometer and can you tell me the approximate altitude at this place? I have not been able to find any information on the subject.

I wish to have the instrument corrected by the manufacturers for this altitude and of course they would wish the nearest correct figure in order to make the proper corrections.
W. W. BOWMAN.
Pawnee Rock, Kan.

In regard to the elevation in your town, permit me to say that I do not have the exact figures available in my office but I would suggest that you inquire of your city or county engineer or your postmaster.

C. E. Jablow.

Killing Johnson Grass

Please give me some information about how to kill Johnson grass. I would like to get some remedy that will not hurt the ground.
CONNER DICKSON.
Corstenna, Tex.

With the exception of a few fields in Southern Kansas, we have not had much experience with Johnson grass. The fields in Southern Kansas were plowed up, as the hay crop was not satisfactory, and were put into alfalfa. They were well plowed in the spring, kept clean during the summer and the alfalfa sown early in August, when the moisture conditions were favorable. There was still some Johnson grass, but it did not hurt the alfalfa hay.

G. A. Dean.

Feeding Sheep

What is the best way to feed Western lambs? Would it be a good way to turn them in a corn field and let them pick off the leaves and the grass, then turn them on a milo field? What are the main drawbacks with feeding sheep? What are the most dangerous diseases in this part of the country? I refer to North Central Kansas. Where is the best place to buy a car load of lambs?
FARMER.
Munden, Kan.

A very good method of cleaning up the weeds and leaves of a corn or kafir field is done by turning in a bunch of lambs. These lambs should be watched closely and if they begin to eat the grain they should be taken out.

There are no drawbacks to feeding lambs, if the right kind of lambs are purchased and at the right price.

The stomach worm is the most troublesome disease but we very seldom experience this trouble with western lambs.

The best place to purchase lambs would be at Omaha, as Munden is on the direct line of the Rock Island from Omaha.
A. M. Paterson.

Moths in Beehives

Please tell me how to kill and keep moths out of beehives.
STELLA FLOTTMAN.
Burden, Kan.

In controlling moths, preventive methods are much to be preferred to remedial methods, because by the time remedial methods are applied, some damage will have been done, whereas, if the preventive methods are properly used, then no damage at all will result.

The best way of preventing moths gaining access to hives is to keep your colonies strong and use Italian bees. You need not worry about moths ever bothering a strong colony of Italians. However, even with Italian bees moths often will get into the combs if they are stored without first being fumigated, because the eggs are present when the combs are removed from the

hive, and hatch after they are stored away. Before storing, the combs should be thoroughly fumigated with carbon bisulfide. Use from a teaspoon to a tablespoon to each hive body. Seal up the hive body carefully so that none of the gas will be wasted. After this the combs may be safely stored.

In using carbon bisulfide, be careful not to bring any fire near it, as it is very explosive.
J. H. Merrill.

Cleaning Out Radiators

Small particles of rubber from the inside of the radiator hose have lodged in the small spiral tubes of the radiator on my tractor and are causing it to heat and boil the water excessively. I have tried removing the radiator and flushing it out in the opposite direction, but with only a partial success. Would it be advisable to use some acid which would dissolve the rubber without injuring the metals and copper of which the radiator is made? If so, please tell me what acid to use and how to use it.
Dresden, Kan. F. A. BREMER.

The method which you used, namely,

flushing your radiator out in the opposite direction, was certainly the first logical move to make. You will also find that if this does not dislodge the particles, a treatment with gasoline will probably do the work, and will not injure your radiator. A solution of carbon bisulfide is also very effective, altho more expensive for the solution of rubber.
C. E. Jablow.

About Cat Fish

How long does it take a catfish to grow to about 2 pounds weight? Which grows the fastest, catfish or sunfish? READER.
Erle, Kan.

The common catfish, or bull-head would be about 4 to 5 years old before it would weigh 2 pounds.

The rate of increase in weight of the catfish and sunfish is about the same, but the sunfish does not get so large as a catfish. Twelve ounces is a good big sunfish, which weight should be acquired in about 3 years.

It must be understood that the growth of fish depends on food conditions, just the same as hogs or poultry. We find fish, of the same hatch, some of them will weigh three or four times as much as others. They have been in the same pond and so far as we can tell have had the same chance, but there they are and we account for it by the fact that one is a better rustler than the other.
Alva Clapp.

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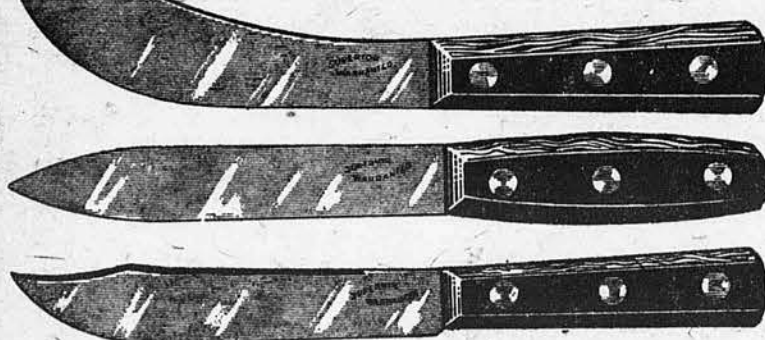
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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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

THE office in Quebec which Georges Lamartine, the notary, occupied was located inconspicuously in a small building in an old part of the Lower Town. The view from the window, which embraced a part of the harbor, but mainly small by-streets, back doors, and alleyways, suggested, if not furtiveness, a certain deviousness of method in Monsieur Lamartine's business; and the first sight of the notary did not immediately dispel the impression.

Small, wiry, black-haired, with an air of unconvincing plausibility about him, Monsieur Lamartine was seated at his desk, drumming his fingers, staring out of the window, and turning again to look at a letter signed Hilary Askew, when his boy brought him a card with the same name upon it. Monsieur Lamartine frowned; the visit had followed the letter much too quickly to suit him.

"Tell Monsieur Askew that I am busy with an important court case," he said. "Ask him to call at this time tomorrow."

When the boy was gone he went on drumming his fingers. The expression on his face was singularly like that of a fox. His hair was wiry, as well as his build, and it might have been observed that his ears had a pronounced helix; the man bore one of those animal resemblances which, according to believers in metempsychosis, reveal the stock from which the individual has arisen by successive incarnations.

"Mr. Askew says he's busy, too, and he'll wait," announced the boy, returning.

The notary considered. "Well, tell him I'll see him in a few minutes for a few minutes," he answered.

When the boy was gone he took down the telephone receiver and gave a number.

"Is that you, Brousseau?" he asked. "Monsieur Hilary Askew has turned up."

There was a sputtering at the other end of the line which made the notary smile.

"I can't say. I haven't seen him yet," said Monsieur Lamartine, in answer. "But if I can't send him home with a smile on his lips and a check in his pocket I shall try to keep him in Quebec until I have seen you. Yes, I'll call you again as soon as he's gone and let you know. And you'd better try to get Morris by long distance and warm him. Goodbye."

He hung up the receiver, rang for the boy, and told him to admit Mr. Askew. During the interval that followed he arranged a miscellany of papers in an imposing heap upon his desk. Then he rose to receive his visitor.

He looked at Hilary keenly as he shook hands with him. The young man was different from what he had expected. He was about as big, and he had the same air of American energy; but he appeared more determined, he appeared like one of those uncomfortable men who have the knack of disentangling themselves from sophistries. Monsieur Lamartine loved the impersonal in his dealings. He liked committee rooms and arbitration meetings, law volumes that formed a physical as well as a moral barricade, telephone wires and doors and ante-rooms. He was sorry that he had allowed his bulwarks to be breached by this aggressive stranger who radiated personality.

However, Hilary looked good-natured. And he was certainly inexperienced. Monsieur Lamartine gave him a chair and looked very plausible indeed.

"Your visit has followed very close upon your letter, Mr. Askew," he said. "Perhaps you did not get mine, advising you to wait before coming to Quebec?"

"No," said Hilary, "but I should have come anyway. I want to get this matter settled."

"The American haste," said the notary, looking almost ingenious. "But the law is not to be taken by storm,

least of all in Quebec. There are all sorts of preliminaries and formalities, Mr. Askew. It is only a month since your uncle died. Perhaps it will be months before we can turn over the property to you. I understand that you were not in close touch with your uncle during his latter years?"

"I hadn't seen him since I was a boy. That was what made the legacy a surprising one. He had not shown any interest in me. I had a hard fight to get thru my forestry course. And then to get on my feet. It is a very restricted profession. So when I heard that I had become the owner of a tract of a hundred square miles it seemed like an intervention of Providence. That is almost a kingdom, sir."

"Ten miles by ten?" inquired the notary, smiling. "Well, I suppose it does seem a large territory to you altho the Rosny seigniory was one of the smallest of the old feudal grants. It is almost the last on the north shore of the St. Lawrence that remains in the hands of the original family. But you understand, Mr. Askew, that you do not own the seigniory?"

"The territory?"

"No, the title of Seigneur. You see, the deed specifically exempts the Chateau and a hundred square arpents about it. You own the freehold of the rest, and by an omission in the deed you possess cutting rights even over the small piece of land reserved by Monsieur Rosny, tho naturally your uncle had no intention of cutting the few trees on his private property."

"Four hundred thousand dollars seems a big sum for my uncle to have paid," said Hilary.

The notary began to look at him keenly again. His eyes, which had the appearance of meeting his visitor's frankly, nevertheless wandered all round the pupil without fixing themselves firmly, except during the short intervals when Hilary looked away. Then the notary's eyes were like augers.

"Your uncle," said Monsieur Lamartine, beginning to drum softly, "made this investment against the advice of a good many people. He was at the time interested in the Adamson Paper Company of Cornwall, which supplied paper to a chain of newspapers in the smaller cities under a long term contract that was beginning to prove more than they could fulfil, owing to the increasing cost of pulp-wood. Your uncle thought that the acquisition of this tract would enable the Adamson people to pull thru with a good profit. Unfortunately your uncle's judgment was bad, and his obstinacy was strong. The Rosny timber rights are practically valueless, because the wood is principally balsam fir instead of pine and spruce."

He noted that Hilary only watched him instead of answering, and he began to feel that he would not be disposed of as easily as he had anticipated.

"The property has never begun to pay its way," continued Monsieur Lamartine. "Your uncle paid three hundred and fifty thousand for the cutting rights alone. He found himself up against the law which places a limit on the size of trees. Seven inches in black, or swamp spruce, I believe; twelve for white spruce; twelve or thirteen for pine. And nearly all the trees on the Rosny limits that aren't fir are under the legal size. Your uncle sank half his fortune in it. He was—excuse me—eccentric. I suppose he never bore any grudge against you, Mr. Askew?"

Hilary laughed. "I hope he didn't," he answered. "But my uncle Jonas was, as you say, eccentric. After my father died he made me an offer of a commercial position, and when I declined it he washed his hands of me. After I had completed my forestry course at my own expense he became a little embittered. I had reason to believe that he used his personal influence on one occasion to prevent my ob-

(Continued on Page 32.)

Community Fairs Need Action

(Continued from Page 8.)

program taken by the children, little preparation is necessary. And yet every minute will be filled with something worth while.

Barbecues are Drawing Cards

In some of our counties the action of fair day centers around a big barbecue. For persons who feel that more time and some money may be spent on lively action, neighborhood parades are about as interesting and full of life as anything. Hayracks and motor trucks make excellent floats. A parade depicting city industries, nobility, pioneer days in the county or state, and followed up with the community's best in agricultural lines and modern equipment for both home and farm would create interest and merriment.

The woman's clubs might have floats demonstrating their accomplishments since their organization. The boys and the girls and the smaller children should be given an opportunity to express their achievements. The babies should not be forgotten; a baby carriage parade can be made one of the outstanding features of the pageant.

Where the counties are fortunate enough to have Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. leaders, supervised games lend variety. Teams may be dressed in inexpensive but unique costumes and named according to the nature of the uniform. The Clowns may be pitted against the Goblins, and so on. Girls dressed in crepe paper frocks may give a butterfly dance, or some of the interesting drills taught them by their county athletic leaders.

Have a Tug of War

A tug of war for men and women may wind up the afternoon's fun. Then, doubtlessly, everybody will be ready for an evening spread of sandwiches, coffee and ice cream. For those who must go home and do the chores this spread can well be served early, because the moving picture machine that is a part of every active community's school-house equipment will be the source of the evening's entertainment. Everybody will wish to be back for that program. Community fair day is one of the most opportune times to secure the best set of moving-picture films. Pictures of world-wide interest and a good wholesome story would make a restful climax for this busy day.

Certainly it is for every community to adapt its fair-day program to the best interests of the people living therein.

Rockers Beat Store Stools

(Continued from Page 10.)

talked the matter over and made a definite plan. A color scheme of brown and tan was decided on. It was also decided that nothing but fiber furniture would be purchased. Two-tone window blinds and marquisette drapery were considered necessary.

This equipment was purchased. It was expensive but very pleasing and gave to the room a home-like appearance. A dozen chairs, many of them rockers, a writing desk, a small table and a mirror were secured. An old rug is still being used but it will be replaced soon by a rug which will harmonize with the brown and tan color scheme into which the fiber furniture fits so admirably.

The rest room is open six days a week. It is constantly in use but on Fridays and Saturdays it is crowded because more women from the country come to town on those days.

The success this undertaking has met is the result of co-operation. It is an example of how a group of persons can get together and work together for the realization of a common aim. These women will be kept working together by their interest in maintaining the rest room. Everyone will gain from this co-operation. They will become better acquainted with one another and eventually will find other ways in which they can work as a unit for the betterment of all.

The thing Riley county women have accomplished can be duplicated by women in other Kansas communities. All that is needed is determination. Women who use the rest room at Manhattan are unanimous in declaring that the recompense for their work and expense is more than sufficient.



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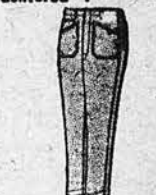


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Preparing the Show Cattle

Animals Must be Trained if You Wish to Win

BY C. E. AUBEL

THE PROSPECTIVE showman should not relax his efforts in the preparation of the animals to be shown when he has them putting on flesh nicely and rounding out to a desirable show condition. Having the individuals in proper flesh is quite necessary, but it is only half the battle, for many good fleshed individuals have lost out in the money because they lacked training and the proper care previous to going into the ring.

An animal should be first trained to lead. This should be started as early as possible so that sufficient time may be spent on even the most obstinate show prospects. Train them to lead so well that one man can handle them. An animal that requires several men to get him into the ring frequently makes a poor impression on the judge, and will never show to his best advantage. Teach him to stop at the upward jerk of the halter and to obey every

sign of his leader so he will allow his feet to be placed. If he doesn't lead up well tap him on the rump with a stick, the end of which has a nice sharp point.

To teach an animal to place his feet, simply press between the toes of the foot, this will make him move it back. A forward pull of the halter and a prod under the dew claws will force him to move the foot forward. These and many other tricks may be taught the animal with the application of work and patience. To have the animal well trained and obedient to every sign makes a far better impression on the judge than one that needs the constant attention of two or three men to show him.

Training and feeding is by no means all the attention the show animal should have. The horns, hoofs and hair need care and much work to have them appear at their best. One month

before the show season begins the hoofs should be trimmed so the toes meet evenly and squarely. They should not overlap, but be trimmed so the bottom of the foot is level and will taper evenly from back to front. Some handy tools for this work may be found in the file, chisel and hoof pinchers.

Horns should have some attention before leaving home for the show. The rough outside portion should be removed with a rasp or file. In some cases where the horn is too long the tip may be filed off. Care should be taken, however, in rasping and filing so that too much horn is not removed to cause bleeding. Horns are scraped to make them appear neat and attractive and to improve the looks of the head. So when working with the horns keep this in mind and do not overdo it. Remember that a ribbon has never been placed because of the polish on the horns. If the roughness is removed before leaving home one generally can find time before the showing hour to put on the finishing touches.

The hair is washed to secure a good, soft coat of mossy hair. Such a coat will go a long way in helping an animal reach first place. The hide that is soft to the touch of the judge leaves a good impression and invites further inspection. The washing should be most carefully done. It should be started two months before the first show, being scrubbed every week or 10 days during that time and wet down several times between washings. Plenty of tar soap should be used and the skin and hair thoroly soaked. Rub the lather well into the skin with the hand and wash it out before it has had time to settle in the hair. If it once settles it may not only be difficult to wash out, but the skin also may blister.

Early Washings

Frequent washings will clean the animal, open the pores of the skin, and will stimulate a thick, fluffy growth of hair. Along with washing goes the art of curling. Many animals are shown curled and to secure proficiency in the art requires practice. This practice should be obtained before leaving home for the first show. In curling, wet the hair down well, using a weak solution of creolin. The dip makes the hair hold its shape.

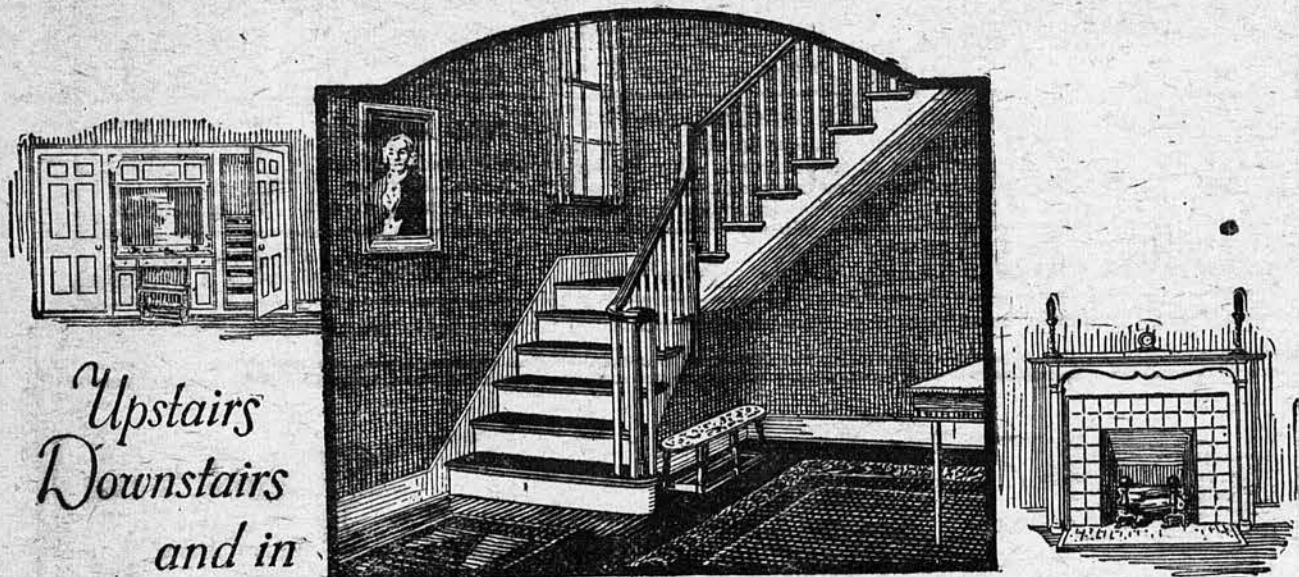
When sufficiently wet comb it well to a flat surface and make parallel lines along the body from the withers to the rump. A good liner is an old curry comb with the lines of teeth about an inch apart. The hair is now ready for brushing up, and this is accomplished by the use of an ordinary comb, or a Scotch comb. Hold the comb perpendicular to the body and move it up against the natural lay of the hair. It is necessary, however, to know when the hair has enough or too little water. If too dry the hair stands out straight. If too wet it flattens out. Having combed the hair against the natural lay, then brush it the same way and if properly done every hair will stand out clearly.

About three weeks before leaving for the first show, clip the tail as far as the brush. The clipping about the tail head should be well blended into the unclipped body. The Angus may have their heads clipped a few inches behind the ears.

Avoid Jamming in Shipping

The feeding, care and fitting having been well done at home, it now remains to transfer the animals safely to the show barns. The loading and shipping in the cars must be done with care. Tie every animal in the car, but avoid jamming. Generally 14 head may be put in a car and still leave room for boxes, traps and feed. Do not feed as heavily in enroute as at home. If the feed is cut to half an animal will have sufficient to eat and still not be hungry. It is best to feed so that at the end of the trip an animal will be ready to eat his full ration. On arriving at the show grounds unload as quickly as possible and move them as unloaded to their place in the barn. Bed as soon as possible and always make the animal comfortable. Always keep in mind the comfort of your charges so they will have no cause to worry or fret. A worried animal will go off feed and lose the bloom you have spent weeks in putting on.

As soon as the cattle are settled and rested, the finishing touches should be made to their horns and hoofs. The horns may be finished with a scraper,



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Bradley, C-530
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When One Gets in the Show Ring With the Animals He Has Trained, the Value of Great Care in This Work Becomes Very Evident.

rubbed with emery cloth and polished with olive oil and a flannel cloth. The hoofs may be cleaned and the animal given the final wash and curling.

When the hour for the judging is announced have your entries on hand, for it is here that the final word is said and the pay received for your labor. Leading your animal "fatted and fitted" into the ring does not end your work, it really begins; for the experienced showman now plays almost as important a part in the final placing as does the animal itself. Good showing must be learned, and it is learned by study and experience.

Study your entries. Know them better than the judge, and show them to their best advantage. If your entry has a weak point, try to keep it in the background. If he has a strong point try to show it up to the best advantage. It is here you harvest the fruits of your training. If your animal is trained to stand as you put him, then when he is placed to the best advantage you have done your part, and must leave the rest to the judge. However, do not leave too much to the judge, but keep alert, one eye on your entry, the other on the judge. Do not pay any attention to the crowd.

Watch the Animal

A slouchy showman detracts as much from the animal he is showing as any bad thing the animal may do. Many times they will get tired posing; when this occurs the animal lowers his back and the tail head comes up. If he is tired he needs rest; then walk him around and back into his place again. Keep up the animal's head you are showing, and his feet out of holes so he may stand level and have his legs straight. Never show an animal with his forequarters lower than the hind. If he stands a little low in the back prod him with your stick in the belly.

Never try to back an animal, but lead him around and back into place or move the front feet. Altho showing cattle needs practice and experience, much may be attained by exercising good common sense and keeping alert.

If these points are kept in mind when preparing and showing a herd, one might reasonably expect to profit in some measure. Remember that fitting and showing cattle is a man's job and grief is the share of him who is not alert to the possibilities at all times. One cannot expect to win all the blue ribbons and if defeated accept it with good spirit and return next year with the determination to do better with the experience gained.

Hoover to Kansas

Herbert Hoover has promised to come to Topeka some time in October to talk to Kansas farmers on co-operative marketing. The state board of agriculture is responsible for obtaining this promise from Mr. Hoover. In the correspondence it was explained to him that farmers of the state were intensely interested in co-operative marketing. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, will take the matter up with the various farm organizations of the state and hopes to have a large number of representative Kansas farmers present to hear Mr. Hoover speak on the co-operative marketing subject. The definite date will be announced later.

Jersey Cattle Breeders Meet

A most enthusiastic picnic meeting was held in Holton August 24 by the Jersey Cattle club of Jackson county. More than 100 persons were present. After the dinner, E. H. Leker, county agent, acting as chairman, introduced in turn J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, F. W. Atkeson, field secretary of the Southwest Jersey

Cattle Breeders' association, T. A. Case, specialist in veterinary medicine from the extension division of the agricultural college, and G. C. Wheeler, associate editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, each of whom made short talks on the dairy industry and the Jersey breed of dairy cattle.

The heifers which were to have been distributed to the boys and girls of the Jersey cow club to be conducted under the management of the county Jersey organization were delayed in shipment, and this part of the program had to be deferred to a later day. As a result of Mr. Atkeson's activities in the field a number of Jersey breeders of this county who have never shown before have decided to enter animals at the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair.

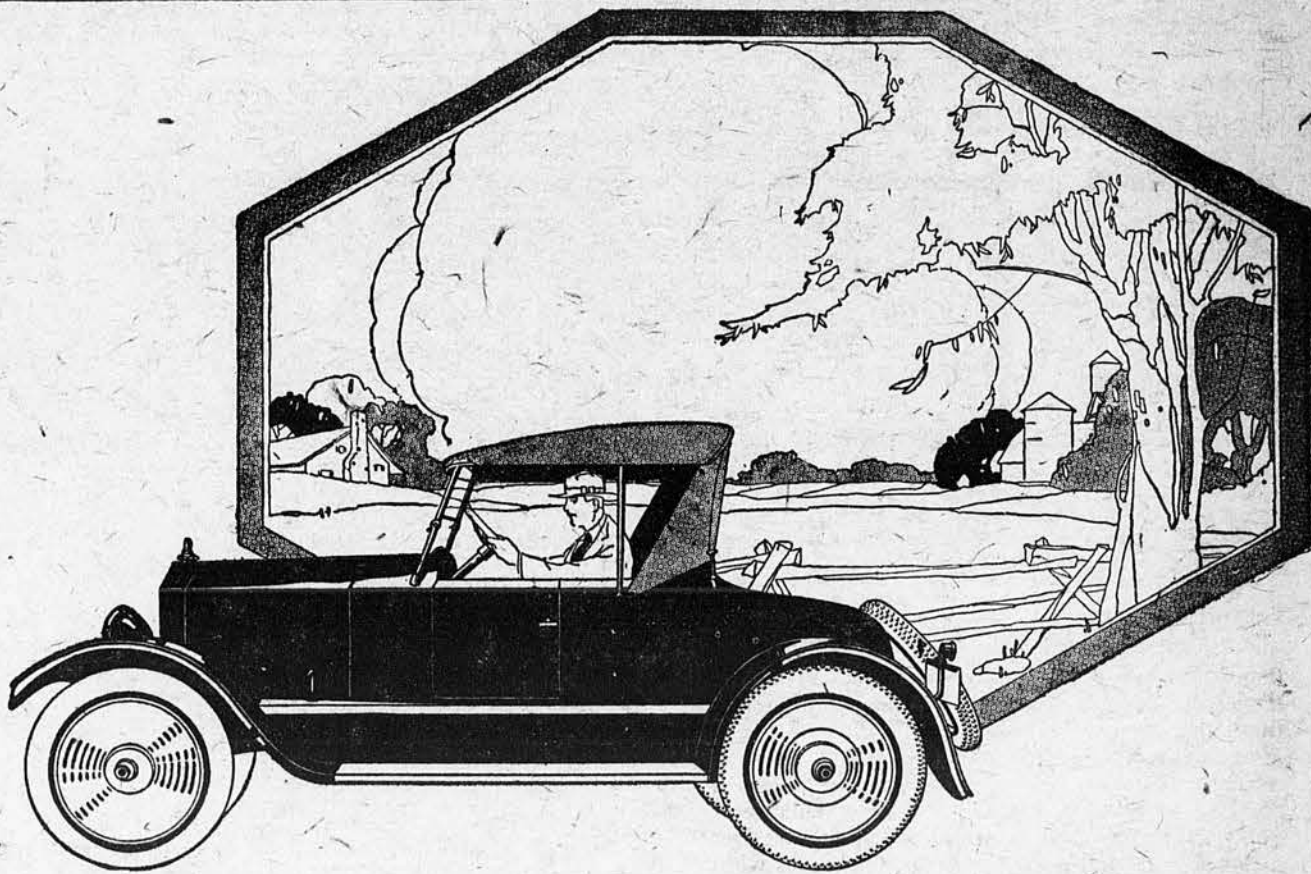
County Clubs to Manhattan

Forty-two boys, one girl and five local leaders from Shawnee county drove to Manhattan August 25 for an elimination contest in stock judging to select the team of three for entry in the contest at the Kansas Free Fair. F. O. Blecha, county agent, who has been giving considerable time to the coaching of the members of the various clubs, is highly pleased with the work done at Manhattan. The team will consist of Clarence Hershey, Keith VanHorn and either Nathan Brobst or Ellis Perry, who tied for third place. Elwyn Engler won third place in the judging, but was barred because the rules of the fair contest permit only one member of a team to compete a second time. Clarence Hershey and Elwyn Engler were both on the Shawnee county team last year. The winning team at Topeka will go to a contest at Sioux City, Ia. The winners there will go either to the Atlanta, Ga., exposition or to the International Livestock show in Chicago.

The work of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college is being conducted on a remarkably efficient basis. L. E. Call and the other members of the department combine to a remarkable extent a knowledge of the technique of scientific investigational work with an appreciation of practical problems.

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| 30x3 3/4 | 6.75 | 1.75 | 34x4 3/4 | 11.50 | 3.40 |
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| 31x3 3/4 | 7.25 | 2.25 | 34x4 3/4 | 12.50 | 3.60 |
| 32x3 1/2 | 7.50 | 2.50 | 34x4 3/4 | 12.75 | 3.75 |
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Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 28.)

taining the contract to plant an estate."

The notary nodded. "We may say, then," he suggested, "that Jonas Askew's legacy was meant to be in the nature of a post-mortem jest. And certainly it was one. This is the case: the timber cannot be cut except at a loss, on account of its sparseness and the high cost of transportation. The balsam fir is too gummy to make any but inferior paper, below the standard even of the newspapers. It occupies the greater portion of the tract together with second growth birch, which is, of course, of use only for firewood. The expenses are very considerable. There is the labor, and the mill, freight, upkeep charges; and the jobbers who sub-rent their tracts get their leases practically for a song. In short, Mr. Askew, I cannot advise you to consider your uncle's legacy seriously."

"I'm sorry to hear that," answered Hilary. "But I suppose something can be done with the wood. There are uses besides pulp-wood to which the timber can be put?"

Monsieur Lamartine drummed his fingers for quite a while before answering.

"A company with a large capital might find it commercially profitable to develop your tract," he said presently. "In such case it probably would make its expenses and a little more by the use of its own tugs and barges,

work the paying districts of the concession, and, after a few years, let the whole tract revert to the Government for taxes. But no man without an ample fortune and a thoro knowledge of lumber conditions in this province could dream of pulling out even."

Hilary leaned forward in his chair. "Monsieur Lamartine," he said, "I'll tell you how I view this matter. I didn't build any extravagant hopes upon my uncle's legacy. I'm not constructed that way. And I don't particularly care about the financial end, tho of course I'm not above having a use for money. What I want principally is to settle somewhere among trees and do something with them. I'm tired of what I've been doing these last five years."

A Real Job

"I'm tired of hunting a job here and there to tend somebody else's trees, and having to make myself agreeable to rich men in order to have them employ me and recommend me to their friends. I'm tired of spending three months in New York, and two weeks in Pennsylvania, and running down to Virginia for a contract that somebody else snatches away from me. Above all, I'm tired of other people's trees. I want my own trees. I want to see them grow up, and thin them out, and have a real forest in bearing."

"So I've decided to take hold of that St. Boniface tract and see what I can make of it. If it's all fir, maybe I'll become the Christmas tree king and

sell little firs all thru the country. I'm going to show my uncle, Monsieur Lamartine, that he sized me up wrong."

Monsieur Lamartine smiled at his caller's frankness. "I understand how you feel, Mr. Askew," he said, "and I can put you in the way of doing just what you have suggested. What you want is a nice little tract of a few hundred acres, not far from Quebec. A place with a little trout lake on it, to build your camp beside, ten acres freehold and the rest leased. You'll enjoy that, and"—he paused and scrutinized him with his fox look—"I think I may be able to dispose of the Rosny white elephant for you."

Again Hilary returned no answer, and Monsieur Lamartine could not decide whether it was a sign of strength or of weakness. Still, plausibility, as has been said, was Monsieur Lamartine's strong card. And he was sure that a man who loved trees apart from their commercial value was a dreamer and impractical.

"They would pay forty-five thousand dollars, cash," said the notary. "And that would enable you to realize your own aspirations. You are fond of fishing, Mr. Askew?"

Hilary looked up and laughed so frankly that Monsieur Lamartine was quite disconcerted. "I find it difficult to change my plans so swiftly," he said. "I am not to be taken by storm, even in Quebec."

The notary clapped him on the shoulder. "Excellent!" he cried, with false joviality. "But, seriously, think it over. Spend a week here—two weeks. Look about you. Inspect our fine old city, the Ancient Capital. Do you know we are the only walled city on this continent?"

He stopped; perhaps he saw Hilary redden, perhaps his instinct warned him to do so.

"What I want," said Hilary, "is the Rosny tract."

"The offer is too small? I doubt—" "I will discuss that after I have seen the concession."

The notary sighed. "Well, at least think the matter over for a while," he said. "Mr. Morris, the manager, is away on business. He should be in Quebec tomorrow, and perhaps he can arrange to take you up there."

"I am thinking of going at a very early date," said Hilary, "in fact, by the boat tomorrow."

"Mr. Askew, I assure you your uncle was just as hasty in deciding as yourself. You had better wait for Mr. Morris. He is a man of expert judgment. You cannot have a better adviser, and he has absolutely no personal interest one way or another. Canadian timber cannot be judged by the American standards. There are so many things to consider; and then—you don't speak French, do you?"

"A little."

"It would not help you, anyway. The dialect up at St. Boniface is seventeenth century. They are a wild lot up there, a very bad lot of people; smugglers and poachers, Mr. Askew."

Hilary, who had already sensed Lamartine's objection to his going to St. Boniface, awakened to suspicion at last. "I shall leave on tomorrow morning's boat," he said. "When I have made my decision I shall let you know. I think I shall refuse your company's offer. Will you let me have the papers, Monsieur Lamartine, including the last half-yearly statement and the map of the limits?"

"My dear sir, it will be three months at least before we can put you in possession of your land," protested the notary. "You do not understand the formalities—"

"I shall put myself in possession, Monsieur Lamartine. At least, nobody can take it away from me."

"But it is entirely irregular, Mr. Askew, Really—"

"Let me have the papers, please," said Hilary, smiling. "And you need have no fear that you will be held responsible for my anticipating my inheritance. I imagine I have as much right there as Mr. Morris."

"Of course, if that is your decision, there is nothing more to say," answered the other brusquely. He pulled out a drawer and removed an envelope containing some documents. "You will find the statement here," he said. "Mr. Morris has the books and the map at St. Boniface. I wish you a pleasant journey, sir. You wish me to continue to represent you?"

"For the present, yes. Good day."



Examining the tire layers after 15,000 miles

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Center tread smooth with suction cups, to firmly grasp wet asphalt. Geared-to-the-Road side treads mesh like cogs in dirt.



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Gilman Bros., of San Jose, sold 1,200 Miller Cords in nine and a half months, have only made one adjustment. One of these tires went 53,000 miles on a heavy stage. Another 49,987. And a third 38,000 and still running.

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Also makers of Miller Inner Tubes, built layer-on-layer. Based on 24 years of fine-rubber experience. Red or Gray.

Tire Mileage Doubled

Costs us \$150 for each added mile

Miller Tire experts, in the past five years, have doubled their average tire mileage. They have cut the cost-per-mile in two. That will save Miller users this year some \$50,000,000.

The cost of these betterments, on the Cord type alone, has been \$1,136,419. Just the laboratory and testing expense last year averaged \$10,000 monthly. These thousands of added miles have cost us about \$150 each.

New-Grade Tires

The result is a new-grade tire. To hundreds of thousands it has brought a new conception of good tires.

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FABRICS

The Supreme Attainments

When he was gone Monsieur Lamartine sat back in his chair and drummed his fingers for nearly a minute. Then he called up Brousseau. "He's just gone," he said. "And he starts for St. Boniface tomorrow morning, despite all my representations." He smiled at the sputtering that came over the wire.

"You had better wait and go up with Morris," he said. "Two heads are better than one, especially when one is inflammable. Come here with Morris as soon as he arrives, and we'll talk the situation over. Mr. Askew won't learn very much if he does get to St. Boniface ahead of you, unless your man Connell talks, and I understand he is reliable. I suggest that you get Connell on the telephone tonight and advise him of Mr. Askew's projected visit, and you can give him his instructions."

Looking Things Over.

It was well into the afternoon when Hilary reached St. Boniface, on the small tri-weekly mail boat. For fifty or sixty miles below Quebec the country, sparsely inhabited tho it is, and primitive, contains settlements with shingled houses, hotels, tourists in season; and it was not until the St. Lawrence widened into the Gulf that Hilary realized, almost with surprise, that the ship was sailing into a territory as primitive as it had been a score of years after Jacques Cartier landed. The settlements were mere clusters of cabins of blackened wood, with moss-stuffed interstices, nestling into the hollows of the immense hills that bordered the water. The south shore was invisible in the distant haze. Something of the primeval nature of the land entered Hilary's heart and gripped it.

His ancestors had been seafaring people, before Josiah Askew, rich with the human spoil of Africa, acquired religion and settled down in the Massachusetts seaside village where he laid the foundations of his fortune. Hilary realized that the old instinct, suppressed but cropping out unexpectedly in his father, the importer, who sometimes made unaccountable journeys on his own vessels, had burst out in him.

He had suspected this vaguely for a long time. His journey to the estates of various millionaires, to which he always looked forward, had always left him with a sense of dissatisfaction. He had never known what it was he wanted. But he knew now: it was to take hold of a virgin land and tame it, to grapple with life, not among the men of cities, but somewhere with the smell of the pines and of the brown earth in his nostrils. Pacing the deck of the little ship, he felt that his desires had come to light at the moment when their fulfilment had become possible.

He looked about him with approval when he stood upon the porch of the tiny hotel at St. Boniface. He saw the grey waters of the St. Lawrence before him, with the gulls, shiny of wing, hovering and dipping over them. Beyond him was the haze that veiled the distant south shore, where civilization lay. On either side extended the great hills, crested with evergreens, among which, here and there, were the white trunks of the birches, whose leaves were already beginning to be touched with the red and gold of late August. The narrow beach, along which straggled raspberry briars, was coated with chips from the pulp mill, borne out to sea from the flume and carried back, to be strewn in successive layers there, by the incoming tides.

A mile or so to the west Hilary saw, in a curving bay, the end of the flume, a structure on wooden posts that ran into the water beside the wharf, at which lay a large schooner. Beyond that, on a distant point, was the red-topped white pillar of the lighthouse. Between the north and south shores was a long, narrow island, densely wooded.

Nobody else had got off the boat at St. Boniface, and evidently the landlord expected nobody. After an ineffectual attempt to enter into conversation with him, in which hardly a word was mutually intelligible, Hilary gave up the effort and started up the hill road which led, he surmised, toward the lumber mill.

He saw it from the cliff. St. Boniface appeared to be the name of a district rather than of a village, for the

cabins straggled away at lengthening intervals all along the road, for at least a mile on each side. Behind him was the church; in front, beyond a dip in the road, where a foaming torrent was spanned by a rattletrap bridge, was the flume, with the store and the mill offices beside it, and a cluster of workmen's cottages, little more than shacks, about these.

The whole settlement was gathered about the shores of the little bay. Beyond it were the mountains, on either side the forest-clad hills, broken, on the east, by an inlet, and on the west by the deep cleft of the Rocky River, whose mouth, closed by a boom, was a congested mass of logs.

Hilary crossed the bridge and approached the mill. Two or three men, lounging outside the store, looked at him without any sign of interest. A mongrel dog, lying in the sun, raised its head, gave one yelp at him, and went to sleep again. Everything was very still and peaceful; there was hardly a sound to be heard except the distant hum of the mill machinery, and a quick rattling, almost like the discharge of a maxim gun, which Hilary adjudged correctly to be caused by the logs from the flume falling into the hold of the lumber schooner.

Between the dam and the store, upon a terrain heaped with tin cans and miscellaneous debris, were piles of wood in four-foot lengths, each comprising about two hundred cords. Kneeling at the narrow end of one of these piles was a little man, whose clean-shaven upper lip, the whiteness of which contrasted with a sun-blackened face, indicated that a mustache had grown there recently. He was

scaling, or measuring, the pile, and muttering as he added up his figures. Hilary walked up and stood beside him.

"How many cords are there in one of these piles?" he asked.

"Two hundred," muttered the other, shaking his head without looking up, and continuing his sum. Hilary surveyed the lumber. It was unsorted, and most of it was Black spruce; there was also some White spruce and a little pine. The mass in the river, if it consisted of wood of the same quality, hardly substantiated Lamartine's statements.

"You seem to have some good spruce on the seignior," said Hilary.

The little man leaped to his feet, waving his arms. "What you want here?" he demanded. "Strangers are not permitted on the company's property. If you want to buy at the store, you go by the road."

Hilary looked down coolly at the excited little man. "That's an unusual order," he said. "Why?"


"It's Mr. Morris's orders. I've got to have them obeyed. I'm the time-keeper."

"I'm going to change that order," answered Hilary. "In future you'll let anybody come and look on who wants to."

The little man opened his mouth and gaped at him. "Who are you?" he inquired, with a suspicion of sarcasm in his tone. "The clerk of Monsieur Monsieur Lamartine, maybe? It don't make no difference."

"I'm Mr. Askew, and I've come to take charge of my property," Hilary answered.

(Continued on Page 36.)



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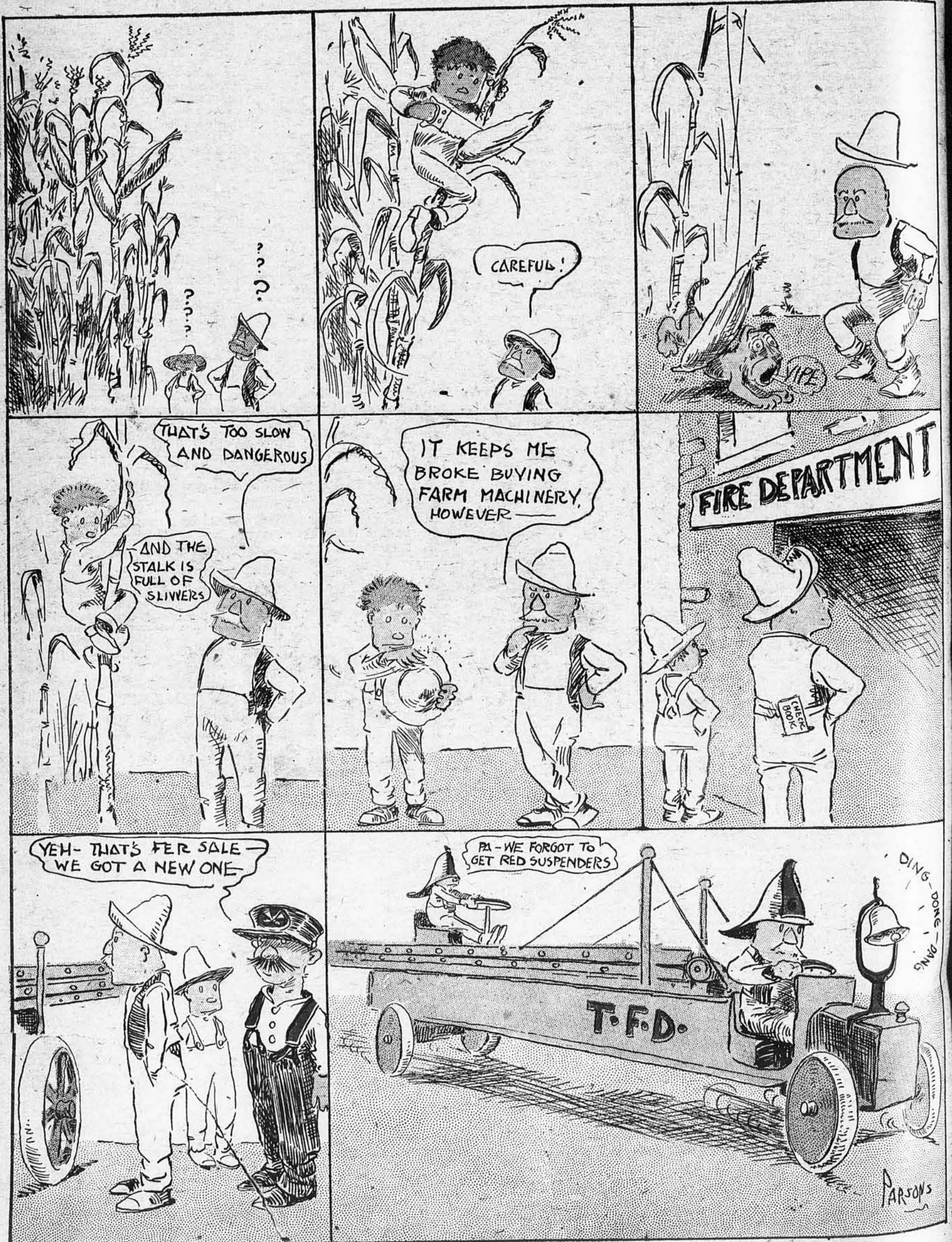
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Iowa to Have Dairy Meet

Big Exposition Opens at Waterloo, September 27

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DAIRYMEN everywhere are looking forward with great interest to the eleventh annual meeting of the Dairy Cattle Congress which is to be held at Waterloo, Ia., from September 27 to October 3, 1920. Thousands will be in attendance but the city of Waterloo is well prepared to take care of every visitor who attends. Business men and citizens assure the public that there will be ample and comfortable accommodations for all.

Renewed Interest in Dairying

During the past few months a great interest has been aroused in dairying. Economic conditions as a result of the war have brought purebred dairy cattle to their true light. They are in unlimited demand as is shown by the unprecedented prices paid for all breeds at recent auctions and private sales. The show ring has played in the past and will continue to play an important part in an educational way. Many of the best breeders of dairy cattle that we have today received their first inspiration at the ringside. Here they had an opportunity to see the possibilities of breeding purebred dairy cattle and were given the chance to purchase their foundation stock. The officers and management of the Dairy Cattle Congress have given these facts careful consideration and will put forth every effort to conduct an approved exposition for the exhibitor and breeder of dairy cattle.

The new epoch in dairying which has taken place during the past year makes the eleventh annual Dairy Cattle Congress of greater importance to the wonderful industry it represents than any of its predecessors. The recent revelations in regard to the food value of dairy products and their vital relation to the future citizenship of the nation are important factors in bringing about the new era. The discoveries of Dr. McCollum and his associates have been startling to the dairymen themselves. They have to the public in general and have been a means of starting a revolution of all branches of the industry. A concerted effort has been launched to teach the public the real value of milk the result of which will be increased production and a more dependable market.

Great Value to Breeders

The farmers of the Mississippi Valley realize the necessity of permanent agriculture and are in the market for all breeds of dairy cattle. The breeder who exhibits his herd at the Dairy Cattle Congress will, therefore, not only have an opportunity to compete for the liberal prizes offered but will come in direct contact with the dairymen of the Middle West who are purchasing foundation stock for their future herds.

The Dairy Cattle Congress will again be located in its permanent home which is but a 10-minute ride from the business section of Waterloo. The cattle will be adequately housed in pavilions constructed and used exclusively for exhibition purposes. The large new judging pavilion conveniently located near the barns will be used for all judging work. Accommodations for washing and otherwise caring for cattle are provided.

Student's Judging Contest

One of the interesting and educational features of the Dairy Cattle Congress this year will be the Student's Judging Contest which will be held at 9 a. m., Monday, September 27. This contest will be under the supervision of the superintendent of dairy cattle and will be conducted under the one-judge system in which one judge places all the classes and hears oral reasons on them. Special trophies will be offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and the Ayrshire Breeders' association. The Dairy Cattle Congress offers a trophy to the team standing highest in all breeds, and the Dairy Farmer offers a trophy to the individual having the highest score in all breeds. Another interesting feature will be the Herdsmen's contest which starts at 8 a. m., Monday, September 27 and closes Sunday, October 3 at 5 p. m.

when the judges will make the awards. A gold watch and five gold medals will be awarded to the herdsmen in each breed having the highest score. All herdsmen will be considered as entrants in the contest and it will not be necessary for special entry cards to be filled out. This contest will be of great value to herdsmen in encouraging neatness, courtesy, and attention to showing requirements. Cleanliness of stalls, neatness, promptness in the show ring and parades are among the things to be considered. To insure absolute fairness there will be three judges who will render their decisions after consultation. They will be on the grounds during the entire week and they will inspect the barns twice a day and watch the conduct of the herdsmen when in charge of their herds.

Many valuable exhibits in Brown Swiss, Ayrshires, Guernseys, and Jerseys have been arranged and many valuable prizes will be offered in all classes of each breed. The following judging program has been announced for the various breeds: Monday afternoon, September 27, Ayrshire bulls

and Brown Swiss bulls; Tuesday, September 28, forenoon, Ayrshire cows and Brown Swiss cows; afternoon, Ayrshire groups and championships, Brown Swiss groups and championships, and Holstein bulls, evening, presentation of Ayrshire championship diplomas and trophies, presentation of Brown Swiss championship diplomas and trophies; Wednesday, September 29, forenoon, Holstein cows, afternoon, Holstein groups and championships, and Jersey bulls, evening, presentation of Holstein championship diplomas and trophies; Thursday, September 30, forenoon, Jersey cows, afternoon, Jersey groups and championships, and Jersey bulls, evening, presentation of Jersey championship diplomas and trophies; Friday, October 1, forenoon, Guernsey cows, afternoon, Guernsey groups and championships, evening, presentation of Guernsey championship diplomas and trophies.

The International Belgian Horse Show this year will be held with the Dairy Cattle Congress. This will be the second show and it has the endorsement of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses. This association offers \$1,500 in cash premiums for the encouragement of the second annual show. The total amount of cash premiums that will be offered this year at the International Belgian Horse Show will be \$6,000 and many excellent exhibits are expected.

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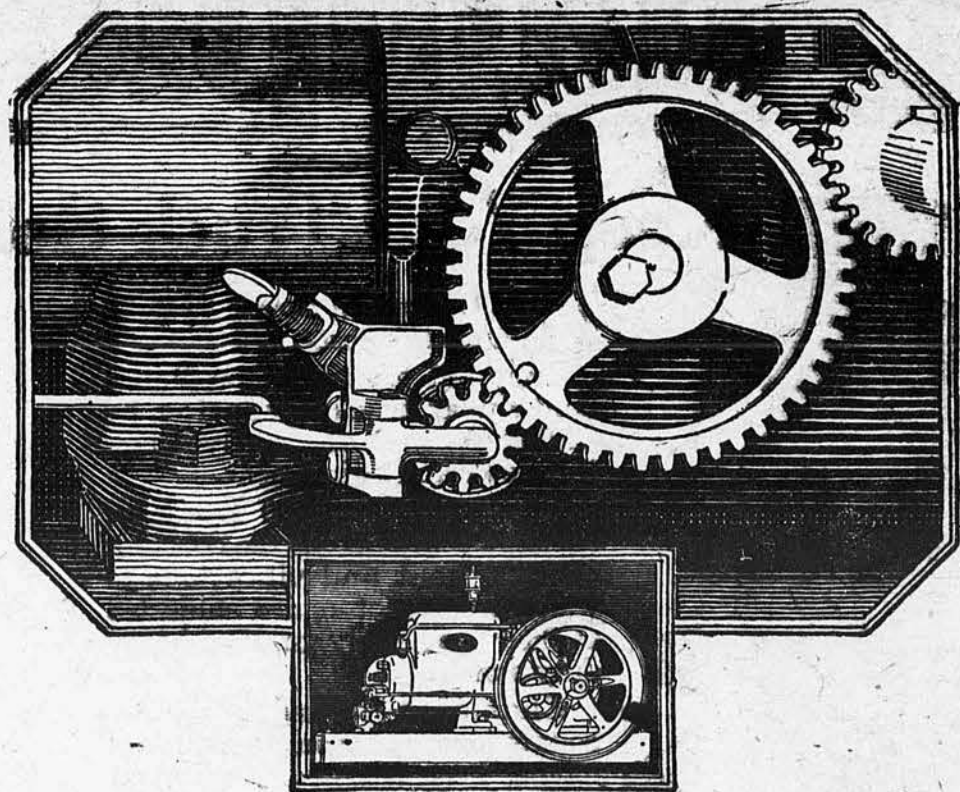
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Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 33.)

The little man was this time bereft of vocal powers for quite some time. "But Mr. Morris, he ain't here," he gasped at length.

"Well, he ought to be here. That's what I'm paying him for," said Hilary.

"What's your name?" "Jean-Marie Baptiste. You ain't lying to me, are you?"

"No, I'm not lying. Perhaps you didn't expect me, Monsieur Baptiste?"

"Holy Name, no! It was said that you had sold out to the company."

"What company?" demanded Hilary. "The company at Ste. Marie. Monsieur Brousseau's company."

"See here, Baptiste," said Hilary, taking the other by the arm. "Let us begin by understanding each other. I know nothing about any company except myself. I own this district, the land, the timber, the mill. Have you got that?"

Jean-Marie gaped again, and then diplomatically disengaged himself.

"I guess you want to see Mr. Connell, the foreman," he said. "It ain't my job. Mr. Morris hires me. If you pay me my wages you can hire me too. You'll find Mr. Connell in the store," he added.

"Bring him here," said Hilary.

"Tell him I'm waiting for him. And, Baptiste—"

"Monsieur?"

"I don't like waiting. Hurry!" said Hilary.

The little man departed at a trot, quite evidently startled and scared, and casting back comical looks from time to time over his shoulder as he went.

His statement in the store must have created a good deal of sensation, for presently two clerks, as well as the two loungers, who had gone inside, came to the door and stared. Disengaging himself from among these came the foreman, a tall, lean, lanky New Englander, whose deliberate slouch and typical bearing warmed Hilary's heart instantly. He knew the type, knew it as only one with the New England blood knows his own.

"I'm Lafe Connell, at your service, Mr. Askew," said the foreman, coming up to Hilary and standing respectfully before him.

"I suppose I should have let you people know that I was coming," said Hilary.

He wondered why Lafe Connell whistled; he knew nothing about Brousseau's telephoned warning.

"I guess you'll find things upset a little," said Connell. "Mr. Morris has been away for a couple of weeks, seeing to his other interests, and I can't exactly do much for you till he comes back. But I guess you can go into the office and make yourself at home there, Mr. Askew," he continued, a flash of humor irradiating his face as he jerked

his thumb toward the tin-roofed shanty. It's about knocking-off time, tho," he added, looking at his watch. "It's our slack month, you know, Mr. Askew. The man don't go into the woods until September, and we don't keep a large force employed on the mill work. Most of our hands are working on the south shore, or home on the farms, so there ain't really much doing."

"Tomorrow's soon enough to start in," said Hilary. "I'm pleased to have met you, Mr. Connell."

"Wait a minute," said the foreman. "If you won't mind having me, I'll get my coat and go up to the hotel with you. I'm bunking there for a few days till my landlady"—he looked toward the shanties and again smiled faintly at his own words—"gets her house fixed up. She had a fire. And maybe there'll be some things that you'll want to ask me."

"All right," said Hilary.

Lafe Connell hurried back to the store, to which Jean-Marie Baptiste had already drifted. The storekeeper, his clerk, and the two loungers burst into excited chatter. Lafe, who did not know a word of French despite his position, but controlled the hands through Baptiste, left the little man to deal with them, and put on his coat, shrugging his shoulders grimly. Jean-Baptiste accompanied him a little way from the door.

"I guess you find out why he come here, like Monsieur Brousseau told you," he volunteered.

"O shucks! What's the use?" responded Lafe wearily. "Either he's come to sell, in which case there ain't nothing to be found out, or else he's come to stay, and he finds how we've run things and fires the whole outfit. I tell you honestly, Baptiste, it's times like this that makes me wish I was back in Shoeburyport."

"O, it ain't so bad, Lafe," answered the little Frenchman optimistically.

He left him, and Lafe Connell rejoined Hilary. They went together silently across the shaking bridge and ascended the hill, each quietly taking stock of the other. At the top, where a branch road ran off at right angles to that which crested the cliff, a figure on horseback appeared in the distance. The two men stopped to take breath for a few moments, and to give the rider passage.

It was a girl, riding side-saddle. As the horse drew near she pulled in to take the branch road without scattering the dust, passing within a few feet of Hilary. He saw that she was about twenty years of age, or a little more, slight, very straight upon the saddle, with grey-blue eyes and brown hair blown by the wind about her flushed cheeks. Her profile as she turned was charming; but the whole picture of the girl on the horse was charming, even more than it was beautiful. There was a combination of dignity and simplicity about her, both in her demeanor and in the way she rode, and in her acknowledgement of Connell's greeting.

Hilary watched her canter up the road till she had disappeared among the trees. Then he realized that he had not taken his eyes off her since he had first seen her.

"That," said Lafe, "is Mamzelle Madeleine Rosny. Her father's what they call the Seigneur."

"The owner of the Chateau?" asked Hilary, altho he knew this perfectly.

"Yes, Mr. Askew. I guess she wouldn't have smiled so pleasant if she had known who you was."

"Why, Mr. Connell?"

Lafe jerked his thumb vaguely about the horizon. "Proud old boy," he explained. "Family's been here nigh on a thousand years, I guess—leastways, since them Frenchmen first come to this continent. Hated like thunder to sell out to your uncle. But I guess he was land poor, like the rest of them, and Mamzelle Madeleine must have cost him a mint of money finishing up in the convent at Paris, France."

Hilary turned this over in his mind as they continued their walk along the cliff and then down the road to the hotel. The idea of any personal ill-feeling on the Seigneur's part or on that of his family had not occurred to him. Tho he did not expect to meet Monsieur Rosny, except possibly in the course of his business, he was conscious of a feeling of regret, and also of a half formed resolution, the nature of which he would not admit, to put relations upon a pleasant footing.

"The Seigneur's house is at the end



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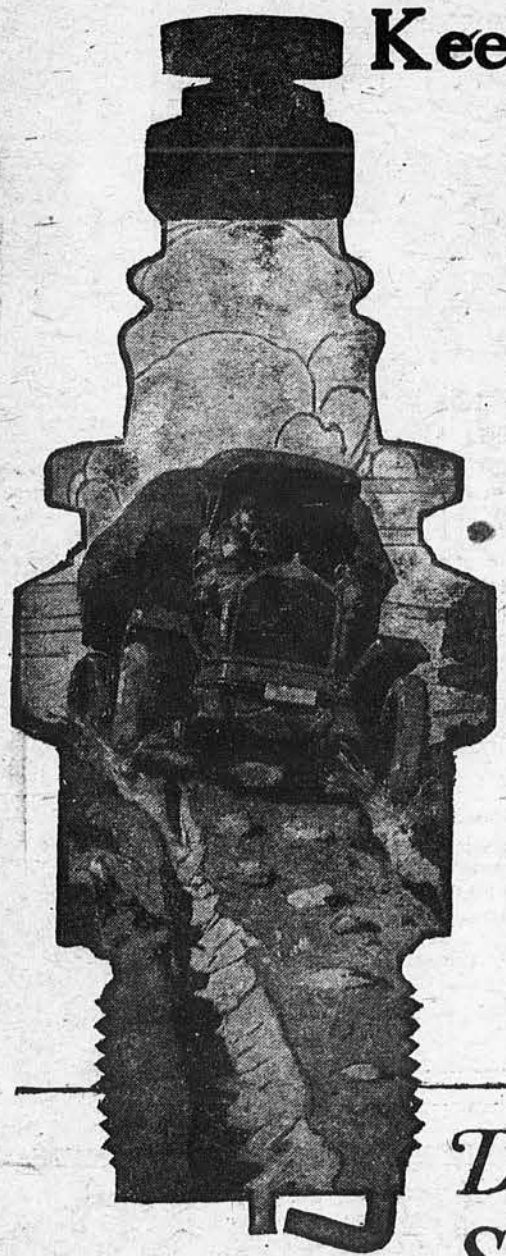
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of that road we passed?" he asked Lafe, as they neared the hotel. "A mile or so," said Lafe. "Queer place to build a house in the middle of the woods. Chateau they call it. It's a queer old place, Mr. Askew, like some of them we got in New England. Used to be laid out with a big garden, and terraces, I'm told, when old Mrs. Rosny was living. But since she's died it's gone more or less to rack and ruin. The old man, he don't care, and Mamzelle Madeleine's thinking of other things than living here all her life, I guess."

In the hotel the landlord's wife was already preparing supper. They ate an omelet, washed down with strong tea and followed by raspberries and cream. Then they went out on the porch and lit their pipes.

"You are the foreman, I understand?" asked Hilary.

"Yes, Mr. Askew. I took the job soon after your uncle bought the timber rights. I'd ben up here for the Shoeburyport Gazette, which was looking for a pulp supply. Mr. Morris offered me the job, and I took it. And I've been sorry ever since."

"Why?"

"It's a hell of a country," answered Lafe frankly. "I never guessed such folks existed in a civilized land before. Now you take a Dutchman or a Dago—their ways ain't our ways, but they're more or less human. These people ain't. They paint their houses yellow and green, when they paint 'em at all. I never saw a yellow house with a green porch in my life till I come up here."

"Just a difference of taste, Mr. Connell."

"Maybe," said Lafe, spitting. "Maybe it's all right not to have sense to plaster their houses, so as to freeze to death in winter time. Maybe it's all right to run to Father Lucy when there's a forest fire, instead of getting to work and putting it out. Maybe he can pray it out for them. Maybe it's all right for them schooners to have the front mast higher than the back, and for it to rain for six weeks at a time without stopping when it starts to rain, because it's got set, like these folks, and hasn't sense to stop. I got nothing against the place, except that my wife Clarice and the kids are in Shoeburyport, and I'd rather rot here alone than bring 'em up. But what's the use? I'm here and I got to stay here," he ended, shrugging his shoulders.

"You're under contract?" asked Hilary.

"By the year. I told Mr. Morris I'd get out on the first of October, but I said that last year, and the year before. I guess I'm here for another year, now, till I get my home in Shoeburyport paid for."

Lafe was a bad cross-questioner, and the task put upon him by Brousseau was not only uncongenial but impossible for a man of his temperament. However, he made a valiant attempt to draw Hilary out. "You're thinking of spending some time here, Mr. Askew?" he asked.

"I've come up to take charge. I'm going to stay," said Hilary.

Lafe looked at him curiously. What sort of a man could this be who chose of his volition to reside in St. Boniface?

"I guess you'll change your mind when you've seen it a little longer," he said incredulously.

The Financial End.

"On the contrary, Mr. Connell, I mean to take hold, and I mean to make it pay. It hasn't paid very well, I understand?"

Lafe floundered. "Of course I don't know nothing about the financial end," he said. "I've heard it don't pay as much as it ought."

"I understand that most of the timber is below the size at which cutting is allowed?"

Lafe stared at him. "Why, them rules are for Government land!" he answered. "You can cut any size on freehold. The timber ain't so bad—leastways, some of it ain't."

Hilary began to think hard. On this point Lamartine had clearly and definitely lied to him.

"Too much fir in the property?" he asked.

"Why, there is some fir," conceded Lafe. "But there's some good spruce along the Rocky River," he added again oblivious of his instructions.

"I saw a good pile in the river."

"Why, that ain't our cutting—not much of it," said Lafe. "Most of that comes from the Ste. Marie limits. They got some mighty good spruce there, Mr. Askew," he added, with the woodsman's appreciation of good timber.

"Where is Ste. Marie?"

"Ste. Marie's two miles along the coast, beyond our settlement," said Lafe. "Most of our hands come from there. There's quite a town, of a sort, sprung up since the company started. It's a tough place, Mr. Askew. I seen some tough towns in the West, but this has got 'em all beat, with the smuggling of brandy, and the drinking, and the fights every Saturday night—there was a man knifed there last week; and not a policeman within fifty miles, and nobody except Father Lucy, and he can't hold 'em."

"What I want to know," said Hilary, "is, what this company is that you speak about, and how they come to use the Rocky River for their logs."

Lafe hesitated, but only for a moment. Then he mentally cast Brousseau to the winds; and, after all, if Hilary meant to know, nobody could prevent it. Brousseau's instructions notwithstanding.

"It's this way, Mr. Askew," he said. "Mr. Morris and Mr. Brousseau have a company of their own. Their limits touch ours on the west, across the river, and run ten miles or so back into the bush, right alongside ours. They got the right to float their logs down the river."

"And use the mill?"

"Mr. Morris leases the use of our mill by the year to the company."

Hilary was staggered for the moment. Morris as his uncle's manager, leasing the mill to Morris, a partner in Brousseau's company, seemed a queer role. But Lafe could not see his face in the darkness, and puffing at his pipe, he fell into a silence covering who knows what dreams of Shoeburyport?

"How do they tell our lumber from theirs?" asked Hilary presently.

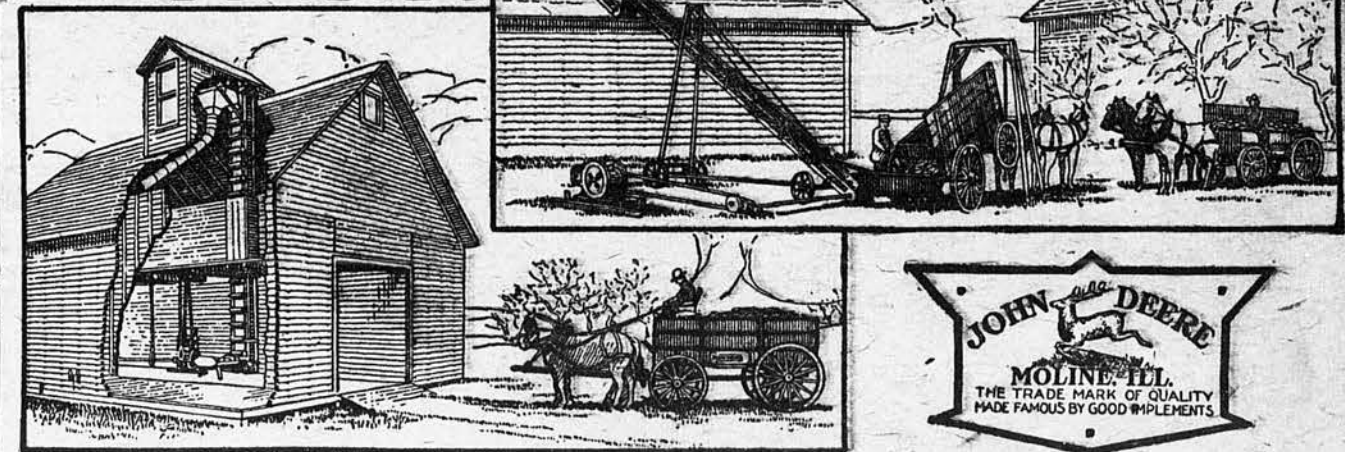
"O, that ain't hard," said Lafe. "You see, the jobbers, who sublease the tracts, know how much their men have cut. And it's scaled in the woods before they shoot it down stream. I guess there ain't no difficulty there, Mr. Askew. And you see, Mr. Morris representing both concerns, he naturally does his best by both of 'em."

His volubility, which was, in fact, a mental reparation to Brousseau, was too unlike his taciturnity of nature to impress Hilary, whose suspicions, dormant even after the interview with Lamartine, were now thoroly aroused.

"And Mr. Brousseau has no concern with us, except for the lease of the mill and the right of way down the river," mused Hilary. "Who is this Mr. Brousseau?"

"Why, I guess he's the big man of the district," said Lafe. "He's the nearest thing to a boss they've got up here; tells 'em how to vote and gets 'em out of trouble. He's got a fine house over on the hill, between Ste. Marie and St. Boniface. He ain't good to his father, tho. That was old

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Jacques Brousseau in the store, the trapper."

"I didn't see him."

"With the face like an old Indian. He was Mr. Rosny's slave, or whatever they called them, in the old times, before these people became free. And he's as proud as a peacock about his son, tho he won't have him about his place. Yep, Mr. Brousseau's done well for himself; and he's going to do better."

He tapped the ashes out of his pipe and pocketed it.

"He's got old Rosny in his pocket," he said, leaning toward Hilary. "He's got him bound and mortgaged after leading him to throw your uncle's money away in crazy investments. He did it deliberately, Mr. Askew. When he was a kid, growing up among the house servants up at the Chateau, he wanted to be a big man, for which I don't blame him. He got his way, but that wasn't enough. He wanted the Seigneur's place, because he found that the folks up here thought more of old Mr. Rosny, with his broken-down house and debts, than they did of him with all his money. So he set to work and got him cinched."

"The old man hates and despises him, and he's been fighting against it for a long time, but he seen what's coming to him and I guess he's made up his mind he'll have to stomach it."

Brousseau's staked old Mr. Rosny's pride against his love, and I guess he's won his stake and won Mamzelle Madeleine into the bargain."

He rose. "That'll be all for tonight, Mr. Askew?" he asked.

Hilary rose too. "Thanks, Mr. Connell," he said. "In the morning I shall ask you to show me around the place."

"If it's your orders, Mr. Askew. I guess we can get Mr. Tremblay's rig."

"It's my orders," said Hilary.

He did not follow Lafe Connell inside the hotel, but sat upon the porch, musing, and listening to the crescendo of the breakers as the tide drove them upward along the shore. Lafe had enlightened him on several points. He doubted whether Lamartine had spoken anything approaching truth concerning the property, and he was sure that Morris and Brousseau were the company in whose behalf he had offered forty-five thousand dollars. There would be need of a good many explanations from Morris.

Yet Hilary felt instinctively that it was Brousseau, not Morris, with whom he would have to contend. He formed a mental picture of some vulgarian, a nouveau riche, who, having eaten his way into the house of his former master, planned the crushing debacle to his hopes and pride.

On the face of the soft night rose the face of Madeleine. Rosny painted

with surprising clearness. He saw the blue of her eyes, the curve of her flushed cheek, the dignity and gentleness and pride that blended in her looks. If ever he had any quarrel with Brousseau, he would show him.

Then he cursed himself for a fool, and, entering the hotel, took his lamp and went up to his room.

Lafe had not yet gone to bed. Incapable of speaking a single connected sentence in French, he had the gift of many unlettered men of communicating his meaning to one ignorant of his language, as he of his. He was chatting with Monsieur Tremblay, the landlord, in his kitchen.

"Yep, he's the owner of the St. Boniface timber rights," he said. "The boss, you know, Tremblay, Compenney? Mr. Askew—boss—runs the whole show. And he says he's going to stay. I guess he'll change his tune when he's seen some of these pink and green verandas round here, like yours. It beats me what in the world got into your head to make you put a green veranda on a yellow house, Tremblay."

"If I thought he'd make good on what he said I'd loosen up a bit. That fellow Brousseau's getting a bit too big for my taste, and the squeak of them shoes of his gets on my nerves every time I hear 'em. And he had the nerve to tell me to do a dirty job for him—him that never employed me, nor couldn't, of he was to go down on his knees in them squeaky shoes of his and beg me to. But what's the use? Mr. Askew'll be hiking back to the states this day week, and then I'd be up against it."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Kansas Wins at Missouri

BY T. W. MORSE

The show herd put out as an advertisement for the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas made its first exhibition at the recent Missouri State Fair at Sedalia. It won the heavy end of the Holstein-Friesian prize money, its winnings being as follows:

First prize senior championship and grand championship on the aged bull, Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd.

First prize on the 2-year-old bull, King Fobes Genista Homestead.

First, third, fourth and junior championship on yearling bulls, the junior champion being U. S. Korndyke Homestead Sosis.

Second for junior bull calf on Sir Tair Glista 6th.

First prize, senior championship and grand championship on aged cow, the winner being Irene Sarcastic De Kol.

First, third and fourth prize on 2-year-old heifers, the first prize being U. S. Poland Judy Hengerveld.

Second and fifth on senior heifer calves and second on junior heifer calves.

In groups first prize was won on aged herd and first prize for produce of cow.

This prize-winning herd was selected from the herds of Kansas breeders by Prof. J. B. Fitch of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas originated and financed the plan as a part of the vigorous campaign it is carrying on to advertise the excellence of Kansas Holsteins. This show herd will continue thruout the Western circuit.

A Real Paper Boar

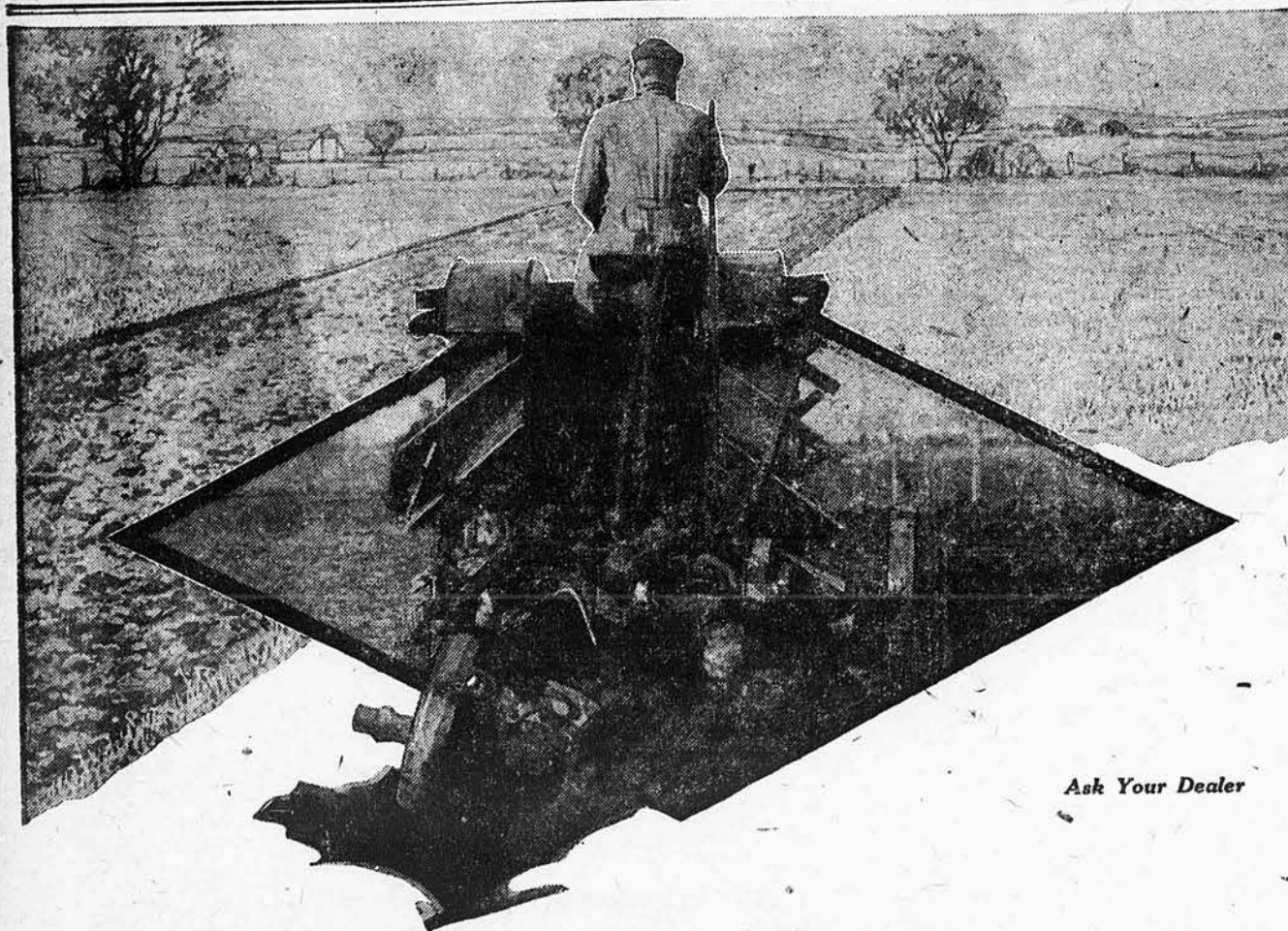
The term "a paper boar," which seems to have developed from the practices of a few high financing fieldmen, has come to be pretty generally used in referring to certain male subjects of full page superlative splurges in swine magazines.

It remained, however, for the directors of the American Poland China Record association to discover the real original simon pure paper boar in a pedigree entitled Toulon's Evolution.

In the course of a recent meeting held by these directors in their efforts to solve the mysteries connected with a certain line of pedigrees which did not seem to check with the records in the office of the American association, they said they were unable to find any proof of the present or past existence of Toulon's Evolution, altho animals purported to have been sired by him had been offered for registration. As a result of this investigation, pedigrees showing the mysterious Toulon's Evolution were stricken from the records and the memberships of the parties connected with their registration were cancelled.

There may be other close contenders, but so far Toulon's Evolution seems to be the one simon pure paper boar.

The Kansas State Agricultural college, under the efficient leadership of W. M. Jardine, the president, is being run in a very efficient way.



Ask Your Dealer

You Can't Overwork An E-B Plowing Outfit

NEVER mind how hard the ground, or how hot the day—an E-B plowing outfit goes right on turning land, as many hours of the day as you want to drive it.

What makes a plowing outfit as dependable as this? No one feature, nor, for that matter, a dozen. Only the longest experience, under the widest variety of farming conditions—and then a manufacturing organization big enough and far-sighted enough to utilize all the lessons of that experience.

There are, of course, a number of features of

both tractor and plows—features of evident superiority.

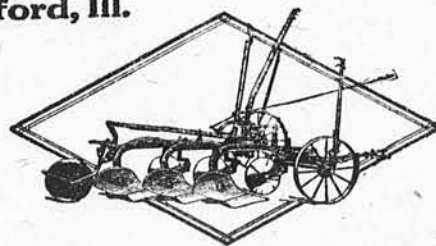
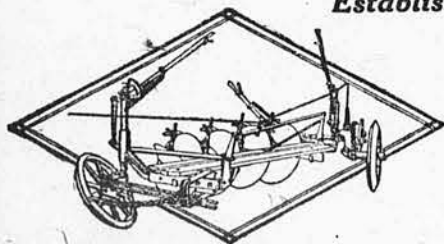
But while such features are valuable, and set the E-B plowing outfit apart, never forget that your guarantee of trouble-free service is the whole job, the uniform excellence of every unit of construction.

Sixty-eight years of implement making have taught us what is necessary for dependable service. A manufacturing organization of vast extent builds this knowledge into E-B plowing outfits.

Emerson - Brantingham Implement Co., Inc.

A Complete Line of Farm Machinery Manufactured and Guaranteed by One Company
Established 1852

Rockford, Ill.



Rogue the Sorghum Fields

BY RALPH KENNEY

Pure seed of grain or sweet sorghums that is satisfactory for planting can be found in only a small portion of the fields grown in the greater part of the sorghum producing section of Kansas, or any other state. The success of cross-breeding continues to show up in many succeeding crops, and mixtures are made by the threshing machines. The only way to secure pure seed is to rogue out all mixtures every year.

The best time to rogue fields of sorghum crops intended for seed is when the first rogues come out of the boot far enough to be seen. Roguing consists of the removal of all mongrel or cross-bred heads, or those of a different variety. Contrary to the ordinary statement that these rogues are larger and later maturing, they usually are the first to head out fully whether they be large or small. It is necessary then to remove them at once before pollen from their flowers has a chance to fall on the flowers of desirable plants.

The Texas Experiment station has shown that where a pure strain is grown near to, and flowering at the same time as another field which might contaminate it, the amount of crossing in the outer rows would undoubtedly not exceed 3 per cent. Where plants of White milo were entirely surrounded by plants of Yellow milo the progeny of the White milo-heads produced showed that 6 per cent were cross-pollinated from the surrounding Yellow milo.

The majority of seed growers do not rogue at all. The majority of those who do rogue their fields wait until the crop is ripe. Just before harvest they go thru and cut off the cross-bred heads and drop them on the ground. Very few of the growers of better seed pay enough attention to their crop when the first heads emerge.

Roguing is not a difficult job. Even the growers are careful to do it at the right time, many men will simply cut or break off the cross-bred heads in sight. This leaves the plant still growing and of course suckers soon develop. These may be too late to cross-fertilize neighboring heads, but may themselves ripen seed that is threshed with the main crop and sold as pure seed. The only thorough way to do is to pull or break the entire stalk off at the ground. In the case of most crops two or three times over the field may be necessary before all heads that are undesirable have been removed. Fall crops of sweet sorghum are some times rogued by a man on horse-back, but it is possible then only to remove the heads in reach and not the entire stalk. It is much easier to see and locate rogues, however, when the crop is at or below the level of the eye.

The roguing operation affords good opportunity to watch for kernel smut and head smut. Kernel smut, if present in only a small amount, can be removed and the heads left on the ground. If sorghum is not planted on that ground the next year there will be no damage from leaving it, and even if another sorghum crop is grown there the damage is light, or none at all. However, if there is 10 per cent or more damage from kernel smut it is too big a job to remove it by hand. It is best then to thresh it and rely on seed treatment to control it next year.

In the case of head smut all heads should be removed from the field and burned. It can be recognized by the heads having failed to develop seeds. Kernel smut, on the other hand, has a fully developed head with every seed in place, but all or some of the seed is a mass of black spores inside. Head smut occurs very rarely, but it is difficult to control. Any field containing much of it should never be harvested with the intention of using the seed for planting.

The varieties of grain sorghum most extensively grown in Kansas are Blackhull kafir, Pink kafir, Dwarf Blackhull kafir, Dwarf milo and feterita. Blackhull kafir gives best results with favorable conditions. Pink kafir yields better than the Blackhull variety on poor soils or in unfavorable seasons, or where the growing season is too short for the latter. Dwarf milo and feterita and other early varieties are grown where the season is too short, or the rainfall too deficient, for Pink kafir.



See How Essex Proved Economy

A Nation-Wide Demonstration No Motorist Can Overlook

Connecticut — With 12 cars over Mohawk Trail and Hoosick Mountains and 12 over a coast route—many owner driven—216 miles average distance per car, 18.7 miles per gallon were shown. One car with 35,000 miles service averaged 21.2 miles per gallon.

Nebraska — A Hastings, Neb., woman drove her Essex from Lincoln to Hastings, 109 miles averaging 28 miles per gallon.

California — Four women drove from Los Angeles to San Francisco and return averaging 22.3 miles per gallon. A San Francisco Essex made the round trip,

846 miles, in 33 hours with 23 miles per gallon. Hood and radiator sealed.

San Antonio, Tex. — In a 166 mile run to Austin and return, Essex averaged 25.5 miles per gallon.

Sacramento, Calif. — Defeated 19 entries and took Tallac Cup for highest gasoline, oil and water mileage in Sacramento Dealers reliability run.

Baltimore, Md. — Essex sedan, on original tires with 15,000 miles service, traveled 221 miles over Maryland hills, averaging 23 miles per gallon.

Florida — On a measured gallon an Essex covered 23 miles and without change or adjustment of any kind showed speed of 68 miles per hour.

49 Cars Average 18.9 Miles Per Gallon — Records cover every kind of test at a speed of from 5 to 72 miles per hour.

Los Angeles, Calif. — To San Francisco over 828 mile route of steep grades and frequently far from water supplies Essex which had previously gone 28,000 miles and under U. S. Marine observation made trip sealed in high gear with sealed hood and sealed radiator. Average 22.8 miles per gal. gasoline.

Also Broke World's Dirt Track Record—1261 Miles Made at Dallas, Texas, by a Car That Had Already Gone 12,000 Miles

From the mere standpoint of gasoline mileage, Essex in its nation-wide tests showed a performance worthy of cars which possess that advantage as their principal quality.

Records were kept on 49 cars. They averaged 18.9 miles to the gallon.

But bear in mind this was not done by taking advantage of every device possible to increase gasoline mileage. Under conditions of that sort, Essex showed as high as 37 miles to the gallon. However, men don't drive that way. How obviously unfair it would be, therefore, to offer such carefully economized fuel mileage tests as typical of all Essex cars.

In the Essex tests, conditions and performances adverse to gasoline economy obtained.

These cars were being driven at speeds from 5 to 72 miles per hour. They were

reeling off thousands of miles over all sorts of roads in inter-city runs that set new time marks. They were making new hill-climb acceleration and endurance records.

Many were owner cars—owner driven. Women piloted some.

Some of the Essex cars used had already traveled upwards of 30,000 to 35,000 miles.

So you must not view Essex economy merely by its gasoline consumption. You must also consider its endurance and reliability.

If there were nothing more striking about the Essex than its gasoline mileage, it would be a worthy subject of our advertising. But important and impressive as that fact is, does not its other qualities take first rank in your consideration?

Essex Motors, Detroit, U. S. A.



WATCH the ESSEX



A Kitchen Necessity

A New Kind of Egg Beater and Cream Whip

Every housewife realizes that, to prepare attractive and wholesome meals, it is necessary to have proper utensils. We have succeeded this year in being able to place before you a new style one-hand egg beater and we can well state that there is no better egg beater or cream whip made. Every kitchen should possess this utensil. It is just the thing for making salad dressings, etc. It has four dashers, reciprocating movement, operated with one hand, has heavy coil spring in ebonized handle, nickel plated ferrule. We guarantee this new one-hand egg beater to give the best of satisfaction, and with proper care it should last for years. Our supply is limited so order promptly.

Special Offer

We will send one of these new style egg beaters or cream whips for a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze (not your own) at \$1.00 or for \$2.00 with a 3-year subscription.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send your paper for a term of.....years to

Name.....

Address.....

Send egg beater to.....

Address.....

Good Rains Visit Kansas

Excellent Prospects Reported for Corn, and Sorghums

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROP conditions in Kansas are still satisfactory and over a large part of the state the weather has been very favorable for the growth of corn, kafir, milo, and other field crops that mature in the fall. It is thought that corn will be reasonably safe from frost before the middle of September in Southeast Kansas and South Central Kansas, and inside of another month in Northeastern and North Central Kansas while Western Kansas may require until the end of September. As the average date of the first killing frost in fall does not occur until the first week in October in the extreme Northwest Kansas and after the middle of October in the more Southern Kansas counties and the earliest known date of killing frost is later than September 15 in the important corn producing counties in North Central and Northeastern Kansas, it may be safely assumed that the Kansas crop is not in danger this year.

Many Silos Filled

Silo filling has already begun in the South Central and Southeastern Kansas and will be general in from one to three weeks in all except Western Kansas.

Threshing is from 75 to 100 per cent finished in the Eastern two-thirds of the state and about half done in the Western third. It has been considerably delayed by recent heavy rains.

J. C. Mohler, the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in the last report of the board issued August 28 says: "During the week just closed light rains were reported in Northern and Northeastern Kansas Tuesday and a heavier rainfall in East Central and Southeastern Kansas on Wednesday amounting to an average of from one-half to one inch on the latter day, except in spots in this section from which reports have been received showing local rainfalls of from 2 to 3 inches. The weather on Saturday was threatening and heavy showers are reported in some of the counties of Eastern Kansas. Light rains were received in extreme Western Kansas about the middle of the week. Temperatures have been remarkably low for this time of year, the average maximum ranging from 70 to 86 degrees.

"The weather has been good for the growth of corn except that nights have been a little cool for its best development. Northern Kansas is in need of warmer weather to mature the grain but farther south, especially in Southeast Kansas, the grain is practically made. Thru some of the counties in Central and Southwestern Kansas corn was damaged severely by dry weather and will make very little grain but will produce good feed. The sorghum crops have headed out well in all portions of the state and in Southwestern Kansas where corn production has been cut short the sorghums promise excellent yields of grain.

Harvesting Third Alfalfa Cutting

"The third cutting of alfalfa is practically harvested and prairie hay is being cut in Central and East Central Kansas. The weather during the past week has not been the best for this work however, and rains and cloudy weather conditions have caused some delay. Pastures are excellent and cattle especially in Eastern and Central Kansas grazing sections are being shipped to market. In Western Kansas the movement of feeders is taking place gradually, not being as rapid as usual owing principally to market conditions.

"Wheat land in Eastern and Central Kansas is from 80 to 90 per cent plowed and some seeding is being done in extreme Northwestern Kansas. Reports from the Central Kansas indicate much more fall plowing will be practiced this year than usual on account of exceptional growth of weeds and volunteer wheat, and farmers in that locality will not trust to disking as much as they have in years past.

"There is a decided tendency among farmers to hold wheat for a higher market price than prevails at present. This, in addition to the shortage of cars has caused a much slower movement of grain crops than usual."

Local conditions of crops and farm

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

Barber—Plenty of rain has fallen and the ground is in splendid condition for growing crops and also for fall wheat sowing. Feed will be more plentiful than it has been for several years. Pastures are green and all kinds of livestock are doing splendidly. The number of cattle in the county is about normal, but hogs are scarce and are commanding good prices at sales by local buyers. Wheat worth \$2; corn, \$1.50; eggs, 30c; butter, 60c; hens, 20c; young broilers, 30c.—Homer Hastings, August 28.

Clay—Good rains on August 18 and 19 have given ample moisture to growing crops. Late corn is silking and will make a good crop if frost does not come for 40 days, and warm weather prevails. Early corn is in the roasting ear stage. Farmers are almost thru plowing and are harrowing and threshing. Early melons are satisfactory and sell for 2 cents a pound. Late melons were killed by plant lice. Sugar has dropped from 30c to 19c; wheat, \$2.20; corn, \$1.50; oats, 60c; shorts, \$3; bran, \$2.30; hogs, \$13.50; hens, 26c; springs, 32c; hides, 9c; flour, \$3.35; butterfat, 52c; eggs, 41c.—P. R. Forslund, August 28.

Cloud—We have had plenty of moisture this month. The ground is in splendid condition for plowing and a great deal of it is being done. A large acreage of wheat will be sown. Corn is in excellent condition and will make more than an average crop. Shock threshing is completed and stacked wheat is being threshed. Pastures are good and stock is doing well. Hogs are more

plentiful. Wheat threshing is nearly finished, the yield being satisfactory and the quality good. Elevators are filling up and cars are difficult to get. Feed crops are good. Wheat is worth \$2.10.—E. J. Walker, August 24.

Linn—Farmers are more encouraged to pursue farm work as we have had good rains which benefited late crops and pastures, and provided plenty of stock water. Some farmers are plowing for wheat. Threshing is completed. Sale season has not begun, but occasionally one is held. Alfalfa is growing satisfactorily. We will have more corn than last year. Oats worth 60c; wheat, \$2.20; watermelons, 2c and 3c a pound.—J. W. Clinesmith, August 28.

Lyon—Heavy rains which fall every week have made late corn, cane, kafir, alfalfa and late pastures. Most of the ground is plowed and ready to sow wheat. Farmers are pleased over the excellent crops this season, and the good prices received. All kinds of stock on pastures are doing well.—E. R. Griffith, August 28.

Nemaha—We have been having good showers that benefit corn and pastures. Corn is growing and filling well, and if we have no early frosts, a good crop is assured. Nights are cool. Eggs bring 44c; flour, \$3.50; sugar, 19c; butter, 60c.—A. M. C., August 30.

Republic—August has been cool with several good rains which have put the ground in excellent condition for fall seeding. Corn gives promise of a good crop. Wheat and oats yielded well. About 80 per cent of the threshing is completed. There is not much demand for oats. Wheat is \$2.25; eggs, 42c; butterfat, 55c.—E. L. Shepard, August 31.

Riley—The weather is cool and cloudy. Plowing is nearly completed. Stock threshing has begun. Farmers are putting up prairie hay. Corn looks well, but it is doubtful whether late corn will mature before frost. Grasshoppers are very bad.—P. O. Hawkins, August 29.

Saline—A heavy rain, which was almost a cloudburst in the eastern part of the county, fell August 25. Much corn was laid down and much feed was destroyed by the wind and hail. A great deal of hay and alfalfa seed also were damaged. Feed is bringing good prices at sales. The third crop

farmers are buying stock cattle to feed. Corn, kafir, cane and milo and other forage crops are good, but corn in the northern part of county is very poor. Wheat sells for \$2.15; oats, 65c; corn, \$1.60; butterfat, 50c.—E. L. Stocking, August 28.

Wabunsee—Threshing and plowing are nearly completed. There will be 10 per cent more wheat sown this year. We had good rains August 13 and 19 and the ground is in good condition. Stock looks well. Prospects for alfalfa are good. Hogs are scarce. The kafir crop will be large. Wheat sold early brought \$2.55; eggs are 42c; butter, 50c; corn, \$1.50; oats, 70c; hens, 27c; broilers, 34c.—F. E. Marsh, August 20.

Washington—We have not had any rain this week but it is cool and damp. Pastures are getting green and stock is more contented. Corn is coming out and a good yield is expected in most places. Public sales are being held and prices continue low. Tractors are being used for plowing in many places. Eggs sell for 40c; butterfat, 45c; sugar, \$13.50 a cwt.; wheat, \$2.15.—Ralph B. Cole, August 27.

Wichita—An inch of rain fell recently which put the soil in good condition for plowing and drilling. Wheat threshing has begun and some seed has been sown. The corn crop will be large. Stock is doing well. Weather is somewhat cooler than it was a few days ago.—Edwin White, August 21.

Woodson—There is too much moisture in the ground for making hay, threshing and plowing. Many wheat and oats shocks are spoiling in the fields. We have plenty of water and grass, and cattle are doing very well. Indications are that there will be good corn, kafir, and cane crops. Most of last year's crop of hay is still stored in barns.—E. F. Opperman, August 19.

Range Pastures Are Short

This letter from a Saline county breeder carries the general feeling of Western stockmen. As such it is of interest to every corn belt farmer.

"I have just returned from Idaho, Utah, Montana and Oregon, where I spent 50 days on ranches and motoring thru that country, but I find the out-range there is very short and in bad condition; and it is unanimously agreed by all cattlemen in that country that the feed on ranges there will not take care of more than 50 per cent of the cattle that it has grazed the past few years. The range privilege in that country has been abused from the fact that every man has tried to put a few more cattle out than the other fellow, and the result is that cattlemen have simply reduced the production of that country as far as grazing is concerned, fully half in most localities, and it looks to me now as if the time is here when small farmers have to become interested in the breeding of better cattle, and raising the greater part of the beef that we consume each year, the same as they are doing in the European countries.

Sorghum Day at Ft. Hays

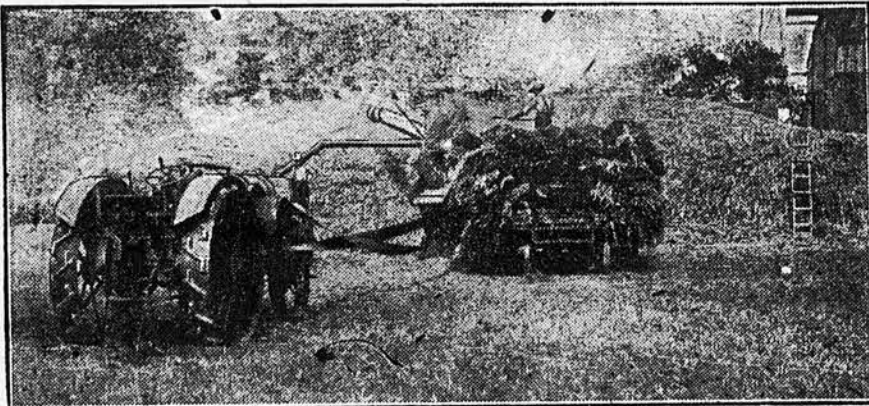
The fifth annual sorghum day will be held at the Fort Hays Experiment station Saturday, September 11. The program as outlined will be held in the afternoon when visitors will be taken to the growing fields of sorghums and the respective merits of the many different varieties will be discussed and shown.

The program will consist of two parts: one for the members of the Boys and Girls Sorghum club and the other for the farmers and those interested in growing sorghums. The club members will study sorghums with the view of selecting satisfactory specimens for fair exhibits. The farmers will be organized into another group and will visit the project in order to study earliness of maturity, grain and forage value, methods of tillage. "Sorghum Day" will offer an excellent opportunity for teachers and pupils of rural schools and others to make an interesting and instructive study of this great crop.

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.

A real community center is needed in every neighborhood in Kansas.



Many Farmers Have Been Using Tractors for Threshing and Plowing, and Have Found Them Economical and Great Labor Savers.

plentiful and are more in demand. Many farmers are using tractors. It is difficult to find farms to rent. Hay crops are good and feed should be plentiful.—W. H. Plumly, August 27.

Ford—The rains of last week did much good to late feed crops, but came too late for most of the corn. Some corn is in the shock but other fields are green yet. Weather is cool. Farmers still are preparing ground for wheat and a few drills will be running next week. Threshing has been slow on account of wet weather.—John Zurbuchen, August 28.

Gray—The recent rains have put the soil in good condition for seeding, and farmers are preparing the land. Corn and other crops were never better at this season. Threshing is in progress and the yields are generally satisfactory. Some volunteer wheat is light but seeded land is yielding well. Pastures are good and stock is thriving. Wheat is selling at \$2; a few elevators pay 10 to 15 cents more.—A. E. Alexander, August 27.

Harper—Several good showers have fallen the past two weeks. Some fields of corn are good while others are poor. Kafir, milo and cane will make satisfactory crops. Wheat threshing is about 80 per cent finished. The quality of the grain is good but it only yields about 10 bushels an acre. About the same amount of wheat will be sown as last year. Ground is listed or plowed and in good condition for fall seeding. Not many public sales have been held and not much land is changing hands. Wheat sells for \$2.15.—H. E. Henderson, August 27.

Kearney—Crops are good and livestock is in good condition. Pastures are drying up as we need more rain. Butter fat worth 50c; eggs, 35c.—Cecil Long, August 20.

Lincoln—A good rain which fell on the night of August 22, will bring corn to ma-

ture of alfalfa is the best we have had this year and will make much feed if we do not have early frost. Wheat is worth \$2.10; corn, \$1.70; oats, 70c; barley, 90c; hogs, \$10.90 to \$13.75; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 42c; potatoes, \$2.60; hogs, 24c to 28c; broilers, 33c and 34c.—J. P. Nelson, August 28.

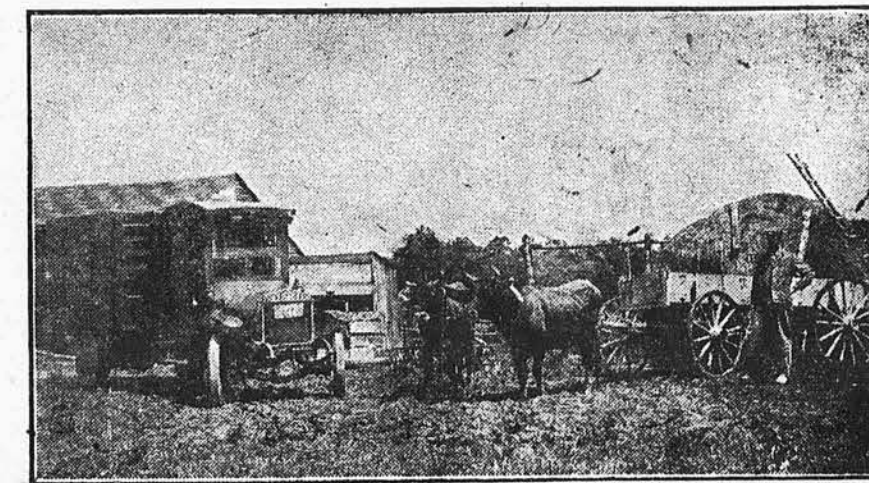
Books—Plowing is nearly completed. Twenty-five per cent less ground is being prepared for wheat than usual. Corn, kafir and cane are late and early frost would cause much damage. Horses sell at public sales for lower prices than six or nine months ago. Wheat is bringing \$1.90.—C. O. Thomas, August 27.

Sheridan—Threshing is well under way and wheat is turning out better than farmers expected. Some fields yield as high as 40 bushels an acre. Some wheat has been sown. Feed crops are good.—R. E. Patterson, August 26.

Smith—We have been having wet weather and there is some grain in the shock to be threshed. Wheat yields satisfactorily and indications are that corn will be good. Pastures have been good all season and stock has done well. Very little wheat is being marketed.—C. R. Rock, August 28.

Stafford—Rain has been general over the county and has greatly benefited corn and feed crops, and put the ground in good condition for fall work. Some localities will produce good corn while in others the crop will be almost a failure. Some losses of stock from blackleg have been reported. Few public sales have been held. Wheat worth \$2.20; corn, \$1.35; butter, 60c.—H. A. Kachelman, August 28.

Sumner—We have had rain nearly every day for some time. Volunteer wheat, oats and weeds are growing fast. Ground is too wet to be worked and plowing is at a standstill. Some farmers have finished plowing. The ground is too wet to thresh stacked grain. Cattle are doing well. A number of



The Old and the New Ways of Farming are Interesting When Compared. The Motor Truck for Hauling Far Outclasses Pioneer Methods.

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

WANTED, MARRIED MAN FOR GENERAL farm work. L. B. Stredter, Wakefield, Kan.

WOMAN USED TO COUNTRY LIFE TO assist in kitchen and dining room. \$30 month board and washing. S. T. Walker, Supt. R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED: MAN WITH SMALL FAMILY on 140 acre farm, by the year. Fully equipped for raising hogs. Will pay \$100 a month, furnish keep for a cow, eggs and garden for the family and house for the night man. References required. Address or call 22 Columbian Building, 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.

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.

MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnston, O.

AGENTS! QUICK SALES! BIG PROFITS! Orders in every home for our beautiful Dress Goods, Silks and General Yard Goods. Large book of samples free to agents. Write today for particulars. National Importing & Mfg. Co., Dept. P. A. D., 425 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL FRUIT trees, berry plants and ornamentals. Our agents are doubling last year's sales. We want experienced men but also teach beginners. Costs you nothing to get started. Draw your pay every Saturday. Catalogue free to planters. 25 years in the business. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR LEASE: BEST SIXTY ACRE POULTRY and dairy outlay in Kansas. Possession, Address Owner, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: GARAGE AND AUTOMOBILE agency, tire and battery department connected. Established two years, doing good business. Excellent opportunity for someone with boys desiring to get into automobile business. Will consider trade for farm. Address "Garage," care Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

HANDSOME MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not go big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West has more than two million readers. Same word each week for the asking. Only 15c a week for each order. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union, by advertising in this combination of power—every paper will reach one family in three of the great Mid-West, and rate is only 5c per word, which will give Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer, Cap-

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GOOD HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT business. Invoice about \$20,000. Can be reduced. Last year's business over \$30,000. Good town to live in, splendid school and college facilities, center of rich farming community. Just the right kind for some farmer who wants to move to town to educate his children and have a paying business besides. More sure than farming. Write or wire at once, will not last long. Reason for selling, poor health. John E. Hoeglund, owner, Hesston, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY: 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PIANO rolls exchanged. Old for new. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

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

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

BE AN EXPERT PENMAN—WONDERFUL device guides your hand, corrects your writing in few days. Complete outfit free. Write C. J. Ozmert, 40, St. Louis.

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

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

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

GOSPEL TEAM SERVICE. MEMBER OF Gospel Team will fill religious engagements, any place, any time, during vacations of pastors or in emergencies. Five years of service; spiritual, efficient. Address Gospel Team, care Mail and Breeze.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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

FOR THE TABLE.

HONEY, CHOICE WHITE TWO 60 LB. cans \$30.00. Amber \$25.00. Single cans fifty cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

CUBAN MOLASSES: OLD FASHIONED Black, Sweet, Cuban Molasses, that good old kind, 30 gal. barrels 45c gal. 60 gal. barrels 40c gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

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

TRACTORS

15-26 FOUR DRIVE TRACTOR, GOOD shape. One three bottom Oliver plow. Chas. Mills, Kanopolis, Kan.

BARGAIN SALE, NEW 12-20 EMERSON Birmingham tractor used four days. Price \$1,000. Complete with plow hoist. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

FOR SALE: THREE HOLT FIVE TON caterpillar tractors, used two months, \$2,500 each. Cleveland tractor, \$700. Best condition. Tractor Service Corporation, Ranger, Texas.

FOR SALE—24-36 NILSON SENIOR TRACTOR, LaCrosse four-bottom and six disc plows, Junior Red River Special Grain Separator. All in good condition and priced to sell. J. F. Poos, Easton, Kan., Route 1.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: TWO SECOND hand 10-20 Titans in first class condition, have been out one and a half and two years. One second hand 8x16 Mogul in first class condition, just equipped with new cylinders and pistons. One second hand 15x30 Mogul also in good shape. Will trade for Ford cars and Ford trucks. Write for special prices and terms. Graber Hdw. Co., Kingman, Kan.

WALLIS TRACTOR—BRAND NEW WALLIS Tractor, with usual guarantee, taken in on claim settlement; 15 draw-bar horse power; 25 belt horse power; valve in head; cast block, removable sleeves; bore 4 1/2 in.; stroke 5 1/2 in.; bearings 2 1/2 in.; gears all Ford forged and hardened, enclosed in oil; total weight 3,560 lbs. This tractor retelling about \$1,750 f. o. b. Kansas City. \$1,500 cash f. o. b. Kansas City will handle for quick sale. Address or wire C. E. Bingham, Freight Claim Agent, The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORCYCLES.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—USED AND rebuilt Indians, Excelsiors, Harleys. Overhauled and tested by experts. Guaranteed and shipped on approval. We save you big money. We furnish bank references. Send stamp for free list. Floyd Clymer, Dept. 9, "Largest" Motorcycle Dealer in Western America," Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE

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

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

REAL SWEET POTATOES AND TOMATOES, \$1.50 a bushel. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

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

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE, BIG BULL TRACTOR PARTS, cheap. J. R. Howell, Alton, Kan.

FOR SALE: NEW BULL TRACTOR AND plow cheap. Lester Beck, R. 1, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE: CASE 22x36 SEPARATOR AND belt. New last year. Earl Cachwell, Winfield, Kan.

NEW BUTTER-KIST POPCORN AND PEANUT machine for sale or trade. Grumbacher, Cherryvale, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE ON A FORD, Avery 5-bottom plow. Arthur Rissman, Enterprise, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CORN sheller, 32 in. Avery separator complete. Chas. J. Carney, Axtell, Kan.

ONE NEW 1920, 24-43, RUSSEL SEPARATOR, used 7 days for private threshing. Guaranteed as good as new, priced right. A. J. Miller, Canton, Kan.

FOR SALE: 3-16 AVERY TRACTOR, ANN Arbor hay press, 60 ft. belt. \$600.00. Can be seen working. Bert Carnes, Ft. Scott, Kan.

HUBER LIGHT FOURS, NEW AND REBUILT. Case 10-20, 32 in. Case Separator, 18 Horse engine, 25 Horse Aultman and Taylor Steam outfit. Two sec. Emerson disc plow. William Small, Anness, Kan.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 8, four miles southwest Mildred, 30-60 Aultman Taylor tractor and 32x56 Minneapolis threshers. Used very little. Liberal terms. Carl A. Jacob.

ONE 30-60 OIL PULL IN GOOD CONDITION. One 16-30 Oil Pull in excellent condition. One 16-30 only run one season. One 23-44 Rumely Ideal separator run ten days. One Titan 15-30 1918 Model just overhauled, big bargain. One Mogul 8-16. One Aultman & Taylor 30-60. One 12-20 Oil Pull run one season. One 6 h. p. International gas engine. One 6 h. p. Fairbanks & Morse kerosene engine run four days. One 8-bottom Rumely plow. One Grand Detour 3-bottom plow. All big bargains. Write or wire for prices. John Tatge & Sons, White City, Kan.

SEEDS

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT. Theo. C. R. Anderson, Osage City, Kan.

PURE, INSPECTED, KANRED SEED wheat. Wm. M. Nelson, Ellis, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED WHEAT. J. M. Hall, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

KANRED WHEAT, INSPECTED, TEST 62, price \$2.75. W. A. Oakley, Beloit, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT. J. H. TAYLOR and Sons, Chapman, Kan.

KANRED WHEAT SEED, \$3.25 PER bushel. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANRED WHEAT, RE-cleaned. E. A. Ostlund, Clyde, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, \$14.00 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR sale \$3.50 f. o. b. Claflin, sacks extra. Henry W. Bortz, Claflin, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT for sale. Lawrence Attebury, Wakarusa, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWENTY THOUSAND bushels pure Kanred seed wheat. Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kan.

KANRED WHEAT, RECLEANED \$3.50 per bushel. Sacks 25c extra. E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR SALE \$3.00 per bushel. Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

CHOICE HOME GROWN, PURE ALFALFA seed. No weeds, samples. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.

WANTED: NEW ALFALFA SEED, GOOD, pure quality. Mail sample stating quantity. Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED, NEW CROP. Per pound 33c. Write for free sample. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

500 BU. KANRED SEED WHEAT: PURE, good color and heavy. \$3 bu. Sacks extra. D. L. Stagg, Manhattan, Kan., R. 1.

KANRED SEED WHEAT PURE, INSPECTED, recleaned, graded and sacked, \$3.50 per bushel. P. o. b. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

WANTED: NEW ALFALFA SEED, ANY grade. Mail sample, stating quality and price. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

BROME GRASS SEED, TWENTY-FIVE cents per pound. Sow now. Procure true, tall growing variety from Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

THE BEST WHEAT FOR SOUTHEASTERN Kansas. Fifty experiments for five years by Agricultural College prove Fulcaster the highest yielding wheat in that territory. Address Avery Malone, County Agent, Ft. Scott, Kan.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

LUMBER.

BUY YOUR LUMBER AT SAWMILL. WE sell direct to consumer. Write us your wants. Boles and Shelton, Pangburn, Ark.

PET STOCK.

FINE RABBITS FOR SALE. WRITE FOR prices. Loren N. Haggard, Pleasanton, Kan.

FERRETS FOR SALE. PRICES, FREE book on Ferrets, 10 muzzles \$25. Roy C. Greene, Wellington, Ohio.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS, RUFUS Red, New Zealand Red, breeding age and youngsters, bargain prices. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

COMING EVENTS.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT THE KANSAS Free Fair at Topeka, September 13-18. Six big days and six big nights.

MIDDLE CREEK FAIR DATES, SEPT. 24 and 25, 1920. Concessions open; want to hear from merry-go-round parties. F. O. Pracht, Secy. Elmdale, Kan.

POULTRY

ANCONAS.

ANCONA COCKERELS 10 WKS. OLD, \$2. Carrie Yapp, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS: WHITE LEGHORNS 14c, Reds, 16c. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED LEGHORNS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, best laying strains, postpaid. Reduced prices, Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: HEALTHY, SELECTED layers. Purebred. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, \$15.00 per 100, Reds \$16. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

DUCKS.

MALLARD AND PURE BRED ROUEN ducks. Chas. Dipman, Larned, Kan.

TEN MALLARD DRAKES, GUARANTEED pure wild strain, \$3.00 each. Henry Zentz, Greensburg, Kan.

LEGHORNS

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, April hatched, \$1.25 each. Jessie West, Elk City, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Averaged 288 eggs, each per year. Cockerels, bargain now. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

D. W. YOUNG'S 287 EGG S. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels. March hatch, will mature into fine birds. \$2.00 now, \$5.00 in Spring. Ray Fulmer, Wamego, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, 288 egg strain. Extra choice. No culls. These are my \$10.00 birds when grown. Price \$3.00 each. J. Farley, Independence, Kan.

MINORCAS.

MARCH HATCH SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas and White Leghorn cockerels. Few hens. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Hens and cockerels from my breeding pens, \$2 and \$5. Mrs. Jas. Dunham, Ashland, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

PURE BRED R. C. R. I. HENS \$1.75. FEW pullets March hatched \$1.50. Freda Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK R. I. RED S. C. PULLETS, March hatched \$1.50. Mrs. Cockerels \$1.75. Freda Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

POULTRY WANTED.

WANTED: ONE OR TWO DOZEN LIGHT Brahma pullets April hatched. H. C. Ainsworth, 615 W. Loula, Olathe, Kan.

INDICATIONS FAVORABLE 50c EGGS September 1st. Write for positive offers on Poultry and Eggs. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cages. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

Wheat Growers Will Meet

The wheat growers of Kansas will meet Tuesday, September 7 at Salina. This is a general meeting; it is expected that members of the Farmers' Union, the Grange, the state board of agriculture and others will be present. It is hoped that some marketing scheme can be arranged which will help in getting a fair price for the Kansas crop of 1920.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department of this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

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

WHEAT, corn and alfalfa farms, all sizes. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Lyon Co., Kansas.

160 A. IMP., \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

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

GOOD FARMS 80 to 125 acres. Call or address O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

1,040 ACRES, highly improved. Scott Co., Kansas. Price \$50. Part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—Building and lot in Chapman, Kan. Inquire of A. W. Waterstradt, Manchester, Kan.

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

WANT TO BUY your Western Kansas wheat land for cash. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kansas.

A SPLENDID 80 acre well improved farm four miles county seat, gravel road, \$8,000. Terms. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

BARGAINS

In Western Kansas wheat and alfalfa lands. **THE BROOKER LAND & LOAN COMPANY**, Winona, Kansas.

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

80 ACRES, highly improved, lots of water, and 2 miles from Westphalia. Price \$90. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

640 A. IMPROVED, 280 A. cultivated. Immediate possession. \$35 a. Terms. Would trade. Templeton & Johnson, Spearville, Kansas.

480 ACRES, all fine smooth, rich, tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings. 1/2 mile town, only \$85 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

QUARTER SECTION, \$4,000. 3 miles from town. 60 acres in crop. All level fine land. Easy terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Improved wheat and alfalfa farms near Chanute, Kansas, many with oil and gas royalties. See or write E. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kansas.

LANE COUNTY FARMS, priced \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre, wheat making 40 bushels per acre. Write for list. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS FARMS—Six, deep, black bottom and upland farms. Write today for bargain list. Kinsey & McCabe, Fredonia, Wilson County, Kansas.

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

150 ACRES, well improved. Price \$12,500, cash \$4,000, good terms on balance. Immediate possession. Other Anderson County farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

160 ACRES near Ottawa, well improved, 60 acres pasture, remainder cultivation, only \$100 per acre. Write for full description, booklet and list No. 457. The Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

370 A. \$100 an A. 3 mi. Valley Falls. Exceptional choice stock and grain farm. Well improved. Priced right. Some terms. Write Owner, Dr. Entz, 501 Schweitzer, Wichita, Kansas.

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

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

A Real Bargain

160 acres 3 miles of Waverly, 2 1/2 of Agri-cola, 40 acres wheat, 50 acres oats, 10 acres alfalfa, 35 acres timothy and clover, balance prairie and blue grass pasture, well watered, lays smooth, best of limestone soil, 1 mile of school. Good house of 6 rooms, new barn 36x44 ft., smoke house, hen house, etc., all in good repair, telephone and rural mail. Price \$110 per acre with best of terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS, WAVERLY, KANSAS.

KANSAS

FARMS any kind anywhere. All priced to sell before Oct. 1. Write 911 Broadway, Larned, Kansas.

WANT TO RENT farm for half grain, owner furnish grain and I will furnish teams. Arthur Wolf, Alta Vista, Kan.

120 A. well imp., 90 cult., bal. pasture, fenced and cross fenced, springs and wells. \$65 A. Terms. S. S. Tillery Real Estate Co., Humansville, Missouri.

HARPER CO. 160 acres, improved, 1/4 mile of town with good Catholic church and school. Owner, F. W. Coleman, 102 North-ern Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

370 A. \$100 an A. 3 mi. Valley Falls. Excep-tional choice stock and grain farm. Well improved. Priced right. Terms. Write Owner, Dr. Entz, 501 Schweitzer, Wichita, Kansas.

TWO SNAPS—160 acres Ness County, level, all cultivated, unimproved, \$5,600. Also 160 acres, rolling, half cultivated, unimproved, only \$3,800. Write Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town. Good 7-room house, new barn, other outbuild-ings; 90 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre; terms. Le Roy Realty Co., Le Roy, Kansas.

A FINE SECTION Handy town, well improved, timber, water and alfalfa land. Price \$37.50 per acre, good terms. Write for land list. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur Co., Kansas.

CHICKEN and dairy farm. Forty acres, 4 miles to town, 1/4 mile to school, 20 acres pasture, balance farm land. Good improve-ments. Crop goes. Possession at once. Write R. T. Maguire, Dwight, Kansas.

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

FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM. 240 acres, 4 miles town, 160 plowed, 25 alfalfa, all plow land, alfalfa land; good 8 room house, large barn; bargain at \$110 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

80 ACRES. Well improved. 1 mile of town. Possession at once. \$100 per A. Terms to suit. 160 acres. Improved. Level land, 80 culti-vation, 80 pasture and meadow. Snap, \$85 per acre. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

LOGAN CO. ranch 1,110 acres deeded 6 1/2 long lease, 70 acres alfalfa bottom, watered by wells and river, fair imp., possession soon, five miles county seat, 12 miles railroad, \$15.00 per acre including feed crop. E. H. B., Care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

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

80 ACRES 2 1/2 miles good town, 15 Ottawa. Good improvements, plenty water, school across road, 50 acres cultivation. Some alfalfa. Early possession. Must sell at once. \$100.00 per acre. Write for list of others. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—36 a. 1/4 mile of University, 9 r. house, fine large barn, good outbuildings, fruit of different kinds. 20 a. alfalfa, 16 acres bluegrass pasture, tight fence, water pumped into house and barn. Clawson & McPheeters, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and litera-ture. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

640 ACRES. Solid section; improved; all in grass; underlaid with abundance of sheet water; not a foot of waste land. Splendid investment. Bargain, so don't submit any-thing but money or Government Bonds. Price \$20.00 per acre. Terms. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kan.

SPLENDID DAIRY FARM, 160 acres, 5 mi. town, well improved, good water, good soil, lays well, all tillable, 20 a. alfalfa, 65 a. cult., bal. fine bluestem grass, bargain at \$65 an a. For list of best Grain, Alfalfa and Dairy farms on earth at prices that will make you big money. Write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

WHERE CAN YOU BEAT THIS—320 acres fine rich smooth land, Gove County, Kan-sas, 16 cultivation, 160 grass; half section leased land, good 6 room house, new barn, fine water, other out buildings, owner must sell on account of failing health. Only \$27.50 per acre if sold at once. Good terms at 6%. Write for Kansas Map and farm list. Mansfield Investment & Realty Com-pany, Healy, Kansas.

FINE 80 ACRE HOME 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, Kansas, 56 miles Kan-sas City; every acre smooth, good laying, tillable land; 20 acres bluegrass pasture; never failing water; good improvements, County Highway; R. F. D., milk route, ice route all in front of door. Owner wants more land, will make special price for 30 days. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE 880 acres of alfalfa land in the beautiful Republican River valley, two miles from the most thriving little city in the world, con-taining the best equipped County High School in Kansas, for quick sale \$60 per acre. We have other great bargains. Dowling & Williams, Law-Land-Loan-Insur-ance Co., St. Francis, Kansas.

KANSAS

FOR GOOD farms in Leavenworth Co., Kan-sas, write Will Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

SPLENDID quarter section, well improved farm in Smith County. If interested ad-dress Harry Brown, Owner, Densmore, Kan.

WE HAVE the following Kansas farms for sale: 80 acres in Montgomery County, well improved, \$30.00 per acre, 160 acres in Mont-gomery County, a fine farm, \$30.00 per acre, 160 acres in Woodson County, a fine stock farm, \$40.00 per acre. 80 acres in Ellis County, fenced, half in cultivation, \$30.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. Dickinson & Dickinson, 4838 West Moncrieff Place, Denver, Colo.

THE FARM HOME you have always wanted. 245 acre, adjoining good county seat town, 4,000 inhabitants, Eastern Kansas, conven-ient Kansas City; 10 room modern residence; Delco light system, abundance water; 40 al-falfa, 90 bluegrass, remainder cultivation, rock road and cement walks from town to house; a real home and investment. Price for immediate sale, \$165 per acre; half cash. See Cook with Mansfield Land & Loan Com-pany, Bonfile Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

160 ACRES 4 1/2 miles Lawrence, 2 miles R. R. elevator and store, 1/4 mile from school, 157 acres tillable, 85 plowed for wheat, 15 pasture, balance spring crop. House 6 rooms, barn 32x40, addition 18x41, 100 ton silo, granary 40x40, chicken house, garage. Never failing water. Land smooth. A real farm home in splendid neighborhood. Price \$165 per acre. Possession now. Horsford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

\$30,000.00, 1/2 on long time, buys 880 acres of ranch land. A fine stock, dairy and wheat ranch adjoining the city of Ashland, county seat of Clark County, Kansas. 500 acres in cultivation. Preparations being made for next wheat crop. All fenced and cross fenced. Good large house and barn and other necessary improvements. Three good wells of water, 30 to 40 feet deep. If interested address me immediately. F. H. Arnold, Ashland, Kansas.

WHEAT LAND—Ness, Trego, Lane and Gove counties, where land is producing from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre in wheat. If in Salina drop in and see me. Let me tell you about some real bargains, or go with me to Ransom, Kansas, and will show any of them. Tracts of all sizes, improved and unimproved. On some can make terms to suit. Most of land I am offering rented for wheat 1/2 of crop. See or write, John Rodman, Room 14, I. O. O. F. Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

WESTERN KANSAS ranch and wheat lands for sale. 27,000 acres, one ranch, two sets of imp., 1,500 acres in cult. Price \$15 per acre; 7,000 acres price \$30. 5,030 acres four miles from Utica, price \$30. 2,880 acres same price. 1,120 acres, price \$27.50 per acre, two creeks thru this. 320 acres ad-joining Utica, price \$65 per acre. 800 acres adjoining R. R. town, two sets of imp., price \$50. 175,000 acres, 11,000 head of cat-tle, 200 head of horses, price \$10.00 per acre. Can suit you in any size tract you want. Agents protected. A. W. Daxton, Utica, Kansas.

360 ACRES highly improved stock and grain farm, Douglas County, Kan., 10 room 2 story modern house, fine large barn, other outbuildings, 10 acres fine alfalfa, 300 acres in cultivation, 50 acres bluegrass pasture. 70 acres oats, averaged 51 bushels to acre this year. \$16,000 in improvements, 5 miles Eudora, 9 miles Lawrence, 70 acres creek bottom, balance slope and upland. Price \$200 per acre. Will take part trade. Terms on balance. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kan.

172 ACRES, Lawrence, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles Port to Fort road, 150 tillable, 60 hog-tight, 10 alfalfa, 12 prairie-meadow, 40 corn, 45 pasture; 1/2 corn, 1/2 hay and all pasture goes. 50 for wheat, possession of buildings at once. 7 room house, barn 20x60, granary, machine shed and shop 40x40, improvements, Everlasting spring, water piped to barn. Price \$21,500. Incumbrance \$6,000, in-terest 6%. Horsford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

1,240 ACRE RANCH 300 acres in cultivation, 60 acres alfalfa, balance in pasture. Running water, fenced, two sets of extra good improvements, all newly painted. 7 room house 50x56 barn, cattle shed for 60 head and other improve-ments. Land lies 17 miles from Pratt, Kan. Makes an ideal ranch home. Unencumbered. Owner will trade for three quarters wheat land or sell for cash. Price \$62.50 per acre. Write Pratt Abstract & Investment Com-pany, Pratt, Kansas, for quick buy.

KANSAS FARM AND CATTLE RANCH. We have a 5,000 acre farm and cattle ranch in North Central Kansas on two living streams of water; 500 acres alfalfa land, considerable alfalfa and corn now growing, 500 acres wheat land, balance bluestem meadow and pasture land. Beautiful mod-ern stone residence, electric lights, etc. Owner has lived on and improved the prop-erty for forty years and now desires to re-tire. Will take reasonable cash or good clear farm as first payment; easy terms on balance and if necessary will finance the ranch to operate cattle, hogs, etc. Price \$45 per acre. O. J. Gould, Bonfile Bldg., Kan-sas City, Mo. Large Farms and Ranches.

SUBURBAN FARM HOME

20 acres; a fine home; six roomed house; delightful shade; blue grass lawn; good barn; two chicken houses, wash house; cement cellar; best well water in County; good land; lies well, half mile from Uni-versity, Baldwin, Kansas; County road; must be seen to be appreciated; more land if wanted; price \$6,500 for 20. This home will sell; you must act quickly. W. A. McClure, Baldwin, Kansas.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

Farms for sale to settle estate. Located 6 mi. from Linn, Washington Co., Kan. -160 A. bottom farm, 30 A. alfalfa, 100 A. plow land, balance pasture and timber. New mod-ern 6 room house, new barn 32x56, granary, hen house and other buildings, some fruit, plenty good water. Price \$110 per A. Cash. 240 A. Ideal stock farm, 85 A. plow land part bottom, 30 A. alfalfa, 125 A. pasture and meadow, plenty good water, 2 wells, good 11 room house, good barn 36x60, silo, sheds, granary, hen house, etc. Price \$80.00 per A. cash. Must be sold soon. Geo. Loeffler, Admin., Webster, Kansas.

KANSAS

NORTON COUNTY—Good farms, any size, for any purpose. Williamson, Norton, Kan.

FOR SALE—454 A. Osborne Co. Well im-proved, 140 A. cultivation, creek bottom land, balance pasture well watered. Imme-diate possession. Write Owner, R. A. Ca-ruthers, R. 2, Osborne, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

120 A. on Postal Highway, 12 mi. to McAl-ester, 1/4 mi. county town. 70 A. good land cult. Bal. good pasture. Fair imp. \$35 A. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

EASTERN OKLA. Corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, clover land. Oil district. New country. Best land for least money. Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

160 A. 7 miles city 3,000 this Co. 130 till-able, 90 cult. All good land. Good neigh-borhood. Close to school. Poor imp. \$35 a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

320 ACRES 2 miles Oakwood, 140 cultivated, balance pasture, 80 acres under woven wire, 4 room house, stable, granary, orchard, on State Road, 1/4 mile school. Price \$5,500, terms on half. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

A GRAIN, FRUIT and dairy farm for sale, 9 room house, large barn, 7 A. post tim-ber, bearing orchard, variety of fruits, 3 good wells, never failing sheet water. See this farm and buy from owner 478 A., rea-sonable terms. S. A. D. Easterling, Alima, Okla.

OKLAHOMA SNAPS—160 a. 5 1/2 mi. out, well improved, \$8,500; 1,680 a. ranch, im-proved, \$40,000; 160, fine creek bottom, un-improved, \$12,000; 160 a. 3 miles 2 towns (black jack land), improved, \$4,500; 320 a. corn land, 7 miles out, 2 sets improvements, \$12,000, good terms. Free list and map. Deford & Cronkrite, Watonga, Okla.

NEBRASKA

80 ACRES of the best irrigated land, two and a fourth miles from Culbertson. \$300 per acre. A. R. Smith, Owner, Culbertson, Nebraska.

PIERCE COUNTY, Nebraska farm for sale. 160 a., 7 mi. from Pierce. 40 a. corn, 40 a. oats, 35 a. rye, bal. pasture. Good imp., good water, \$125 a. Good terms. Good soil. Frank Pilger and D. C. Delbler, Pierce, Neb.

CALIFORNIA

300,000,000 ACRES free government land in U. S. Send for free descriptive circular of our 100-page book "The Homeseeker," which tells you how to acquire this land, or send \$2 for book direct. THE HOMESEAKER, Department 104, Los Angeles, Calif.

ARKANSAS

CORN, cantaloupe, cotton farms on Ry. Terms. No rocks. R. Sessions, Wintthrop, Ark.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT LAND CO. Pine Bluff, Ark., for real bargains in farm lands.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS—A land of op-portunity. Unusual bargains in low-priced farms with comfortable buildings, offered at startling prices for quick sale. We have scores of properties that will please you and make you a good investment. Send at once for copy of our large farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Company, Inc., DeQueen, Ar-kansas.

TEXAS

ONE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100 per acre by dealing with owner. L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.

IRRIGATED FARM, Rio Grande Valley. Will sell either 40, 60 or 100 acres 2 miles from town. Ideal land for citrus, truck, dairying or general farming. Paul Emery, Mercedes, Texas.

THE SANTA FE has built a new branch railway line through the South Plains region of West Texas. A new farming and livestock region with new towns is being opened up. This territory already is partly occupied by a good class of settlers and crop possibilities proven by actual experience. Here you can profitably raise cotton, corn, sorghums and fruit. It is an ideal livestock and dairy country. Low prices for untitled lands and very easy terms. Move in early and take first pick. Write today for free illustrated folder. T. C. SPEARMAN, Blythe, Texas.

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FREE FLORIDA FARMS—25 cents per month per acre buys any size farm. Money paid back to you from profits of sugar and stock farm. Only 490 acres more of prom-ised amount left. First applications take it. Money returned if too late to get allotment. Ideal American Corporation, Johnston, Fla.

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110 ACRES IN ALFALFA BELT. 80 acres tillable, 3 barns, new silo, 6-room house. One mile from hustling railroad town, \$4,000. Terms. Send for our catalog. Coughlin's Farm Clearing House, 121 S. Warren St., Syracuse, New York State.

COLORADO

IF YOU are looking for good home or investment in Colorado or Wyoming, write Zickrick, Nunn, Weld Co., Colorado.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request.
Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLO. LANDS OUR SPECIALTY Large lists, personally owned, selected lands. Live agents wanted.
Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo.

RAIN BELT stock and grain ranches our specialty. Large list of irrigated and unirrigated lands for sale on easy payments. Stock Yards Land Office, Drovers National Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

CATTLE RANCH in the celebrated South Park district in Colorado. 3,400 acres. Unlimited range cuts 1,000 tons a day. 600 head of cattle, 16 thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls. Well fenced, best water rights, all farming machinery, horses, 3 sets of improvements, etc. Price \$110,000.00. Write McCoursey Cry Co., Kansas City, Kan.

WE OFFER for sale ranch we have built up owned 20 years to close partnership, grazing land prices, 4,200 acres, solid tract, good title, good acreage in alfalfa, corn, wheat, balance pasture, 80 per cent good farming land, good improvements, spring water, timber fine, native grass, fifty miles from Denver in Elbert County. For terms and price, no trade, address Scott & Petrie, Owners, Deer Trail, Colo.

STOCK RANCH

4,200 acres 8 miles from town, well improved, alfalfa, and private reservoir for irrigating, wheat and corn land. Ideal place for cattle or sheep, \$25.00 per acre. Good terms. Owner, Box 213, Deer Trail, Colo.

COLORADO
IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of alfalfa, 60 bu. wheat, 300 to 500 bu. Spuds, other crops equally well. Best hog country in the world. Farm prices low. Send for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks.
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FARMS FOR SALE, large or small, time or cash. Clarence Wright & Sons, Hannibal, Mo.

DAIRY, poultry and fruit farms. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

BUY A HOME in the Ozarks. Write Roy & Stephens for list, Mansfield, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

LISTEN! Well improved 60 acres, nice house, \$2,500, \$600 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

COME to the Ozarks. Good spring water. Farms all sizes. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

FREE LIST describing Ozarks 75 farms, dairy, orchard, timber, cut over and tobacco land. Newby & Turner, Cabool, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands.
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THE HOMESSEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 small Missouri farms.
Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Fleming, Mo.

MISSOURI—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in 176 acre farm, 90 acres rich current river bottom, \$45.00 per acre. Write for our list of bargains.
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ATTENTION FARMERS—Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms, \$30 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

WEST MISSOURI FARM, 220 ACRES. 100 rich bottom; balance pasture; good house; cattle barn; outbuildings; 11 cattle; 5 horses; 20 registered hogs; implements; all stock at \$65.00 per acre. Many others.
Weaver Land Company, Clinton, Missouri.

FOR SALE BY OWNER. 50 acre farm of bottom land with improvements. Well located, lying adjacent to Grand City, Mo. Will sell all or part. Excellent opportunity, account owner having other interests cannot give farm his attention. Address J. A. Johnson, 211 Pan-American Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

120 ACRES—90 bottom land cultivated, 6 miles from R. R. town, 5 room house, large barn. Price \$80 per acre. Time on \$5,000.

188 ACRES—8 miles out, 8 room house, good barn, 100 acres cultivated, balance timber and pasture. A real bargain \$35 per acre, time on one-half.

80 ACRES—3 miles of town, 6 room bungalow, barn 40x60. All good land, 60 acres rich bottom land, fine bluegrass pasture, over 15,000 new buildings. A real home. Fine alfalfa. Price \$125 per acre.
T. A. PRITCHARD,
Collins, Missouri.

MINNESOTA

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific R.R. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Myers, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

WISCONSIN

FOR SALE by owner: Improved and unimproved places. Priced to sell. Very easy terms. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

320, Montana. Improved. What have you for quick action. T. A. Fritchard, Collins, Mo.

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Copper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

OHIO CORN FARMS FOR WESTERN FARM I own two good Ohio corn farms, close to town, with good buildings, on good roads, which I want to sell or exchange for a good western farm, well located and worth the price asked. George W. Holl, New Knoxville, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Fifty head of registered Hereford cattle. Twenty-two head of four and six year old cows, eleven calves at side, others will calve this fall. Nine head of two year old bred heifers. Nineteen head coming two year old open heifers, sired by sons of Domino and Generous 5th. All richly bred Anxiety, with plenty of scale and nicely marked. These cattle are guaranteed in every respect. Will consider good Central Kansas land.
Hansen Brothers, Lock Box 41, Aulne, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale. Mrs. W. Booth, Hipark, Des Moines, Iowa.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price.
Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIBE today to the service that tells you all about the opportunities (Business and Farming) in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Sonora and Sinaloa, \$1.00 yearly. Address Dept. H, Rogers-Burke Service, Tucson, Ariz.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LANDS ON PAYMENTS, nice smooth level lands, good deep soil, some of these quarters now in crops. Near the new railroad running from Shattuck, Okla., to Spearman, Texas. \$25 to \$30 per acre, one-sixth cash, balance yearly payments and interest. Write for literature.
John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

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Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

WESTERN FARMS AND RANCHES. Large Farms (some highly improved) near Kansas City; many others in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma which are large combinations. Agricultural and grazing farms. We also have operating cattle and sheep ranches in the West ranging from 1,000 to 150,000 acres with abundance of grass and water. Priced right.
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Lowest Current Rate
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Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
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214-Acre Farm With
Horses, 22 Cows, Tools, Crops

In great dairy section, splendid prosperous farms; machine-worked fields, 30-cow, spring-watered pasture, quantity wood and timber, 400 sugar maples, variety fruit; 2-story house, furnace, water in kitchen, maple shade, magnificent view; 82-ft. basement barn, garage, ice house, other buildings, all excellent condition; owner unable to care for it, includes to quick buyer 3 horses, 22 Holstein cows, all machinery, part household furniture, part growing crops; only \$4,000 cash required balance easy terms. Details this and 375-acre farm with 30 cattle and all equipment page 24 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 831AS, N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Dairying in Kingman County

Interest in dairy farming in Kingman County is on the increase. A number of farmers near Kingman recently made a trip to Attica under the direction of H. L. Hildwein, county agent to visit some of the purebred dairy herds of that section. The main place of interest visited was the dairy farm of Robert Campbell, who has a herd of purebred Ayrshires. Those making the trip returned with a better idea of the value of purebred stock, and it is likely that before long a number of herds will be started at Kingman.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

WHILE the new crop of sorghum grains in Kansas has not yet matured and will not begin moving on a liberal scale before winter, producers are weighing various market influences to decide upon a favorable time for selling. Many growers manifest concern as to the ability of the market to hold at current price levels in view of the prospects for another record crop to follow last year's enormous out-turn. Production on such a scale usually makes for a bearish feeling among market operators and forces values below a normal differential with competitive grains. As a result, there is already evident eagerness in some quarters to make early sales of the new sorghum grains.

Big Sorghum Crops Expected

The outlook for kafir and milo production in the Southwest and West, the sections in which the grains are grown on an important scale, was probably never so bright. A yield of 23,525,000 bushels, the largest on record, is forecasted for Kansas, which compares with a final out-turn a year ago of 17,888,000 bushels, 20,107,000 bushels two years ago and 17,433,000 bushels three years ago. For the seven leading producing states, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California, in which the entire crop of the country is produced, the Department of Agriculture forecasts a yield of 125,924,000 bushels, compared with the record out-turn in 1919 of 126,058,000 bushels, 73,241,000 bushels in 1918 and 61,409,000 bushels in 1917. Continuation of ideal weather conditions will result in a crop larger than recent estimates.

Considerable uncertainty surrounds the future market for kafir and milo, the sentiment of the trade indicates mostly a bearish trend of prices ahead. This is not surprising, of course, in view of the large harvests in prospect and the expectations of a crop of more than 3 billion bushels of corn. Price fluctuations for the sorghum grains are dependent to a great extent upon the position of corn, the leading coarse grain and the sorghums usually selling at or near a parity under normal marketing conditions.

Probable Prices for Kafir

Some kafir and milo were contracted the past week for shipment before October 15 from Texas on the basis of \$2.30 a hundredweight for No. 3 or better grade, delivered Kansas City, representing a discount of about 20 cents under the cash market. For shipment in October and up to November 15 the bids are around \$2.25, Kansas City, for new crop offers, while \$2.15 is being bid for the sorghums on shipments before January 1. No large quantities have been worked on this basis, neither buyers nor sellers manifesting any marked eagerness in transacting business. While it is true that sharp upturns in corn are seldom witnessed during the fall and winter months, owing to pressure of the new crop grain and absence of an important consumptive demand, kafir and milo may further improve their position. This, however, is dependent largely on car supplies and the character of the weather for threshing and marketing the grain. Last year, it is recalled, threshing was delayed many months and the movement to market therefore retarded. No heavy movement of kafir and milo is expected at least until the approach of winter, as elevators in the Southwest almost generally are utilizing their entire capacity for handling wheat and the bread grain is being given preference in loading on cars. Without liberal marketings, of course, comparatively strong prices are probable.

Firmness, tho largely nominal, is apparent in the spot market for kafir and milo. The shipments from the country are extremely light, which are being readily absorbed by scratch feed manufacturers from the East, Southeast and North. Prices are holding around \$2.45 to \$2.50 a hundredweight. Stocks of sorghum grains in country elevators in the Southwest are light, holdings having been disposed of to make room for the wheat crop. Farmers,

on the other hand, are holding comparatively large stocks of kafir and milo. Marketing the grain around current price levels seems advisable, tho no sharp declines are expected for some time, if at all, within the next few months.

While wheat has been moving in an irregular course and tending downward to a slight extent, the position of the market has not been particularly altered. If anything, the bread grain trade is developing a firmer undertone resulting from the enormous purchases being made for export shipment. Removal of the embargo against Gulf shipments has stimulated trade with foreigners for loading at these ports. In considering the volume of foreign buying of wheat, it is unfair to gauge the activities of exporters from the actual purchases in the open market, including both terminal and country contracting. Foreigners have bought far more wheat than has actually been accounted for in the sales for export account. The domestic operators supplying the foreigners have accepted orders for millions of bushels for deferred shipment and, merely "going short" the grain, hoping of course for a break in prices which will increase their profits. It is the buying to cover short sales for export which is supplying an important source of demand and which is one of the main influences in sustaining prices.

Top Wheat \$2.55

Choice varieties of wheat ranged up to \$2.55 at the close the past week for hard and dark hard winter, and \$2.53 for a top on red, very ordinary grades selling at \$2.40 a bushel or more. Red winter wheat closed a shade higher than the preceding week, while hard winter finished 2 to 10 cents a bushel lower. In the speculative market December wheat declined about a cent for the week, while the March option, which has maintained a premium, declined 9 cents and now is at a premium of about 5 cents under the nearer delivery. This is evidence of support of foreigners in December options.

Oats and Corn

Moderate upturns in the cash and further slight recessions in the futures indicate the uncertainty surrounding corn and oats. In view of this anomalous price trend, the statement is quite often made that the "speculator is selling the farmer's crops, but he can't deliver them." This remains to be seen. The speculator who is selling December and May corn around \$1.10 to \$1.12 a bushel, netting the producer scarcely more than 80 to 85 cents, and oats around 65 cents at Kansas City scarcely more than 50 cents net to the grower, may find he has sold something he is unable to deliver. Producers will certainly be reluctant sellers at these prices, and they seem dangerous levels on which to "go short." Cash corn is bringing \$1.50 to \$1.60, an abnormal premium over the futures, and it is possible the market may work down somewhat from this basis. Cash oats are holding around 70 cents.

Freight Rates Affect Hay

Hay handlers are quite generally agreed that the market is in for a setback. Prices have been forced up artificially, owing to buying to take advantage of old freight rates. Buyers are holding off now, not merely because they have accumulated stocks but because of reluctance to pay the advanced delivered cost resulting from the rate increases. To many points in the East the delivered cost of hay is around \$55 a ton for alfalfa, an extremely high figure and one which will make the buyer follow a very cautious policy in accumulating further stocks. So far as Kansas is concerned, the freight rate increases will benefit producers of hay. Rate increases make the tariff on shipments of alfalfa from the irrigated districts of Idaho and surrounding states as much as \$15 a ton, thus throwing Kansas City out of line with that territory and therefore halting marketing from that section. The market is more and more dependent on Kansas for its supplies.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.



Great Dispersion Sale Spotted Poland Chinas

to be held in the sale pavilion at
**Council Grove, Kan.
Wednesday, Sept. 15**

50 great individuals representing
"THE HOG OF THE HOUR"

25 Bred Sows carrying second or third litters, everyone a good one.

2 Great Herd Boars to which the above sows are bred: ENGLISH LAD 9817 by A's King of England Jr. by King of England and out of Miss Star Light by Master K; and SPOTTED MILTON 97485 by Spotted Chief and out of Spotted Mary.

10 Yearling Boars by English Lad, everyone choice.

13 Spring Pigs by English Lad. These are extra good.

This is a choice herd of proved breeders. Just the sale for the beginner or the farmer seeking greater efficiency in pork production. We are not expecting any record prices though the offering will merit them. What we desire above all else is satisfied customers. That you may be one we invite you to this sale.

The sale will be held at 1 o'clock September 15. Don't forget the date. We would be pleased to have you send for your catalog, mentioning this paper.

HENRY RUMOLD,
Council Grove, Kansas
Auctioneers, Lowe and Kirkminde

Spotted Polands

Spring pigs, both sex.
Good ones, immuned. Satisfaction.
EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS.

Spotted Polands, Most Popular Breeding

Spring and fall boars, Spring gilts and gilts to farrow in Sept. All out of prolific sows of standard breeding and by Kansas Jumbo and Bud Weiser Boy 2251. Attractive prices.
Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan. Phone Keehl 1551.

Spotted Polands For Sale
Fall yearlings bred for Sept.-Oct. farrow. Spring pigs, both sex. Reg. and immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. CARL FAULKNER, VIOLA, KANSAS.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS
Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Spring boars priced right. Jas. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Chinas from our Prize Winning Herd

Breeding stock of all ages for sale at all times.

Plainview Hog and Seed Farm
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Big Type Poland Chinas

Tried sows and fall gilts bred to and spring boars and gilts sired by Kansas Black Prince, a son of the 1913 world's grand champion Black Prince. Kansas Black Prince is one of a litter of 14 and will weigh 1,100 pounds when matured. If you want real big type Polands with the best of breeding write
CLINE BROTHERS, R. 4, Coffeyville, Kan.

Some Good Polands For Sale

April pigs, both sex. Caldwell's Big Bob breeding. A yearling boar, Columbus breeding, also for sale.
S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE POLAND WEANLING PIGS
at \$15 each. Boars ready for fall service \$30 each. All registered. HENRY S. VOTH, R. No. 2, Goessel, Kan.

POLAND CHINA PIGS

Sires: Smooth Miami, 700 lbs.; and Karve's Best, 1,000 lbs. Registered \$25 each, trios \$70. Inquiries promptly answered. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Walnut, Kan.

THOROUGHbred POLAND CHINAS

Boars or gilts, guaranteed breeders or no sale.
R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND CHINA BOAR sired by Smooth Timm.
WM. MORGANFIELD JR., Geneseo, Kansas.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

STOCK hogs are becoming too popular for the good of feeders. With further improvement in the condition of the corn crop, especially in the Southwest, the demand for stock hogs is broadening while the supply is light on markets. As a result, stock hogs are selling practically on a parity with fat offerings moving to packers. Earlier this summer, when stock hogs could have been obtained in time to permit maturity before the inauguration of the movement of the finished spring pig crop, buying at such a price level was looked upon with approval. Today, however, there is a feeling that the farmers and professional feeders who are paying between \$14 and \$15 for stock hogs before vaccination and dipping at Kansas City are not making conservative investments.

Farmers Expect Better Prices

When a Kansas farmer comes to the Kansas City yards for stock hogs and pays \$15 for a load, he cannot take his purchase out until after it has been vaccinated and dipped. This brings the cost close to \$16. Supposing the load of hogs purchased averages 100 pounds. This makes each stock hog cost \$16 exclusive of the freight. Suppose that the feed consumed amounts to about 12 bushels of corn for each stock hog. At \$1 a bushel, this means \$12, bringing the cost of the stock hog after the feeding period ends to fully \$28, for labor and other items must be included. It is therefore plain that a \$15-market will be necessary to permit the feeder to avoid a loss on his investment in stock hogs.

Gossip, or speculation, in the hog trade points to a \$12-fall top on hogs at Kansas City after the new crop of spring pigs begins arriving in the form of matured porkers. There is even talk of an \$11-top. October is the month which probably will see the readjustment under way. A 200-pound hog at \$12 would bring only \$24. At \$11 the farmer would receive only \$22.

Why, then, pay \$15 for stock hogs? Perhaps the price of corn has been figured too high. The December and May corn future prices indicate that

just now, at least, farmers cannot expect to average \$1 for their new corn on farms. Anyway, if hogs sell down to \$12 in October, the stock hogs purchased now will hardly return 75 cents a bushel for corn, if as much. And at \$11 only about 50 cents a bushel will be realized for the corn fed.

Stock hog markets are still without any fixed ideas as to margins between the unfinished and finished porkers. It is well to pay as much for thin hogs for feeding purposes in the spring as fat hogs bring, for the summer market is usually one of higher prices. But the current trade ought to witness a discount on stock hogs as compared with fat offerings, for the fall and winter seasons just approaching are usually marked by declining prices for hogs. Sellers of stock hogs would be making good sales if they received \$1 to \$2 less a hundredweight for their stock than the prices farmers enthused

Abnormal Stock Hog Prices

While an eager demand prevails for stock hogs, market conditions offer no reason for paying as much for the thin stock as packers are giving for fat hogs. Stock hogs purchased on current markets will have to be sold at a time when the annual downward readjustments in prices of fat hogs are being made. Readjustments are expected from the present level of fat hog prices.

over the good corn outlook are paying. Stock hogs alone displayed strength in last week's Kansas City trade. They rose about 25 cents, while the market for fat hogs lost about 40 cents. The average cost of hogs at Kansas City last week fell to a point only slightly over \$14.60, while the tops were barely over \$15, with the bulk of sales below that price. Receipts were practically the same as in the preceding week and only moderately less than the movement of a year ago, when export business in pork was on a larger scale. The manner in which the trade acted indicated that September will make a good showing for producers if it averages prices equal to those of the past month.

Feeders 25 Cents Lower

A small gain in cattle receipts at Kansas City and other Western markets still failed to bring the total movement to the volume of a year ago. However, it is significant that the small increase in the movement resulted in average prices showing declines. There was a little encouragement over an improved demand for stockers and feeders, but, even with the wider outlets, stockers were quoted only steady and feeders averaged about 25 cents lower. Larger supplies are at hand. While it is probable that the progress of the corn crop will also bring more buyers into the market, conditions are such that many prospective feeders are seeking sharp concessions in the face of the fact that the market is as much as \$3 lower than last spring on stockers and feeders. The bulk of stockers sold last week at \$7 to \$9. Feeders moved largely at \$10 to \$11.50, with a few fleshy cattle bringing more than \$13 to go to feedlots for a quick finish. Choice corn-fed cattle sold up to \$16.65, but there were so few of these that the sales were regarded as "window dressing." Grass steers sold again at \$9.50 to \$13 for the bulk, but many light weights went to packers at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Cows and heifers continued largely at \$6 to \$8.50. Veal calves sold up to \$14, gaining as much as \$1, but common heavy weights were as low as \$5.50. Canner cows sold down to \$4. It is best to hold the cheap thin stock which can be fattened.

Altho sheep and lamb receipts increased, prices rose 50 cents to \$1. The increased movement from ranges of the West brought lambs of choice

quality, which helped the trade. Utah lambs sold up to \$13.75, a rise of as much as \$1.25. Sheep rose about 50 cents, with fat ewes up to \$7.25. Western breeding ewes sold well at \$9.50. Wethers ruled between \$8.25 and \$9.50. Breeding ewes sold down to \$5.50, depending on the quality.

A feature of the sheep trade was the sale of 129 good to choice native lambs by R. C. Croft of South Haven, Kan., averaging 72 pounds, at \$12.25. They topped the market when sold. All were docked and castrated and showed the results of intelligent care. Kansas would be richer today if all her sheep and lamb raisers were as careful in producing market stock. Mr. Croft sold 52 feeding lambs out of his consignment, averaging 60 pounds, at \$8.50, while many other Kansas have been bringing thin lambs to Kansas City which had been so carelessly handled that only the packers would take them at prices around \$6 or less.

It is well to note that market expenses in the sale of livestock have advanced. The new scale of freight rates which went into effect last week means an addition of \$5 to \$15 in the railroad charges on individual cars of livestock moving out of Kansas to nearby markets, notably Kansas City. In addition, commission charges are up, the rate on cattle being 80 cents a head, against 70 cents in the past; calves, 40 cents, against 35; hogs, 30 cents, against 25 in the past; sheep, 25 cents, compared with 20 cents prior to the advances. There are slight variations from these charges on mixed loads, with a maximum of \$22 a car on cattle, against \$18 in the past. At Chicago the new commission rates are 60 cents on cattle, with a maximum of \$24 a carload. Whether these commission rates will stand will be determined in courts, in order for the elimination of the advances, made by Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith under the Lever war-time Food Control act, having resulted in injunction proceedings from commission interests, who maintain mounting expenses necessitate larger revenues.

Fighting the Stomach Worms

Stomach worms are the most dreaded pests which sheep producers of the Middle West have to fight. They have done more than anything else to reduce the production of sheep in this territory. However, they need not do much damage if the proper control measures are used. The following information, taken from a recent issue of the American Sheep Breeder, gives methods which have been found to be efficient:

Stomach worms, which live when mature in the fourth stomach or rumen of sheep, cattle and other ruminants, produce eggs of microscopic size which pass out of the body in the droppings and are thus scattered about wherever the sheep go. Under suitable conditions of temperature and moisture the eggs hatch and the young worms develop to a stage which when swallowed by sheep develop again to maturity in the stomach. The young worms are able to live in the stomach for a long time, including the winter, and have the faculty of crawling up blades of grass where they are more likely to be picked up by grazing animals than if they remained on the ground. Wet, low-lying pastures are especially favorable to heavy infestations with stomach worms. Continuous use of a pasture, overstocking and close grazing are likely to result in serious trouble from stomach worms. Young animals suffer more seriously than mature sheep. During the winter and when sheep are removed from pasture and kept in stables and yards free from vegetation the number of worms present in the animals becomes much reduced. Filing a field and growing a new crop on it before it is used again for sheep greatly lessens the danger of stomach worm infection.

Among the symptoms of stomach worms are emaciation, weakness, paleness of skin and membranes of the mouth and eyes, and digestive disturbances, sometimes diarrhea, sometimes constipation.

To minimize losses from stomach worms the flock should be frequently changed to fresh pasture during the summer months. Fields which have been under cultivation since their previous occupancy by sheep should be utilized as much as possible for grazing, wet ground should be avoided or drained, and visibly sick animals should be immediately removed from the flock and placed by themselves in a dry stable or paddock. Dosing the entire flock with 1 per cent solution of copper sulfate once a month during the summer from May to September has given good results in experimental work carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the preparation of the dose use only clear blue crystals of copper sulfate (bluestone). Crush the crystals to a fine powder when ready to make up the solution. Dissolve ¼ pound (avoid spoils) of the powdered crystals in 1 pint of boiling water, using a porcelain or enamel-ware dish as the bluestone will corrode most metals. Then add enough cold water to make the solution

"BOTH SAW AD IN YOUR PAPER"

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze: Inclosed find my check for payment of Holstein advertisement in Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze. If this don't settle the amount in full, kindly write me. I sold half of the bunch to a New Mexico party and the other half to Smith Center party, both of whom saw advertisement in your paper. Thanking you, I am O. H. SIMPSON, Breeder of Holstein cattle, Dodge City, Kansas, August 23, 1920.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring pigs, both sex, immuned. By a son of the \$40,000 W's Yankee and out of sows sired by Morton's Giant, Giant Lunger, and Miller's Chief. EMORY RICE, Oxford, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring pigs for sale, either sex. For description and price write LOGAN STONE, R. 4, Haddam, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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 immuned. Fall Sale Oct. 29. E. M. RECKARDS, 817 LINCOLN STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Chester White Boar Pigs

Prince Tip Top is bigger and better than ever. We have some choice boar pigs sired by him and Henry's Model, Best Yet, Alfalfa Giant and Harvey's Big Wildwood. Also a few bred gilts. All immuned and registered free. HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS

for sale; Nat. prize-winning show blood. Price \$15 each at weaning time. Earl Anderson, Elwood, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

3 February, 1 March, and 3 April boars. Also 2 bred gilts. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS PRICED TO SELL.
E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

up to 2 gallons, using wooden, earthenware, or other non-metallic receptacles. This will make an approximate 1 percent solution and will be enough to dose 100 adult sheep, allowing for about 10 per cent waste.

The amounts of the dosage for both old sheep and lambs are:

For lambs under 1 year old, 1 1/4 ounces

(50cc).

For sheep past 1 year old, 3 1/4 ounces

(100cc).

A glass with marks scratched on the side with a file may be used for measuring the doses.

The drenching apparatus consists of a small strong rubber tube, about 8 feet long and 3/4 inches in diameter, a hard rubber, porcelain or enamel-ware funnel, which is fastened to one end of the tube and a brass mouthpiece 3/4-inch in diameter and 9 inches long fastened to the other end of the tube.

Customarily the treatment is given after the sheep have been starved over night, but apparently may be given with equally good results without preliminary fasting, providing the animals are not gorged with feed or water when treated.

While being drenched the sheep should remain on all four legs with its head held horizontally. This is important, for if the head is held above the horizontal—those higher than the eyes—there is danger of some of the fluid passing into the lungs, thereby causing pneumonia and almost certain death. Measure the amount of the drenching tube in position, pour the drenching into the funnel. The metal mouthpiece of the drenching tube should be placed between the jaws in the space between the teeth at the side of the mouth and directed backward, but should not reach farther than the base of the tongue.

To prevent the sheep from stopping up the end of the mouthpiece with its tongue and thus interfering with the flow of the liquid, the person holding the mouthpiece in the sheep's mouth should give it a rotary motion. This will tend to keep the sheep swallowing, prevent plugging of the tube and also tend to obviate the danger of the fluid entering the lungs. The fluid should not be administered more rapidly than the sheep can comfortably swallow.

Care in the administration of the dose is highly important, as carelessness or any undue haste is likely to have serious results. The copper sulfate treatment, like the administration of medicines in general, is safest in the hands of a competent veterinarian.

Demand for Horses

Despite unfavorable business conditions during the spring months, and the fact that building has been largely at a standstill this season, the demand for horses and mules has shown a substantial increase over the first six months of 1919. This indicates that business men in the cities have been studying costs of transportation and are increasing purchases of horses and mules, which are decidedly the most economical on all short haul heavy traffic, and on frequent stop routes regardless of length.

This increase in demand is not a matter of estimate or guess work. The actual records from the large markets show increases in horses and mules handled during the first six months of 1920 over the first six months of 1919, as follows: Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Co., New York, 4,445 head; Union Stock Yards, Omaha, 5,011 head; Grand Island, Neb., Horse Market, 1,451; East St. Louis National Stock Yards Horse & Mule Market, 3,765; Union Stock Yards Horse Market, Chicago, 3,863; Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market, 15,482; making a total net gain on the six markets of 34,017.

Farmers may well give heed to these figures. With the increasing demand for horses and mules, and with the greatest shortage of foals and yearlings that has ever been known, there can be but one outcome. Good horses and mules are certain to increase in value, and men who expect to purchase farm work horses will soon wish they had bred their own replacements.

The most serious factor in the present situation is shortage of good stallions. There is a good supply of jacks, but nearly every community reports a lack of suitable stallions for breeding purposes, and dealers who have been replenishing their supply of stallions

with a view to being prepared for next winter's trade report great difficulty in finding 2 and 3-year-old colts of the conformation and size demanded by the trade.

Men having mature draft horses 7 or 8 years old will do well to dispose of them before depreciation becomes marked, and can well afford to put in good young Western mares standing 16 hands in height and weighing 1,200 or 1,300 pounds at 3 or 4 years old. Such mares carry two or three crosses of draft blood, and grown out under corn belt farm conditions will mature into excellent work mares weighing 1,500 or 1,600 pounds, good for work and breeding.

The horse markets at Sioux City, Iowa, Grand Island and Omaha, Nebr., Kansas City, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., report they are getting the best run of range bred horses this season they have ever had, and that they can furnish carload lots of good mares.

Aberdeen-Angus Records

In recalling the death of Dolly Copeland 42389 at the age of 20 years, lacking a few days, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' association calls attention to the records of the breed in general for longevity and prolificacy. Dolly Copeland, dam of Glenfold Thick Set 2nd, four times an International champion bull, a champion cow and at least one champion steer, died as the result of an accident on the farm of Mike Donohoe, in Iowa, last December when she slipped on the ice and broke her hip. She is the dam of at least 18 calves, possibly 19, never having missed a year without turning in a calf and a good one at that, to pay for her board. The records of the association show 10 calves recorded, but many of the bulls were castrated and shown as steers, especially in the hard times.

Glenfold Rose, her first calf, was champion at all the state fairs and stood first at the International, and was one of the great show cows of her day. The last calf is now in the feed lots of "Ed" Hall, the veteran carlot feeder, at Mechanicsburg, Ill., and is a contender for grand championships at the coming International.

Old Grannie, the first cow in the herd book, lived to be nearly 36 and dropped 25 calves in Scotland, but she had every care and attention in order to see how long she could live. In Michigan, F. Perry & Son have a cow that is now past 22 and she has been dropping a calf every year and is good for several more in case she has no accident. Just how many calves she has produced no one knows, as she was bought in Canada 15 years ago, and her breeders have gone out of business. The late John S. Goodwin reported cows still breeding at 23 years of age in the "History of Aberdeen-Angus" recently published for free distribution by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' association.

Decreases in Livestock Sales

During the month of July the combined receipts of livestock, exclusive of horses, at the five Western markets were 785,000 short of the receipts for the same month in 1919. This is a decrease of 22 per cent. There were 282,000 fewer sheep, 279,000 fewer hogs, and 224,000 fewer cattle. The decrease is much larger when compared with July, 1918. The decreases in cattle and sheep are partly due to the reduced movement of stock from large producing areas which have suf-

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Early to Market—Full Weight



51 per cent of all hogs marketed in the United States in 1918 were Duroc-Jerseys.

Duroc-Jersey hogs have proved themselves in championship shows as well as on the market.

Duroc-Jersey hogs raise large families and put on weight quickly. They are hardy, easy feeding animals that mature at an early age, and are uniformly red in color. Write for our Free booklet "Duroc-Jersey Hogs Are Prolific and Profitable."

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The largest swine record association in the world—12,000 members

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A topy bunch of fall gilts and boars ready for service, sired by Uneda King's Col.; priced to sell. Also spring pigs of classy breeding. Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

FULKS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

For sale—Two extra good spring yearling boars. Spring boar pigs after weaned and immune \$50 to \$100. Ripping good ones sired by I Am A Great Wonder Giant (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation, real boar, guaranteed to please. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

FOGO'S DUROCS

Five sets of Fogo's Invincible won 1st, 2nd and 3rd at Wichita, 1920. Spring boars sired by him for sale. A few choice sows for fall farrow bred to High Sensation Jr., Fogo's Invincible and Scissors Nephew. W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars. G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immune, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

GIANT ORION

The Giant Of The Sires
The Sire Of The Giants
Watch him. Ask your fieldman.
SAWHILL & SON, CLARINDA, IOWA

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chub Pathfinder. Young herd boars by 2nd Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

Now Listen to This!

Three fall boars—1 by Joe King Orion, 1 by Great Orion Sensation, 1 by Golden Wonder. You can't beat this breeding and the individuals are good. F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS.

Duroc Sows and Spring Pigs

Pathfinder and Model sows. Late May pigs, both sex, out of these sows and sired by an Orion Cherry King boar. Priced to sell. Satisfaction. G. M. Emmart, R. 2, Wichita, Kan. Phone Kechi 1542.

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

Valley Spring Durocs

Pathfinder, Col., Sensation, Orion and other popular bloodlines. Big smooth March boars, \$35; choice gilts for Sept. farrow \$65. Everything immune, registered and guaranteed to suit or money back. Weanling pigs \$15; registered and held till immune \$20. B. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

Zink Farm Champion Durocs

We have some good gilts that will farrow soon priced to sell. Good spring boars by Uneda High Orion and Victory Sensation 3rd now ready to ship. ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

To farrow early fall. Spring pigs both sex. Herd sires are two grandsons of Pathfinder and half brother of Great Wonder I Am, the world's foremost sire. Good Durocs. Reasonable prices. HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable. E. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

DUROCS

Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale. DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

SEARLE

Durocs. Leaders since 1883. Immune. Circular free. Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

LANDRETH BROTHERS' DUROCS

3 tried sows for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes, for sale. Landreth Bros., St. John, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

Will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trice, unrelated. Ready to ship now. Messenger Boy and Amber Tipton breeding. Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. Address Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks. Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, Ia.

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Of the Capper Farm Press

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Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, 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. 18.

W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Nemaha County

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. 17

M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.

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. 16. Write for boar prices.

Gordon & Hamilton
Brown County Horton, Kan.

DUROCS

20 Big Long Boar Pigs

When we say long we mean it. March and April farrow. For the month of Sept. a special low price will be made on them. We need their room. Orion and Sensation breeding. If you are not satisfied your money refunded. All registered. CHIAN FARM, Box 24, First View, Colo.

DUROCS

March Boars

Big, heavy-boned Duroc boars by Pathfinder Chief, Big Bone Giant, and Great I Am out of dams equally as well bred.

J. H. FROELICH, MADISON, NEB.

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.

PRETTY VALLEY FARM DUROCS

20 Spring Boars—20 Spring Gilts

Sig great ones by Joe Orion 2nd.

Actual Tops Only.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KAN.

Big Type Bred Gilts

Six big summer yearlings sired by Pathfinder Jr. and Uneda High Orion, Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder dams. These are bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation and Pathfinder Jr. for September farrow.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Good spring pigs, both sex, priced to sell. Book orders now for fall pigs and gave money. Registered immune, guaranteed. OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Morris County Herefords

Friday, Sept. 17, Council Grove, Kan.

The Howards, Cripe & Runbeck, B. H. Bicker & Sons
and Howard & Cessnun, Consignors

This sale will be one of the greatest cow sales ever
held in the Herefordshire of America

The offering will consist of fifteen heifer calves, fifteen yearling heifers, forty two-year-old heifers and thirty cows from two to six years old. In this bunch of cows you will find cattle that will improve the old herds in any locality and one could not get better cattle for the foundation of new herds. A number of the cows are strong in Anxiety breeding and others are sired by such great bulls as Buddy L. Quinto, Perfection Fairfax, Master Key, Beau Mischief, Onward Folly, Dandy Andrew 17th and Young Simpson 3rd. Two bulls are included in the offering. One is a grandson of Beau Mischief out of a Domino dam and the other is a son of Alex Fairfax, the great Miller & Manning herd bull. Please address all inquiries to

A. J. Howard, Manager, Comiskey, Kansas

Southard's Hereford Sale Calendar

Sept. 6. Emporia, Kansas. Southard's Annual Round-Up.
Sale of 100 lots dedicating new sale pavilion.
Sept. 8. Leonardville, Kansas. Annual sale of Ed. Nickelson. 100 lots.
Sept. 25. Goodland, Kansas. Dispersion sale.
H. L. Abercrombie's Herefords, 104 lots.
Sept. 28. Rexford, Kansas. Foster Live Stock Co.
Oct. 6. Comiskey, Kan. J. O. Southard's Annual "Monarch Hereford" sale.
Oct. 14. Matfield Green, Kansas. Crocker Bros.
Annual Sale: 1,000 Herefords to be sold in one day, 300 registered Herefords, 500 full blood non-reg. cows, all young, 200 early bull calves. A card addressed to J. O. Southard, Sale Manager, Comiskey, Kansas, will bring you full particulars and all sale catalogs.



You Profit By My Feed Shortage

I must sacrifice 20 outstanding Hereford females which I had retained for my own breeding herd—20 COWS with calves at side by or about to drop calves to the service of Parsifal 24th. PARISFAL 24th is an outstanding breeding bull very strongly Anxiety 4th bred. I must sell on account of lack of feed and you benefit by the sacrifice, if you buy. Wire, write or come and see them.

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.



Are You Getting Ready?

Remember that this Association offers \$150,000.00 in cash prizes for Shorthorns in 1920. Add to this the amount offered by the various fairs and shows and the aggregate is around \$300,000.00. Now is the time to be fitting your entries. It pays to show, aside from the prize winnings.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SHEEP.

SHEEP.

Sale of Registered Shropshire Rams and Ewes

65 Choice Individuals selected from the flocks of Gilmorelands, Fredonia; H. M. Hill, Lafontaine; and Bushnell Bros., Coffeyville, are consigned to a sale at

Independence, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 8

25 Rams—Right as to Type, Size, and Breeding. 20 Ewes. A rare opportunity to secure Show Rams, Stud Sires and Farmer's Rams to head grade flocks. Sale includes sheep from the herd that won more prizes last year than any other herd in the country. Good train connections to Independence. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper to

Gilmorelands, Fredonia, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE FLOCK OF REGISTERED HORN DORSETS
To be sold on account of selling Hillsdale Ranch. 10 rams and 40 ewes, blood right. H. C. La Tourette, R. 2, Oberlin, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE RAMS
Priced to sell; satisfaction guaranteed.
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS
for sale. Yearlings and lambs, also 2 herd rams (1 imported). Ewes in season. W. T. Hammond, Fortis, Kan.

200 BREEDING EWES
Young, healthy, guaranteed, \$5 to \$8. LLOYD MULLIN, Walnut, Kan.

GOOD BIG REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE
RAMS, yearlings, blood of breed in \$3 and \$5.
Little Valley Stock Farm, Phillipsburg, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE. Yearling
rams for sale. Also one three year old ram.
J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Improve Your Dairy Herd

Buy a

Registered Guernsey Bull
\$100 f. o. b. farm, and up. Six weeks
old to serviceable age.
OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM,
Overland Park, Kan.

For Sale—Pure Bred Guernsey Cow
3 years old, also Guernsey yearling heifer. Excel-
lent breeding. J. H. MOORE, CKETO, KANSAS.

fered from severe drouth during the past three years. The \$7 break in hog prices a year ago contributed to the reduced marketing in hogs. In Kansas City the hog receipts of July, 129,000, were the lightest since 1914, and with but four exceptions the smallest in any July since 1884. The total decreases in livestock receipts at the five Western markets for the seven months of this year were 1,919,000 hogs, 984,000 cattle, and 670,000 sheep.

Holstein Association Grows

More than 60 new members have joined the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas since the annual meeting held in Topeka last spring, bringing the total membership to more than 300. "But we need 500," says Mark Abildgaard, secretary. "Send me the name of your neighbor who ought to be a member, or better yet, get his membership fee of \$5, including annual dues to April 1, 1921, and send it to me with his name." The annual dues are \$2. The National association has put out a metal sign consisting of a picture of a typical Holstein cow and the words, "Holstein-Friesians on this Farm." Several hundred of these signs have been ordered for Kansas breeders and can be obtained from the secretary.

Public Sales of Livestock

Sept. 8—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Sept. 9—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Ass'n., Blue Rapids, Kan., C. G. Steele, secretary and sale manager, Barnes, Kan.
Sept. 17—Sale of Morris County Herefords, A. J. Howard, Comiskey, Kan., Mgr. Sale at Council Grove.
Sept. 25—Abercrombie Dispersion, Goodland, Kan. J. O. Southard, sale manager, Comiskey, Kan.
Sept. 27—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.
Sept. 28—Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., at Colby, Kan.
Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 7—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan. at Sylvan Park, near Council Grove.
Jan. 11-12—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.

Angus Cattle.
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Sept. 22—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.
Sept. 29—A. L. Johnston, Ottawa, Kan.
Sept. 30—S. E. Kan. Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Independence, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.
Oct. 6—F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan.
Oct. 7—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 8—Morris Co., Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n., Council Grove, F. G. Houghton, sale manager, Dunlap, Kan.

Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Ass'n. at Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.
Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Ass'n. at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n 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 Ass'n. at Humboldt, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.

Oct. 28—Leavenworth Co. Shorthorn Club and adjacent breeders at Leavenworth, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Ass'n. sale, O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Oronogo, Mo.
Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.

Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n., Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 11—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan.
Nov. 18—Cherokee-Crawford Co., Shorthorn Ass'n., at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Sale Mgr., Columbus.
Nov. 19—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n., Blue Rapids, Kan. J. M. Nielson, Sec'y., Marysville, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.
Sept. 15—Frank Welter, El Reno, Okla., W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Oct. 5—Hall Bros., Denver, Colo.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Oct. 18—Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 19—Dispersion, A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 29-30—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n. 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.

Poland China Hogs.
Oct. 1—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.
Oct. 4—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Oct. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit, Kan.

Oct. 14—C. M. French, Arlington, Neb.
Oct. 19—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 21—Stafford County Breeders' Ass'n., Stafford, Kan.

Oct. 23—Isaac E. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo.
Nov. 13—E. B. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Jan. 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Jan. 13—F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Jan. 14—Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 24—E. B. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.
September 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Oct. 6—A. I. Siegner, Vail, Ia.
October 9—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Mar. 18—R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.
Mar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Oct. 4—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 7—L. C. Kirk, Vandalia, Mo.
Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Herd For Quick Sale

25 Registered Herefords for \$2,500. This is the herd: 5 cows, 3 and 4 years old, 4 heifers coming 3 years old; 5 heifers coming 2 yrs. old; 2 bulls coming 2 yrs. old; 11 calves. FRED E. COTTELL, IRVING, 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 headed prospects. LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE (Wabaunsee County), KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS

Three year old and yearling bulls. Popular breeding. Good all over. Would exchange for registered cows or heifers.

I. B. SIMMONS, ATTICA, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Galloways for Sale

Cows, heifers, and bulls for sale at all times. Also show Galloways for 17 years from Denver to New York. Cattle for sale close up in blood of grand champions. H. CROFT, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. Bulls, cows and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

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 old. E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

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 Malles Greenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

'Pleasant View Stock Farm'
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. Halforan & 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.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE.

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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Auctioneer
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Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

BOYD NEWCOM
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER.
Sell all kinds. Book your sales early. 217 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KANSAS.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan. AUCTIONEER
Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Write, phone or wire. My reputation is built upon the service you receive.

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer
1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Efficiency First. For open dates write to him.

When writing advertisers mention this page.

September 4, 1920.

13-Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
 14-Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
 15-Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
 16-Stafford County Breeders' Assn.,
 17-Shawnee, Kan.
 18-Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
 19-Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
 20-Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
 21-Shawnee County Breeders' Assn.,
 22-Shawnee, Kan.
 23-Topeka, Kan.
 24-Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
 25-A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
 26-Matthew & Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
 27-W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 28-Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
 29-Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breed-
 30-Asso. sale at Emporia, Kan. John
 31-Louis, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.
 32-Shawnee County Breeders' Assn.,
 33-Topeka, Kan.
 34-W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.
 35-J. C. Theobald, Ohio, Neb.
 36-W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
 37-U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
 38-Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
 39-John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
 40-M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale
 41-Bendena, Kan.
 42-Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
 43-Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night
 44-Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee
 45-Neb.
 46-Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
 47-Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
 48-Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
 49-E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood,
 50-Tonganoxie, Kan.
 51-Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
 52-Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
 53-W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 54-Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville,
 55-Kan.
 56-C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan.,
 57-Emporia, Kan.
Chester White Hogs.
 58-Harry H. Shultz, Schuyler, Neb.
 59-Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leaven-
 60-orth, Kan.
 61-F. R. Goodspeed, Maryville, Mo.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

T. Hammond, Portia, Kansas, has the
 lot of registered Shropshire rams for
 this year that he has ever offered. He
 offers some extra good yearlings or ram
 offer. He is also pricing 2 proved herd
 his own herd. If you want some ewes
 might write Mr. Hammond. He is not
 ing them at this time in his ad but he
 has a nice bunch to sell during the
 sale season.—Advertisement.

Want a Choice Ayrshire Bull?

Johnson & Matthews, proprietors of the
 well-known farm Ayrshire herd, located at
 Vista, Kan., writes as follows: "As
 know it is our policy to sell our bulls
 on they are only a few weeks old, we
 never as yet been able to supply the
 demand. But about eleven months ago we
 dropped on the farm a bull calf that
 so much promise of developing into
 being outstanding that we have re-
 sisted to sell it until now. This young fel-
 low is an outstanding individual and has a
 wonderful pedigree. He will be sold just
 soon as the Kansas Farmer and Mail and
 reaches your readers. He is a son
 Johnson's Glory Lad and his dam is a
 wonderful daughter of the noted bull Gar-
 land Success formerly owned by Nebraska
 Agricultural college. We will record, trans-
 crate and put this calf aboard cars
 bill him to the first party that sends
 check for \$150."—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Last Call for Dairy Sale.

Dairy cows are increasing in popularity.
 convert roughage as well as commer-
 feeds into milk and give their owners
 at return for their investment. The
 mer who has a surplus of milk
 of the best food that his family
 have and if there is a surplus of milk
 is always a market for it. No other
 occupation gives steadier income
 month after month than does dairying.
 mer is now coming on and there is an
 abundance of feed at hand. Nothing can
 at the high cost of living to a better ad-
 vantage than a good milk cow or two that
 freshen this fall or early winter. Geo.
 Newlin, Hutchinson, Kan., sells fifty
 of good high grade dairy cows and
 offers next Thursday, Sept. 9. There will
 be in this offering 35 head of two year old
 Holstein heifers to freshen in October and
 November. These heifers are from high
 breeding dams and bred to a registered
 bull with A. R. O. backing. In
 addition he will sell fourteen Guernsey cows
 and heifers that freshen this fall and win-
 ter. Here is a fine opportunity to get a
 good milk cow or two. Get on the cars and
 go.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

R. E. Garrett's Durocs.

R. E. Garrett of Steele City, Neb., starts
 card advertisement in the Capper papers
 during both spring and fall. He
 has a head of first-class stuff. The
 Durocs in service are First Quality by
 Orion, dam King's Lassie by King
 Here is a pair that carries much of
 good King Col. quality and is a very
 long breeder of good stuff: Junior Orion
 King 2d by Junior Orion Cherry
 dam Red Wing by Golden Illustration.
 The entire spring pig crop are by these two
 Durocs excepting one litter which is by
 such Durocs as Orion Illustration, True
 Chinder, Garrett's Critic, Elk Col., King's
 Model, Timson, Wonder, Gano's Golden
 and Red's Gano. Mr. Garrett sells
 entire pig crop each year thru card ad-
 vertising. He sells a class of Durocs that
 old customers are good advertisers for
 him. See his ad in this paper.—Advertiser.

BY H. R. LEASE

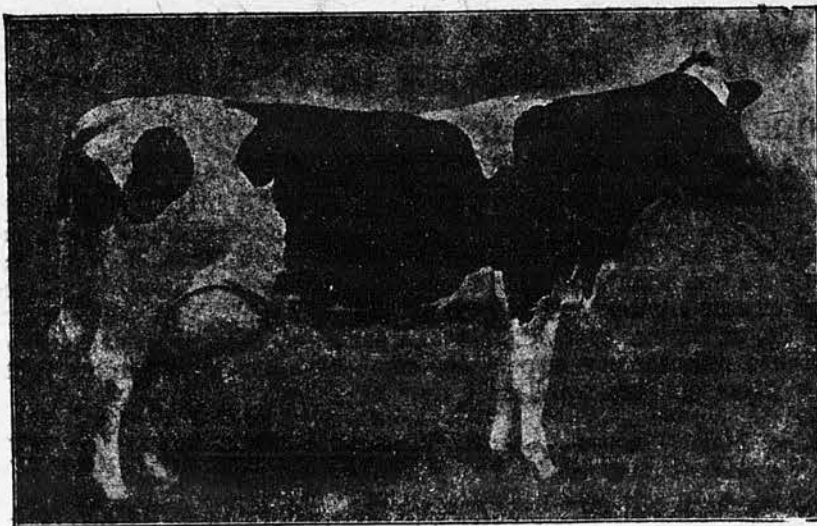
Spotted Poland That Suit.

There is the widest sort of variation in
 quality of Spotted Poland Chinas as is
 the case with new breeds. Because
 it is extremely important that
 breeders should take pains to get the best
 quality stock. One of the best places to
 go and to be sure of getting the best form
 and quality is from the herd of Suttiff &
 Moberly, Missouri. This paper
 guarantees satisfaction. Mention this paper
 in writing for description and prices.—

225 Real Producing Holsteins

Will be sold, that we may dissolve partnership, at the old Craner farm, 4 miles north of

Tonganoxie, Kan., Wednesday, Sept. 8



130 matured cows to freshen between now and January 1. 20 2 year old heifers coming in 4 to 6 weeks with first calves. 20 2 year old bred heifers, short ages but top notch individuals. 32 heifer calves, 5 to 7 months old. 5 registered 2 year old bulls equally as well bred as the senior herd sire.

We want to impress upon the public that these cattle are proved producers, the kind that have made a profit for us and the kind that will not be a disappointment for the purchaser. All parties from a distance will be furnished with conveyance to and from the farm. Union Pacific out of Lawrence 9 A. M.; Leavenworth 9:30 A. M. Will meet 8 A. M. and 9 A. M. Interurban car of K. C. K. V. line from Kansas City at Denzer, Kansas.

Laming & Jenkins, Owners, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Auctioneers, McCullough & O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., and Fred Ball, El Reno, Okla.

This sale, beginning at 9 A. M. sharp, includes more than 200 high grade Holsteins, 10 purebred Holsteins, 19 good draft horses and mules and all equipment that goes to handle a large dairy farm.

The cattle are proved producers not speculators. With an average of 75 to 100 cows in milk they have returned \$44,000 in cream checks the past 4 years.

These cattle are the result of 16 years of careful breeding, the closest attention always given to the selection of the purebred sires. Our present senior sire is SEGIS PONTIAC COLANTHA. His dam is a 30 pound daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka (62 A. R. O. daughters) one of the best sons of Colantha Johanna Lad and also a 3/4 brother to Colantha Yankee Mary Korndyke, a 30 pound cow which produced 810.41 pounds in 304 days. His dam and the 2 nearest dams of his sire averaged 32.84 pounds butter in 7 days while the 2 nearest dams of his sire averaged 1,096.89 pounds in a year. In this sale you can secure an excellent bunch of heifers by Segis Pontiac Colantha.

The majority of the matured cows are bred to him which adds value to their proved production. The above average of \$11,000 per year for 4 years in cream check returns is proof that this herd includes no culs.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

Several ready for use. A good lot of younger ones from A. R. O. and prize winning ancestry.
 Prices reduced for 30 days. Write us about what you are wanting.
 McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

Facts in
BLACK & WHITE

Holstein Cows First as Money Makers

The day is passing when milk can be produced at a profit by a herd of mongrel cows. Look the fact in the face and study the methods of progressive dairymen.

Wherever the interest in dairying is most active and most intelligent, there the purebred Holstein stands first. And every month adds to her prestige as a money maker.

If you mean business, why not get your start before the demand increases still more?

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Association
 292 Hudson Street
 Brattleboro, Vermont

Dissolution and Dispersion

Public sale, October 5, 1920, 150 head, registered cows, heifers and bulls. Western Holstein Farm. Hall Bros., Owners and Breeders. Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

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

Bourbon County Holsteins

Bulls of all ages. Most popular breeding. Guaranteed in every respect. Priced to move. Bourbon Co. Holstein-Friesian Co. Address A. C. Maloney, Co. Farm Art., Ft. Scott, Kan.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from Leavy 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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL WANTED
 Must be of popular breeding and of high producing record. State price and full particulars.
 L. R. TREGO, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF READY

ready to ship the greatest bull calf ever dropped at Louelland Farm. Eleven months old, splendid dairy conformation and beautifully marked. Sired by Johnson's Glory Lad and out of a great cow that is a daughter of Garland's Success, the bull formerly heading Nebraska Agricultural College Herd. Crated and put aboard cars, recorded and transferred. First check for \$150 gets him. Johnson & Matthews, Alta Vista, Kan.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.
 JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle For Sale

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, Attica, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

A Demonstration Of Better Jerseys

You are invited to inspect it and your questions will be welcome and gladly answered. Call at our Exhibit, September 13 to 18, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, or see us at home after the fair.
 R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KAN.

Improve Your Dairy Herd

by buying a registered Jersey bull from such sires as IDALIA'S RALEIGH 14144 by Queen's Raleigh 8282; BARBARA'S OXFORD 1417009 by Mabel's Majesty 136740. They are from Register of Merit dams. BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Kansas.

2 Purebred Jersey Bulls

FOR SALE—Ready for service; sired by Imp. Fern's Baby Boy 104823.
 ALLEN HENRY, Burlington Jet, Missouri.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

FOR SALE Registered Jersey cow and two young bulls.
 EDWARD H. LARKINS, MARION, KAN.

TEN REG. JERSEY COWS \$200 EACH
 if all are taken. Jas. R. Snyder, Frazer, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

LOOKABAUGH SHORTHORNS

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS WE WILL SELL ON TIME

High-Class Herd Bulls

The kind that will add prestige to your herd, yet cost no more than elsewhere.
 Remember, the position your herd will occupy in the future depends upon the standing of the sires used.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH
 Watonga, Oklahoma

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are 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 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan.
 Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

TOMSON BROS.
 Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

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.

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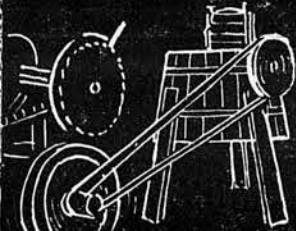
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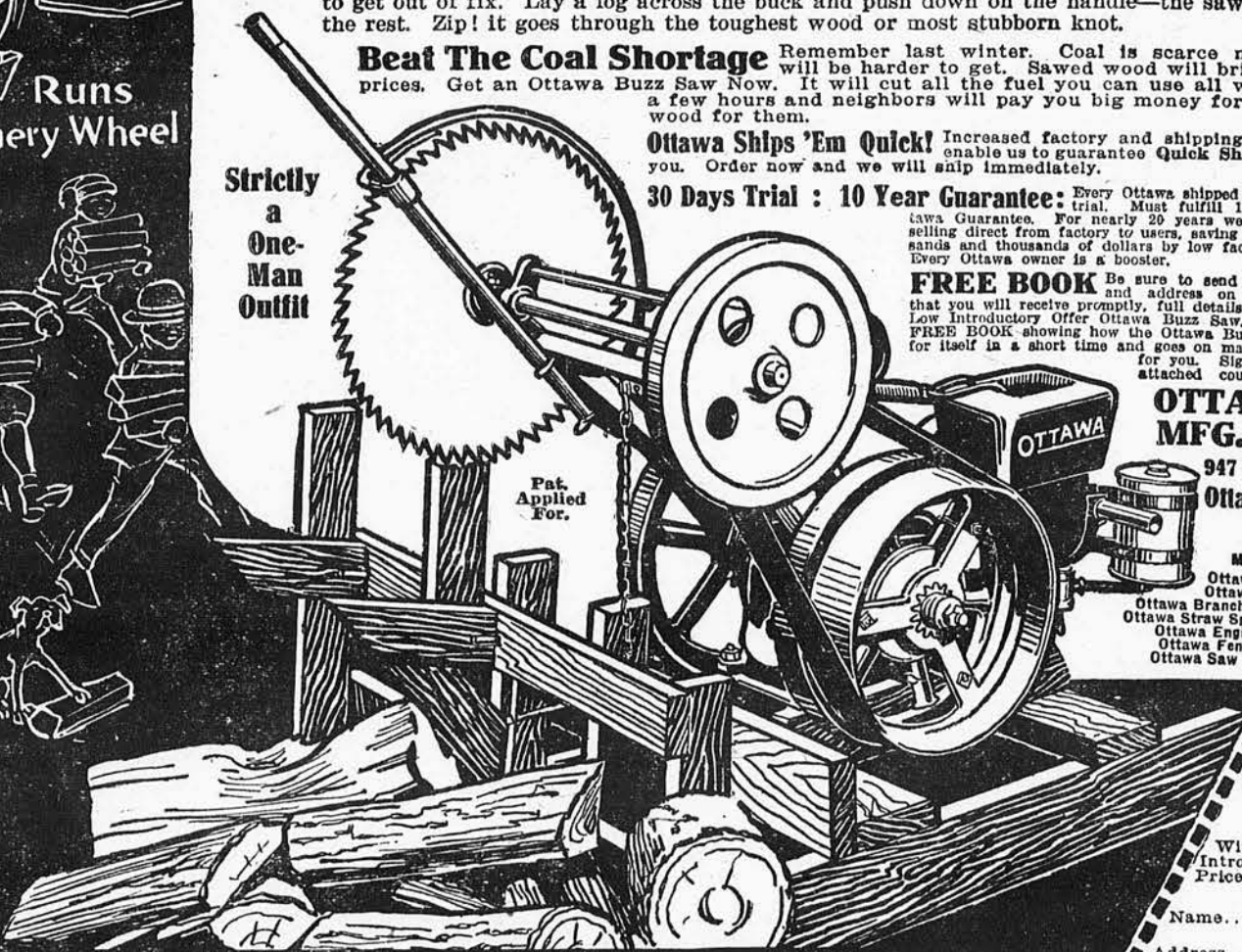
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