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KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 37
SEP 13 1920



WE ARE printing the picture of Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, this issue on the cover. Dr. Mohler has been an efficient Chief in the handling of this difficult and important place, which includes police duties as well as elaborate investigational and educational work. He has a fundamental appreciation of the livestock problems of this country, and a real belief in the future which this business has. Under his leadership the Bureau has done much in the working out of better management methods on the livestock farms of the country. Dr. Mohler is an efficient executive, and he has been able to obtain a high standard of loyalty from the other members of the staff.

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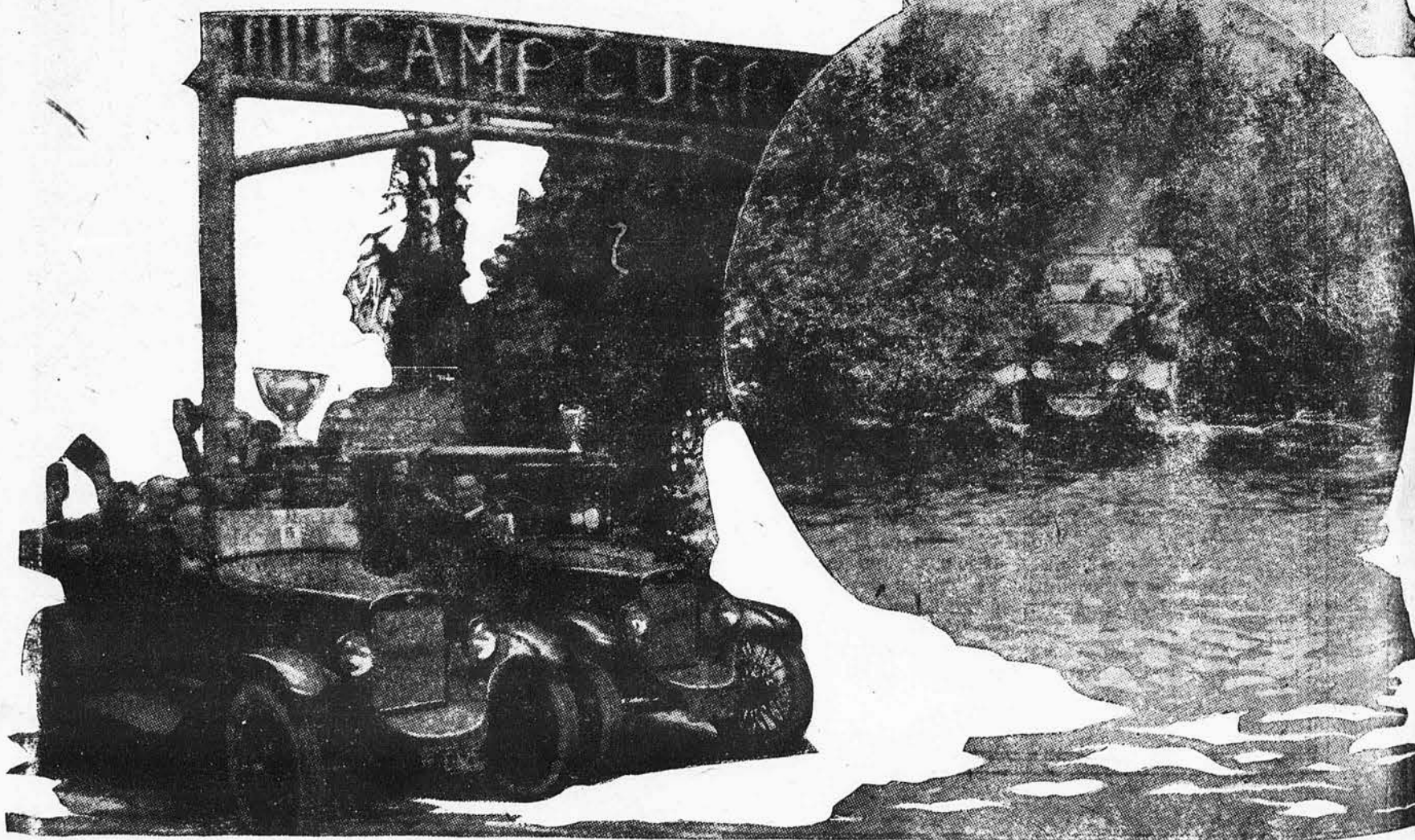
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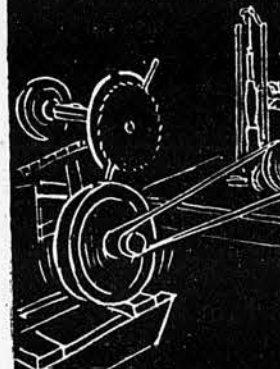
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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Arthur Casper, Publisher

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No. 37

Organizing for the Public

The Success of the Kansas State Farm Bureau Federation is a Hopeful Thing in the "New Day" in Agriculture

By P. Casper Harvey

TEN YEARS ago it was the custom of Otto H. Wulfekuhler to place a box of dirt in the window of his bank at Leavenworth. He selected two poor ears and two good ears of seed corn. A few grains from each of the four ears were planted in marked alternate rows in the box. No one but himself knew the marks. The four ears were laid beside the box. As a visitor would come into the bank Wulfekuhler would casually ask him to guess which were the two good seed ears out of the four on exhibition. The resultant conversation in those days of approximately 10 years ago went about as follows:

The visitor: "I can tell good seed corn just by the looks and feel."

Wulfekuhler: "That 'think' is costing the United States 100 million dollars this year. You, I, and everyone are paying the bill. But there are men who know how. Ask them."

After several seasons of this Wulfekuhler in 1912 talked among several of the more influential farmers of his county. As a result of his conversation, J. M. Gilman, a Leavenworth county farmer and a grower of prize winning corn, headed the call for the first Farm Bureau meeting in Kansas. The first county agent in the state, P. H. Ross, was hired that year by Leavenworth county and Gilman was elected president of the Farm Bureau. Ross is now the state county agent leader for Missouri. In 1915 Gilman, in the meanwhile elected to the legislature, introduced in the Kansas legislature the Farm Bureau bill drafted by the Kansas State Agricultural college which passed and has had only a few minor amendments since.

What Farm Leaders Say

I have talked recently with farmer after farmer at widely separated points in Kansas about what the Farm Bureau movement means and about the basic motive back of organization. Every answer in 1920 has behind it the same idea that Wulfekuhler's dirt box had behind it. This motive is the ultimate public welfare.

Perhaps it is not out of place to link the ultimate public good behind the prohibition, the woman suffrage, the industrial court, and the Farm Bureau movements, all of which have won in Kansas.

The few remarks quoted are not given because the men are officers of the Farm Bureau, but because the sentiment of the leadership as well as of the farmers themselves is represented. J. M. Gilman, father of the Farm Bureau idea in Kansas says: "This is a movement that is not class conscious." Gus Aaron, president of the oldest Farm Bureau in the state, the Leavenworth Farm Bureau now 8 years old, states: "It will stabilize government and stop exploitation."

Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation of Kansas, says: "What appeals to me most is that all organizations from Maine to California which produce food are getting together. Its greatest danger is the demagogue and its greatest asset is the actual farm leadership which will always stand for efficiency in production." J. M. Ryan, Muscatine, vice-president of the state organization, who also is second highest officer in the state Grange, and the member of two county bureaus has this to say: "It is not to raise prices and it is not to help farmers alone. Everyone eats, doesn't he?" P. W. Enns, Newton, state treasurer of the Farm Bureau says: "We are missionaries, and missionaries sign up to serve others."

THE SUCCESS of the county agent movement has been of the greatest importance in the agriculture of Kansas. This is a comparatively recent thing as great farming movements go; P. H. Ross, the first county agent in Kansas, started his pioneering in Leavenworth county in 1912. In this story Mr. Harvey tells of this, and of the progress which the work has made.

Charles R. Weeks, Manhattan, general secretary, says: "The promotion and protection of the basic industry concerns the public as much as it does the farmers."

Sam Edwards, Blue Rapids, president of the Marshall County Bureau, has this to say: "One reason for organizing is so the farmer can intelligently express himself."

Altho one of the smallest counties in the state, Rawlins sent the largest special fund to state headquarters, \$2,300. Every tenth person in the county belongs to the farm bureau at \$10 a member. These two things would entitle its leadership to consideration, but in its president, J. A. Crawford, the sixth district has its member of the board of directors and the State Farm Bureau has its chairman of the organization committee. Crawford was asked how he interpreted what the farmers had in their minds. His reply is interesting from two viewpoints: It represents not only what will be the logic used in his coming membership campaign this fall, but also is a composite or cross-section of the minds of Kansas farmers. He said: "Every Kansas farmer knows how to farm better than he really does. Every Kansas farmer knows that he knows this. His knowledge is 10 years ahead of what he does. The Farm Bureau is not as essentially an educational one along lines of more knowledge to the farmers as it is of bringing more facts of farming to the public—more facts concerning the production of food. Something is wrong when the farmer cannot make a profit commensurate with his knowledge of farming. The farmer is interested in the eventual price as

much as the consumer or the capitalist. An organization of all farmers cannot hurt capital because it represents the largest block of capital. It cannot hurt the consumers because the farmers are 40 per cent of all consumers. The farmers thru the Farm Bureau must sit at the table with the distributors. None of the problems can be solved by cutting down production. The farmer must make more money. In these membership drives I have gone into many school-house meetings and before I began work asked the farmers individually how to solve our problems and the answer was always the same, 'Get together.'"

Kansas presents to the Nation the only unanswerable argument for not joining the Farm Bureau. The argument was propounded to the board of directors of the State Farm Bureau and no answer found. A Leavenworth county farmer stopped his bureau membership. "The Bulletin," a well edited, newsy, bi-weekly, edited by the county agent, I. N. Chapman, automatically failed to come out on the route. The farmer's wife made a special trip to ask Chapman to have the paper continued so she might get the club news for herself and children. She got it. Last spring at the time of the membership drive Chapman discontinued the paper to her. Her husband would not join the Farm Bureau and his wife made three trips to see Chapman and one to the county president. Her persistence won. The woman sighed and remarked: "You know, Mr. Chapman, my husband does not know anything but to work." Therein is the unanswerable argument for not belonging to the State Farm Bureau in Kansas.

The writer met J. M. Gilman the other day and talked over the Farm Bureau movement. In speaking of his eight years connection with the Farm Bureau, he said:

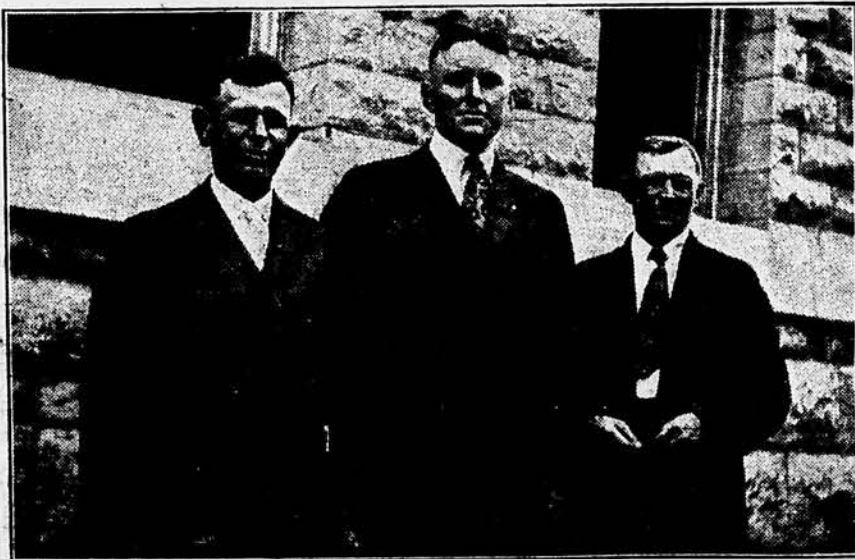
Objects to be Accomplished

"The Farm Bureau has developed more rapidly than I anticipated and has more power than I ever hoped for. Today as I met with the state board of directors, I could scarcely realize I was meeting with my children. What pleased me the most was to watch their concern for the welfare of the whole state. The prosperity of Kansas depends on the continued activity of the Kansas State Farm Bureau. Farmers have organized, not seeking to develop selfish interests, but to meet the problems of the day for the best interests of all concerned, which includes the public in general. All the leaders, so far as I can interpret their actions, are moved by the public good."

The suggestion for a State Farm Bureau organization was offered at a conference of Farm Bureau officers and county commissioners at Manhattan, November 21, 1918, called by H. Umberger, dean of the extension division of the agricultural college. The official call for this state meeting said: "The organization of a State Farm Bureau will appeal most to the conservative and progressive group of farmers, who are willing to plan a campaign and work and wait for results." The first annual meeting of the state organization took place February 27, 1920, at Manhattan with 38 counties represented and with 34 formally voted into membership. This first meeting adopted what may be called its six guiding principles. These are:

1. The State Farm Bureau is organized for increased farm efficiency;
2. It stands by the "great principles on which our government is founded and in opposition to all forms of dangerous radicalism";
3. It does not an-

(Continued on Page 12.)



Officers of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; Reading Left to Right: Ralph Snyder, President; J. M. Ryan, Vice-President, and P. W. Enns, Treasurer.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

AGE IS COMPARATIVE. To the European, who is accustomed to looking on castles hoary with the wear of centuries, and on tombs overgrown with mosses which had their beginning in the middle ages, anything in America seems new and recent, but to the man from the West developed with a generation, there are a good many things about New England which seem to be venerable with age.

To my mind the old grave yards of New England are among the most interesting places for the Western man to visit. If he has the time and the inclination to wander among the old flat slabs of sandstone or marble which mark the resting places of the bodies of the New Englanders who lived and died more than a century ago, he can get a slant on their peculiarities and trend of thought he can get in no other way. There is an individuality about these old head stones not found among modern and more ornate monuments erected in honor of the departed.

It was evident that those old New Englanders were a far more religious people than their descendants, for many slabs carry verses of Scripture expressive of the abiding faith of the departed, but those old New Englanders did not confine their posthumous literature to Bible texts. There was a good bit of pride among them as one may notice. It may be because newspapers were not so plentiful as now that they depended too much on the head stone to convey to posterity not only a record of their achievements, but also bits of what I suppose struck the sorrowing survivors as choice and expressive literature.

The grave yard in the town of St. Albans is not one of the old burying grounds of New England, comparatively speaking, because it was founded less than 200 years ago, but even at that there are a good many interesting head stones. I noted on one that the proud tho sorrowing relatives of a deceased Vermonter had recorded on the marble slab which marks his last resting place the information that he had occupied various places of trust if not of great emolument. He had been a selectman and at one time a member of the Vermont assembly, which is another name for legislature; he had also been a township trustee and for many years an officer and regular attendant at the church of his choice. Now it is rather difficult to imagine the relatives of a deceased Kansas man recording on his monument the fact that at one time he had been a township trustee or even a member of the Kansas legislature.

On one moss-covered slab I read this poetical appeal:

Forget me not, forget me never,
 Till yonder sun has set forever.

This request it occurred to me was placing quite a strain on the recollection of succeeding generations. The occupant of the grave had been lying there already for a century and so far as I can observe there is no indication that "yonder sun" is about to quit his regular business of rising and setting. If the deceased had children they probably are all dead long ago and it is the third or fourth generation removed which is now asked to hold him in remembrance. It seemed to me that it would have been more reasonable to have placed a time limit in the poetical inscription something like this, for example:

Friend and kindred dry your tears
 After, say a couple of years.

In this same old burying ground is found an inscription which, perhaps, has no match in all the world. It struck me as so remarkable that the words of it stick in my memory, tho I do not have them written down. The inscription runs, as I recall, as follows: "Joseph Partridge Brainerd, son of Joseph Brainerd and his wife, Fanny Partridge, a conscientious, brave Union soldier, who was born June 1840, graduated at the University of Vermont in August 1862, enlisted in the second Vermont Cavalry; was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness June 10th, 1864, made prisoner by the rebels and taken to Andersonville prison pen in Georgia, where he died September 11, 1864, wholly and entirely neglected by President Lincoln and murdered with impunity by the rebels along with thousands of other loyal soldiers, by starvation,

neglect and abuse." On the other side of the stone these words are engraved: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

Here was a curious mingling of vindictiveness and piety. While willing apparently to trust to the Lord to mete out some of the punishment, the sorrowing father did not propose to forego the opportunity to express his own opinion. In view of the fact that the fame of Abraham Lincoln rests to a greater extent on his great tenderness of heart than upon any other characteristic this expression of bitterness seems all the more remarkable, and yet I think I can understand to some extent the feeling of the father. This young man was probably his only son, named for him, educated at the university, and was the very apple of his eye. No doubt he had built his greatest hopes and ambitions on the future of this son and when he heard of his death by starvation in Andersonville the iron entered his soul.

It may be recalled that Secretary Stanton was reported to have refused to exchange prisoners with the Confederates. His reason given was that the Confederate prisoners were well fed and in good physical condition and fit to go back at once into the rebel armies, while the Union prisoners were physical wrecks owing to the treatment to which they had been subjected, and it would therefore not be a fair exchange.

Looking at the matter from a cold-blooded military point of view Stanton was probably right, but no father or mother, whose boy was starving and rotting in Andersonville ever could be made to see the justice of letting their boy die there if there was a chance to save his life. Lincoln yielded to Stanton largely in the conduct of the War Department, but it is easy to imagine that his great heart bled for the men in the prison pens and that he would have saved them if he could.

Progress of the Future

A GREATER vision is needed in developing the coming Kansas agriculture. This is essential if the right progress is to be made. The growth of the farming interests of this state in the next 10 years will be measured mostly by the brains which is put into the effort. If you will look back over the road which has been traveled in the last 10 or 25 years you will get some idea of the future that is possible. Doubtless we will find that the movement toward the ideal agriculture will grow even more rapidly—at least this has been the rule in the years that have passed.

Consider, for the moment, some of the progress which has been made in the last generation. This includes the general use of rural telephones, rural mail delivery, and power machinery. Country homes are being made modern in Kansas today at a rapid rate; the sale of water supply systems, electric light plants, and better furniture is most encouraging. Real progress has been made in growing better plants and animals, of which perhaps the production of Kanred wheat by the Kansas Experiment station is the most encouraging item that might be mentioned now.

But the agricultural interests of this state scarcely have started on the progress that is possible. The most important thing, without doubt, is to establish agricultural systems founded on modern country homes, which will be satisfactory from the social point of view. There must be more brightness in the rural life in Kansas if the country is to hold the best of the younger people. That a real record has been made in this respect is obvious to anyone who will study the work which has been done in the last 10 years. But it will be possible to go much farther.

Doubtless much of the satisfactory effort in the developing of the brighter life is due to the fact that the agriculture of this state is on a better economic basis than in past years. The money is available to a greater extent than in former seasons for the buying of motor cars and for better house furnishings. Farmers have the capital to buy the improvements they have wished to purchase for many years.

Farming can be placed on a still more satis-

factory basis. To do this it is necessary to realize that it is a constantly shifting business, especially so far as the economic factors are concerned, and that a close study is required of all the factors which enter into it. Especially is this true of everything which has to do with buying and selling. It is obvious that some great readjustments are coming along this line in the next few years, probably mostly in the development of co-operation. Certainly some of the united effort along this line, such as with the work of the Grange and the Farmers' Union, has been mighty satisfactory. The fundamentals of farm co-operation have been well worked out in Kansas; the main thing needed now is to apply these more generally. It probably will be fairly easy to do this, as much of the old antagonism against co-operation has disappeared at the present time.

There is a great development coming in the use of better roads and power transportation. Rural express lines will be established quite generally in the next few years, especially in communities where considerable amounts of specialized products are grown, such as fruit, truck crops and poultry, and in dairy sections. Doubtless they will aid in establishing specialized production in communities which now are doing general farming. It is obvious that the transportation problems are among the more serious economic questions with which rural Kansas has to deal today, and quite obviously a rural express route which passes one's farm will do much to solve such questions as these.

It is mighty encouraging to see the progress which the good roads movement has made in Kansas in the last few years. The "hard-boiled" attitude which many men had on this proposition a few years ago has all but disappeared. It is not possible to supply any very good argument against good roads in the face of the success of such communities as Ft. Scott, which owes much of its satisfactory agricultural progress to the interest it has taken in roads. Farmers of Bourbon county, despite the fact that their soil is not abnormally fertile, are prosperous today; they are rapidly developing one of the best dairy communities in the Middle West. The fact that there is an excellent system of good roads around Ft. Scott was one of the leading factors which led to the building of a milk condensery at that place.

I believe that no one realizes the extent of the growth in power farming which is coming in Kansas in the next 10 years—not even the specialists with manufacturing companies who have made a close study of the situation. Anyhow I do know that more progress has been made in the last five years than the most enthusiastic people at the Hutchinson tractor demonstration in 1915 believed possible. Doubtless the Great War, with its great need for grain and its shortage of farm help aided in the sale of big machinery, but anyhow some mighty satisfactory progress was made. And the growth has only started.

American Forests, and Lumber

A MONG the Governmental projects which a vital public interest calls Congress to consider is reforestation, the recovery of forest resources and the replenishment of the American timber, lumber and print paper supply.

Senator Capper's bill covering this large field of reconstruction will be an important measure in the next session of Congress, with the full backing of the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and such experts as Gifford Pinchot, William P. Greeley and others.

A recent bulletin is issued by the Forest Service in response to a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Capper asking the Forest Service for a report setting forth the facts as to depletion of timber, pulp wood and other forest resources of the United States; whether and to what extent the depletion of these resources affects prevailing prices, and whether it also tends to concentrate ownership of timberlands and the manufacture of lumber.

The report is an elaborate document, exhaustive of these phases of the subject. It reports as to lumber that "rapidly rising prices have reached the highest points that have ever been

known for lumber and for practically every other forest product consumed in the United States. A disorganized industry, short stocks, abnormal demands and reduced production have all contributed to high prices of lumber. As to newsprint, an enormous expansion of advertising in newspapers and magazines has created, despite the restriction of reading matter by the average newspaper, an abnormal demand for paper and was a powerful factor in an unprecedented rise in newsprint prices."

But each successive chapter in the history of the lumber industry in the United States "has been a story of depletion and migration." One after another the great virgin forest regions have been wiped out, beginning with New England and closing with the far Northwest. One of the last timber resources to be touched is that of the South but "within a single decade Southern pine production promises to exceed little, if any, the needs of the South," itself.

It is estimated that the original forest area of the country comprised 822 million acres, one of the richest natural resources of the nation, of which today only 137 million acres of virgin forest survive, the re-growth timber helps out the supply. Of a total timber area remaining of 463 million acres, more than 75 per cent is privately owned and less than 25 per cent is under public ownership and control.

The standing timber of the United States is being cut and destroyed at the rate of 26 billion cubic feet a year, and this rate is four times as fast as it is being replenished by the efforts of the Government and the slight efforts of individual owners. Saw timber is being destroyed by cutting and by fire, disease and insects at a rate more than 5½ times the growth of such material.

The approach of depletion at this rate is too evident to require argument, and the problem before Congress is simply how to preserve from unnecessary wastage and destruction the still standing timber and how to reforest the timber land and protect its growth from disease, insect pests and fire.

It is remarkable that from 1866 to 1917 there was no rise to speak of in price of first quality lumber, whereas in the three years since 1917 the rise has been from a price of \$42.80 to \$131.55 a thousand. Average quality lumber and the first quality hardwoods, on the other hand, doubled in price, approximately, between 1907 and 1917, and in the last three years have increased about 200 per cent.

The Forest Service in its report finds that present lumber prices are unjustified by production and distribution costs. "Lumber prices are excessive and yield profits bearing no reasonable relation to increased costs of lumber production and distribution."

Profiteering in lumber has gone so far as to call for rebuke from many dealers and from some of the best of the largest producers.

Aside, however, from laws against extortion and against combinations in restraint of trade to hold up the public, the extortion to which the country is subjected by the trade can be somewhat mitigated by constructive measures of protection and replenishment of the supply, tho these measures are of course of no present benefit, but can have an effect only after another generation.

We Must Go Forward

THERE ARE many persons who are insisting that the world used to be a better place in which to live than it is at present. That is of course a matter of opinion, but at this time the talk is almost wholly immaterial and irrelevant. It may be that the people who live in the hills of "Arkansaw," who go barefoot most of the time, who may not ever have seen a stove or a railroad train or an automobile or have been 10 miles away from the place where they were born are better satisfied than the people who are surrounded with the most modern improvements. I am inclined to believe that they are, but it does not matter whether they are or not. The world is not going to move backward to their condition.

The world is not going to give up automobiles and electric lights and go back to springless wagons, ox-teams and tallow candles. Without a doubt we could get along without a number of things we have and be as well off as we are now, if we had never had them. But once we have them we are not willing to give them up nor are we contented or happy without them. A good many of the readers of this light of civilization can remember very well when they had no bath tub in the house. Perhaps, some of them do not have a bath tub in the house now. I was a middle aged man before I lived in a house having a bath tub and got along well enough, but after an individual has lived in a house equipped with a bath tub he is never again willing to live without the convenience of a bath tub. Most of us have seen the time when a kerosene lamp seemed to afford a pretty good light and there are persons old enough to remember when a tallow candle was the best there was in the way of domestic illumination. When they had nothing better persons got along

all right with tallow candles and later they got on with vile smelly lamps, but after they became accustomed to turning a switch and making a bright beautiful electric light they never would be content again with a tallow candle or a coal oil lamp. When there were no such things as paved streets persons did not mind the inconvenience very much. I have seen Kansas Avenue so muddy that a wagon would sink half way to the hubs and people did not grumble as much as they do now when they have to drive over a somewhat rough bit of pavement.

Suppose some one would propose to tear up the pavements and go back to the good old happy times when there were no pavements, what a roar would go up and none would roar louder than those who talk about the old times being better than the present.

We have managed to get along somehow with ungraded, undrained dirt roads. Now we are beginning to pave them as smoothly and substantially as any paved street in a city. It is costing a great deal of money. Persons are roaring about taxes and the taxes are all-fired high, but just the same the contrast between the paved road and the old-fashioned muddy, dusty, ungraded and undrained dirt road will be so marked that persons everywhere will be clamoring for paved roads until the whole country will be covered with a network of them.

The Big Kansas Crops

ACCORDING to the Monthly Crop Reporter of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates for August crops were at the first of the month generally in the United States 104 per cent of average. Kansas crops by the same authority were 124.8 per cent, and still improving with the continued rains.

Oklahoma alone exceeded this state in crop conditions. Illinois, owing to a lack of timely rains is below par, with a condition estimated at 97.7 per cent of an average condition. Indiana was a little, but not much, better.

The strip from the Canadian border to the Gulf, from North Dakota to Texas inclusive—that is, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas—dragged the entire country above par, these states averaging 18 per cent above par.

Nothing but the scarcity of farm help a year ago and in the spring, which resulted in some curtailment of the Kansas acreage, prevented this state from breaking all records in food production in 1920.

Selling at the Lowest Price

DURING the Great War England, like the United States, raised letter postage from existing rates to 3 cents. When the war ended this country went back to the 2-cent rate, but England has again raised the rate, to 4 cents.

The Springfield Republican notes that letter postage has now returned in England to the rate of 1840, when Rowland Hill made his epochal demonstration, which the Government accepted, that revenue would increase with penny postage. He was ridiculed and his reform was resisted strenuously, but the Government became convinced of the correctness of his views, which he supported with a great body of statistics, of which he was an expert. The Republican adds that his daughter, 80 years later, "has lived to shake a still vigorous head" at the abandonment of penny postage. "The revenue will not gain," she says, recalling and repeating her father's arguments, which she well remembers.

Our Federal Postal Department has been mismanaged under Postmaster General Burleson. With this spoolman at its head we have had the poorest administration in a generation. Nevertheless, the service has not been intolerably bad, and we are likely to overlook the fact that we get the postal service, an invaluable service, fundamental and indispensable to every interest in the land, without which business would collapse, at the same price we paid before the Great War. Other commodities and services have advanced 100 and even in some cases 300 or 400 per cent. There is none that has remained precisely the same, except letter postage, now the cheapest thing in price on the globe.

When we criticize and abuse the Government for unbusiness-like methods it is to be remembered that perhaps the most unbusiness-like method of all that it adopts is the method of charging the lowest possible price. It undercharged for transportation during the war and it has not, except during the period of the Great War, advanced the price of letter postage, which even before the war was the cheapest service for the price of anything in the market. Unlike business generally, Government business does all the time have in mind rendering a service at the lowest price. This, judging by the widespread profiteering, is unbusiness-like, but it is not on that account objectionable to the public.

To Tax the Farmers A Billion Dollars

A PERNICIOUS scheme is being promoted in this country. If it succeeds it will make the home-owning American farmer—"backbone of the Nation"—about as extinct as the dodo. A half-million fund is said to be helping it along and a great effort will be made to push it thru the next Congress.

The best thought of America is busying itself these days working out all practicable means for checking the rapid increase in farm tenantry and absentee landlordism which make it impossible for men to farm right, and which unless supplanted by thousands of more home-owning farmers, will soon bankrupt our biggest bank—the Soil.

Now along comes this vicious, selfish, short-sighted scheme to put the farm home-owner out of business. This is, of course, not the avowed purpose of the Ralston-Nolan bill now before Congress, but this will be the inevitable consequence of its passage.

The movers of this legislation are not concerned about agriculture. They probably have little or no actual knowledge about it, or about its present condition. All they are trying to do, all they are concerned about, all this bill does is to lift 1 billion dollars a year of Federal taxes off the country's greatest business interests and put it on land as an addition to all other taxes now paid by farm owners.

Suppose we look into the justice of this proposition as well as consider its effect. The latest income tax reports show we virtually have 50,000 millionaires in this country. That makes 1 millionaire for every 2,100 inhabitants. In 1917 there were a few more than 16,000 millionaires in the United States. The war with the war and peace profits, created 34,000 new men of millions in little more than two years.

It is the country's wealth that the Ralston-Nolan bill seeks to relieve from paying its just share of the great debt incurred by the Great War, a war that doubled this enormous mountain of wealth more than two times.

We now compel a corporation to pay a tax on excess profits. The tax amounts to 40 per cent on all profits in excess of 20 per cent on its investment. A business which does not make a profit of more than 20 per cent on its investment hasn't a cent of excess profit taxes to pay.

And a business which makes more than 20 per cent is required to pay only two-fifths of the "over" profits to the Government to help get this country out of the financial hole in which the Great War placed it.

Notwithstanding, our Government's two-fifths of excess profits more than 20 per cent, amounted last year to more than 2 billion dollars, altho in most cases there were padded payrolls, padded expenses and large extensions purposely made by the profit-takers with the intent to absorb, or use up as much as possible of these "over" profits. The more "expenses" that could be piled up, the less it was necessary to give to Uncle Sam to help him pay on his war mortgage, keep the United States of America functioning and keep Uncle Sam off the road to ruin in the bond business.

For nearly a year the industrial interests, which have to pay this form of war tax, have conducted a ceaseless agitation for its repeal. Altho there are facts to show the tax has not been injurious to business, numerous substitutes have been offered to shift it from those best able to pay, to those much less able. A sales tax placing this added burden on the consumer, was one of these propositions.

What the Ralston-Nolan bill now proposes is to reduce Federal taxation on big business to the extent of 1 billion dollars a year by substituting a direct tax of 1 per cent on all land values in excess of \$10,000. Average productive farm land in any of the agricultural states is worth \$125 an acre. The best is held at from \$300 to \$750 an acre. A 160-acre farm, where land is \$125 an acre, would be worth \$20,000. Deducting the \$10,000 exemption, the owner of this farm would have \$100 added to his costs.

The members of the "Committee of Manufacturers and Merchants" pushing this propaganda, say 9,500 firms and 130 commercial organizations are supporting it. It is rolling up a big fund and extreme pressure is going to be brought to bear on Congress.

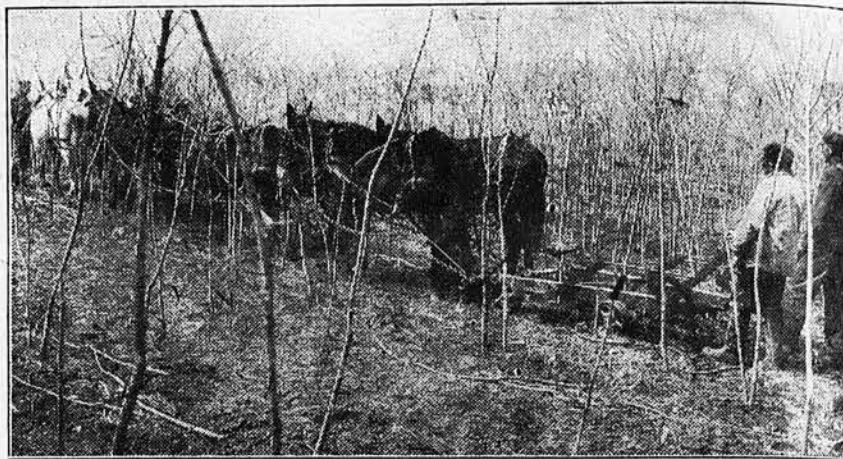
Farmers should know how every candidate for Congress stands on this bill. Every farmer should vote against any Congressional candidate who will not declare himself against it. The profiteers who got rich in the Great International War, should be made to pay their share of its cost and will be if the people insist.

Arthur Capper.

Farm Stories Told in Pictures



The Companionship of an Intelligent Dog Means Much to a Farm Boy; The Two Usually Develop a Real and Lasting Friendship.



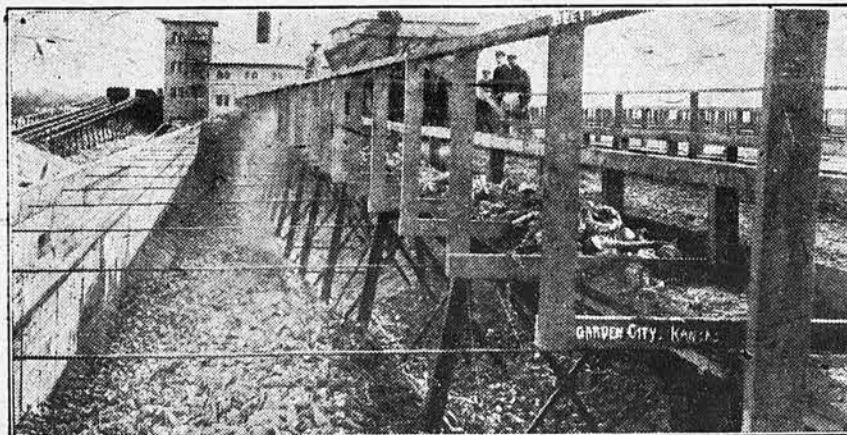
A Power Tree Digger at Work at the Fort Hays Experiment Station; the Very Best Modern Methods are Used in the Nursery on This Farm.



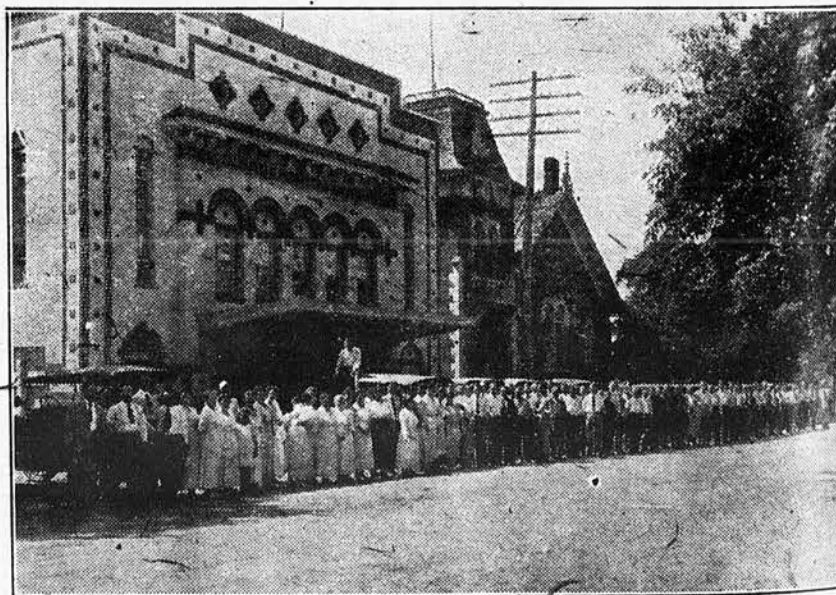
The Group of Fertilizer Salesmen Studying Fertility Plots During the Week of Work Recently at the Kansas State Agricultural College.



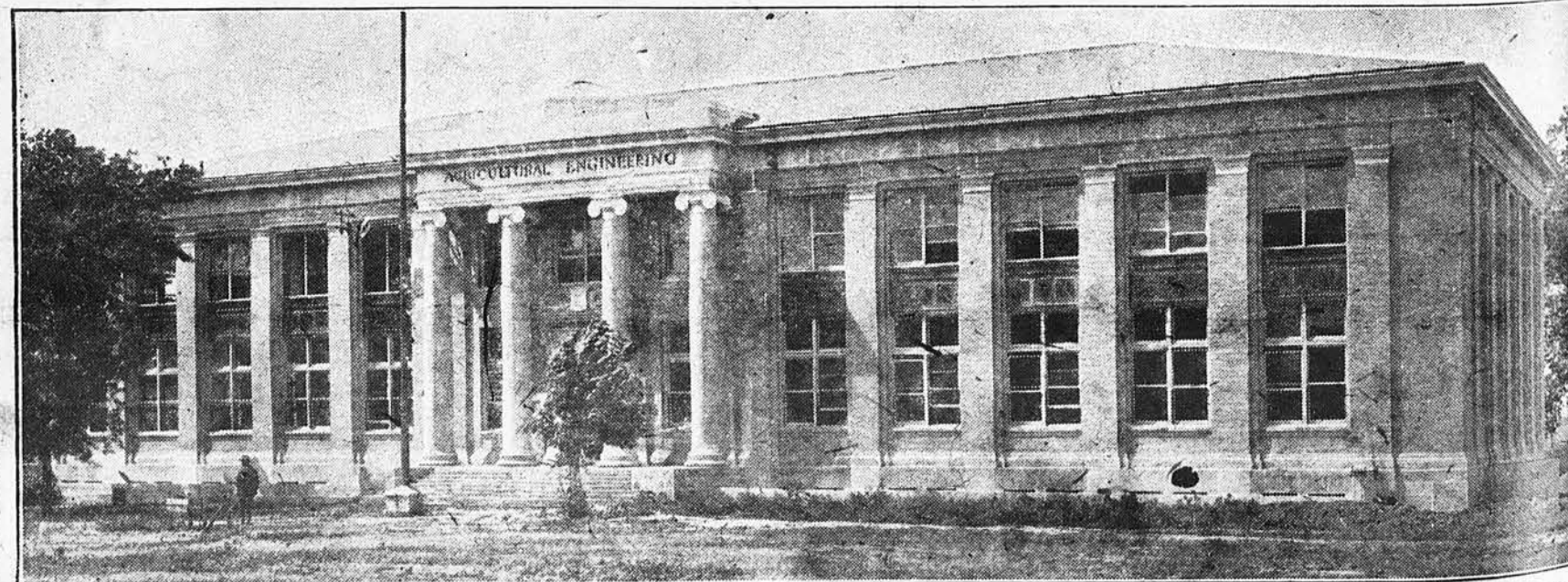
One of the Excellent Concrete Bridges Across the Pawnee River Near the Farm of A. H. Moffet of Larned; It Is Permanent and Safe.



There are 99 Sugar Beet Factories in the United States Distributed over a Wide Range of Territory. This One is at Garden City, Kan.



A Motion Picture House at Marysville, Kan., Which Has Secured a Very Profitable Farm Trade; Motor Cars Have Helped in This.



The Agricultural Engineering Building of the University of Nebraska, Probably the Best Building of Its Kind in the World. There are Many Farmers Who Believe That Kansas, the Center of the Power Farming Territory of the Nation, Should Provide in the Near Future a Building of This Kind at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, so Better Opportunities May be Provided for Instruction Along This Line.

En-ar-co

SCIENTIFIC REFINING

"Crude oil is like a rainbow"

The elements of crude oil are so completely blended that it is as difficult to separate them as to separate the blended colors of the rainbow. To get complete separation through repeated distillations we make countless tests. Only in this way can the absolute purity of oil products be insured.

"The Oil of a Million Tests"

The secret of successful scientific oil refining is painstaking care and unceasing vigilance. In making EN-AR-CO oils we average over a million tests a year. It is only by this multiplying of tests that perfect products can be made. This thoroughness in our scientific refining processes is the protection we offer to users of our products.

EN-AR-CO-Oil Saves Motor, Saves Costs, Saves Troubles

Good motor oil, pure motor oil, is just as essential to your engine as good, pure water is to your body.

Just as impure water will injure your body so do impure, imperfectly refined oils ruin your motor, whether it be auto, truck or tractor.

EN-AR-CO oils will keep your motor healthy, always responsive and free of troubles. They will save you repair costs, and will free your motor of the engine troubles that are so common where poor oils are used.

The scientific refining of EN-AR-CO motor oils is done with such

painstaking care that there is never any danger of impurities, sediments or imperfectly refined products to cause engine troubles.

All EN-AR-CO motor oils are tested to stand up under the terrific heat generated in the engine without carbonizing cylinders or clogging valves.

Many engine troubles are caused by insufficient lubrication and the old bible saying might be paraphrased to "spare the oil and spoil the motor." Use plenty of EN-AR-CO Motor Oil and ride in comfort and security.

WHITE ROSE GASOLINE

Clean—Uniform—Powerful

NATIONAL LIGHT OIL

For Tractors, Lamps, Stoves

EN-AR-CO GEAR GREASE

For Differentials, Gears, Transmissions

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY

2137 Rose Bldg., Cleveland Ohio

Five Modern Refineries

Branches in 92 Cities

EN-AR-CO AUTO GAME FREE

Here is a fascinating game in which autos compete in a cross-country race. Two, three or four can play. Only one game to a family.

Get this game for the children

Grown folks too will like it. Sent free only to auto or tractor owners, to acquaint you with the merits of EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL. USE COUPON.

USE THIS COUPON

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY,
2137 Rose Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Enclosed find 2-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing. Please send EN-AR-CO game free. I have never received an EN-AR-CO game.

Name.....

Street or R. F. D.

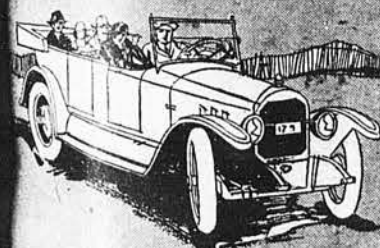
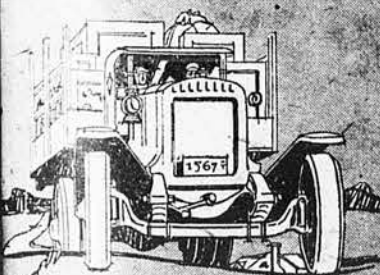
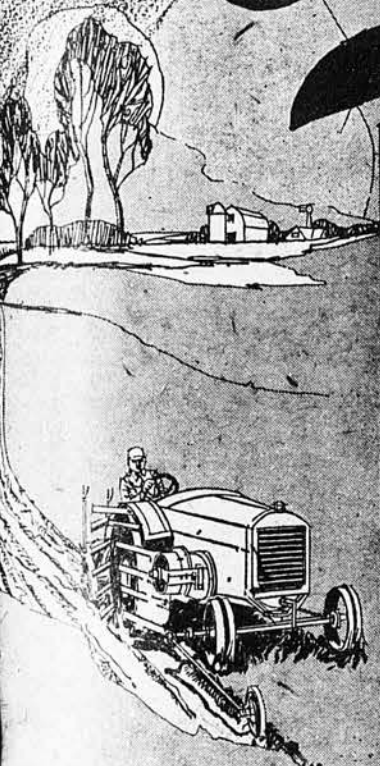
Post Office

County..... State.....

I own

(Make of automobile or tractor)

and am at present using..... motor oil. I will be in the market for more oil again about..... (give date). Please quote me price on..... gallons EN-AR-CO motor oil.



Do You Need a Truck?

Here are a Few Things Farmers Have Considered in Getting Started in Rural Motor Transportation of the Present Time

By H. S. Yohe

SHALL I BUY a motor truck? This is a question many farmers are turning over in their minds today. Most of them realize that mechanical perfections have made the motor truck a highly dependable carrier. They have seen its success in the commercial field. Moreover labor's demands—and scarcity—have made a majority of farmers receptive to every suggestion of power farming that appears economically feasible.

Recently there have been statements to the effect that the time is near at hand when every farm operator will own a motor truck. This sounds well. The saner view, however, is that of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department, according to a recent statement of Secretary E. T. Meredith, holds that there are farms on which there is a profitable use for trucks, but recognizes also that there are farms on which it would prove to be an unprofitable investment.

Determining Factors

An economic research bureau recently completed a rather exhaustive study of the subject. Out of this study we believe we can present some facts and conclusions which will be helpful to the farmer contemplating the purchase of a truck at this time.

We find that the determining factors in arriving at a sound economic conclusion in individual cases can properly be summed up as follows:

1. Farm's proximity to the market which is to be reached by truck.
2. Size of farm and the kinds of farming practiced, with sub-factors as follows:
 - a. Perishability of products transported.
 - b. Volume of products and constancy of flow to market.
 - c. Season of year when peak of movement to market is reached.
 - d. Whether raw products are marketed or consumed by livestock; whether livestock or products of livestock are marketed.
3. Volume and kind of commodities drawn from city to farm, and whether this movement is heaviest at the time when shipments from the farm are heaviest.
4. Condition of roads to market and whether they are passable throughout the year; if not, then whether they are passable when shipments reach their peak.
5. Existing rail transportation and proximity of farm to shipping point on such transportation system.
6. Charges made by existing transportation agencies and relation of these charges to market prices paid a farmer for goods shipped.
7. Amount of work about the farm not included in the above which could be done economically by the motor truck.

Six Forms of Transportation

These factors should be considered in relation to the kinds of motor truck transportation which are likely to be available to the farmer. Field reports received from investigations covering 30 states show that at present this transportation is offered in six forms.

They are: by city produce dealers and commission merchants running their own trucks to the farm; by owners of trucks not engaged in farming who hold themselves ready to haul anywhere, any time, at an agreed price; by parcel post routes; by the farmer owning his own truck; by rural truck routes operated on a regular schedule by individuals and corporations; and by trucks operated by farmers' co-operative trucking associations.

Of these six forms of trucking service the first is not likely to be satisfactory to the farmer because it places him too much at the mercy of the produce dealer and commission merchant. The second proves economic only in case the farmer does his marketing in bulk lots. The third carries its own limits, because, while it serves as a

marketing medium for articles possessing considerable value that are sent in small lots, it has not yet developed to the place where the farmer can use it as an exclusive means for marketing. This, then, practically eliminates three of the six forms of trucking service which are being afforded the farmers. The other three forms merit close attention.

Bearing in mind these three forms of service—ownership of a truck by the farmer, the rural truck route, and the service of farmers' co-operative associations—the farmer, when considering the motor truck, should analyze his needs with the following three very important questions in mind:

1. As a farmer can I afford to own a motor truck?
2. As a farmer should I patronize a rural truck route?
3. As a farmer should I promote and join a farmers' co-operative trucking association?

The best way, perhaps, to help the farmer answer these questions is to take some actual cases and apply to them the determining factors previously mentioned.

Here, for instance, is a farm of 240 acres which we shall call Farm No. 1. It is in the corn belt; within 22 miles of one of the largest livestock mar-

ket, the railroad shipping point is decidedly less than can be given by truck under any ordinary conditions.

Considering the question from all these viewpoints, the farm owner appears to have decided correctly that he cannot afford to own a truck.

Another Case

Now another case, revolving this time about what we shall term Farm No. 2. This farm contains 480 acres. Its principal output every year consists of 100 hogs, 148 sheep and 70 steers. It is 20 miles from a packing plant and 12 miles from a railroad shipping point. Except for some concentrated feeds, all feedstuffs consumed by the livestock are raised on the farm.

While it would seem at first thought that this farmer could afford to own a motor truck, he says that an investment in one would be uneconomic.

If we apply to his farm our seven factors we find that the conditions are not greatly different from those on Farm No. 1, with these exceptions: the size of this farm is about twice that of Farm No. 1 and his farm is about 12 miles from a rail shipping point, whereas the shipping point was only 1/4 mile from Farm No. 1.

These two facts in themselves argue strongly for the use of a motor truck, and we find that this farmer does



Loading Vegetables for the City Market; a Large Number of the Modern Truck Growers Near the Larger Towns Own Efficient Motor Trucks.

use a truck. But it is not his own. Despite the poor condition of the roads, there is available to him the service of a truck operator in the neighborhood at a contract price a trip, and he makes use of this service.

What the Records Show

His records, which extend over several years, show that the total cost of this contract truck service per annum is no greater than the annual interest alone would be on the capital he would be required to invest in a truck of the kind that would meet his requirements.

It is apparent, then, that this farmer has come to a sound conclusion as to whether he can afford to own a motor truck.

Now take another case—Farm No. 3. Four hundred acres make up this farm. It is 12 miles from a city with a population of 200,000. The rail shipping point is only 1 mile from the farm. The owner practices dairying. Except for concentrated foodstuffs, all the required feed for the cattle is raised on the farm.

The owner of this farm holds that he can afford to own a truck.

His farm differs from the other two principally because it is given over to dairy products. Eighteen hundred pounds of milk is delivered daily to a consumer who takes the whole lot. Being a dairy farm the amount of concentrated feedstuffs which must be

hauled from the rail shipping point or the city to the farm is many times that required for Farms Nos. 1 and 2.

The roads leading from the farm to the city are hard surfaced and passable throughout the year. There is not much work a truck could do about the farm, since both tractor and teams are on the farm and the owner feels that he cannot do away with either the tractor or any of his teams.

While there is little to do about the farm which might be done by the truck and while a motor truck route which operates past the farm offers trucking service to the city markets, the owner of the farm believes it is more economical for him to own a truck than to trust his daily needs to any other form of transportation. His conclusion seems sound.

On Fruit Farms

Here is another farm. We will refer to it as Farm No. 4. It contains only 40 acres. On it garden truck, small fruits and berries are raised. It is within 8 miles of a good market and is connected with that market by hard surfaced roads.

The owner of this farm, because of the volume and nature of his product—because of the proximity of the farm to market, because of the fact that he has products moving from the farm to the market from early spring until the arrival of killing frost in the fall and because he markets his product in bulk lots—is certain that a truck is an economical part of his farm equipment. The need of moving great quantities of manure from city stables to the farm makes a truck even more economical, especially since the farm is located so teams are the only other means of transportation. However, the word "truck" as he uses it should not be associated with a big machine. What he has is a small truck—1,500 pounds capacity.

His conclusion probably is economically correct.

Now consider another 40-acre farm. Call it Farm No. 5. It is 10 miles from a large city. On it also garden truck is raised.

This farm owner patronizes a rural motor truck route. Would it not be better for him to own his own truck? He says not. Conditions on his farm and Farm No. 4 are about the same. The highways affecting transportation for one are just as good as for the other. The tonnage moved both from and to the farms is about equal. The owner purchased a motor truck. He had it a year when a regular rural route service was established. He then decided it would be better for him to dispose of his truck and turn his produce over to the rural truck driver for transportation to market. This permitted him to remain on the farm every day and see that his crops were properly graded, packed and loaded when the market required them.

The only difference between Farms Nos. 4 and 5 is that the latter has rural truck route service and the former is without it. Both farmers are right in their decisions. For the one personal ownership of the truck is the economic thing; for the other the rural motor truck route makes it undesirable to purchase a truck.

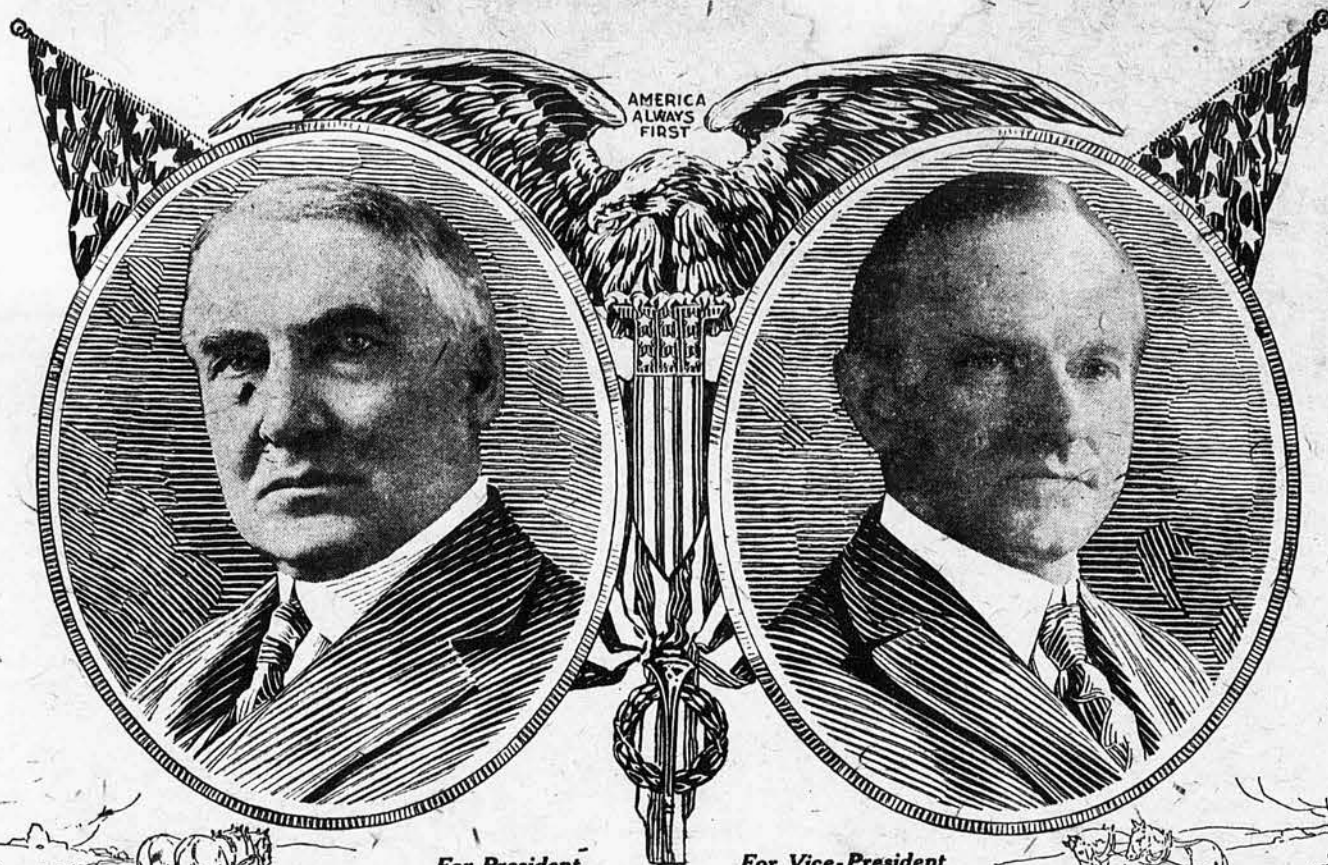
The Dairyman's Experience

Farm No. 6, the final one of our series, contains 120 acres. It is within 27 miles of a large city and 2 miles from a railway shipping point. The owner has 30 dairy cattle and ships milk to the city every day.

He contends that his shipments, while constant, are too small to warrant the ownership of a truck. Yet he believes his dairying activities could not be carried on unless he is afforded the use of truck transportation. He obtains such transportation by being a member of a farmers' co-operative trucking association.

At first he patronized a rural truck route which operated along the highway touching his farm. Shipments were carried by it at a rate of 25 cents a hundred pounds. By rail they would have cost about 15 cents a hundred.

(Continued on Page 12)



For President
Warren G. Harding

For Vice-President
Calvin Coolidge

The Republican Party and the Farmer

You Farmers of America:

Next November you will join with all other good citizens in choosing a president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4, 1921.

You must choose either Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee, or Gov. Cox, the Democratic nominee. There is no third choice. One or the other of these two men will be elected. The affairs of the nation during the next four years will be directed either by a Republican or by a Democratic administration.

Which will best serve your interests, both as a citizen and as a farmer?

Let us look at it for a moment from the purely farm standpoint.

Your experience of the past seven years, and especially during the past three years, tells you what you may fairly expect from a Democratic administration.

Your industry, the greatest in the nation, was singled out as the target for a price fixing policy which has limited the prices of the things you had to sell while leaving you exposed to the exactions of profiteers in practically every other line of production, distribution and speculation.

You have been told what you could receive for your staple products, either directly or indirectly; you have been subjected to restraints as to shipping, and all sorts of exactions and annoyances.

But there has been no limit placed upon what others might charge you for the things you have had to buy.

The result of this unwise, unsympathetic policy, while discouraging and harmful to the farm producer, has not helped the consumer. On the contrary, it has made conditions worse for him, because it has tended to curtail production and at the same time has stimulated speculation and profiteering.

The Republican party is not a class or sectional party; its policies are intended to upbuild the entire nation. But it believes that it is essential to the welfare of all our people that the farmer, whose industry is the very foundation of our national prosperity, should have his fair share of the wealth which his labor and enterprise creates. It believes that if our agriculture is to be maintained the farmer must have an absolutely square deal.

The Republican party therefore, by its platform and by the utterances of its candidates, is pledged to a thoroughly sympathetic, practical, helpful at-

titude toward American agriculture. It promises a well thought out, constructive program which will help make farming more profitable and therefore make our farms more productive.

In contrast with this helpful attitude of the Republicans the Democratic party offers no protection to the American farmer against the cheap farm products of foreign lands; on the contrary, it re-affirms its tariff-for-revenue-only policy which throws the American market wide open to the dairy products, grains and meats produced on the cheap land and by cheap labor of foreign countries. It promises no relief from the price-fixing and price drive policies which have cost the farmers hundreds of millions of dollars during the past two years and have helped no one but the speculator and the profiteer. Nor does it even recognize the existence of the violent fluctuations in the prices of farm products—more violent and unreasonable during the past three years than ever before in our history—which have caused you such heavy and unnecessary losses.

Pledges of the Republican Party

Here are the formal pledges of the Republican party as set forth in the agricultural plank of the national platform. Read them carefully, for they are of vital interest to you.

Practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions.

The right to form co-operative associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination.

The scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations, and the uncensored publication of such reports.

The authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit.

A national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation, with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food.

The encouragement of our export trade.

An end to unnecessary price fixing and ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce prices of farm products, which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer.

The encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and for its extended use.

The extension of the federal farm loan act so as to help farmers to become farm owners and thus reduce the evils of farm tenantry, and also to furnish such long-time credit as farmers need to finance adequately their larger and long-time production operations.

Revision of the tariff as necessary for the preservation of a home market for American labor, agriculture and industries. (Note that the pledge to the farmer is just as specific as to labor and capital.)

Harding's Endorsement

Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee, in his speech of acceptance, took advanced ground on behalf of agriculture. He said:

"I hold that farmers should not only be permitted but encouraged to join in co-operative associations to reap the just measure of reward merited by their arduous toil.

"Our platform is an earnest pledge of renewed concern for agriculture, and we pledge effective expression in law and practice. We will hail that co-operation which will make profitable and desirable the ownership and operation of small farms and which will facilitate the marketing of farm products without the lamentable waste which exists under present conditions.

"A Republican administration will be committed to a renewed regard for agriculture and seek the participation of farmers in curing the ills justly complained of and aim to place the American farm where it ought to be—highly ranked in American activities and fully sharing the highest good fortune of American life.

"Becoming associated with this subject are the policies of irrigation and reclamation so essential to agricultural expansion, and the continued development of the great and wonderful west."

Mr. Harding pledges federal co-operation with state governments in building and improving farms-to-market roads rather than national highways, to cheapen and facilitate the quick shipment of crops.

Republican National Committee,
Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of
Senator Harding's Address on the present day
problems of the farmer.

Name

Address

Send for a free copy of Senator Harding's address in which he discusses at length present day problems of the farmer.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago
(Political Advertisement)

Let's Set Out More Trees

Make Plans for the Spring Planting Now

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT

MORE TREES of all kinds should be grown in Kansas and they will prove a good investment on any farm. The fall season is a good time to make plans and file orders for the plants and shrubs that are to be set out in the spring. In fact it is never wise to postpone orders until that late in the season. The nurseryman must have time to file these orders and to make the necessary preparation for filling them. It will give him time also to suggest changes in your order when in his judgment some other varieties would give better satisfaction in certain localities.

Important Points

The rainfall, the variation from one season to another, the temperatures, winds, the infinite combinations of humidity and temperature—all have to do with the success of trees. Live oak, eucalyptus, and acacia always charm the visitors to California and Florida, and every year when the travelers return we get a lot of inquiries as to whether or not these trees will grow in Kansas. If any place on earth has infinite variety in her climate, Kansas is entitled to that distinction. It has winters that rival the balmy of California's, likewise winters that rival the rugged rigors of the Arctic. Probably the widest range of temperature known anywhere, 147 degrees Fahrenheit, is recorded in the Kansas weather annals. Any tree that is to live in Kansas must be able to withstand anything in the line of weather, from 32 degrees below zero to 115 in the shade. Consequently the native species of Kansas should be given first consideration. There are a few imported species and a few species from other states that have proved to be equally as hardy as the native species. The Russian olive, the Austrian pine, the Norway maple, the Scotch pine and the Chinese ginkgo, more euphoniously called the maiden hair tree, all succeed nicely in Kansas. The Bull pine from the Northwest, the spruces from Colorado and the East, even the red fir from the Northwest, seem to be able to adapt themselves to Kansas conditions.

Great Variety of Climate

Kansas has infinite varieties of climatic conditions. Between Baxter Springs and St. Francis the difference in altitude, humidity, and rainfall, eliminate many species. Baxter Springs is more or less representative of Eastern Kansas conditions. In this locality some of the Ozark species find their northern limit, and the flora of this part of the state is richer in species than elsewhere. Oaks, elms, maples, ash, lindens, and the bumelia, pecans, hickory, are all representative of groups in which every tree lover glories. When you get out to St. Francis the altitude so exhilarates the settler, and the few sturdy cottonwoods, husky elms, shining leafed willows, picturesque box elders, stubby ash, and scrubby cedars offer such a contrast to the wide expanse of short grass, that he really feels about as much thrilled as when he views the hundred odd species of Baxter Springs.

You can grow trees anywhere in Kansas if you will pick out the right sorts, get them started right, and give them proper care. In Eastern Kansas the question of choice depends largely upon the soil, purposes and personal preference. The Kentuckians' tribute to his favorite beverage may well be paraphrased, "All trees are good, but some of them better than others."

Trees are like our other friends, animal and vegetable. We must take them with their good and their poor points, glad always that the good points outweigh the poor ones. The trees that grow quickly must not be expected to have the grace, beauty, and the value when grown, of the slow growing species. Some trees present a marvelously beautiful appearance for only a few days in the year. Kansas landscapes show no better pictures than a large well-grown hardy catalpa in full bloom. A mass of white, it is "adorned as a bride for her husband," but after a week or 10 days it is a slattern indeed; the first bit of adversity in the way of a high wind or a bit of hail, and

its leaves are ragged and torn. Its leaves drop early and unevenly, its seed pods make litter thruout the rest of the year. Some trees are positively unsanitary and should not be grown near residence property. The mulberry is the worst offender. The fruit attracts insects and flies, and falling on the ground makes the shade of the tree most unwholesome.

Not the least important is the question of insect enemies. Many a man has cursed the elms and maples when a canker worm or a maple worm got between his collar and his neck. The comparative freedom from insects of sycamore, linden, and oak is to be considered in their favor.

Hardy Plants Most Satisfactory

The rate of growth, longevity, economy of growth, landscape value, value while growing for shade and protection, the value when grown, and the ease with which they may be controlled and kept within bounds, all enter into the choice of the tree. All these are considered after the adaptability to the location is considered. There is no satisfaction in petting and coddling a tree. If the Lord did not intend it to live in Kansas, and it is not suited for green house handling, forget it. We cannot grow live oaks, accacias and eucalyptus any more than we can grow tangerines and avacodas.

Very frequently a fruit tree may do duty thruout the season as a shade tree, and at the same time pay good rent for the ground on which it grows, and where but a back yard tree can be planted, my question of choice would be whether it should be a Maiden Blush, a Wealthy, a Grimes Golden, or a Jonathan, and I probably would select that one with the mental reservation that just as soon as it had branches enough I would top graft the other species upon it, and have one grand symphony of good varieties "in the shade of the old apple tree."

Shade for Homes

For street trees and for yard trees the value for landscape purposes would be given most emphasis. When the towns were new and the streets bare of shade, the rate of growth was the first consideration, and cottonwood, box elder, and soft maple were well chosen. The cottonwood is a vigorous thing. It is a real Kansan. It needs a lot of land, uses large quantities of moisture, and is a husky youngster. Cottonwoods 5 or 6 years old command a good deal of respect on account of their size. In a quarter century it makes a fair sized saw log, but no one cares to have a cottonwood on a 50-foot lot. Unless it is systematically dehorned the shade is over on a third lot from home when your silver wedding comes round, if you planted a cottonwood on your wedding day. A cottonwood is good in the landscape, but it needs a few hundred yards of foreground if you are to appreciate its strength and size. It is a great tree to plant—for effect. Some of the finest trees in Kansas, viewed from the landscape standpoint are cottonwoods. Along the Kaw and the Arkansas, trees that were too big for the early settler's ax are still making good use of the moisture and soil, and gladdening the eye of everyone that loves trees.

The White soft maple is a good tree,

but it breaks badly when it begins to age. The wood becomes brittle, and a high wind accompanying a heavy rain, is likely to mar the beauty of the old maple. All trees have faults.

The elms and hackberries, the ashes, sycamores, and lindens, are all good everyday year-around trees. Strength of form and symmetry when well grown, make them all desirable. The sycamore gives much less dense shade than the others. Where less shade is desired the sycamore may well be planted. Probably no tree gives nicer well proportioned shade than the elm. It handles well, transplants as easily as any tree, may be pruned back and headed in, forming a close round top, or grown into a high vase-like form. In forming a tree you must have an ambition and stick to it. You cannot change the style of your tree each season. An elm can be kept cut back and will adapt itself to circumstances but the cutting must be done frequently and systematically. Dehorning is not desirable from an aesthetic point of view. A dehorned tree is a cripple. It will recover rapidly, and hide its wounds, but the scars are there for years and years.

Nut Trees are Valuable

The nut trees have virtues that are all their own. The walnut, the hickory, and the pecan are all beautiful trees, but you plant them for your children. The ripening nuts may make them the target of school boys' clubs, and some damage may be done, but they are worth while. The walnut particularly must always bring a thrill of pride to the Kansan's heart as he remembers that millions of feet of walnut lumber were contributed by Kansas woodlots to the winning of the Great War.

No trees give a better appearance the year around, rate higher for form, symmetry, glory of foliage, splendor of color, and all-round general desirability than oaks, but they grow slowly compared with cottonwoods and soft maples but the oaks are high quality trees. Many of them do not take kindly to transplanting, and all of them must be carefully handled as nursery stock if they are to be transplanted after they reach any size. Pin oak is perhaps the best of the oaks for street and shade trees but the Shingle oak, the Red oak, the Black oak, the White oak, and the Burr oak are all well worth while. They are beautiful thruout the summer, glorious in the fall and thruout the winter present a symmetry and naturalness of form that can do the passerby no harm, even if he does not understand the talk of the trees.

If you have a little space and want a tree picture, you may plant a Russian olive or a red bud, an iron wood, a Wild crabapple, the Bechtel Flowering crab, or the persimmon, with the assurance that you will have symmetry and a beautiful color for many years.

New Sheep Husbandman

The Bureau of Animal Industry announces the appointment by the Secretary of Agriculture of D. A. Spencer, as senior animal husbandman in charge of the sheep and goat investigations of the bureau, to succeed F. R. Marshall who resigned in March to accept the position of secretary of the National Wood Growers' association. Mr. Spencer is a native of Michigan and a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural college in the class of 1911. After graduation he spent two years as instructor in animal husbandry in the Michigan Agricultural college, and from 1914 to 1918 he was instructor and assistant

professor in animal husbandry on the staff of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college. On April 1, 1918, he entered the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry in co-operation with the Missouri College of Agriculture as sheep specialist for that state. He has been very actively engaged in the extension of the sheep industry, particularly in the educational work pertaining to the care of sheep and wool on farms, and in the organization of wool pools. The research work in sheep husbandry, which was developed to such a high state of efficiency by Mr. Marshall, will be continued without material change.

Do You Need a Truck?

(Continued from Page 10.)

dred pounds, but it would have been necessary to load up and haul them the 2 miles to the shipping point. He believed the rate charged by the rural motor express route was excessive. Neighbors with a problem similar to his also thought the rate should be lower. Accordingly they formed a co-operative association to take care of their trucking. This association has now been in operation more than three years, and during that time it has been hauling the milk of its members at a rate of 15 cents a hundred. It has put about five trucks of a good make into service in a community where not a single farmer felt that he could afford to own a truck.

Having studied his problems and being convinced that motor transportation would prove practicable, the farmer desires the best truck transportation. Let us repeat that a fair application of the information developed by his analysis to each of the following questions should result in a sound choice:

1. As a farmer can I afford to own a motor truck?
2. As a farmer, should I patronize a rural truck route or a custom truck operator?
3. As a farmer, should I promote and join a farmers' co-operative trucking association?

Organizing for the Public

(Continued from Page 5.)

tagonize or in any way disturb the work of other farm organizations, but co-operates with them; 4. It is to obtain unbiased and accurate marketing information; 5. It is to ascertain the cost of farm production; 6. It demands of other industries the same degree of efficiency as is required of agriculture.

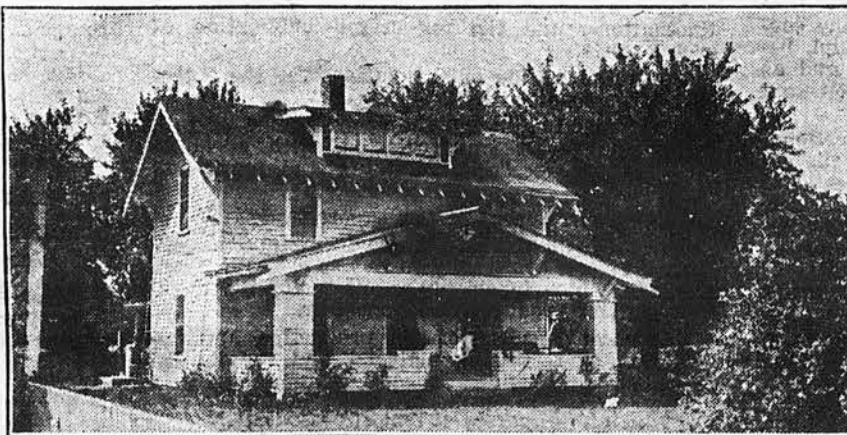
The State Farm Bureau Federation chose C. R. Weeks, formerly the superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station, as its executive secretary. During his four years at the station Weeks had literally popularized the accumulated mass of scientific data among the farmers and ranchmen of the "short grass country." Weeks has one characteristic that should be mentioned with his new position. At the station he never would be interviewed on the future, and he still possesses it as secretary of the State Farm Bureau.

However, the writer did get him to formulate his basic philosophy of the Farm Bureau movement. This is what he said in substance:

"The farmer cannot be reactionary or radical because to raise the standards of his product it is necessary to have the co-operation of all producers. So long as the better farmers are dependent by economic conditions upon the prices paid for their products, the only method by which the better farmers can obtain better prices is to co-operate with the poorer farmers. This applies especially in raising standards of the product and in getting more efficient methods of distribution. With a Nation's food supply in the balance the farmers are not organizing for the farmer but for agriculture—organizing, in reality, for the public. Proper marketing will increase demand without inflation, and the result will be increased production—and everyone will be fed."

The principle that the ultimate public good is the way to do the most for ourselves is written into the philosophy of the Kansas State Farm Bureau from the dirt box in Leavenworth county 10 years ago, and the state call of Professor Umberger in 1918 down to the poor fellow who refused to remain a member of the Farm Bureau because he cared for nothing but to just work.

Kansas needs more permanent silos.



Trees, Shrubs and Flowers Add Much to the Attractiveness of Every Home. Now is the Time to Make Plans for the Spring Plantings.

How to Market Broomcorn

Careful Cutting, Threshing and Baling are Essential

BY G. B. ALGUIRE
U. S. Department of Agriculture

EXTENSIVE inquiry among manufacturers throughout the country indicates that the waste in the manufacture of brooms is from 25 to 35 per cent, half of which may be prevented by exercising proper care in threshing and baling. Failure to remove, when baling, foreign material, such as husks, surplus stalks and spikes, is responsible for most of the preventable loss.

Probably no phase of the marketing of this commodity has received more criticism than its threshing, which if improperly performed results in serious losses, not only to the grower, but to dealers and manufacturers as well. For the purpose of eliminating preventable losses a few helpful suggestions are offered to those interested in marketing broomcorn particularly growers and balers.

Cutting the Brush

The primary cause of poor threshing is improper cutting. It is the source of much trouble. In harvesting the standard variety of broomcorn, the heads are cut instead of pulled. If unevenly cut the "knuckles" of the brush will be out of line or uneven when "butted." And when the length is uneven it results in poorly threshed brush or a large waste in the seed pile by reason of the brush improperly engaging the cylinders.

Proper cutting therefore commands first attention. A satisfactory length is 5 inches below the "knuckles," and less trouble will be encountered in successfully removing the seed of standard broomcorn when it is of uniform length after cutting. While the head does not always grow free from the "boot," it is possible usually to determine its length in advance of the cutting. A possible exception is the extremely short brush on which seed grows closer than 5 inches to the "knuckles." This brush requires a longer handle but, when butted, its "knuckle" should not extend to the cylinder teeth of the threshing machine.

The shipping of improperly threshed broomcorn means a loss, not only to the shipper but to the manufacturer, dealer and consignee as well. If broomcorn is given proper care during the harvesting period and attention is given to cutting, very little trouble is experienced in threshing. Threshing machines, if run at the proper speed and if sufficient and competent help is used, will do thoroughly efficient work.

Some Threshing Troubles

High winds are particularly potent in disarranging brush, not only when broomcorn is being handled, but also when it is being cured and placed on shelves or racks. It should be piled evenly and protected from winds, as every stalk that is uneven or tangled will interfere with proper threshing. Much time in straightening the broomcorn when placed on feeding table will be saved if the heads are kept straight at all times and tangling is avoided. Crooks should be removed from the crop and threshed and baled separately.

Broomcorn should be cut uniformly, then butted and kept properly from the time it leaves the field until it is tabled for threshing. Unevenly cut broomcorn brings the "knuckles" of the brush out of line and causes abnormally large waste in the seed pile. Perfect work cannot be expected from threshing crews in the time allowed unless care is exercised in cutting.

Defects in machinery should be speedily adjusted, as each defect may cause excess seed in broomcorn, which means higher baling charges and waste in payment of freight charges on material useless to the manufacturer. While the weight of poorly threshed broomcorn is naturally higher than well threshed stuff, the baler seems to be the sole beneficiary as baling is paid for by the ton and his bill of course will be higher if a large percentage of seed is left in the broomcorn, making the weight of the baled material more.

It is a fallacy for growers to suppose that such neglect means added profit to them, as buyers are fully

aware of the practice of perhaps 25 per cent of the growers of leaving as much as 40 pounds of seed in a 350 pound bale, and they meet this condition by heavily discounting their price when it appears to them that this practice is in vogue. Another unfair practice well known to buyers is the custom of a few growers of adding seed from behind the thresher for good measure.

The speed of the cylinder is an important factor in threshing. It is governed entirely by the condition of the broomcorn. Too low speed results in the heads passing thru without being sufficiently scraped. This is particularly true when the seed is immature or chaffy. Too high a speed removes with the seed the fine fiber on which it grows, destroying the full plump tip of the brush so much desired by all broom manufacturers.

Primarily, poor threshing is the result of failure to get the seedheads in contact with the cylinders. With hand-feeding there appears to be no reasonable excuse for poorly threshed brush, since the heads may be passed into the cylinders until all the seed is removed. With power threshing this opportunity does not exist, since the brush once inserted, pass thru and any seed which the thresher fails to touch remains in the brush. Each head should be placed in such a manner that it will pass along the feeder-chain so that the portion containing the seed will come into contact with the cylinders. In ordinary length broomcorn, there is little or no seed within 4 inches of the "knuckle" of the brush and the chain therefore may engage the fiber above the "knuckle," thus preventing undue loss of brush. The handling and crushing of the stalk by the feeder chain should be avoided.

Bale Broomcorn Well

Better prices are obtained for well-baled broomcorn than for poorly-baled stuff of the same grades and varieties. A neat bale sells more readily and commands a higher price.

The bulk of the broomcorn is shipped from country points (except from possibly one district) to large terminal markets, to be sold and distributed. Purchases of manufacturers are stored at such centers until needed, but stocks of country dealers and commission men find their way to the sales floors. If such stocks are poorly baled, and present an unattractive appearance, they are difficult to dispose of.

The bale should be firmly packed, square, with smooth ends devoid of protruding fiber, evenly and tightly tied and preferably cross-tied with strong wire. Frequently shipments are transferred enroute because of defective cars. Invariably hooks are used by freight handlers and stevedores when unloading and reloading cars and if bales are not cross-tied, wires may pull off, necessitating reconditioning of the bale. Often wires will come off during ordinary handling. As the reconditioning expense is borne by the consignor, a slightly higher expense in baling may lead to large savings.

One essential requirement in baling is the proper "butting" of the brush. Each end of the bale should be filled uniformly and as a protection to the brush, broomcorn should be baled "butts" out, "fiber" in, yet frequently bales are seen with large bundles of "fiber" protruding from the ends.

"Pot bellied" bales will be eliminated if brush is properly threshed and tied. The "dwarf" variety, having small handles, is more difficult to bale neatly than the "standard" variety, the ends of the bales having a tendency to be smaller than the size of the bale in the middle. To prevent the outside wires from slipping, this variety particularly needs cross-tying.

Modern machinery aids materially in efficient handling. Wagonbeds for hauling brush from the field to the thresher have been constructed and are in use in heavy producing sections. These wagonbeds are pivoted and can be tilted allowing the broomcorn to be placed on the ground without disarranging the brush.

The disarranging of the brush makes removal of all seed difficult, and excess seed, besides interfering with the uniform drying of the brush, causes manufacturers considerable inconvenience. This seed must be removed on hand threshers before the broom is completed and as every foot of space in factories is utilized, frequent hauling of this waste at a cost averaging from \$5 to \$8 a load is necessary.

The custom of exchanging help during the harvesting period should be avoided as much as possible. Regular crews accustomed to every detail of the work will obtain far better results than can be expected from new and inexperienced farm hands.

Jewell County Fall Festival

Jewell county is making elaborate preparations for a big fall festival to be held in Mankato October 14, 15, and 16. The festival will be purely an agricultural fair, and is said to be the largest of its kind held anywhere in Kansas. The exhibits are made by all classes of people in the county from the oldest farmer to the youngest school child. Every school district in the county takes part in the fair, and most of the schools make school exhibits of agricultural products, sewing, cooking, canning, and baking, done by the pupils.

Former fairs of this kind in Jewell county have required two of the largest chautauqua tents available to shelter the school exhibits alone. The court house, the opera house, city hall, and several vacant store buildings are required to house individual exhibits.

The exhibits this year promise to be better and larger than ever before, as this has been one of the best crop years in the history of the county. Officials of the festival are wondering what they are going to do for space to handle the increase expected.

The festival is unique as a fair, in that it bars all fakers, grants no concessions, and has no races or other diversions usually found on such occasions. That such things are not necessary in order to attract a crowd is shown by the fact that more than 12,000 people are in attendance each year. This is about two-thirds of the persons living in the county. No admission fees are charged, all the money being subscribed by farmers and business men of the county.

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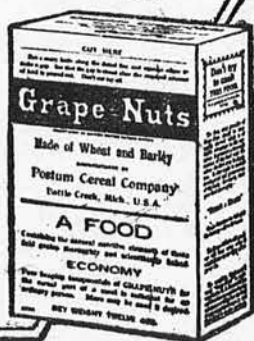
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Farmers Ask Fair Dealing

Fewer Middlemen are Suggested by Bernard Baruch

BY RAY YARNELL

THE PROBLEM of organizing the farmers of America for the co-operative buying of the commodities they consume and the co-operative marketing of the commodities they produce, has captured the imagination of Bernard M. Baruch, of New York City, former head of the War Industries Board and known as the "Wolf of Wall Street."

A Wall Street man, but an operator who never dealt in anything but securities, has joined hands with the farmer in an attempt to reach a solution of this problem. To say the least this partnership of effort is unique and its results will be interesting.

Baruch, many times a millionaire, says he does not have to make a living. He has closed out his Wall Street interests and is prepared to devote himself to a study, and if possible, a solution of the farmer's economic problems.

Kansas Has Big Problem

A letter, written by T. D. Hammatt, assistant secretary of the state board of agriculture, describing the economic problems facing Kansas farmers in the selling of their products and the buying of their needs, brought Mr. Baruch to Kansas. He met the members of the state board of agriculture and representatives of various farmers' organizations at Topeka. Baruch told them why he had come, to learn and listen, not to instruct and talk. He did make a short talk but he neither outlined a plan nor approved a suggestion.

"I'll study this proposition a while, maybe a year, before I'll have any suggestions to make," he said. "Then I may have a plan. If you can't work it out I'll be willing to come back out here and sit on the job and show you it isn't impossible."

The question of co-operative buying and selling was thoroughly discussed at the meeting in the office of the board of agriculture. Every phase of the matter was gone into by men of different shades of opinion. Various problems of production and distribution were outlined.

The Rochdale Plan

On unanimous vote the president of the board was instructed to name a committee to investigate, formulate a plan of action if possible and report back later. It was understood that the committee would work in accord with the committee of 17 to be named by the president of the American Farm Bureau federation to investigate the same problem from a National point of view.

"This problem isn't confined to farming," said Mr. Baruch. "It is in all industry. The producers everywhere, in every line, are saying that they are not getting for their production a fair proportion of what the consumer is paying. The farmers say it, and in all probability very justly. The real problem is to find a way by which the lost motion or slack between the consumer and the producer may be reduced without injuring the delicate machinery of

distribution which has been perfected in the past.

"Co-operative buying and selling has worked. I know about the Rochdale plan and how it worked in Europe. I don't know whether it can be made to work universally among farmers. I'm here to try and find out something about that. It would take it a long time to eliminate all individual retailers. I don't know whether we would care to have it to do that. It might never do it."

"The problem is to get the producer a price for his product, whether it is 50 cents or \$2 a bushel for wheat, that will enable him to buy the shoes, and clothing and groceries and pleasures and luxuries that he needs."

"I am inclined to have a talk with Herbert Hoover and get him to sit in with me and stay with this proposition until we get at the bottom of it. It is the biggest problem in the world because it affects every industry. It is not confined alone to farmers. It touches the entire world. I am interested in this and I would like to put it over. I haven't any plan to suggest now but I hope to have one. If I do I will tell you about it and do my best to put it across."

While there are many phases of the co-operative marketing and selling problem, discussion at the meeting in Topeka centered chiefly on wheat. The marketing of wheat was the first subject mentioned by E. E. Frizell, president of the board. Mr. Frizell suggested a possible remedy; the erection of terminal elevator storehouses at every point in the state where they were needed. In these, he said, farmers could store their wheat, receive a warehouse receipt and obtain a loan, if they needed the money, from any bank in the country which had available funds. He expressed the belief that storage capacity sufficient to handle the Kansas wheat crop could be financed and that the storage tariffs would in a few years pay for the elevators. His suggestion was that the farmers themselves could build and operate these wheat warehouses co-operatively.

The Price of Wheat

It was brought out that this suggestion was generally approved, but some farmers' representatives argued in favor of going a step farther and seeking to control, in full or in part, the ultimate price at which the wheat would be sold. The idea was that the farmers could so enter the marketing game as to regulate the price at which their products were sold, insisting upon a price that would yield them cost of production plus a profit. They realized that the determination of such a price must be dictated by good judgment and that such a price must be one that would yield cost of production plus a fair profit.

It was generally felt and expressed that the spread between the price the farmer receives for his wheat and the price the consumer pays for his bread, was too great; that this spread can be reduced and at the same time the farmer can be given more money for his production and the consumer can be given his bread at a lower price.

"The farmer can govern the marketing of what he produces in an orderly way," said Dr. Henry J. Waters, former president of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Farmers should keep control of their produce until it passes into the hands of those who use it," he continued. "The danger is that when such an organization and system is established, that the farmers will forget it and lose interest. This is not a question of this year or next, but of all time. The plan must be fair to the public. It must not be like certain proposals made by labor. Our present system or distribution is efficient but it is very costly. I believe that eventually the farmers will work out a system by which they will reduce this cost to the public and at the same time increase the returns they receive."

Farmers Lose Money

"American farmers are operating at a loss despite the high prices consumers are paying," said Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State

Agricultural college. "It seems to me there are too many steps in the process of marketing and distribution. The farmer gets \$9 a barrel for his wheat on the farm but the consumer pays \$29 a barrel for this wheat as bread. It is the same with milk and other farm products."

"The number of retailers in business in Manhattan has doubled in the last four years altho the amount of merchandise handled has not increased. Perhaps, that has a good deal to do with the high cost of living. The farmer can't do his own individual marketing. He must have an organization to do it for him. The man who handles 160 acres efficiently can't also take care of the distribution of his production."

B. Needham, master of the State Grange, said the problem is: Should the farmers get together and fix their own prices? Do the leaders want them to do so? Is such a plan best?

He said that if the farmers of America, even including Canada, got together to control the marketing of wheat, it was probable that the rest of the world might raise a surplus that would break prices. He expressed a doubt that it would be possible to hold all farmers in such a co-operative organization.

An idea of the scope of the activities and the purpose of the Farmers' Union was given to the meeting by Dan Thurston. He explained the Kansas co-operative law, the manner in which the Farmers' Union stores and elevators were organized and operated. He expressed the view that much could be accomplished thru proper legislation, altho he did not suggest any concrete laws.

That farmers cannot be trusted to stick with a great co-operative marketing or buying association or plan, but that they must be tied up by a contract which will give the association control of their production, was the assertion of Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau federation. "We have got to organize thoroughly," said Mr. Snyder, "and then we have got to stick. We can't stop at local co-operation. We must go beyond that. We must convince the public that we are not asking an exorbitant price. There is too wide a spread in prices. We must eliminate the speculator."

Activities of Farmers' Union

L. E. DeVoss, of Kansas City, wholesale buyer for the Farmers' Union, presented some interesting facts about the activities of the Farmers' Union in Kansas and what it has accomplished and hopes to do in the future. He detailed the form of organization and operation and described the problems that had arisen, both in the organization and in its buying. Figures he presented indicated that the farmers' union stores and elevators, were successful and were returning good profits on the investments. He pointed out that the matter of financing these enterprises brought serious difficulties, but he expressed the opinion that the financial problem could be solved. The fight the Farmers' Union has had in buying and selling in a wholesale way, was outlined.

Just before the meeting closed Mr. Baruch, in answer to the question, Can farmers, thru co-operative marketing, exert any influence on prices, said:

"It seems to me that here is something of great importance. If the farmer could get information which the grain dealers possess, thru his own experts, he would be greatly strengthened in marketing his wheat. He is the only fellow who is producing who don't know all about the world market. He must have a place to put his wheat because it now comes on the market all at once. He needs adequate storage. His problem is to get storage, finance and transportation. The real thing is concentration to control prices. He could get cost plus a fair profit."

"There is no doubt about collective buying. It can be done. You can do better purchasing by co-operation."

That is as far as Mr. Baruch would go. That is as far as the meeting got. No action was taken. But the problem was dissected and laid on the table for inspection. The conference was valuable in that it served to concentrate attention and ideas.

Many men believe that in two or three years more the entire hard wheat acreage of Kansas will be planted to Kanred wheat.

Car Shortage Hits Farm Elevators

Farmers' elevators have been complaining bitterly of the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission which distributes cars in proportion to the capacity of the elevator. Senator Capper forwarded a protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of the Beloit, Wellsville and Burlingame farmers' elevators.

In response to this the Director of the Interstate Commerce Commission sent the following reply to Senator Capper:

"You are advised that the rules which have been adopted by railroads for the distribution of grain cars during periods of car shortage are based upon the decisions of this Commission in the Farmers Elevator case 47 I. C. C., 175, and the Tanner case 53 I. C. C., 401. These cases were decided after hearings and arguments in which this question was carefully considered. There are a few questions upon which there is such difference of opinion among shippers themselves, as the one involving the distribution of grain cars during periods of car shortage. Some shippers urge that what a particular shipper did during normal periods should be the basis for distributing cars when there is car shortage. Others urge that cars should be sent to shippers according as they order them and without regard to the quantity of grain they have ready to ship. While the majority of shippers appear to favor the rule which distributes cars in the relative proportion in which grain is offered to the carrier for shipment, such grain being actually on hand and conveniently located for prompt loading.

"The Commission approved the latter rule as reasonable in the cases herebefore referred to. In speaking of this rule in Farmers Elevator case, the Commission said:

With all of their elevators filled shippers probably would offer all of their grain for shipment in order to obtain the greatest possible share of available equipment. In that event shippers with the largest proportion of available cars provided they offer all of their grain for shipment, which, however, will not constitute undue preference. Thus, for instance, the Farmers' Elevator Company, with two elevators at Canton of a combined capacity of 36,000 bushels, as compared with a combined capacity of elevators owned by its competitors at the same point of 51,000 bushels, would receive 41.4 per cent of the available car supply at that station, instead of 25 per cent, as under the rotation plan.

"The rule approved by the Commission in cases referred to merely recognizes what seems to be fundamental, namely that it is the duty of common carriers to provide transportation facilities upon reasonable request according to the volume of business offered to them by particular shippers. The fact that this seems to give the shipper with the largest elevator the greatest number of cars is not unduly preferential as it simply recognizes that the shipper with the most grain to ship is entitled relatively and as a matter of fairness, to the greatest number of cars in which to make his shipments.

"The rule suggested by your constituent seems to be based upon an erroneous conception of the legal duty of common carriers with respect to providing transportation. It also fails to take into account the fact that a person is, generally speaking, entitled to the fruits that naturally flow from his initiative and industry. For example, the man who has an elevator containing 20,000 bushels of grain and who offers that quantity of grain to a carrier is entitled relatively to a larger share of available cars than the man who has only 5,000 bushels of grain to offer. In any event, the Commission has on at least two occasions formally decided that a rule based upon that principle is fair and reasonable. Moreover, that principle seems, generally speaking, to satisfy shippers. The Commission has no theory of its own to exploit in this connection."

The Kansas Free Fair

BY G. E. HOBBS

Most Kansas farmers have thought of the United States Department of Agriculture as something generalizing on farming matters for the whole country. These will be surprised to know that the exhibit the Department will have at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka, September 13 to 18 will contain samples of soil taken near the grounds and that the specialists from the Department will be prepared to tell Kansas farmers what the Department has learned as to the best way to handle these particular types of soils.

True, there are any number of subjects of a general nature, on which the Department's information is as applicable in Maine or California as it is in Kansas. Such subjects are being shown by duplicate exhibits that will visit all the fairs of the United States, but where a subject is of interest to only two or three localities, only the fairs in those localities will get that particular exhibit.

The Department's exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair will occupy 5,000 square feet of floor space. There will be actual working models that give a graphic presentation of the subjects they are designed to illustrate. There also will be transparencies, charts, maps and photographs, instruments and appliances of all kinds.

The United States Weather Bureau, for instance, will show how it is able to forecast storms, frosts and floods for the protection of agriculture, commerce and navigation, and will display its daily weather map showing conditions in the vicinity of Topeka. The Bureau of Animal Industry will show how to improve and increase the country's supplies of meat, milk, poultry; how it guards the health of the public thru its meat inspection work; and how to prevent or exterminate destructive animal diseases that annually take a toll of meat worth millions.

Plant Production

The Bureau of Plant Industry will treat its activities in the same manner, with special attention to methods of bettering and stimulating plant production and eradicating plant diseases. The production of grains, fruits and vegetables will be illustrated, and other exhibits will show how to increase soil fertility and plant growth by the use of soil bacteria, and how crops may be saved from destruction caused by rust, smut and other fungous diseases.

Insects that carry fever and other diseases, or insects that attack field, garden or orchard crops, and how these attacks may be prevented, or how the

pests themselves may be destroyed by spraying or other means, will be explained in the exhibits of the bureau of entomology.

Construction of various types of roads, an especially interesting subject at this time, will be shown by the Office of Rural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads.

The Forest Service will have a model of particular ingenuity and entertainment. Phases of its work in managing the National forests will be shown also.

Principal exhibits of the Bureau of Chemistry are those illustrating its work in connection with the enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act.

The exhibits of the Department started on the road early in August and will not complete the circuits until late in November. In that time about 25 or 30 state fairs will be visited.

Forests Being Depleted

The cutting of our forests without making provision for growing adequate new supplies of timber is becoming a serious matter. The original softwood forests of New England and the Lake states have been almost exhausted. The pine forests of the South are being depleted at a rapid rate and in 10 years will not produce more timber than the South itself will need. The only remaining supply lies on the Pacific Coast and this must be called on to supply increasing amounts for the country as a whole. The hardwood forests are likewise rapidly disappearing and such woods as oak, ash, and hickory that are used by makers of vehicles and agricultural implements are becoming increasingly scarce. The only remedy for the situation is for the Federal Government, the states, and private individuals to grow timber systematically.

The Kansas State Agricultural college is rated among the two or three best institutions of its kind in the world.

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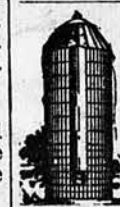
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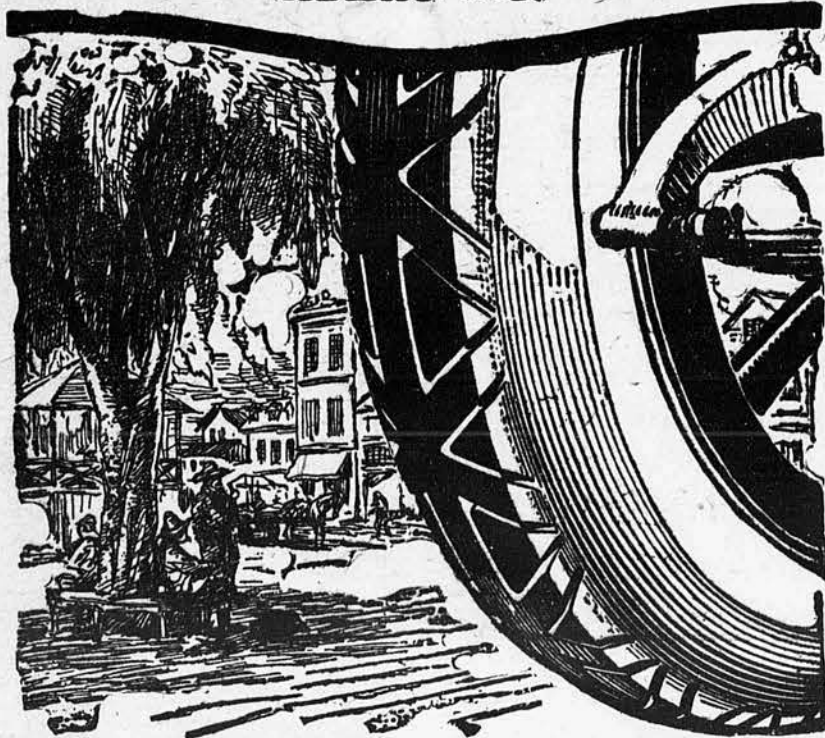
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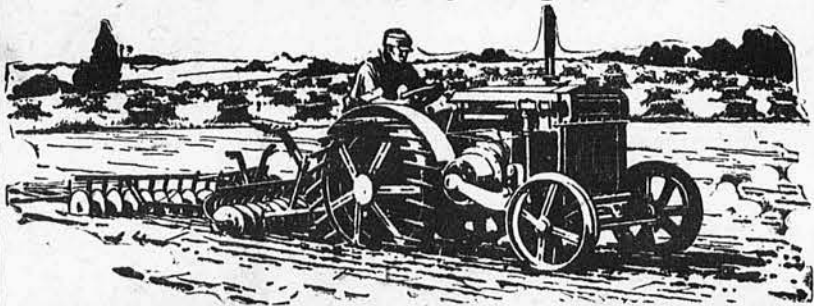


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State Farm Bureau Items

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

THE RAWLINS County Farm Bureau and the county commissioners are co-operating to put on a county-wide grasshopper poisoning campaign. County Agent Edwin I. Maris, who has charge of the campaign has chosen five points, Atwood, Hernon, Beardsley, Ludell and McDonald as central distribution points from which the poison is to be given out to the farmers. All who get the poison bran from the county are required to provide their own lemons and sirup for mixing the bait.

Plan Big Kanred Acreage

W. L. Tayloe, county agent of Morris county, estimates that his county will sow 39,000 acres of Kanred wheat this fall. Mr. Tayloe reports that about 50 per cent of this year's acreage was Kanred.

To Poison Grasshoppers

A large brood of young grasshoppers are hatching in Comanche county according to E. L. Garrett, county agent. The county is threatened with considerable damage to young wheat, and Mr. Garrett is making preparations for a poisoning campaign to eradicate the hoppers before the wheat comes up.

Pink Kafir Topped the List

In a sorghum variety test conducted on the farm of Will Berg 1 mile east of Byers in co-operation with the Pratt County Farm Bureau, Pink kafir proved the best. The other varieties in the test were Kansas Orange, Sumac, Freed's sorghum, Sudan, Black Hull White kafir and feterita.

Oskaloosa Has a Bread Club

The Oskaloosa Bread Club team, composed of Edith Wheeler, Mina Woodard and Velma Dunn, has baked more than 1,200 loaves of bread during the last summer. In addition they have baked numerous other things for use in their own homes. The team recently gave a baking demonstration at Oskaloosa.

Pig Clubs in Comanche

County Agent E. L. Garrett of Comanche county has started a movement for the organization of pig clubs in his county. He will provide any boy in the county with a registered sow bred to a registered sire, if the boy will agree to pay for the sow by returning to the county agent two gilts at breeding age.

Hauls Grain With Truck

C. W. McMullen of Quenemo probably holds the record for wheat delivery. He lives just 20½ miles from Ottawa, but he delivered with one motor truck to a milling company of that city six loads of wheat in one day recently. The loads averaged 62½ bushels. The total distance traveled with the truck during the day was 246 miles.

Hog Millet for Forage

C. D. Boland of Garden City is growing a new forage crop this season. It is known as hog millet, and was introduced into Finney county by C. E. Cassel, county agent. Mr. Boland has 12 acres of it, and believes it is one of the greatest forage crops that can be grown in Western Kansas. It is a great drouth resister, and is said to be equal in feeding value to the sorghums.

Washington Holds Kanred Record

Washington county men say their county has more growers of inspected Kanred wheat than any other county in Kansas. There are 22 growers in the county who had their fields inspected and approved by the Kansas Crop Improvement association before harvest. This number constitutes only a small part of the farmers who grew Kanred, as many of the growers did not care to go to the trouble to sack their wheat for sale as seed.

To Fight Morning Glories

V. S. Crippen, county agent of Pratt county, is making a drive on the wild morning glories in his county. The plants which were first introduced into

the county as ornamental flowers, are very hardy, and where they have been permitted to get into the fields it has been found almost impossible to eradicate them. Plows tear up the roots which are dragged to some other place in the field where they start up new plants. Many fields in Pratt county are badly overrun by the plant, according to Mr. Crippen.

Hog Sale for Doniphan

F. H. Dillenback, county agent of Doniphan county, is planning a consignment sale of purebred hogs for breeders in his county October 23. He has sent out a letter asking all breeders to turn in a list of the number they wish to consign, stating that catalogs will be printed soon, and that it will be impossible to consign animals after the catalog goes to press. There are a large number of purebred breeders in the county, and the list is increasing all the time. H. B. Walter, one of the foremost breeders of Poland Chinas in the state recently moved from Atchison county to Doniphan county.

Fortune in Wheat Crop

Glen I. Purdum, a Gove county tenant farmer near Oakley is just about \$5,000 ahead because he could not find anyone last spring who would give him \$1,000 for his two-thirds interest in a 160-acre wheat crop. He tried to find a buyer at that price but was unable to find anyone who would offer that much. However, the wheat began looking better as the spring advanced, and by harvest time it was not hard to see that the share of the crop coming to Purdum was worth more than that figure. He threshed his crop and sold it a few days ago. The yield was 3,736 bushels. Purdum got just \$5,750 for his share of the wheat after the harvesting and threshing bills were paid.

Shorthorn Sale for Independence

Hays M. Coe, county agent of Montgomery county, who is sales manager for the Southeastern Shorthorn association, is planning a big consignment sale of Shorthorns in Independence before long. Independence has a sales pavilion accessible to the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe roads, and previous sales in Independence have been a marked success. One sale last year averaged \$485.

Wilson County Has Motor Show

A motor show was an added feature of the Wilson County fair, held recently. The show proved one of the most popular attractions at the fair being crowded most of the time. All motor car and tractor dealers made exhibits, and many farmers interested in purchasing a car or a tractor had an opportunity to see the different kinds together and compare them. Another feature of the fair was an exhibit of electric lighting plants for the farm, and an exhibit of labor saving devices for the farm woman.

Farm Bureau Picnics

The Farm Bureau picnic seems to be the thing. Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau, reports that he has made addresses at three such picnics already, and that he has made engagements to speak at eight or 10 more later in the fall. The attendance at the ones already held have averaged about 800 persons apiece. Most of the picnics are all day affairs. The forenoon is spent in getting acquainted. At noon a big basket dinner is served, and all present eat their fill of fried chicken, home grown pickles, pie, cake, ice cream, salads, watermelon, and other delicacies. The earlier part of the afternoon is devoted to speeches and music by local bands and orchestras, and the latter part of the afternoon to foot races, tug of war, and other games. The counties which already have held picnics are Sedgwick, Jackson, and Bourbon. Others scheduled are Harvey, August 31; Johnson, September 18; Montgomery, September 28; Osage, October 16. Several others will hold picnics, but have not yet set a date.

Among Colorado Farmers

COLORADO farmers should not lose sight of the fact that making butterfat tests is very important. Butterfat has doubled in price in the last three years. Feed has doubled in price in practically the same length of time.

It is therefore imperative that the man who markets his cream must know that each cow into which he puts feed will return him her board bill, the price of his labor and a margin of profit. The only way to know that a cow is worth milking is to test.

The weight sheet, a record of the pounds of milk given daily by each cow, should be kept, according to C. G. Seymour of the Colorado Agricultural college. The Babcock test for butterfat should be run for two days each month. The fat test for that length of time, together with the average daily weight of milk given will determine the yearly fat production.

A farmer milking 10 cows of which only one was a high producer would double or even treble his net profits in a year by selling the nine and milking just that one.

One case is on record of a cow that sold for \$150. The purchaser tested her and her butterfat record made her worth \$1,500 at her next sale.

Test your cows and know whether they are eating up your profits as well as your feed.

To Protect Plant Industry

Recently the Western Plant Quarantine board held its annual meeting in Salt Lake City. This board is composed of one member that directly represents the plant inspection and quarantine department of each of 11 Western states, British Columbia, Lower California and the Hawaiian Islands.

The object of the board is to bring about greater uniformity and closer co-operation in the inspection and quarantine work and prevent as far as possible the introduction of new insect pests and plant diseases. The sections represented have many similar conditions and problems in common.

Eliminate Scrubs

Every grade and scrub sire that is discontinued for breeding purposes increases the demand and price of purebred sires. This statement comes from R. W. Clark of the Colorado Agricultural college.

Notwithstanding this fact, the breeders of purebred livestock in Colorado are not supporting the purebred sire crusade as they should. To some of them a certificate of registration means the same thing as an abstract to a piece of real estate, because they are asleep. The breeders of purebred stock gain most from this crusade and they will profit by waking up and by joining in the procession.

Apply to your county agent, Mr. Breder, for membership in this campaign or write for blanks to the Colorado State Agricultural college at Fort Collins. No charge of any kind is made for this service.

Taking Samples

There is nothing difficult about taking a fair sample of milk, the important thing being that it must be representative of the entire amount. To get a representative sample, thoroughly agitate the milk in the pail, either by stirring briskly with a stirring rod, or in the absence of a stirring rod by pouring the milk from one bucket into another two or three times. If this is done immediately after milking the milk will be well mixed and the sample will be representative of the lot.

A sample of milk from every cow is taken from the evening milking previous to the test day and another sample from every cow is secured from the morning milking of the test day. The evening and morning samples from the same cow are placed in the same sample jar.

A test every month for the entire period of lactation together with the weight of every milking for the period gives the information for calculating the amount of butterfat produced by a cow. With this information at hand and knowing the price of butterfat, it

is a simple matter for the farmer to find out just how much money every animal is bringing in a month.

One of the chief objections that is often used against weighing milk and taking samples once a month is that it takes too much time. There is very little extra time used in weighing milk at every milking and in taking samples at two milkings a month. The man who complains that "it takes too much time" is quite often the one who has never done such a thing.

There is no need of lamenting the fact that there is no cow-testing association in your district or county. If you are sincerely interested as you should be, in knowing what the cows in your herd are doing for you, get busy and be your own cow testing association.

Don S. Jordan.
Ft. Collins, Colo.

Checking Up Production

In many districts, however, owing to the fact that there are not enough cows or herds to form such an association, the farmer must find some other way to check up the production of his herd. Some farmers attempt to do

their own testing on the farm, but in very few instances does this work out, for the reason that quite often the farmer himself is too busy to do this work and there is nobody else on the place who knows how to test.

The method described in this article is one that has been tried in different communities and in a good many instances with success. It is one that requires very little investment in either money or time. For the man who is really interested in building up a herd of dairy cows and making this herd pay him a profit, this method is worthy of consideration.

In every district there are cream stations, creameries or cheese factories, any of which have facilities for testing milk. Such places are operated by men interested in anything that will lead to the upbuilding of the dairy industry. They always stand ready to aid in any way that will help to improve the supply of milk or cream either in quality or quantity. If the farmer will go to his cream buyer and ask to have the samples of milk from his herd tested once a month, it is probable that the cream buyer will be glad to do it and will set a certain date for every farmer to have his herd testing done.

The only supplies needed on the farm will be the monthly milk record sheets, a spring balance scale, a small dipper for taking the sample of milk and a set of sample jars.

The Wonderful Attractions of British Columbia

Few countries possess all the conditions for happy, prosperous living as does British Columbia. The varieties of climate and soil offer inducements for almost every branch of agriculture. Whether in the warm interior valleys, the rich grazing table lands or the fruitful lowlands of the coast or Vancouver Island, the advantages offered for

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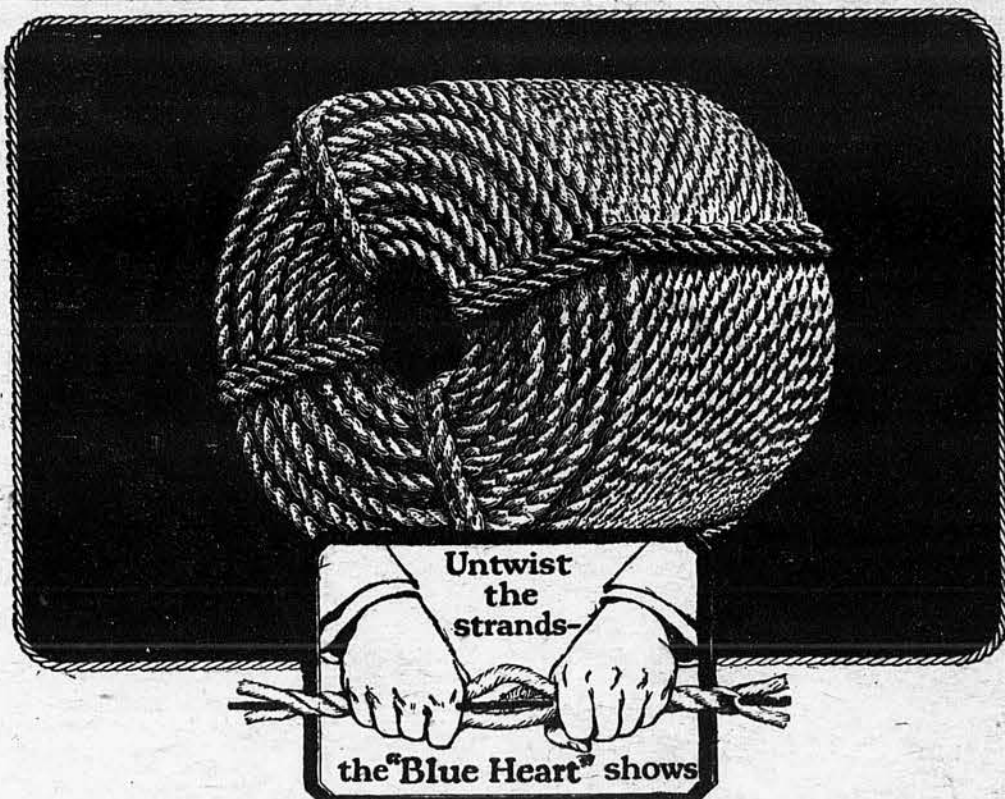
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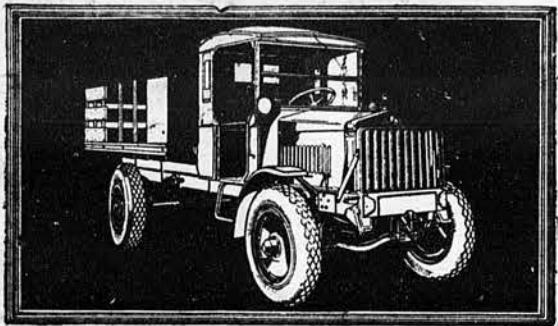
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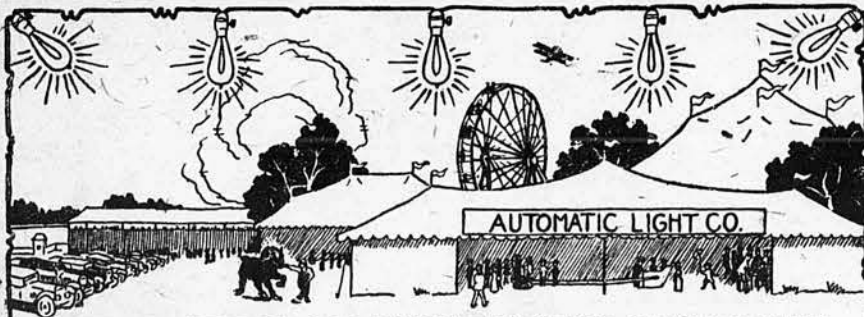
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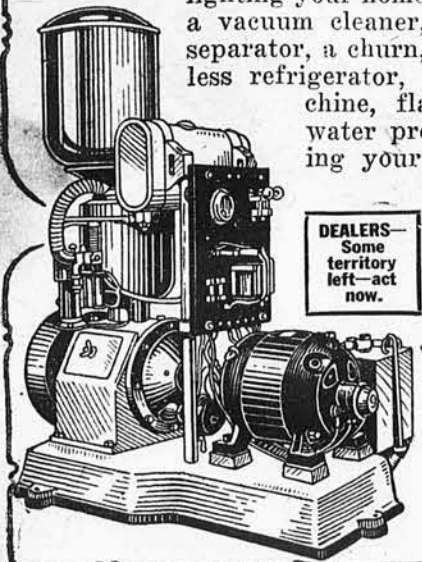
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Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

ALTHO PRODUCTION of gasoline for the first six months of this year was 13 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1919, the increase in consumption was 32 per cent, it was reported recently by the Bureau of Mines. Gasoline stocks at the end of June were \$9,841,000 gallons, or 15 per cent less than the amount on hand June 30, 1919.

Gas and fuel oils showed an increase in both production and stocks for the six months compared with the first half of 1919.

Plenty of Salt

The volume of the salt in the ocean, according to the United States Geological survey, is enough to cover the entire surface of the United States to a depth of 8,500 feet.

Silica Brick Made in 1919

The quantity of silica (refractory) brick produced in the United States in 1919, according to an estimate made by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was the equivalent of 216,363,000 9-inch brick, and was valued at \$11,798,000, a decrease of 120,190,000 brick and of \$8,190,000 from 1918. The average price a thousand decreased from \$59.39 in 1918 to \$54.53, in 1919. The output in 1919, tho much smaller than that in 1918, was much larger than that made in any year prior to 1916, and the value in 1919 was much larger than in any year prior to 1917.

Digs Ditches in a Hurry

It is difficult enough nowadays to get farm hands to harvest the crops, and about equally difficult to dig up the money required to pay the wages they now demand—and get.

When a farmer has 3 miles of ditching to do, he generally doesn't do it. It isn't necessary to explain to readers of a farm paper why he doesn't. They know.

Progressive farmers are turning more and more to mechanical means of doing things they used to hire large gangs of men to do.

R. H. Wolfe, Tiller, Ark., needed 3 miles of drainage ditch. He got it in a hurry, but he didn't hire laborers to dig it for him. I blasted it for him with dynamite. It was 6 to 8 feet wide and 2 to 4 feet deep according to the contour of the ground.

Blasting a ditch is a very simple matter. The dynamite does most of the work. I punched holes with a pointed steel bar to a depth 6 inches less than desired bottom grade of ditch; tamped a pound of dynamite in each hole. Holes were spaced twenty-four to thirty-six inches apart. The longest spacing was between the shallowest holes; shortest between the deepest holes. An electric blasting cap was imbedded in each charge; charges were connected in series and fired in 30-hole sections with a blasting machine.

The ditch cost 50 cents a lineal yard. Yes, Mr. Dynamite wants about double the wages he demanded before the war, but there's a difference between him and human labor—you can always get him to come and work for you when you need him. E. M. Ford, Tiller, Ark.

Get Results in Culvert Tests

Results already obtained on an experiment in culvert filling, conducted by the Iowa Engineering Experiment station at Iowa State college, give promise of being of great value to the state. The experiment, which has been under way for several years, is an effort to find the cheapest and most efficient way of filling a culvert.

While the results are not yet complete, it is thought that they will show the possibility of using much lighter materials in culvert construction and will in this way lead to a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars within the course of a few years.

Construction of Self Feeders

Pigs that are to be fattened for market, says Arthur L. Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, will make the most rapid and economical gains if put

on a self feeder. The time required for the hogs to reach the marketable weight is reduced by this system of feeding. Also the labor bill is cut down materially.

The free choice system, or permitting the hogs to select feeds to the amount of their own desires, has been found a satisfactory plan. The wants of the pig are a good criterion of his bodily needs.

Self feeders vary a great deal in minor features of construction. The essential features, says Mr. Anderson, are:

1. Substantial and rainproof construction.
2. A V-shaped hopper to insure a constant supply available to the pigs.
3. A small opening at the base of the hopper to control the escape of feed, and adjustable for the various kinds of feeds.
4. A trough from which the hogs may eat, so constructed as to prevent the waste of feed.

A self feeder having these features of construction can be made in an ordinary farm workshop and will be found very practicable.

Farms With a Tractor

I am finishing my ninth season with a 20-35 tractor and have had no trouble at all, and the more I run it the more I like it. My tractor never has failed me in nine years of hard use, and if anybody ever has put a tractor over more ground than I have run this one, I sure would like to see what kind of a tractor he has and what its condition is. My old tractor has plowed, listed, disked and drilled more than 21,000 acres and graded between 175 and 185 miles of road and pulled a big 12-foot grader with an overload of about 30 per cent or more. I pulled a 32-54 separator for two falls, and have moved houses, filled silos, baled more than 100 tons of hay, and have done many other things besides what I have mentioned.

I am using only 1½ gallons of oil a day. I have not had to make many repairs. I put on last June a new ring gear. In the last year I renewed all my gearing which is the first since it left the factory. The gears wore as thin as a knife and just bent over but never broke. C. O. Barford, Fowler, Kan.

Nebraska Tests Power Machinery

Fifty-nine models of tractors have been tested by the University of Nebraska since the inauguration of tractor testing work last spring, as provided for by law passed by the last legislature. Twelve more applications for tests have been received, and the agricultural engineering department, which is doing the testing, expects to complete the work by October 15.

A total of 96 applications for tests were received. Twenty-five of these were withdrawn before the tests could be completed. In some instances the manufacturers decided to discontinue making the model submitted for testing. In other cases factories quit business or were forced to curtail their operations on account of the financial situation.

"Many of the companies having machines tested know that the work has been of value to them," says Prof. O. W. Sjogren, head of the agricultural engineering department of the University of Nebraska. "They discovered the weak spots in their machines during the strenuous tests. Many of them found that changes were necessary to make their tractors come up to their rating. Sometimes it was nothing more than the changing of the carburetor, or the magneto, or the speed of the engine. Careful note of the changes are made in the tests reports, and purchasers should see that they obtain machines equipped as they were when they passed the tests. We believe that the companies re-equip their tractors according to the changes made necessary in the tests, but we have no way of checking this up. Purchasers should obtain reports of the tests and do their own checking."

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

SOME of you may remember that last fall we made a large reservoir to provide a supply of stock water and to irrigate a small garden. To fill it we dammed a large slough which runs thru the pasture and put in a headgate to throw the water into the reservoir. At times a very large amount of water runs down this slough, so much that it would not do to dam it for a reservoir but we thought we could put in a headgate which could be opened as soon as the reservoir was full. It has been almost a year since the reservoir was made and not until yesterday morning was the headgate raised. Virtually no water at all ran down the slough until within the last six weeks. We have a large amount of water stored up now which means that our garden spot will have to be moved next spring to a place which can be reached by water from the reservoir. Our plan is to pump water to a spot higher than the garden and then get it to the right place by means of pipes. We plan to water only a small garden spot but we do wish to make sure of plenty of vegetables and perhaps a bed of ever-bearing strawberries.

No More Rain Needed

The corn did not need this last rain; it might have been better had none fallen but I do not think any harm has been done. So much moisture is keeping the corn very green but luckily we do not fear a frost until October arrives and by that time the corn will be fully ripe even should the ground remain full of moisture. It is now, August 28, all getting hard but is not yet out of the way of frost. I note that parts of Northern Nebraska were visited by killing frosts about August 20 and that the corn is a total loss in that region. It is heat and not cold which we have to fear here so far as corn is concerned; in the cool years we raise much better corn here than Northern Nebraska does but in the blistering hot summers they come out ahead.

Good Month for Plowing

It is seldom that we have an August so favorable for plowing as this one has been. Not only has there been moisture to make the work easy but the weather has been cool for the teams. Of course, it makes no difference to the tractor how hot the sun may shine but despite the number of tractors sold the great bulk of the plowing is still done by horse power. A number of farmers here bought disk gang plows last July when it seemed as if we were to have a dry, hot time in which to get the land plowed for wheat. Where these disk plows were put down to sufficient depth they did good work and covered both weeds and grass so that none showed. But where they were run shallow, say about 3 inches, the resulting job was a very poor one, to say the least. But since the rains the disk plows have been laid aside for they will not work in soil as moist as it has been here for the last two weeks.

English Bluegrass

We have not raised any English bluegrass on this farm since 1915. In former years we raised it largely as a seed crop, growing it in place of wheat as chinch bugs do not harm it. But the war killed the foreign demand for seed to such an extent that the price fell to 5 cents a pound. We then turned to wheat growing but I can see that the time is just about here to turn to bluegrass again. The seed is now about 20 cents a pound which makes a crop fully as profitable as wheat and it takes much less fertility from the soil. In fact, bluegrass is a soil restorer and on fair soil three seed crops can be taken before the crop needs plowing up or renewing by the means of manure. One can cut seed crops from bluegrass until it is no longer profitable and can then give the field a top dressing with manure in the fall or winter and he can then cut one or two more good crops of seed. In 1914

we harvested, from a top dressed field of bluegrass, 20 bushels of seed to the acre; the average yield, however, is around 8 to 10 bushels to the acre. The seed weighs 22 pounds to the bushel.

Suggestions on Seeding

In seeding upland ground for pasture in the spring I should prefer to have the bulk of the seed English bluegrass as there is no grass more sure to grow in this climate. But I should add to it 3 or 4 pounds of timothy and 2 pounds of Red clover to each acre using with that amount about 8 to 10 pounds of English bluegrass seed. This variety has most of the virtues and also most of the faults of Kentucky bluegrass. It lies dormant during the heat and dry weather of summer but in a season like the present it will provide pasture the season thru. As to sowing a "nurse" crop I am in doubt; if the land is very weedy it might be well to sow a light crop of oats or barley. Neither is a "nurse"

crop in the right sense of the word for both hinder the growth of the young grass. But if the land is weedy one might as well sow grain to hold the weeds down for the grain will be of some value while the weeds will not.

Best Wheat to Sow

The wheat and oats still stand in the stack on this farm waiting for dryer weather. If we thresh in time to get seed for fall sowing we will be satisfied. To tell the truth, I have not yet made up my mind for certain as to which is the best variety of hard wheat to sow, Turkey red or Kanred. The bulk of evidence seems to favor Kanred but there are many who still swear by Turkey red. The yields of the two varieties have not varied greatly in this locality but I think on that score the Kanred is just a little ahead. The average yield of both on the upland in this vicinity has been not far from 20 bushels to the acre. I find there are just two ways of getting a good yield to the acre here. One is to fertilize and farm the best you know how and the other is to sow a big acreage in the fall and cut it down about 30 per cent at threshing time. Of the two, the first method seems the most profitable.

Farm labor problems can be solved to some extent by the use of additional power machinery.

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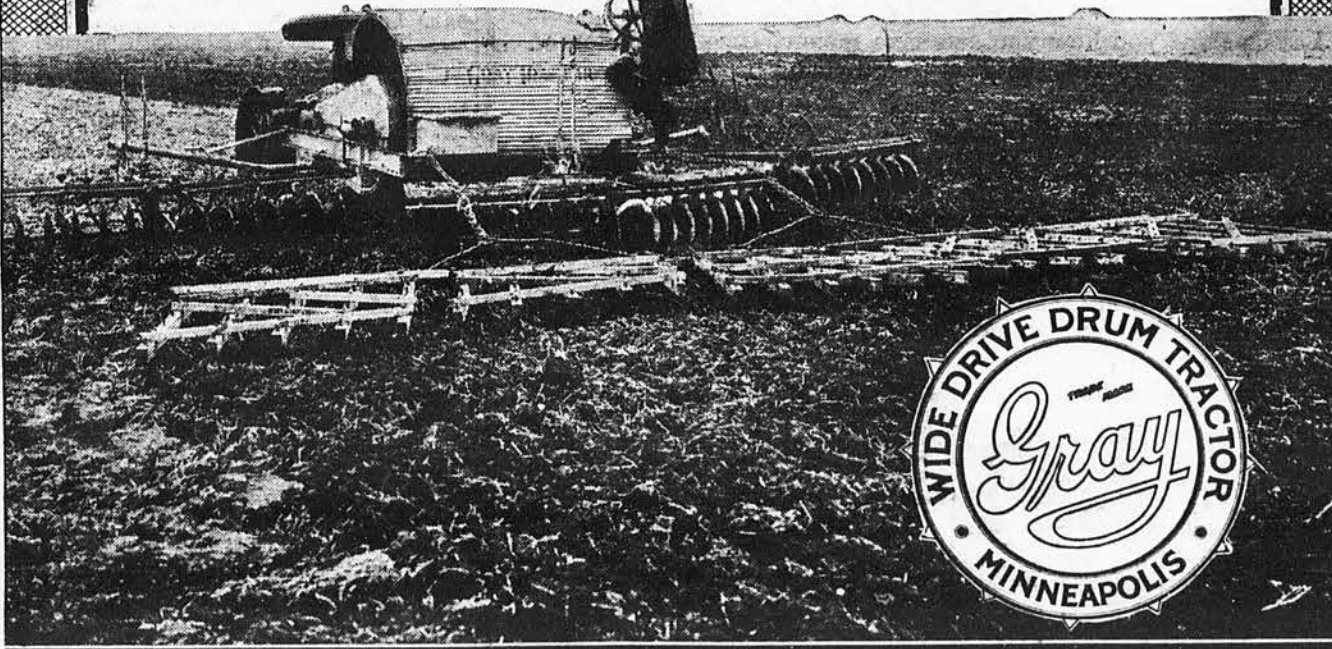
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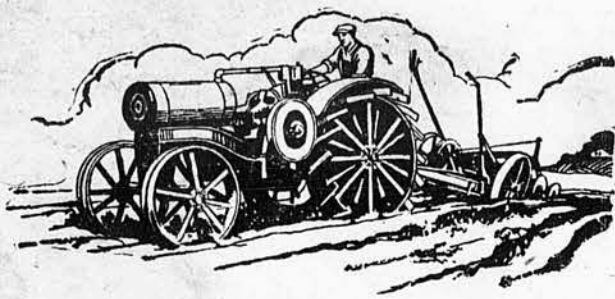
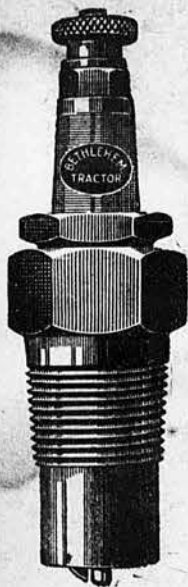
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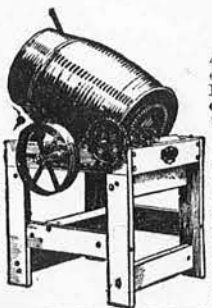
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HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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ATRACT OF TIMBER land, 10 miles square, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, at St. Boniface, was inherited by Hilary Askew, an American, from his uncle, Georges Lamartine, a notary of Quebec, and Morris, manager of this property, with Brousseau, a leading business man in the St. Boniface territory, plan to get possession of this valuable land for a small price. After an interview with Lamartine in Quebec, Hilary goes to St. Boniface to see his property. On arriving he meets Jean-Marie Baptiste, who was scaling the logs, and Lafe Connell, the foreman. He also sees Madeleine, daughter of Seigneur Rosny, the owner of a nearby Chateau. On the second day Hilary begins a detailed study of the timber.

Lafe Connell Explains.

After breakfast the next morning Hilary hired Monsieur Tremblay's buggy and started out with Lafe, with the intention of covering a portion of the limits and seeing the operations of the jobbers; he also meant to keep his eyes open as to the nature of the timber.

Altho it was not yet September, the jobbers were already in the woods with nucleus gangs, staking out the tracts they had leased for the ensuing year, dating from the first of October, and superintending the removal of old camps or the construction of new ones. The buggy crossed the bridge, but, instead of proceeding along the road to the store, Lafe turned to the left thru the St. Boniface settlement. The dusty streets between the rows of unpainted shacks were thronged with children, and women came from their stoves to stand upon the porches and stare at the new owner, concerning whose arrival all the village had already been informed. Soon, however, they were clear of the cabins, and the pony was puffing up a hill of incredible grade, beneath the overhanging branches of tall conifers, while Rocky River roared thru the gorge on the left, beneath them.

As the rig passed the last cabin Lafe pointed to a tall old man with a face the color of tanned leather, who sat in the doorway, mending a pair of moccasins.

"That's Jacques Brousseau," he said. "He's beginning to wake up now. He sits and dreams all summer, till trapping time comes round, and then he makes for the woods. He's trapped this district fifty years."

The buggy surmounted the hill, and another hill appeared in the distance. Here and there, scattered along the roadside, were solitary cabins, with little patches of cultivated ground about them.

"And on the right of the road is the Ste. Marie territory?" asked Hilary.

"Yep, Mr. Askew. The two runs neck and neck back into them mountains. We turn off presently. We haven't touched this district yet."

"There's plenty of good spruce here," said Hilary.

Lafe did not answer. A dip in the road carried them across a bridge spanning a wide creek that united here with Rocky River. They were now traveling inside the limits of the seigniory, with the creek on their left hand and the river on the right. Hilary noted the first growth spruce along the banks.

"Why don't we cut this, anyway, if the rest is mainly fir?" he asked. "There's enough lumber here to fill our dam instead of the Ste. Marie Company's logs."

Lafe answered volubly, but did not meet Hilary's eyes.

"You see, Mr. Askew," he began to explain, "it's this way. There's a good deal of fir on our property, and what pine and spruce there is is smallish,

There was a big fire over this district fifteen years or so ago. Now Mr. Morris calculates that if we go slow for a while and give the trees a chance to grow, they'll be worth twice as much in a few years. We're developing the property slowly, Mr. Askew."

Hilary's hand fell on Lafe's shoulder. "Connell," he said, "I brought you up here with me to learn the truth from you. You're going to sign on again on October first, and it's me you're going to sign with, not Mr. Morris. Now tell me the facts about all this."

Lafe stammered and hung his head like a schoolboy caught in wrongdoing. But Hilary's hand was gripping his shoulder, and at last Lafe raised his head and looked straight at Hilary.

"If I thought you'd stick here," he said, "I guess I'd back you to the limit. But you'll never stand for St. Boniface, Mr. Askew. Wait till you've seen some of them blue houses with the pink verandas."

"That won't trouble me," said Hilary.

"Maybe not, Mr. Askew. But that's only a specimen. They're so infernally slow here, they ain't got human ways, sir. And they're crooked. I mean the big men. You'd never stand for the lumber business up here. I thought, when I heard you was coming, you'd be like Mr. Morris—I mean, wise to the game—but you ain't. I guess most business is crooked everywhere, but here it's crooked all thru. You'll be selling out to Mr. Brousseau in a month's time, and that'll be my finish."

"You're dead wrong, Connell," answered Hilary. "I like the looks of this country, and I'm here to stay. And the more trouble I find, the more fun I'm going to have. Now, Connell, suppose you forget about Mr. Brousseau for a while and consider yourself to be what you are, my paid employee. And you can count on my standing by you."

He held his hand out. For a moment Lafe Connell's keen grey eyes met his in searching inquiry; then he took Hilary's hand and wrung it.

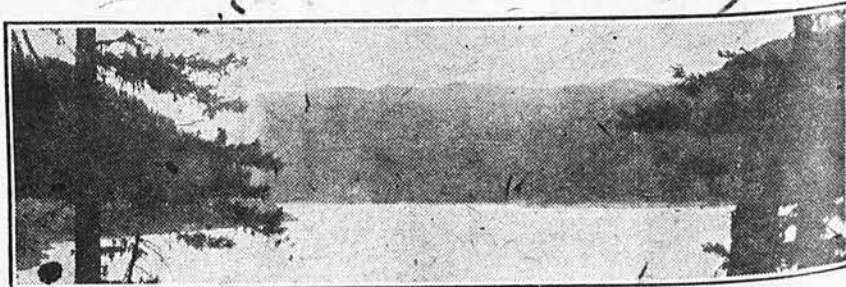
"I believe you mean what you say, Mr. Askew," he returned. "And you can reckon on me so far as my duty goes."

"I suppose that tale about the Rosny seigniory being nothing but fir is a lie, Connell?" asked Hilary presently, as the pony ambled thru a valley overgrown with Red pine.

"Mostly," said Lafe. "There is a deal of fir, but there's enough spruce and pine to make the concession pay, if Mr. Morris wanted it to."

"So Morris has been playing double?"

Lafe nodded. "You see, Mr. Askew, it's this way," he said. "When Morris came up here I believe he meant to run straight. But he'd been a lumber man in a small way up in Ontario, and he wasn't wise to the game as it's played here. Here it's graft, and it's never been nothing else. I ain't saying there



The St. Lawrence River Provided an Outlet for the Timber Produced at St. Boniface to the Gulf and the Markets of the World.

aren't plenty of honest lumber companies. But it's the biggest money maker of the day, and there's a whole lot of sharks got drawn into it. So when Morris found your uncle didn't know nothing about the business, and left it in his hands, he naturally fell for the game Brousseau was playing.

"Brousseau is the big man up here, and he'd had his eye on the Rosny seignior for a long time. He wanted to buy, but Rosny was sore on him, and he closed the deal with your uncle instead. But afterward Brousseau got the mortgage on the Chateau and the little bit of land round it, to keep hold on Rosny.

"Well, the Rosny seignior is the only piece of freehold up this way. Beyond it's Government land, and all round it's Government land. Brousseau started in to squeeze your uncle out. And Morris went with him. He played double, as you were saying, Mr. Askew. He went into partnership with Brousseau in the Ste. Marie Company, and they arranged to let our tract go to the devil, with that story about fir. I guess there's a crooked lawyer down in Quebec who's in with them—I don't know his name—but the point of the whole game was to freeze out your uncle and get the property for a song. And that's how it stands."

"And how did Brousseau get hold of so much Government land?" asked Hilary. "The timber rights are about ten dollars an acre, I understand. That wouldn't leave enough profit to make the whole game worth planning." "Mr. Brousseau never leased the Ste. Marie limits," said Lafe. "He owns it—owns the timber and the land too. And what he paid is sixty cents an acre. You see that cabin, Mr. Askew? The man that built that had twelve children."

They were passing a dismantled, dilapidated structure of a single story, containing two rooms—a mere shack of frame, built on the surface and open to wind and weather.

"Well?" asked Hilary.

"Well, Mr. Askew, I see you don't know what I mean. The wise men in the Quebec legislature passed an act that any settler with twelve children was to get a tract of land free, on condition that he settled on it. So Brousseau scours the province—and he doesn't have to scour it very hard—to find fifty or sixty, or maybe a hundred settlers with twelve children. He brings them up here and settles them along the borders of the Ste. Boniface seignior. When they've become legal settlers, or maybe before they have, he buys them out for a few dollars. That's how he got hold of the Ste. Marie territory. And then there are the settlers without twelve children—it cost him sixty cents on acre to settle them here. And he got their land too. That's how the game's worked up here, Mr. Askew."

"I see," said Hilary, becoming thoughtful.

"It's a big game, and there's money enough in it for all. And I guess Morris and Brousseau have been clearing up the Ste. Boniface territory and putting down the word to the credit of Ste. Marie, and swindling your uncle out of a good many dollars. They made me bookkeeper once. I got wise to the game and took the foreman's job instead. I guess Morris suspects I know something; anyway, he renewed my contract, and—here I am, Mr. Askew. And here we turn off into Mr. Leblanc's lease."

"Who's he?"

"Your chief jobber," said Lafe.

The buggy turned off thru the forest along a new road. Here was some splendid timber, black and white spruce and tall white pine. The sound of axes began to be audible, and presently they reached a clearing, in which a number of frame shacks were under construction. Superintending the work was a tall, rather fair man of about forty years, with a cast in one eye; and with him was a short, thickset man of great muscular power. The two looked up as the buggy approached, and the short man scowled. He had a thatch of jet-black hair, which hung over his forehead and gave him a gypsy aspect.

"This is Mr. Leblanc," said Lafe. "Mr. Leblanc, this is Mr. Askew, the owner."

Leblanc put out his hand limply, but Hilary, nettled by his manner, did not take it.

"Mr. Leblanc is clearing a camp for his next year's lease," continued Lafe.

"But the lease is not signed?" asked Hilary.

"It will be signed in October," answered Leblanc. "I have arranged with Monsieur Morris."

"You'll make your arrangements with me in future," said Hilary. "If the price is satisfactory, you can have this tract."

Leblanc stared at him insolently with his good eye, the other fixing a tree on Hilary's right. "I work for Mr. Morris. I make arrange with him," he answered.

"See here, Leblanc, you didn't catch who this gentleman is," said Lafe. "This is Mr. Askew, the nephew of the late Mr. Askew. He has come into the property. He's boss. You get me, don't you, Leblanc?"

Leblanc shrugged his shoulders. "O yes, I understand," he answered, and, turning without another word, walked back toward the lumbermen, accompanied by the short man, who was chuckling maliciously at Hilary's discomfiture.

Hilary flushed, but Lafe laid his hand on his wrist, closing the fingers about it with a vice-like grip.

"Steady, Mr. Askew. Don't let those fellows get you riled," he said.

Hilary got himself under control. "Yes, you're right, Connell," he said.

"If you're coming into this game it means steady work," said Lafe. "You've got to hold back and hold

back, until you've got things ready."

They re-entered the buggy and, turning the horse, drove back.

"He certainly got the better of me," said Hilary. "But what was the point of the fellow's insolence?"

Lafe shrugged his shoulders. "These fellows don't know no better," he said. "It ain't no use to get mad until you're fighting mad. I guess they've run Morris and Brousseau's game for them so long they've lost their heads. They think Brousseau's the Almighty up in this district."

"But Brousseau has nothing to do with the Ste. Boniface limits," exclaimed Hilary in exasperation.

Lafe shrugged his shoulders, and presently Hilary cooled down again. "Who was the little man?" he asked.

"That's Pierre something-or-other. Black Pierre, he's called. He's Brousseau's chief crook. He's a troublesome man, Mr. Hilary. He'll bear watching."

"We'll fire him first thing," said Hilary.

"Why, he ain't hired by us," answered Lafe.

"Then what in thunder is he doing on my concession, talking to my chief jobber?"

"Well, there ain't no law against it," said Lafe, with the humorous look on his face. "I guess them two are pretty thick together."

(Continued on Page 28.)

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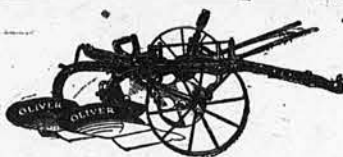
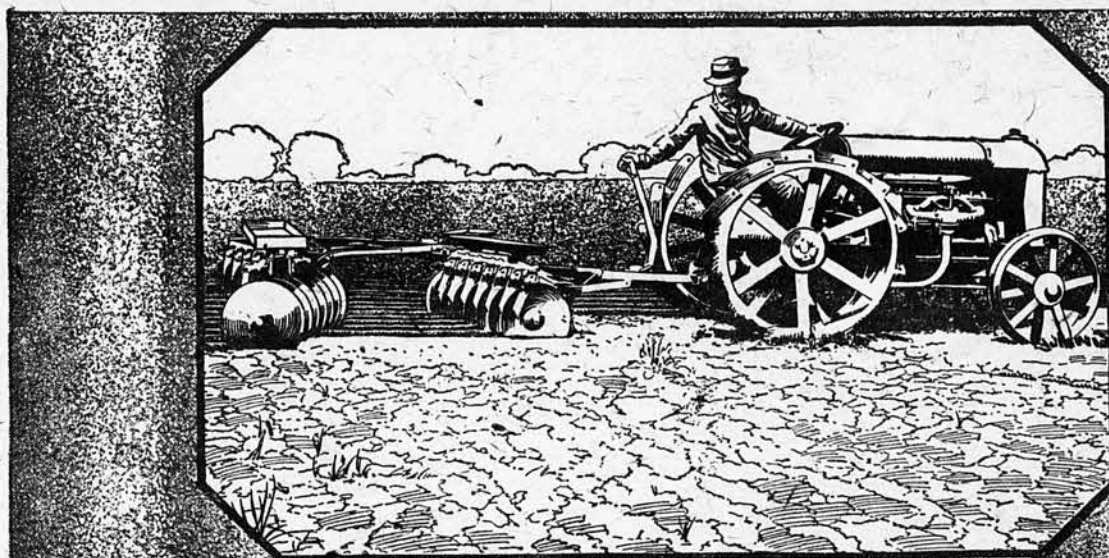
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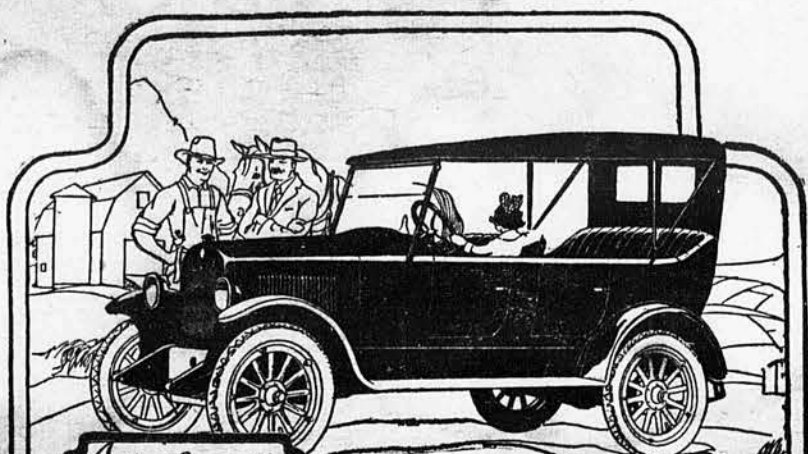
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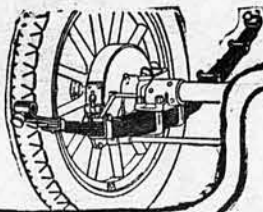
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For Our Young Readers

Little Mrs. Carpenter Wasp Builds a Cozy Home

BY HARRIETTE WILBUR

BILLY AND Sally Brown were out in the raspberry patch with their Uncle Andy, who was cutting out the dead branches or canes. Suddenly he stopped to look closely at the stump of a cane he had just cut off. Then he squinted into the cane itself.

"Want to see a cozy home?" he asked.

"Yes, yes," replied the two.

"See, then!" He took his knife and carefully slit the dead stem in two lengthwise. "See how hollow it is! And see how it is divided into little rooms, just like a house."

"Whose home is it, Uncle Andy?" asked Sally.

"It is the abandoned cradle of several young carpenter wasps, each with a trundle bed to himself. See, here are the remains of their silk coverlets." Uncle Andy lifted a bit of silk floss on the point of his knife. It was a little case with a hole in one end and looked like the thin skin of a bean that had been soaked a long time.

"But how did they get in there?" wondered Billy.

"That is quite an interesting story. You know there are many kinds of wasps. Some make paper combs for their eggs and young, some make mud nests and some dig tunnels in the ground. Others bore holes into wood and are called carpenter wasps. Even the many different carpenter wasps have different preferences for nesting sites, some boring into logs or boards, making a hole here and another one there, with an egg in each.

A Cell for Each Egg

"But some of the smaller carpenter wasps prefer to tunnel into the stems of plants, as this one did. See! In this foot length of cane there are eight little cellars, or cells, each about an inch long and with 1/2-inch of pith between them. And on the side of the cane here, notice where the carpenter drilled in to make each cell."

"Yes," nodded the children.

"You see, each wasp egg needs a place to itself. This is for two reasons. One is that wasp eggs hatch out at different times, and those insects hatched first might think their brother eggs or wasplings were food, and turn cannibal. The other is that each waspling needs just so much food before it is ready to spin a cocoon around itself for an air-tight cover while it is changing from a white worm to a brown wasp, and by putting each egg by itself the mother can be sure each waspling is going to get its share.

"So she carefully drills out a cell for each one, large enough to hold the egg and the 1/2 dozen flies or spiders she is going to provide for food. She drills with her strong jaws, and shovels the pith out of the cane by kicking backward with her feet, as a dog digs. When she gets to the bottom she carries some of the pith dust out with her feet and jaws. But she doesn't bother to get it all out, you see."

Uncle Andy lifted up a bit of the silk web inside a cell and showed the children the flakes of white dust clinging to it.

Food Stored in Cell

"There is a fly's wing, too, left over from the waspling's feast. When a cell is done Dame Carpenter searches for a certain kind of food which she considers best for her child. This one seems to have chosen flies. She fills the cell up with food, and after laying an egg among the provisions she stands on the outside of the cane and seals up the cell with pith, moistened with saliva from her own mouth."

"But these cells all seem to be open," objected Billy.

"That is because the wasp eggs hatched and got out into the world as their mother intended. Now a wasp egg is a very small thing, and the white worm that hatches from it is small at first, but by the time it has fed on this cell full of food, it almost fills its crib. When its food is gone the plump white grub finds that whenever it opens its mouth, strings of glue-like spittle harden on its lips into a thread of silk.

"So it begins to spin, wrapping the silk thread all about its body, until it is entirely covered. Then it cuddles down for a sleep of two or three weeks, during which time a great change takes place in its body. For the fat white grub gradually gets a waist line, slender as a thread. It gets a head with jaws powerful enough to gnaw wood. It puts on wings and legs and acquires a black and yellow banded skin. You can see from the small size of this hole that it was a very small wasp that came out of this cell, but it was a full grown one. A wasp never grows any more after it has awakened from its nap to find itself fitted out with wings and legs. It attains its full size while sleeping in that silk coverlet, tho it comes out of its sleeping bag somewhat smaller than the grub that went in."

"How can that be?" asked Sally.

"Because it uses up some of its fat, so to speak, spinning the cocoon and living thru its two or three weeks' nap. When it is fully changed from a grub to a wasp it awakens, hungry and eager to see the world. So it gnaws a hole thru its cocoon to the sealed outside door, which it also gnaws thru. A little later, when it crawls out of the cane, it is a full grown wasp, ready to fly away for a meal of honey or of fly, whichever comes more easily to hand, or mouth, rather."

"Not all carpenter wasps tunnel into raspberry canes. Some choose sumach branches, boring out a long tunnel and then putting mud partitions in between the cells. One kind of carpenter wasp was found using the ends of straw in a stack. The straw had been cut in two with a hay knife, which left the ends standing out like honey comb cells, and the wise little wasps, many of them, used those straws for cradles instead of going to the work of tunneling out cells."

Can You Guess These?

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



Solution August 28 Puzzle—An Indian Puzzle: Head Dress. Prize winners are: Lillie Folyer, Cawker City, Kan.; Grace Stanley, Bushnell, Neb. Boys and girls, other than the prize winners, who sent in correct answers for the last month are: Clarence Johnson, Mildred Bigham, Margaret Warr, Grace B. Smith, Annie Sandell, Ruth Taeha, Pauline Alford, Agnes Reich- eck, Linda Koehn, Enoch Drumm, Evelyn Harding, Caroline Carroll, Edith M. Berry, Frances Carroll, Bertha M. Burson, Isabel Keen, Helen Patterson, Cora Potter, Paul Stult, Ruby Loy, Beatrice Gilliam, Marcella Canfield, Ruth Fife, Margaret Brund- ridge, John Hofferber, Edna Genetiere Morgan, Eva German, Daisy Dennis, Elsie Lane, Ernestine Rouser, Helen Cranen, Rosie Henderson, Theodore Townsend, Evelyn Denton, Dollie Parmley.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

School and Health

It is time to send the children to school again. A mother writes to say that her 6-year-old girl goes to school for the first time this year and she dreads to send her because so many children who have always been in perfect health until they began school, have taken serious diseases as soon as school life began. What can she do?

I am sorry to say that one mother working alone cannot do a great deal. But she can work up sentiment in her community that will produce very effective action. The first obligation rests directly upon you mothers. You know your child more intimately than any teacher possibly can, and you are the first one to see the little one in the day. Inspect your child every morning. If there is any sign of illness keep him at home until you are sure of his condition. A sick child never should be allowed in school. He is doing harm to himself by making the effort to study and he may be doing still more harm to the other pupils by exposing them to a contagious disease. Every wise parent will know better than to keep a child from school for every whim and fancy. A little study and observation also will keep her from making the still more foolish mistake of taking risks with a child's health, merely that he may keep up his school grades.

The Teacher's Duty

Next to the mother the responsibility rests upon the teacher. She must inspect her school every morning. Any child showing symptoms of being ill must be put to a closer test. If the teacher continues to be in doubt she must consider the welfare of the majority and send the child home. This rule should hold good even if the claim is made that the illness is "just a cold." Colds are contagious, and the child with a cold should stay at home and get it cured. Let me say that a cold will get well much more quickly if the child is confined to her bed.

I cannot suppose that any of the intelligent readers of this paper ever would be so unreasonable as to be angry with a teacher for sending a child home on suspicion of illness. If you are sure that the child is not ill take her in to see the doctor, and whatever his decision remember that the teacher is acting in protection of the interests of the majority of her pupils.

In addition, you must see that the proper regulations of the state board of health in reference to school sanitation are observed. The most important regulation is that no common drinking cups shall be used. If you do not have sanitary drinking fountains every child must bring a separate cup. No roller towel may be used. The use of common towels spreads that terrible disease "trachoma," commonly known as "granulated lids." It is a simple matter for a child to carry a small towel in her lunch basket. The school well or cistern must be clean and must be protected from the possibility of infection, especially from the drainage of privies. These must be kept absolutely clean and covers must be provided so that they may be rendered flyproof.

Holcomb Consolidated School

The largest school consolidation project in Kansas is that approaching completion at Holcomb, a small town 3 miles west of Garden City. The new buildings and equipment, costing \$225,000, will be ready for use when school opens in September. The three-room school at Holcomb and seven one-room schools within a radius including 130 sections of land will be replaced by the new buildings. There are five buildings in all, a main building having a large auditorium, a faculty home, a garage, janitor's home and a home for

the teacher of agriculture who is employed under the Smith-Hughes law. In addition there is another \$20,000 building practically new in the district. The school will have a 20-acre farm of which 6 acres are to be in alfalfa and

6 acres in fruit and garden, all to be irrigated by means of a big pumping plant. Thirteen teachers have been employed and the school will open with about 400 pupils. Ten motor busses will be used to gather up the pupils from all parts of the district. On the corner stone of the main building is cut the name of C. E. Rarick, professor of rural education in the Hays Normal school, who co-operated with Miss Emma Wilson, county superintendent of Finney county, in organizing this consolidated district.

Kansas needs more dairy farming.



Unhitching the horses by the light of a Western Electric Lamp

NOT being able to get any steady help, I have been doing most of my work myself.

It worried me to think that every hour I spent milking cows, turning a grindstone or chopping wood was just so much time taken away from necessary work in the fields.

"Last spring I became interested in the question of a farm plant. But I delayed buying one, because those I first saw were not much more than lighting plants. They didn't show up well in a power test for heavy work.

"Now my idea of a piece of farm machinery is that it must be useful first of all.

An outfit that does a man's work

"I kept on looking till I found the plant that came nearest to satisfying my need for power—A Western Electric Power and Light Outfit. I'm not saying that this outfit can mow the hay or do any plowing. But it certainly is do-

ing some real, honest-to-goodness work for me, saving time and labor.

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"Then with the generator and batteries in action—or the batteries alone—I let electricity milk the cows. The utility motor, which I can carry around and connect to any lamp socket, is mighty handy for such jobs as running the churn or

the grindstone, or in fact, turning any machine I used to turn by hand.

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There was once a man called "farmhand"

"If farmhands grow much scarcer, we will soon forget what the word means. Help is certainly hard to get. But I have found help in another form—an electric power and light outfit. I want to tell you what these plants can do for you, and some of the things they can't do."

H. Bowman

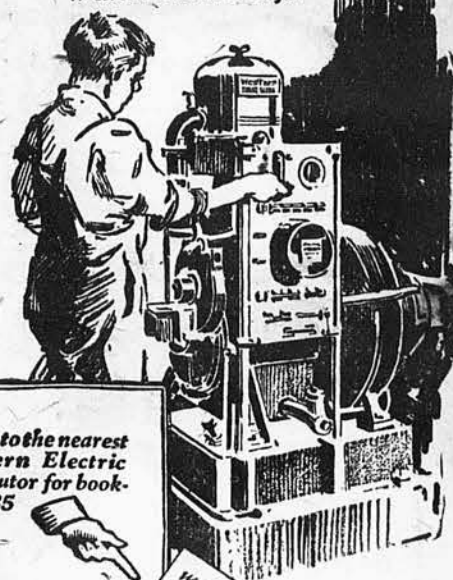
Editor's Note: Mr. Bowman's farm is located near Ames, Oklahoma.

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Western Electric Power & Light

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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash

— EDITOR —

Linoleum is a Practicable Covering for the Dining Room Floor

MANY homemakers are using congoletum and linoleum art rugs for coverings on their dining-room floors. These housewives say the material stands the wear and saves a great deal of work and worry. The surface of these rugs is non-absorbent so that grease and dust have no chance to work into them.

Constant usage does not effect the wearing qualities of these materials so readily as fabric rugs and when there is need for a new covering there is not so great an expenditure. The ease with which these coverings are cleaned is another feature that is appreciated by the busy woman. Those who use them say they go over the rug with a damp mop and it looks as fresh and bright as new.

One finds fabric rugs a nuisance where there are children for even with careful training there are times when greasy foods are dropped to the floor and dust collects in these spots. Frequently a white spot is left as a reminder that strenuous efforts had to be resorted to before the grease could be removed.

Mrs. Conrad Handke near Atchison, Kan., has an attractive dining room with a floor covering of linoleum.

One has such a wide field from which to choose her floor coverings from these sanitary, easily cleaned materials that it is as easy to carry out a color scheme with them as it is with a fabric rug.

For the floors which were laid before hard wood came into vogue, it is sometimes necessary to have the entire space covered. In such cases one can find materials of 3-yard widths offering a seamless covering for the small room or a one-seam covering for larger rooms. Two-yard widths can also be purchased.

Where the floor can be stained and varnished or waxed, the standard rug can be used instead of yard material. These rugs are made in all sizes.

Deep blue seems to be a popular color for the dining room. Touches of color can be found in the small conventional body and border designs of either the linoleum or congoletum rugs.

Dining-room floors covered with these rugs offer a delightfully inviting background for the serving of foods.

—Mrs. Ida Migliario.

From a Farm in the Hills

Energy and the capacity to turn off work depend largely upon the interest we take in it. Fatigue soon follows when we undertake tasks that are dis-

tasteful to us. The only way to remedy this is to vary the task in such a way as to create new interest in it.

Grass stains on white goods often leave dirty looking stains when washed in soap suds first. This can be prevented by holding the stained garment over the tub and pouring boiling hot water thru the stains.

We never attain our ideal because no matter how far we advance we still keep our ideal many strides ahead of us. It is the vital principle of progress.

Our kettles that have been discarded

under fur is so dense that the breath cannot penetrate it easily, it is of mid-winter catch and a good dependable grade.

It is a mistaken idea that it requires wealth to develop an exquisite and refined taste in any person. The girl in her simple white dress of inexpensive material may be as attractive as her more wealthy neighbor who can afford silks made after the latest Paris models. It is the personal charm that counts.

Raw linseed oil applied to burns is an old but very effective remedy. A

tion about 25 years ago there lived near us a little woman who filled the windows of her shanty during the winter months with boxes containing narcissus, jonquil and tulip bulbs. It was considered a rank waste of money in those times to buy anything but necessities but I believe that these things were as necessary to her as bread, meat and potatoes. At any rate she seemed to enjoy them as much.

Storing vegetables in empty barrels from which both top and bottom have been removed is an excellent way to keep them fresh and crisp. The barrels should be sunk into the ground in a well drained spot in the garden. Bank up around with soil, fill with vegetables, cover with straw and dirt and add a covering of manure from the barn when freezing weather threatens.

For economy's sake never copy extreme styles in clothing. They seldom last long, and no one likes to wear a garment that is much out of style.

—Mrs. Clara Smith,

Chase Co., Kansas.

A Few Kitchen Hints

Don't wait until you can build a new kitchen, but make the most out of what you have. A little readjustment—the installing of simple devices will help things along mightily.

Don't make your kitchen too big. Arrange the furniture so as to do your work at one end of it. Built-in conveniences are a great help. Thirty-two inches is a good average height for sinks and tables.

Many women prefer light green paint for the walls of their kitchen. If a kitchen is not very well lighted light colored paint will help to make it lighter. My kitchen was not well lighted, so I painted the ceiling cream, the walls ocher, the woodwork and floor orange color. I put up yellow window shades and dainty white cash curtains. It certainly did make a change.

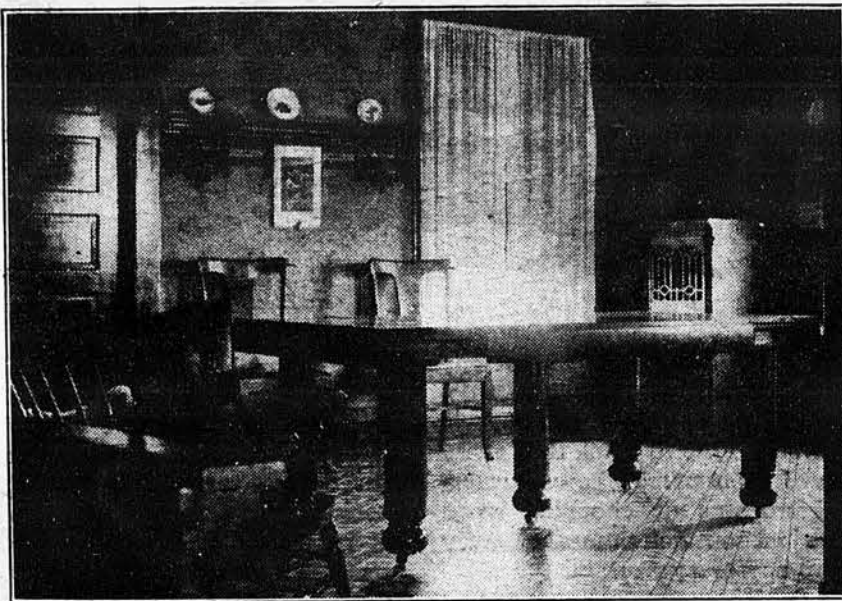
Don't have anything so low that you will have to bend down to get it, or so high that you must stretch to reach it.

Put castors on your working table and move it wherever it is most convenient.

A mixture of soap and kerosene applied once a week to the porcelain sink will keep it bright and clean.

—Mrs. B. B. King,

Neosho Co., Kansas.



The Practicably Furnished Dining Room in the Conrad Handke Home. It is Light, Airy and Easy to Keep Clean.

for household purposes may be used to hold drinking water for the hens by filling the holes with putty and allowing it to become dry before the vessel is filled with water.

A convenient method of cleaning a jar, keg or barrel is to place a small quantity of lime in the bottom and slake it with hot strong brine. Cover closely to keep the steam in. Wash well afterward and it will be pure, sweet and clean.

When buying furs test the quality by blowing briskly against the fur. If it opens readily, exposing the skin to view it is of poor quality, but if the

small bottle should be kept on hand for this purpose. The boiled oil will not do.

Cracked or chipped china or glassware bowls make good containers for growing bulbs.

Strange as it may seem, the county agent is most used by those who least need his assistance. This is not the fault of the county agent but of the farming population of his county. He is hired to help all alike and if we do not avail ourselves of the opportunity of calling on him when we need him we have ourselves to blame.

During the meager days of this sec-

Keep the Young Folks Contented

LOOKING back to the days when the farm home harbored an unused parlor at least six days in the week and received mail but one day of that six, and when the day's work began before daylight and lasted until after dark, it is easy to see why the city job lured boys and girls from the farm. They wanted to be able to lock the door on their work at the end of the day and go out and mingle with other young people. Bad roads in winter and pity for tired work horses in summer often prevented their participation in the few diversions the rural community offered. But modern farming methods and machinery, telephones, motor cars and better roads have pushed even the memory of those tiresome days far into the background.

Many girls and boys who sought freedom by way of the desk job and the hall bedroom have come to see that inelastic office hours, the melting away of their earnings in steady dribs, and being a nonentity in a huge impersonal world of business prove quite as irksome and unsatisfying as a

busier and more isolated life on the farm. And incidentally, the girl with a fastidious distaste for working with poultry has had her tastes offended at boarding house tables when she had to choose between going hungry and eating poultry of very doubtful quality but undoubted old age. Also the boy to whom gardens and garden tools seemed agencies designed to cut boys off from the pleasures of life has sometimes acquired a respect for gardening after a diet of stale vegetables.

The farm home today is happily freed of many of those drawbacks that formerly sent the boys and girls cityward, but there still is much that may be done to make farm life so interesting and satisfying that they will prefer it to the restricted activity and environment of working in an office or shop and living in crowded quarters. There should be some definite place for play in life on the farm. Recreation in some form should be a daily enjoyment except in the seasons when harvesting or canning or other exigencies require prolonged concentration of

energies. That recreation will naturally take different forms, according to the season, the tastes of the members of the family, and the financial outlay possible for it.

In the cities several boys frequently unite in the labor and expense of preparing a tennis court for their common use. The same plan could easily be carried out in a farming community, and would bring together in wholesome play the young people of several families. The boys and girls who have returned to farm homes from schools where they have enjoyed tennis or basketball or swimming will find their homecoming sweetened and enlivened by being able to continue these sports. In the country swimming parties are matters easy of impromptu arrangement with telephones and automobiles in general use. And what a lot more fun can be had by a group of friends swimming out in the open than for two or three people to go together to a crowded city pool.

Encouragement of the sports and of social activities tends to develop and

direct a community spirit. No farm home can stand isolated from community life today any more than one nation can stand aloof from all other nations. We have learned of recent years some valuable lessons in what can be accomplished by team work in war or work or play, and the mothers and fathers who, with their sons and daughters, build up a lively interest in recreational life in farming communities will add to their own happiness and usefulness and will decrease the number of young people who go to seek in the city pleasures they might enjoy in equal abundance on the farm.

—Catharine Crammer.

Beet and Cabbage Pickles

Use 2 quarts of boiled beets and 2 quarts of raw cabbage, 2 cups of grated horseradish, 2 cups of sugar, 2 tablespoons each of salt and pepper and 1/4 teaspoon of cayenne pepper. Mix well, cover with cold vinegar and seal in glass jars.

—Mrs. C. B. Smith,

Chase Co., Kansas.

Women's Service Corner

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

Green Tomato Mincemeat

Can you give me a recipe for green tomato mincemeat?—A Subscriber.

I believe you will find this a good recipe. Use 1 quart of green tomatoes, 1 cup sugar, 1/4 cup of chopped raisins, 1/4 teaspoon of ground nutmeg, 1/4 cup of vinegar, 1/4 teaspoon of ground cloves, 1/4 teaspoon of ground cinnamon and 1/2 cup of chopped apples. Wash, wipe and chop the tomatoes. Add the other ingredients and cook 30 minutes. The tomatoes may be peeled.

Making Money at Home

How may a girl who cannot leave home earn money? We live on a farm 5 miles from town.—Farm Girl.

Go to the physicians of your nearest town and obtain from them a list of the names of their tubercular patients who live on a milk and egg diet. By offering these patients products which you know are absolutely fresh you can obtain prices for them which it would be impossible to get in the market. If you cannot deliver milk every day, make cottage cheese. If carefully handled, it brings good prices. If a stream runs thru your farm, plant water-cress along its banks. Hotels and restaurants use it for garnishing.

Turpentine Removes Varnish

How can I take varnish stains out of a crepe de Chine waist?—Mrs. E. L.

To remove varnish spots, wet them with turpentine or benzine and let stand a few minutes. Wet again and sponge or pat with a clean cloth. Continue until the stains disappear. If the turpentine colors the waist, wash it in a dye soap.

Send to the Rug Factory

I have a rug that has become limber. What can I do to stiffen it?—A Subscriber.

Sizing is the best treatment for rugs that have become limber. You can have this work done at a rug factory. It is so inexpensive that it would not pay to try to do it at home. If there is no rug factory in your town you can have the work done at the J. L. Cowell House and Carpet Cleaners Co., 711 West 1st St., in Topeka.

Farm Home News

Many farm homes are now becoming 100 per cent gasoline—gasoline engine for washing, gasoline iron and gasoline lamps. The engine does not seem to discriminate between good gasoline and poorer grade, at least it will work. The lamp and iron are not likely to work with poor gasoline. We have tried that from the oil truck and find both are affected by the sediment in the gasoline. If we should strain thru a filter paper it might help. The iron failed entirely some time ago. The work of cleaning the iron was so trifling that we don't see why we didn't do it at the time it refused to work. We tried forcing air thru the emptied tank and out the small gas outlets. This did not have force enough to dislodge whatever sediment was clogging the outlet. The force needed was gained by forcing air into the gas tank and then opening the needle valve wide open. The pressure released suddenly expelled the dirt and cleared the way for the gasoline.

It is safe to say one can do twice as much ironing with a gasoline iron with the effort she uses in ironing with the ordinary sad irons. The even, unflaring heat of the gasoline iron is a source of pleasure to one who has felt a stove heated iron begin to cool about as soon as she begins to iron. It is possible to regulate the heat so a young girl can use it. By lowering the ironing board, one may sit and iron much better than she can if she must get up and down to change irons. The flame may be turned down to a tiny flame and left while one attends to some other task. When turned on again, the iron will be heated in 2 or 3 minutes. One may iron all day on 10 cents worth of gasoline.

At a club meeting recently, several women were found to be working on flour sacks, ripped and washed. Some

had cut round scallops on one end, buttonhole stitched over the raw edge with crochet cotton and crocheted an edge with point work in the notches between the scallops. Others had cut square points and worked around them—making pillow cases, aprons and scarfs. Others had colored a number of sacks and from them were making whole bedroom sets of scarfs, curtains, cushion covers and so forth with appliqued motifs.

A reader has written asking if the dill pickles we described were to be sealed in jars. We were told to do so. We think one might safely make those intended for use in two or three weeks in an open jar. Possibly those for later use could be made in that way also if pickles were weighted down under the brine vinegar solution. We put ours in mason jars.

If we had never sent an exhibit to the fair, we should think our canning club's exhibit was ready now that the jars are filled. There is much to be done after the jars are filled. Labels are to be typewritten if we do as we are asked to do. One label goes on the side of the jar and must be placed in the same relative position on 100 jars. Another label must be placed on the bottom of each jar. To preserve all from soilure by one broken can of fruit or vegetables, each jar must be paper wrapped and packed in straw or hay. We are directed to pack 100 jars in three barrels, using burlap for tops. This may save the barrel from being set bottom side up but if our past experiences are any measure of what we may expect, burlap ends do not save the cans of fruit. They disappear enroute so that more than a dozen are found lacking when the barrel is opened. This year we have found it much easier to get a variety of vegetables than of fruit. Cherries, berries and pears are hard to get unless transferred from last year's stock.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Is Both Mother and Father

I have a neighbor who is farming alone. Her husband was adjudged insane and sent to an asylum a few years ago. She had seven children, the two oldest were boys, but soon after her husband was sent away, her oldest son died. This left her with six children, the oldest a frail boy of 12. She had an 80-acre farm only partly paid for. She asked no aid of any one but went to work to pay for her home and bring up her children. She was one of a large family of girls and had always worked in the field for her father before she was married. Hence she knew how to do all kinds of farm work, and did it. She had a gentle team and she took turn about with her boy breaking the land, harrowing and planting. They raised corn, oats, cotton, and sorghum.

This woman made as much as any of the men around. The place is now hers and she and the little girls hoe the entire crop, and pick all the cotton, and help gather the other crops. She always has a large number of hogs to kill, and sells meat and lard every year. She has three cows and sells a large quantity of butter and gives the surplus milk to the hogs. She raises chickens and sells and exchanges eggs at a nearby store for groceries.

This woman always has the earliest and finest garden in the neighborhood. She rises at 4 o'clock every morning. She does not need to do that now, but the habits of life are fixed. She advocates the doctrine of early rising and outdoor exercises, and declares that both are healthful.

On wash day, I can always see a fire at her spring at daybreak. At 9 o'clock her washing is on the line. It seems that her energy never ceases and the amount of work she does is almost incredible. I never have known her to be ill but once and that was for only a few days.

She is optimistic. No one ever heard her complain that her lot in life was hard. Her oldest boy's education is limited but the other children are up to the average. She goes to church on Sundays and sends her children to Sunday school and they are as well dressed as if they had a father to provide for them. When it is too wet to work in the field, she does her sewing or patching. She is a very pleasant, sociable woman and generous to all.

Arkansas. Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

Great Majestic

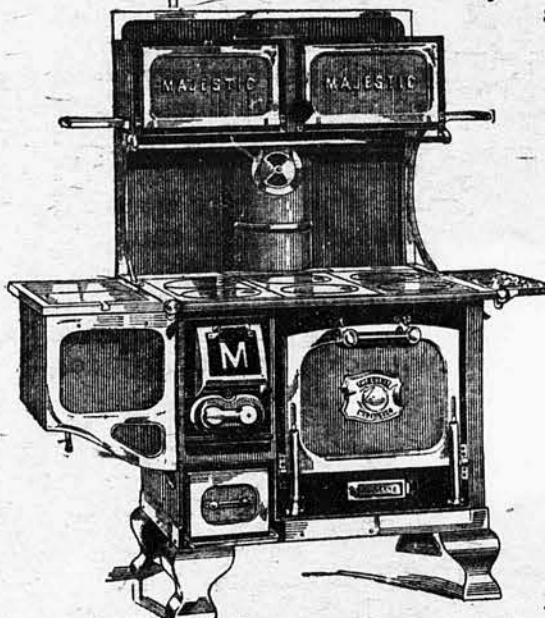
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The Cycle of Service

In its issue of June, 1920, Petroleum Age says:

"The announcement made May 25th, advancing the tank wagon prices of gasoline and kerosene in all Standard Oil Company (Indiana) territory was a disappointment to the oil men. They say the advance in the price of gasoline was less than was expected, or at least hoped for. The refiner is asking 23c for the cheapest straight-run, and this makes the cost to the jobber 25c in Chicago. To this must be added 3c for the cost of doing business. As a result the new price is still too low for a profit on gasoline."

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) distributes through tank wagons and service stations, completing the cycle of service from refiner to consumer.

The present low price for gasoline in the Middle West is due in large measure to the efficiency of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in refining and distributing its products.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) maintains an elaborate research department, which has enabled it to increase the amount of high grade gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

The efficiency of the manufacturing department, plus the all but perfect system of distribution, enables the company to render an unique but necessary service to everyone in the Middle West who, either directly or indirectly, relies upon automotive machinery for power.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has maintained, and will continue to maintain, the lowest possible price for petroleum products consistent with proper security to its stockholders.

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Style and Comfort Combined

Simplicity of Design Makes Remodeling Easy

BY MRS. PEARL PAYNE

FROCKS OF today are designed in such a manner as to combine comfort and style. We have learned to plan our clothes according to our individual requirements and we take into consideration the fact that we need to plan thoughtfully if we are going to get the most out of the money we invest in our wardrobe.

An advantage of the present day simplicity of design is the ease with which garments may be remodeled. The child's coat here illustrated may be constructed out of mother's coat which cannot be made over for her and yet has too much good material to discard. The other designs offer

in raglan style. The collar may be worn rolled low or buttoned high. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

8816—Ladies' Dress. This frock relies much on its simplicity of line for its charm. It can be made up in silk,



equally practicable suggestions for the home dressmaker.

9791—Ladies' Waist. This mannish type blouse looks well in striped silk. The collar of plain white will give a contrasting note. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.

9778—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. Youthful simplicity marks this new wrap. The

three-piece skirt section has slight fullness over the hips. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

9765—Child's Rompers. The bloomers of this cunning design button to the waist in Oliver Twist style, and are gathered into leg-bands. Pockets are stitched on to stand out from the sides. Sizes 2, 4, and 6 years.

9771—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt. One of the new fall plaids would make this style into a neat and practicable skirt. The closing is at the front and extends from waist to hem. Sizes 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 waist measure.

9777—Girls' Coat. This sensible coat for the school girl has its sleeves

cotton or woolen material. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

This season the home dressmaker has an unusually good opportunity for choosing materials and weaves that are both becoming and serviceable. The soft twilled French serges, duvetyns, jerseys and tricelines lend themselves to the making of attractive dresses.

The dull, sometimes called receding colors of these materials allow the adult to choose the shade that is most becoming to her. Attractive plaids and weaves of brighter shades are of especial interest to the girls. Slight girlish figures almost always look well in the brighter shades, altho one needs to give correct coloring careful consideration.

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

No More Late Dinners

My New Time Budget Worked Wonders for Me

BY MRS. MABLE CONNOR

IT WAS dinner by 12 o'clock, not lunch at 1 and dinner at some time between 6 and 7 in the evening as we had been having our meals in town. We had moved on a 400-acre farm and Bob would not stay down town for lunch; he would come in from the field with the hired man. They would be hungry, too. I remembered mother had said that a man couldn't succeed at farming if his wife didn't get the meals on time.

But no matter how hard I tried, I couldn't have dinner at 12. The men would wait and wait. This would make me nervous and by the time the last dish was carried to the table I was worn out. Then I would try to work all afternoon and cry about how slow I was.

"Why, Mable, you mustn't act this way," Bob would say. "You try to do too much. Just take care of the baby and cook what you can."

It would have been better, perhaps, if my patient husband had raved and caved as Mrs. Adams said her husband did, if he had to wait for dinner. At last, I took Bob's advice and gave up trying to do so much. I threw away my weekly program that I had written carefully and religiously tried to follow.

No one had expected me to be a good housekeeper. I had always gone to school and then taught for 5 years. In this country, it is generally conceded that a school teacher makes a poor housekeeper, but I like to do the unexpected.

I made a new time budget, a more flexible one. It would work every day. It was made for me just like the Sabbath was made for man. I decided that when a mother had to care for a baby 7 months old, she did enough in the morning if she had breakfast by 6:30, washed the dishes, fed and bathed the baby, and prepared dinner. If she could sandwich in any other work, she was a genius. I began getting dinner at 9 o'clock. What a relief to have the table set, the pie cut, and all the vegetables and the meat ready, waiting for the men. I could call them to dinner before they had time to wash.

There was plenty cooked for supper, and the men had gone back to the field an hour earlier. The baby would sleep at least an hour. I wasn't tired, so I didn't worry. I would wash the dishes in 15 minutes, leave them to drain and by 1:30 I was thru. The afternoon was mine. I began to plan how to do more work with less effort.

Absolutely no one in the country could get help, and no one would do washing, so I had to plan for everything to be done at home. If a woman feeds a man well and doesn't complain, he will help her do anything. In helping her too, sees the inconveniences and remedies them. I stopped trying to wash every Monday. Every other Tuesday is wash day now and Bob does most of the work.

The cleaning is a simple trick. It is easier to keep a house clean than it is to clean it. I have no day for cleaning. I spend just 20 minutes each afternoon with the dusters, mop and cloth, going from one room to the other. Bob oiled the kitchen floor and I dust it every morning. Baby and I pick up and dust the living room while the fireless cooks the dinner.

As a result of my simple time budget, breakfast at 6:30, dinner at 12, and supper at 6:30, I won a sink, a lovely screened porch and a redecorated dining room. It took me a year to work out my schedule. Yes, it is written down and I make a memorandum every day of what I wish to do next.

I read the daily paper and every article in four good magazines. Our house is a home now and the work runs smoothly. all because I have dinner by 12 o'clock.

What's New in Time Savers

Putting housekeeping on the simplest and at the same time the most efficient basis is the chief aim of the up-to-date housewife. She seeks as eagerly for the short-cuts and time-savers in her housework as the up-to-date business man seeks for efficiency methods in his enterprise. A search thru the

hardware stores reveals many unexpected delights.

What is more to be desired at the end of a meal in hot weather than a cooling dessert? But the housekeeper dislikes to add to her already strenuous duties the prolonged operation necessary for preparing such a dessert. With the purchase of a vacuum ice cream freezer her problem is solved. Its operation is simple and rapid. The cream or other dainty to be frozen is placed in the container from the top. Then the freezer is reversed and the ice and salt put in. The freezer is set aside and in 30 minutes without any further labor the product is frozen. The vacuum freezer can be purchased in 1 and 2-quart sizes.

Just the thing for picnic use is the thermopak. This is not a freezer, but merely a utensil for carrying frozen products and keeping them in their original condition. And, speaking of picnics, have you noticed the aluminum mess kits and canteens for sale in the hardware stores? They're pronounced just the thing for the motorist, fisherman or picnicker.

There's a new patent cream whip which makes a double revolution and whips either cream or egg in 30 seconds. And beside it I noticed an omelet pan, recommended to make a perfect omelet. Its closely fitting compartments, upper and lower, led one ingenious housewife to the discovery that when she wished to make only a few baking powder biscuits without going to the trouble of lighting the oven, this utensil was ideal for baking quickly on the open burner of oil or gas stove. A three-compartment boiler is also a fuel saver for the family of moderate size. These clover leaf kettles, as they are called, have a combined 6-quart capacity. Two vegetables and a meat stew may be prepared in them at the same time and yet each retains its individual flavor.

The very latest thing in fireless cookers is the electric cooker. It is manufactured in both one and two-compartment sizes, and is the ideal cooker for the farm home having an electric power plant. Its chief mark of superiority over other culinary equipment of its kind is that there is no lifting of metal plates and containers from range to cooker, for the metal plate is within the cooker, the container is set in, power turned on for 20 minutes and then no further supervision is required. In some homes a small electric oven, which has just been placed on the market, will be found even more desirable than the cooker. It has the double advantage of being usable either as an oven or a fireless cooker. However, it is made only in the one compartment size.

Mrs. G. Day Smith.

This Game is Fun

Art catalog is a good name for a party. Arrange the following articles on a table before the guests arrive: 1, Two pieces of wood nailed together; 2, A burnt match; 3, Hairpin; 4, Two jars; 5, Bread dough in dish; 6, Sixteen pieces of candy; 7, Two shoes of different sizes; 8, Four spices on a plate; 9, A potato; 10, A darned sock worn thru again; 11, Candy heart broken in two; 12, Match in saucer of water; 13, Carpenter planes; 14, Candle nearly burned out; 15, Flag over toy top.

When you are ready to play the game give each guest a slip of paper and a pencil and tell him to guess what painting the articles suggest. Here are the correct answers: 1, A Drive Thru the Woods; 2, The Light That Failed; 3, A Switch Tender; 4, The Family Jar; 5, The White Doe; 6, Sweet Sixteen; 7, A Mis-mate Pair; 8, The Four Seasons; 9, All Eyes; 10, Love's Labor Lost; 11, A Broken Heart; 12, A Swimming Match; 13, A View of the Plains; 14, The Last Stand; 15, Over the Top.

Modern toilet equipment is doing away with the old-fashioned washstand, but it may still see years of service as a receptacle for shoes, hats, brushes or other odds and ends that clutter up the room. Take off the towel rack and refinish the stand to harmonize with other furnishings.

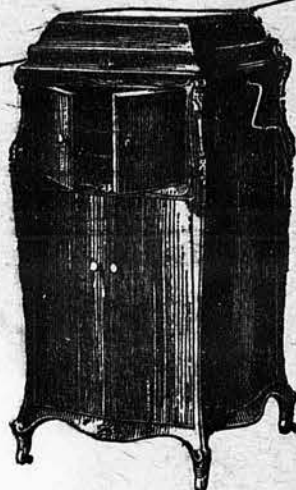
Look at this for a program!

Program

- I Carmen—Prelude to Act I Philadelphia Orchestra Bizet
- II Madame Butterfly—Un bel di vedremo Puccini Geraldine Farrar
- III Minuet in G Paderewski Ignace Jan Paderewski
- IV Song of the Shepherd Lehl Rimsky-Korsakow Alma Gluck
- V Symphony in F Minor, No. 4 Tchaikowsky Boston Symphony Orchestra

Program

- VI Don Giovanni—Il mio tesoro Mozart John McCormack
- VII But the Lord is Mindful of His Own Mendelssohn Ernestine Schumann-Heink
- VIII Pagliacci—Vesti la giubba Enrico Caruso Leoncavallo
- IX Concerto for Two Violins Bach Fritz Kreisler and Efrem Zimbalist
- X Sextet from Lucia Donizetti Caruso, Galli-Curci, Egner De Luca, Journet, Bada



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TOPEKA SEPT. 13 TO 18 1920

6 BIG DAYS **6 BIG NIGHTS**

L. M. PENWELL, President **PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary**

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 21.)

"You see, Mr. Askew, it's this way," he went on. "If you're going to clear up this mess, it ain't a bit of good going for the little fellows. They're the tail that Brousseau wags. Once you get Brousseau's hand out of your pie, the others follow him. When Pierre sees there ain't no more pickings out of the St. Boniface land he'll go back to the smuggling business."

"Brandy smuggling?"

A Bad Man.

"Why, he's the bad man of Ste. Marie. He runs cargoes of gin and brandy ashore from the South coast, and there's never been a revenue officer in this district within human memory, nor would one dare to show his face here. But that ain't the worst thing about Pierre. There's a dozen homes along the coast where his life wouldn't be worth a minute's purchase if he showed his face there. Strong as he is, and boaster as he is, he daren't go far outside the Ste. Marie territory, because he knows he'd be taking his life into his hand. He's helped most to make Ste. Marie what it is. And that's what I've got most against Brousseau. He knows conditions there, and it's all one to him, so long as he has the whip hand in the place. Say, I'll take you thru Ste. Marie on the way back to the mill!"

They had reached the main road again; they went on a little way and then turned westward over a rough track thru a burned-over district densely covered with fireweed and white starved asters. Soon another rig appeared before them, topping the hill. Lafa pulled in as it approached. "Bonjour, Father Lucy," he called to the elderly priest, attired in closely fitting soutane, who sat inside. "Been over to Ste. Marie?"

"Good morning, Mr. Lafa," responded the other, reining in also. "Yes, Mr. Lafa."

"Father Lucy, this gentleman is Mr. Askew, the new owner of the Rosny concession. He's old Mr. Askew's nephew."

The cure looked Hilary over; then he leaned forward and extended his hand, which Hilary grasped.

"I am please to meet you, Mr. Askew," he said. "I hope we shall become friends, like Mr. Lafa here, and not quarrel so much."

"Ah, Father Lucy, you make me tired sometimes," said Lafa. "What in thunder's the use of praying for rain when the forests are burning, instead of getting busy and putting out the fire?"

"Mr. Lafa, there is many things you do not understand," said the cure, patting the Yankee on the shoulder benevolently. "Mr. Lafa is fine fellow," he added to Hilary, "but he want to go too quick all the time."

"Well, say! I wouldn't have to go at more than a crawl to leave St. Boniface behind," answered Lafa. "The trouble with you folks is, you're too slow and set."

It was evident to Hilary that the two were fast friends. Father Lucien clucked to his pony, took off his hat with a flourish, and resumed his journey.

"Father Lucy's a good sort," muttered Lafa, "but he makes me tired sometimes. Slow as the devil, Mr. Askew. And yet, now I come to think of it, he does get results in his own time. He ain't equal to cleaning up Ste. Marie, tho."

After a pause he added: "Sometimes I've thought that Father Lucy had something up his sleeve about Ste. Marie after all."

An hour's drive brought them within sight of the village, a straggling array of cabins, flanked by a swelling hill, beyond which the lighthouse was visible on a farther point, and the flat of the Gulf. Ste. Marie was almost a replica of St. Boniface externally, with the same shacks, clustered about the brick offices of the company. Many of the houses were closed, however, and the tattered, lace-edged shades drawn, and there were fewer children playing with the mongrel sleigh dogs that lay in the dust and blinked up at the sun.

"Not much to see now," said Lafa. "But on pay night it's fierce, Mr. Askew. I guess this place is a real hell."

"Rowdy, Connell, you mean?"

"I didn't mean that, Mr. Askew."

It's that, God knows; but what I meant by hell was a place where everybody's a law to himself with nothing to restrain him. A place where everybody does what he wants to do. That's my idea of hell, sir. What's yours?"

Hilary looked curiously at the lean New Englander. He had not thought of it, but now it occurred to him that Lafa, like most of his breed, probably had a latent vein of puritanism somewhere in his composition.

"I guess your definition is sound, Connell," he answered.

The road wound along the shore. Presently St. Boniface came into sight. "I think I'll go into the office, Connell," said Hilary.

"I guess you'll have to break it open, then," said Lafa. "Mr. Morris took the keys with him."

"When's he coming back?"

"We were expecting him on the boat this afternoon."

Hilary considered for a moment. "I'll wait till tomorrow then," he said. "Your advice to me was good, Connell--the advice you gave me in the woods. Hello, Monsieur Baptiste!"

The little scaler and timekeeper was hurrying toward the buggy. "Monsieur!" he gasped. "Monsieur Askew, yesterday I did not know who you were. Excuse!"

"That's all right, Baptiste," answered Hilary. "Just remember that I'm running things here now, that's all. And, by the way, that order about trespassers and visitors is at an end. There's going to be nothing done here that we'll be afraid of people finding out. Got it?"

Jean-Marie Baptiste evidently had got it, for he looked almost terrified. He touched his hat and withdrew with a sort of shuffling bow.

"You certainly do have the knack of putting things across, Mr. Askew," said Lafa admiringly. "I guess you're ready to go back to the hotel. Wait! There's old Dupont, the captain of the lumber schooner. I guess you'll want to meet him?"

"I suppose so," said Hilary.

He was preparing to descend when he saw Dupont coming toward the rig, accompanied by the timekeeper. The captain was a tall old man of about sixty years, with a grey beard, a weather-beaten face, and pale grey eyes that seemed to burn with some consuming fire. His look, as he turned it on Hilary, was so searching and so inscrutable, and so momentarily hostile, that Hilary felt uncomfortable. There was a history behind that penetrating stare--a history and a hate.

But after a moment's examination of Hilary's face a film seemed to come over the old man's eyes. Whatever the reason for his strange gaze, Dupont was satisfied. He stood by Lafa, and Jean-Baptiste translated.

"The captain says the schooner's full," he said. "He wants to start for Quebec on tonight's tide."

"Tell him to speak to Mr. Askew here," answered Lafa. "Say that Mr. Askew's in charge."

The timekeeper translated back into the French. A smile flickered upon Dupont's face. He shook his head and answered.

"He says he's got to have Mr. Morris's orders," said Baptiste.

Lafa turned to Hilary, who took up the conversation. "Ask him if he doesn't understand what I am here for," he suggested.

Dupont was impregnable in his position. He had lumber from both concessions, and Mr. Morris was in charge of both. What orders had been left with reference to his freight?

Lafa was pleased and surprised at the way Hilary took it. But Hilary had learned a good deal during that morning.

"That sounds reasonable," he said. "Give him Mr. Morris's orders, Connell, whatever they are." And, when the matter had been settled, he added: "You were dead right, Connell. We've got to settle with the big fellows first."

He dropped Lafa at the mill and drove slowly homeward across the bridge, thinking hard. He had certainly set himself a hard task. Hilary had had experience of local politics in a small city afforestation order in the United States; he could guess the need of conciliation and diplomacy, coupled with hardness and resolution, when these were needed, in a wild country, like that, far beyond civilization, where law existed only as an abstraction, when the race question, always dominant, threatened to complicate

the issue, weighing the scales against him. He must settle with the big fellows. There should be no difficulty in getting rid of him. Broussard must be met firmly, but, if possible, tactfully. There probably would be trouble with Leblanc after he had shown that he was master. And he would be a pillar of strength. Hilary had instinctive faith in the low-speaking Yankee.

"I must get little Baptiste on our hill too," he said aloud, as the buggy rolled the hill beyond the bridge; and he became aware of Madeleine leaning upon her horse, at the end of the branch road, waiting for him to pass.

Hilary felt uncertain and awkward. He might raise his hat to her? A glance at her face showed him that she was perfectly aware who he was. He showed him a firm chin, resolutely two angry blue eyes, and flushed cheeks whose redness did not come from hard riding.

He decided to bow. But before he so the buggy had passed, leaving him alone; and Mademoiselle Madeleine, face averted, started her horse over the hill, leaving Hilary staring at her until she disappeared from sight.

He jerked the reins angrily, and the boy set off at a gallop for Monsieur Tremblay's stables. But before the descent was reached Hilary was laughing. Somehow the girl's hostility seemed to add a zest to the game.

"I don't know that I'll be so very diplomatic with Broussard after all," Hilary, as he drew rein at the stable entrance.

Hilary Talks Business.

The landlord, Monsieur Tremblay, pressed a telephone with a crank, which he turned furiously whenever he felt the need of social intercourse with St. Boniface. Hilary was smoking on the porch the next morning, calculating his plans, when he heard a bell on the side of the telephone begin to ring clangorously. Then Monsieur Tremblay's assault on the mechanism, following which he came out and made it clear to Hilary that he was wanted.

It was Lafe Connell calling.

"Say, Mr. Askew," he said, "I'm coming you from my old boarding place. They came back yesterday afternoon; the boat was late; maybe you don't know. They've been cross-questioning me and Baptiste all the morning. I had some work explaining how I threatened to fire me unless I took for a drive. Broussard's just left, and Morris has ordered the storekeeper's rig to drive over to you in half an hour's time."

"Thanks, Connell," said Hilary.

"I guess you've made up your mind about you're going to do."

"I believe in the strategical offense, Connell," said Hilary.

"I didn't get that," said Connell's voice.

"You will," said Hilary. "I'm much obliged. I'm coming over."

He reached the office just in time to see Morris emerge toward a buggy which was drawn up before the door. Morris looked plainly disconcerted to him.

He was an older man than Hilary expected to meet. He seemed well dressed, with an expanse of cuff collar, and a white waistcoat which covered a pronounced embonpoint. He had elusive grey eyes, a prominent but ill-defined nose, and a friendly, thrifty mustache. It was a Hilary knew intimately: the old business go-between.

"Mr. Morris, I think," he said, "I'm coming over to see you." He came back last night and heard you were here, Mr. Askew," he said. "I'm just coming over to see you." He made a step toward his buggy, but Hilary did not follow him.

"I guess you heard I was back," said Morris, with inquiry in his tone. "I heard you were here," said Hilary. "I came to see you and talk things over."

Morris, recognizing the situation, acted it and, turning back, pulled the out of his pocket, and opened the door. It was a well-furnished

little place, with two large desks and revolving chairs, a set of drawers, and a leather sofa. Hilary sat down at the desk nearest the window, from which he could see the endless line of logs ascending the cogged chain that drew them into the mill flume.

Morris took a box of cigars from his desk drawer and offered it to Hilary, who declined. Morris chose one and, biting off the end, lit it. Hilary could see that his hand trembled a little. The man was breathing rather loudly.

"Well, sir," he said, seating himself, "this is the last place in the world where I should have expected to see you. I have just heard from Mr. Lamartine that you intended to pay a visit to Quebec, but that letter was written some days ago. You didn't see him?"

Two days before Hilary would have jumped at the bait, would have shown his resentment of the lie, declared hostility, and given Morris his cue. Now he only smiled pleasantly. He would keep Morris on tenterhooks a while.

"Yes, I saw him," he answered. "He tried to dissuade me from coming up here, but I wanted to see the property."

"If you had let me know," said Morris, "I could have made arrangements. You have come in the slackest month of the year. There is very little to show you. But I shall arrange to take you all over the concession. I suppose you'll be staying long enough to do some fishing, Mr. Askew? There are some fine trout lakes a few miles to

the north. We might make a day's trip of it."

His sentences were not continuous. There was a considerable pause after each, long enough to allow Hilary to reply. If Hilary's silences had aroused respect in the mind of Lamartine, they aroused positive fear in that of Morris. The man's smooth modulated tones began to be jerky, he breathed harder, and at the end he gave the impression of having talked himself out without effect.

Hilary came to the point. "I have come here to assume charge, Mr. Morris," he said. "Please let me see the map and the books."

Morris wiped his forehead with a handkerchief which he took from his desk. "That's—that's a sudden decision, Mr. Askew," he said, trying to smile.

"My decisions are always sudden. I have thought over it."

Morris laid one finger upon the edge of the desk. "Of course I know nothing of your affairs or circumstances, Mr. Askew," he said, with a tone of aggravation, "but if you intend to take charge immediately, in this impulsive way, that means that I must step out. The concession is not a paying proposition, as you are probably aware, but your uncle was satisfied with my management. I have kept the expenses down to their lowest limit."

"I have not expressed dissatisfaction."

(Continued on Page 38.)

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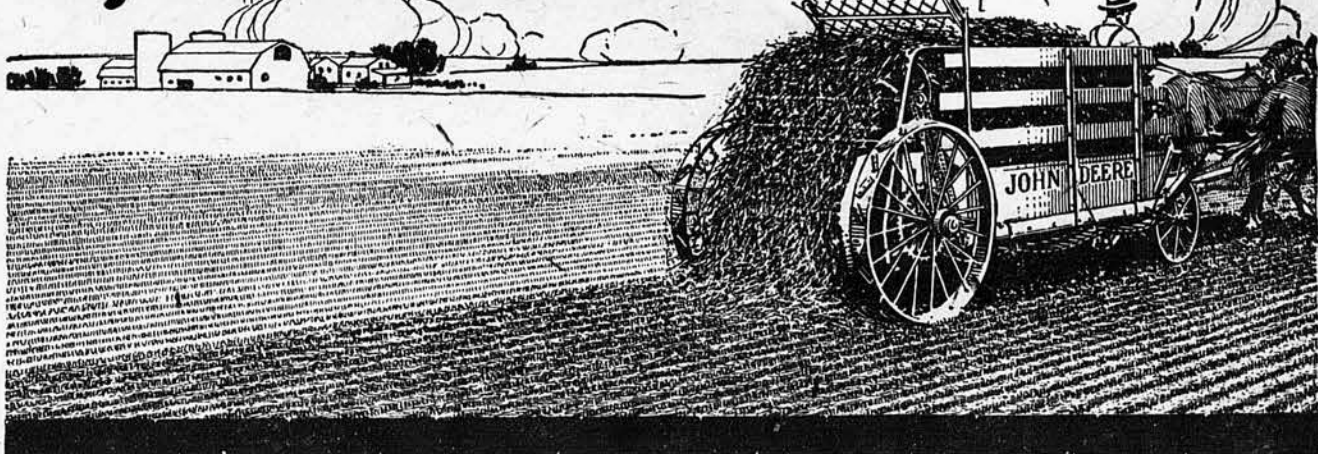
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Big Corn Crop for Kansas

Grain and Forage Yields Break Usual Records

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

RAINS HAVE fallen again during the past week in most of the counties of Kansas and all indications now are that the state will have record-breaking yields of corn, kafir, milo, and feterita as well as of wheat. These last rains have made possible what Kansas has always believed impossible—a real corn crop and a big wheat crop the same year. We have just recovered from the shock of being told that Kansas was blest this year with a wheat crop of 150 million bushels and now if frost doesn't come too soon and we have favorable weather thru September we may have a corn crop of 155 million bushels. This may seem a bit too optimistic and too good to believe, but it is a possibility. Kansas has raised more than 150 million bushels of corn four times in the last 21 years. The last time was in 1912 when the corn yield was 156 million bushels. The wheat crop that year totaled 89 million bushels. In 1915 the corn crop amounted to 142 million bushels and the wheat crop was 96 million bushels. The big wheat year of 1914 when Kansas harvested 180 million bushels of wheat was not a corn year. The corn crop was 87 million bushels. Last year when the wheat crop was 145 million bushels the corn crop was down to 60 million bushels. But no matter what the corn crop may finally be all agree that the rains this summer have been worth many millions of dollars to Kansas. This year the state produced one-fourth of the entire wheat crop of the United States and its farmers are proud of this record.

Sorghums are Excellent

In the weekly crop report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending September 4, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says:

"All parts of the state received rain during the past week, the fall being especially heavy in the Kaw Valley and thru some of the Southeast and Central Kansas sections. In many counties rains were reported in six of the seven days and the ground has become well soaked in most parts. Thru Central Kansas, Sedgwick, McPherson and Stafford counties report an inch of rain or more during the week but Reno county had less than 1/2 inch. The Western and Northwestern Kansas counties received from 1 inch to 3 inches each.

"The soil, especially in Eastern Kansas, is rather too wet and on early plowed ground weeds and volunteer growths have become quite rank and it is expected that many fields in Eastern Kansas will have to be re-plowed before they will be in condition for sowing. There has been too much moisture in many of the Eastern Kansas counties during the past week to continue plowing and in some of the Northern and Northwestern Kansas counties wheat stacks have been damaged by excessive rain. Hail is reported in spots over the state during the week with some high winds.

"The corn, kafir and all grain sorghums have made excellent growth but the wet cool weather that has prevailed during the past two weeks is delaying the ripening of the grain. Warm and dry weather is hoped for in the corn counties in order to mature the late planted corn before frost comes. Silo filling is progressing in the Central Kansas counties and it is expected that many more silos will be filled this year than a year ago. Pastures are in excellent condition owing to the light grazing during the past season and extra good weather conditions. Livestock feeding is expected to be much more general this winter than in 1919 on account of the large feed crops now in prospect.

Alfalfa Seeding Has Begun

"The late alfalfa crop is coming along nicely and seeding this fall has commenced. Some fields in Eastern Kansas are up to good stand except where heavy rains came immediately following the seeding. A second cutting of prairie hay in some counties of Eastern Kansas has been delayed and the hay somewhat damaged by wet weather the past week. With a few

dry days soil conditions will be excellent for finishing fall preparations and for wheat seeding. The interest in livestock feeding is very great and stock hogs and cattle are much in demand especially in Northern Kansas corn counties. In the North-Central Kansas counties the Hessian fly is noticeable and larger areas will be plowed there this year than usual to prevent the spread of this pest."

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

Atchison—The past week has been damp and rainy. Pastures are in good condition. Most farmers have finished plowing for wheat. Corn crop is in excellent condition but the grain is still very soft for this time of the year.—Alfred Cole, September 4.

Bourbon—Crops of all kinds are good. We have had plenty of rain and ground is in good condition. Wheat was thin this year, but oats made a big crop. We have plenty of hay. Corn will make a big crop. Pastures are good and all kinds of stock are doing well. The milk condensery at Ft. Scott is doing a big business. Rock roads are being built in every direction.—G. A. Van Dyke, September 4.

Clay—We had a severe wind and rain storm on August 31, and it did much damage to wheat stacks and sorghum fields. Much of the corn was also badly damaged but it has made good growth and probably will average not less than 32 bushels an acre. Alfalfa fields and pastures are bright and green. Many sales have been held and several farmers have sold out and are moving farther west. Cattle and hogs are scarce. Wheat is selling at \$2.25 a bushel; hogs are worth \$13.75 a hundred; butterfat 54 cents; eggs, 44 cents a dozen.—P. R. Forslund, September 4.

Cowley—We have had 11 inches of rain during the past three weeks and plowing is considerably delayed. The ground is too wet to work. Prairie hay was considerably damaged by the wet weather. Chick bugs are doing some damage to Sudan grass. Kafir, corn and cane are excellent. Butter is worth 60 cents; eggs, 42 cents a dozen; cream, 54 cents. Feed is plentiful.—Fred Page, September 6.

Elk—The weather during the past 10 days has been unseasonably cool and damp. Corn is ripening fairly well but kafir is maturing slowly. Farmers are putting up hay between showers whenever possible. Some damage has been reported from lightning. The movement of grass cattle to market has begun.—D. W. Lockhart, September 6.

Ellsworth—This county has had no general rain, but we have had occasional local showers. Some parts of the county as a result have good crops while other sections have poor crops. The cool nights and cloudy days have retarded the development of kafir. Most of the cane is ready to cut and will make a heavy crop of feed. Some corn is being cut and shocked. Nearly all of the wheat has been threshed, and the bulk of it has been stored.—W. L. Reed, September 6.

Graham—We have had good rains and the ground is in good condition for seeding. We have an excellent corn crop and there will be an abundance of feed for this winter. Pastures are excellent. There will be an abundance of wild hay this year compared with other years. Elevators are full of wheat and we are short of cars for shipping.—C. L. Kobler.

Greenwood—For the month of August we had from 12 to 14 inches of rain in the southeastern part of the county but most of it came at the last of the month. Severe wind storms during the last four days of the month blew down a great deal of corn and kafir. Very little hay has been harvested during the past three weeks. Many potatoes are rotting in the ground. Fruit has been badly damaged and the crop will be light. Most of the plowing has been finished, but of late it has been too wet to plow.—John H. Fox, September 6.

Harvey—We have had plenty of rain which has helped the pastures and the late corn a great deal. Silo filling is pretty well along. Wheat is worth \$2.35 a bushel; rice, \$1.85; oats, 70 cents a bushel. Butter is selling at 60 cents a pound, eggs are worth 42 cents a dozen; melons, 2 1/4 cents a pound.—H. W. Prouty, September 4.

Haskell—During the week we have had two good rains. Wheat seeding will start next week. All feed crops are in excellent condition and are making very satisfactory growth. Some threshing is yet to be undertaken. Most farmers are plowing or harrowing for wheat.—H. E. Tegarden, September 4.

Leavenworth—Wheat ground has been plowed and some of the earliest plowed land is getting weedy. Corn is the best we have had for many years. It is raining so much that it is difficult to harvest hay. Pastures are excellent. Corn cutting and silo filling will begin soon. About the usual amount of wheat will be seeded.—G. W. Marshall, September 2.

Logan—We have had a great deal of rain. Some wheat has been planted. Farmers are putting up feed. There will not be as much cane as we had last year. Cattle and horses are not selling very well at the public sales. Wheat is worth \$1.90 a bushel; barley 40 cents; oats 70 cents; eggs are worth 40 cents a dozen.—T. J. Davis.

Neosho—We have had too much rain lately and much hay has been damaged. Practically all of the wheat ground has been plowed. Part of the corn was blown down by wind storms. Some alfalfa has been seeded. Corn is worth \$1.25 a bushel. Pastures are good and stock of all kinds are doing well. There are very few hogs in this county. No threshing has been done for three weeks.—Adolph Anderson, September 4.

Norton—We have had plenty of rain and wheat seeding has the right of way over everything. Corn is excellent and number of acres made a good yield. A large number of tractors have been sold this fall and are helping us in plowing ground for a large acreage of wheat. Not many farms are being sold altho the prices on land are re-

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September 11, 1920.

Strawberries have done well here. Most of them are of the Dunlap and Everbearing varieties.—Sam Teaford, September 2.

We have had an unusual amount of rain and it is too wet to plow. Pastures are green and we have had average hay crops. Corn is excellent but needs more rain weather to make it mature. Eggs are worth 15 cents; and groceries are high.—E. Milton, September 3.

Continued rains are delaying the plowing for wheat. Corn needs the plowing to make it grow out of the soil. A few car loads of mixed hay have been shipped to market. Most of the farmers are busy with the hay crop. One stack threshing is yet to be done.—E. Austin, September 3.

About 1 1/2 inches of rain has fallen here in the last 20 hours. Lots of wheat has been sown and is up. Most of the wheat has been finished, but many new machines purchased this season are responsible for this good showing. Unless damaged by frost corn will show a harvesting yield of 100 per cent. Forage crops are very green and abundant. Not much stock is being sold. Hands are more plentiful and work is advancing satisfactorily. Wheat is worth \$2; steers are worth 6 cents a pound and dry cows are worth 5 cents.—B. Moore, September 3.

Continued rains are delaying the plowing and harrowing. Early plowing is getting very weedy and a great deal of the wheat is also adding trouble to the situation. The cool wet weather is delaying the ripening of all corn and kafir. Corn and molasses making starts next week. Very little wheat is being marketed. Wheat is worth \$2.15; oats \$1.70; barley 90 cents; corn \$2.50. Eggs are selling at 44 to 45 cents a dozen; butterfat at 56 cents.—J. P. Jensen, September 4.

We are having plenty of rain. Pastures and meadows are getting green. Plowing is nearly completed and the soil is in excellent condition for sowing fall crops. Public sales continue and prices remain about the same. Eggs are worth 40 cents; butterfat 52 cents; and corn \$2.20.—Ralph B. Cole, September 3.

Ready for the Topeka Fair

Everything is now ready for the Kansas Free Fair next week and every farmer should plan to attend. An excellent program has been prepared that will afford both entertainment and instruction sufficient to repay any farmer for the expenses of a trip to Topeka September 13 to September 18. Farmers will be much in evidence on the platform of the people's pavilion, popular entertainment center of the Kansas Free Fair. Three farmers or men prominently identified with agriculture will appear on the Tuesday evening program, three Wednesday afternoon, three Thursday afternoon and one Thursday night. Dr. H. J. Waters, former president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will be the principal speaker Thursday evening.

In addition to the actual farmers on the program, Gov. Henry J. Allen, who always interests a farm audience, will be the speaker at the Friday night session, and Dr. E. H. Lindley, new chancellor of Kansas university, will make an address Wednesday night.

The list of farmer speakers includes, besides Dr. Waters, such men as Robert Evans, president of the American Swine Growers' association and secretary of the National Duroc Jersey club; W. A. Schell, formerly with the department of animal husbandry of K. S. A. C. a southwestern representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association and in charge of the organization's office at Kansas City; Dean F. J. Farrell, of the Kansas state experiment station; Ralph Snyder, president, and Charles R. Weeks, secretary of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation; Judge W. K. James, of Hillcrest Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.; B. Needham, master of the Kansas Grange; Maurice McAuliffe, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union; L. J. Tabor, and Frank J. Beckel, farm engineering editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Other speakers are being signed up for the people's pavilion entertainments. I. D. Graham, of the office of the state board of agriculture.

Five hundred twenty-five head of cattle, representing nine breeds, have been entered in the Kansas Free Fair. They come from the herds of 48 breeders, in seven Central and Western states. Included in the bunch is the herd being exhibited by the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association and which already has taken many prizes at the Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska state fairs.

"It is one of the best cattle show respects I ever have seen at any fair in any year," said A. M. Paterson, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, superintendent of the cattle division. It is fine, including most of the dairy and beef breeds. The exhibit is an unusually well-balanced one. Among the cattle coming are many which have won prizes at fall fairs already held. We expect others."

Here is the lineup of the cattle exhibit: Twelve Shorthorn breeds, showing 103 head; 14 Hereford breeders,

136 head; three Angus breeders, 38 head; three Galloway breeders, 39 head; one Polled Shorthorn breeder, 11 head; five Jersey breeders, 63 head; four Holstein-Friesian breeders, 43 head; four Ayrshire breeders, 57 head; two Guernsey breeders 35 head.

W. J. Cody, superintendent of the swine department reports the following line up for the swine show: Twenty-two Poland China breeders showing 149 pens; 17 Duroc Jersey breeders having 101 pens; three Hampshire breeders with 29 pens; eight Chester White breeders with 41 pens; three Berkshire breeders with 28 pens. He also reports that there will be seven exhibitors of sheep who will show 72 pens of sheep.

New Guernsey Club Appointment

The American Guernsey Cattle Club recently appointed Karl B. Musser as a representative of their extension service in the states east of Chicago. Professor Musser is the second extension man appointed by the American Guernsey Cattle Club and it is significant

that both men appointed have been graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural college. After graduating from the Kansas State Agricultural college in 1912, Professor Musser took a post-graduate course under Professor Eckles of the University of Missouri. He then spent one season at the University of Wisconsin, and during the next three years and nine months was dairy extension specialist with the Connecticut State Agricultural college.

New Extension Specialists

Two vacancies in the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college have just been filled, W. T. Crandall, who has had extensive teaching and lecturing experience in dairying becoming specialist in dairy husbandry, and Ernest B. Wells, becoming specialist in soils. Mr. Wells is a graduate of West Virginia university and has had experience in experiment station work.

Better livestock is needed in Kansas.



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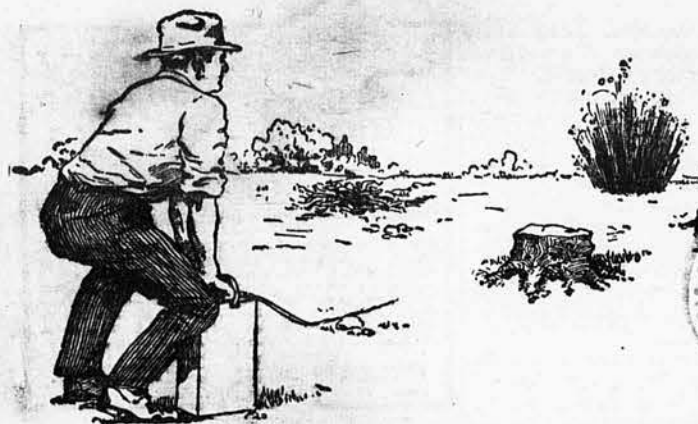


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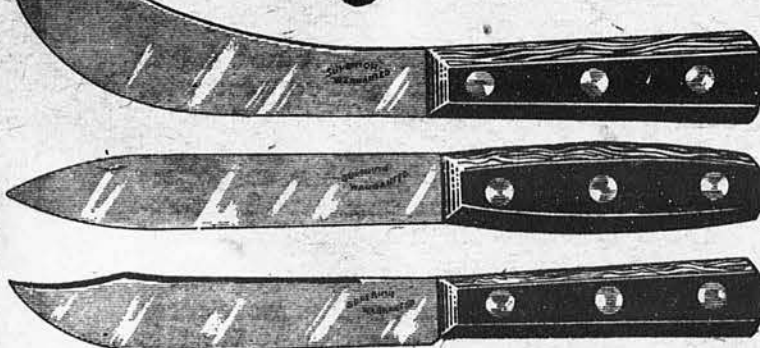
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Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEMAHA	BROWN	OSAGE
17 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	OTTAWA	JOHNSON	JACKSON	ATCHISON
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	25 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
16 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25	25 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
GRIFFIN	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	BARTON	24 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
HAMILTON	KEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	19	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
STANTON	GRANT	DASKELL	19	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2	18	19	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
MORTON	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	DARBER	28	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2

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

Tanning a Calf Hide

Please tell me how to tan a calf hide. It has been skinned about four years.
Hodgeman Co. K. H.

Tanning hides is a rather complicated process requiring considerable equipment. It is essentially a factory process, altho hides can be tanned with a fair degree of success at home. If the hide is dry and hard it must be soaked in soft water until it is as soft as a green hide. The first step in curing is to remove the hair. To do this soak the hide in 5 gallons of soft water to which has been added about a quart of unslaked lime or 2 quarts of fresh hardwood ashes. As soon as the hair begins to slip stretch the hide out flat and scrape the hair off with a dull knife, working from the neck end toward the tail. Next, rinse off the lime and ashes and soak for a day or two in soft water slightly warm.

The following tanning solution has given good results in curing hides at home: boil together a quart of soft soap and a cupfull of fish oil until the mixture of oil and soap is complete. Add 2 cups of kerosene, 1/2 pint of alum, 1/2 pint of arsenic and 6 quarts of soft water. Boil this mixture a few minutes and cool to a lukewarm temperature. This formula will tan an ordinary cow hide. A lesser quantity would be sufficient for a calf hide, and for tanning a calf hide or other light hide the arsenic and alum can be left out. Put the hide in this solution, which at first should be at a temperature of about 90 degrees. A good place to keep the solution containing the hide during the process is by the kitchen stove or the furnace.

Working and stretching a hide is an important thing in making it into leather. Every two or three days wash it in soapy water and work and stretch until it is nearly dry. So long as it tends to become stiff as it dries the curing process is incomplete. Every time it is returned to the mixture the solution should be warmed to 90 degrees, being careful not to get it any warmer, as there is danger of burning the hide. When properly tanned the hide will remain soft and pliable. It will require about 10 days or two weeks.

A good way to tell whether the hide is cured enough is to cut off a thin strip and hold it up to the light. If the color shows thru uniformly it is sufficiently tanned. If there are light spots it must go back into the solution. After a hide is sufficiently cured work neatfoot oil into it until it is soft and pliable.

Pig Has Tumor

I have a purebred pig with a hard lump or growth on its belly near the navel. I noticed it first when the pig was quite young. It is now 3 months old and a fine pig otherwise. The growth had nearly gone away at one time, but it seems larger now. It is a sow pig. What is the cause and what can I do for it?
Bourbon Co. C. D.

I am inclined to think this growth is either a rupture or a tumor. Ruptures are quite common in this region with young pigs and they frequently disappear without any attention. If this should be a rupture I doubt whether it will disappear now, as the pig is 3 months old. While the tumor or rupture may not interfere greatly

with the animal, it would be better to have it attended to if the value of the animal warrants it. I would suggest that you consult a local veterinarian. His examination will determine the true nature of the trouble. If it is a tumor, it probably can be removed quite satisfactorily. An operation to overcome a rupture in this region is not always successful, but the local practitioner should be able to give good advice regarding this.
Dr. J. H. Burt.

Kanred Seed and Hessian Fly

An inquiry has been received from G. H. Christopher of Northwest Missouri for names of men having seed of Kanred wheat for sale. He also asks the safe seedling date in his section to reduce the probability of Hessian fly damage.

S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops at the Kansas State Agricultural college, to whom we referred this inquiry, has sent Mr. Christopher a copy of the inspected seed list put out by the Kansas Crop Improvement association. He points out that there are a number of Northeast Kansas growers of this new wheat on the list and suggests that a visit be made to some of these men. It would be well to get in touch with the county agents of these Northeastern Kansas counties, for these men have been very active in helping to introduce Kanred into their respective counties for growing upon land suitable for the production of hard wheat and will be able to give reliable information as to the best sources of seed.

Mr. Salmon advises sowing wheat in Northwest Missouri from September 25 to October 1 to avoid Hessian fly damage. He says, "You will be practically certain to avoid the fly if you seed as late as October 1, but this is ordinarily a little late for the best results, and unless the fly is unusually bad, I would suggest sowing about September 25."
G. C. W.

Cow Has Intestinal Trouble

I bought a 5-year-old registered Jersey cow July 12. She is down in flesh and has had scours ever since I have owned her. At the time I bought her the owner said it was from eating new alfalfa hay. She had been tested for tuberculosis just before the sale and pronounced free of it. I bought her, thinking she would come right in a short time. I tried a veterinarian's prescription for 10 days with no results and gave her flour for several days with no result. She has a ravenous appetite. I feed her a gallon of oats and corn chop mixed with equal parts and a little prairie hay at night. She runs on pasture the day after. She was fresh some time last spring and is not bred. She gives 1 1/2 gallons of milk a day.
A. E. W.

I am inclined to believe your cow has chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestine, probably caused by bacteria. You state that she has successfully passed the tuberculosis test, so this disease we can reasonably eliminate. If the trouble were caused by eating new alfalfa hay or some other laxative feed a change of feed ought to bring about some improvement. I would suggest that you keep the cow separate from other animals and feed her well and also see what effect 1 dram of powdered copperas in the feed morning and nights will have. This treatment may be given for two weeks.
Dr. J. H. Burt.

Why not plan to harvest the ice crop next winter?

Tom McNeal's Answers

A carried life insurance covered by one policy before her marriage to B, the beneficiary being her mother. After marriage, A desired that beneficiary remain the same and did not change it. In case A dies before her husband, would A's mother get all the life insurance covered by insurance policy in question?
A. R. D. S.

Yes.

Wife Must Sign

A and B are husband and wife. Can A sell their farm and give a good deed without B's signature? B's name was not on the deed when A bought it.
READER.

B's signature is necessary to make it a valid transfer.

Lost Discharge

If a discharged soldier loses his discharge, how shall he go about it to get another?
SUBSCRIBER.

He should take this matter up with his member of Congress who may be able, if he can prove that the discharge is lost, to get a duplicate from the War Department.

Moving Pictures

I would like to know where I can get in touch with some moving picture concern which takes moving pictures.
SUBSCRIBER.

Address letter to the Thomas H. Ince Studios, Culver City, Calif.

Self Education

1. Can a person who has only an eighth grade education educate himself further by reading certain books?
2. What books should be read?
READER.

1. Certainly if a person has sufficient determination, he can go on and educate himself. 2. I would suggest that he take the matter up with the state superintendent's office and get a list of books included in the high-school course.

Money Taken by a Mob

Where money was taken from anyone by mob force for the Red Cross when the Great War was going on, is there any way now to get the money back?
READER.

If the money was forcibly taken from a person he has a right to recover from those who compelled him by force to give it up. Or if he was mobbed within the territory of a city or town, he might sue the municipality for any damages that he suffered. The proper person before whom to lay your complaint is the county attorney.

Question of Taxation

1. A sells real estate, taking the mortgage. Who pays taxes on the mortgage? He moves out of the state.
2. A has notes lying in the bank for collection. They are overdue now several months. He gets no reply to his letter of inquiry and decides to draw the notes out. How shall he proceed to obtain them?
3. Where can we obtain a key to the revised edition of the English Grammar by Professor Gowdy of the Illinois State normal?
X.

1. The holder of the mortgage notes should list them for taxation at his present place of residence.

2. If the notes were simply left in the bank for collection, the owner of the notes has the right to demand that they be returned to him at any time.

3. I do not know where the key to the English Grammar mentioned can be obtained.

Joint Ownership

1. A and B bought a tractor, each paying one-half. A pays \$700 as his half, and B pays \$200 and gives A a note for \$200. In time B wishes to sell his half interest, can he compel A to buy it out? There was no contract, verbal or written. In case B wishes to sell, can he get back his \$500? What can A do with the \$200 note?
2. Can you suggest something that would make a calf skin bass drum head? The drum is about a foot long.
W. W. C.

1. B could not compel A to buy out his half interest in the tractor. The note can be collected just like any other note of hand.

2. There is a particular preparation of glue for mending leather. I think you could perhaps get it at most any well equipped drug store.

A Study of Farm Finance

An excellent booklet on modern financial conditions in their relation to agriculture has just been issued by George N. Peek of the Moline Plow company, Moline, Ill. This has been printed under the title of Deflation, A Right and a Wrong Way. Mr. Peek especially believes that the local banks should have a high vision of service in their community relationships and that these agencies and the farmers and the implement manufacturers will work to-

gether much more closely in the future. In this connection, he said:

"For many years, implements have been sold by manufacturers to dealers and by dealers to farmers on long credit terms. This was possible with horse drawn implements. It is not possible with power equipment. The new units are so much heavier and more complex than the old that the investment necessary in manufacture and sale is so great that manufacturers can no longer finance distribution between spring and harvest.

"Local financing of dealers and farmers for the purchase of power farm equipment is an immediate and pressing necessity. This does not mean that bankers can be requested to make unsafe loans. Quite to the contrary, it means that they must step into their proper place as the financial guide and mentor to the communities they serve as never before. They must require dealers to conduct their business on sound business principles and see to it that credit is not extended to farmers who are shiftless and unbusinesslike. In short, they must lend their financial experience to both dealer and farmer, and by making loans contingent on fair credit conditions, they must bring local methods to a point where the new and inevitable necessity for local financing of farm equipment can be met.

"Farms must be equipped and banks must finance the equipment. This is

one of the highest obligations of the banker to his community. It is a national duty of prime importance. The development of every store, farm citizen and establishment, either urban or rural depends on agricultural production. This demand can be met only with the assistance of bankers of courage and intelligence."

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.

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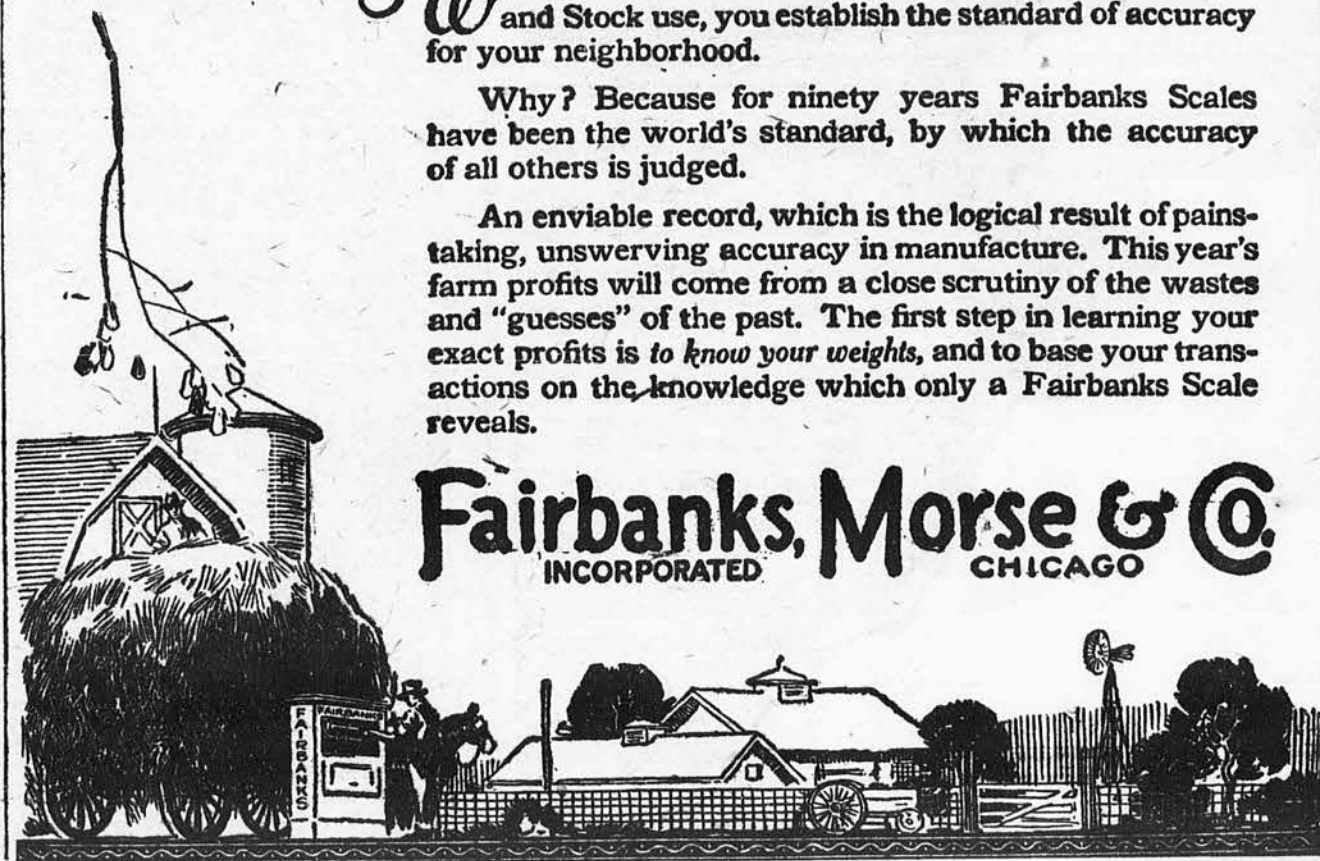
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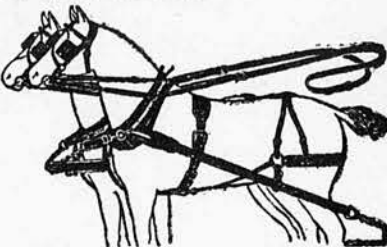
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With the Capper Calf Club

Here's the Program for the Big Pep Meeting

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

IF THERE'S a boy or girl in the Capper Calf club—or in any other Capper club, for that matter—who doesn't want to come to Topeka for the big three-day pep meeting September 13, 14 and 15, I haven't been able to find it out. And if there were such an extraordinary person, his indifference wouldn't last long if he could sit by my side and read the enthusiastic plans being made by club members all over Kansas for taking part in the annual good time. The club manager has been thru several pep meetings, and they mean lots of work for him, but the pleasure of meeting so many boys and girls and their folks and being with them most of the time for three days far outweighs the extra work.

I know, tho, that for excellent reasons, some club members will be unable to be with us next week. Because of that, I am going to let you read the program for the three days, then you'll know just what we're doing here and will be eager to read the story telling about the meeting. We're going to have the finest lot of club members ever present during Kansas Free Fair week. Those who have to stay at home will have to imagine themselves present and count big on coming next year. Here's the program:

September 13

Registration, Capper Building, Eighth and Jackson.
Visit to Kansas Free Fair.
6:30 p. m. Business Session, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Seventh and Quincy.
7:30 p. m. Theater Party.

September 14

8:30 a. m. Business Session, Chamber of Commerce Rooms.
1:30 p. m. Meet at Capper Building on Fair Grounds for Parade and Tickets to Races.
7:00 p. m. Meet at Capper Building on Fair Grounds for Tickets to "Hawaiian Nights."

September 15

8:30 a. m. Short Business Session and Taking of Pictures on State House Grounds.
1:00 p. m. Meet at Capper Building, Eighth and Jackson, for Street Car Excursion to Gage Park and Ball Game Between Linn and Pottawatomie County Clubs.
6:30 p. m. Banquet for Club Members and Families at Chamber of Commerce Rooms. Toastmaster—Earle H. Whitman, Manager Capper Pig and Calf Clubs.
Speakers for the Evening:

John Francis Case, Director Capper Clubs.
Lucile A. Ellis, Secretary Capper Poultry Club.
Mrs. C. T. Horton, Linn County.
J. C. Stewart, Lyon County.
Hon. T. A. McNeal, Editor Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.
W. M. Jardine, President Kansas State Agricultural College.
Music by Orchestra and Glee Club.
Adjournment.

I'll tell you, Capper Calf club members are taking their place in county club doings right along with the older Capper clubs. Just wait until next year, with the big membership that we're going to have. We'll show those pig and poultry club boys and girls what pep means. Up in Republic county the other day the Capper clubs had their annual picnic. It goes without saying that they had a big time. "We had our meeting today," wrote Mildred Pressnall after the crowd had gone home. "It looked pretty rainy this morning but it cleared off and we

had a nice day. We had a good program. There were 54 persons present—five fathers, seven mothers, and the rest young folks. We had a ball game. Two boys chose up and the teams called themselves the grasshoppers and the chinchbugs. The game came out 9 to 12 in favor of the chinchbugs. After the ball game we played other games, and just before we came home we had ice cream and cake."

Down in Linn county the calf club had charge of the September meeting. At the time this story was written no account of the meeting had come to the club manager, as there hadn't been time, but I just know it was a big success. It's no small job, either, to "boss" a club meeting which embraces three clubs and which, in Linn county, is sure to be well attended. In addition to this meeting, County Leader Hazel Horton has been planning a special picture show. "Our picture man has promised to put on a picture show for us," wrote Hazel. "I am borrowing the picture from the American Jersey Cattle club. The name of it is 'Hearts and Jerseys.' We are expecting a large crowd. It's not so much the money that we'll get out of it as it is boosting the club."

Linn county has some new stationery, too, which is pretty nifty. Remember when Hazel told you early in the summer about Rachel and Amelia, her two Jersey calves? They're still coming along fine. "Last winter papa gave me a grade calf," says Hazel. "She is a great big thing now and I feel so completely in love with Rachel and Amelia that I am going to sell my grade and a Shetland pony to pay my note, or else help out with my chicken money. My calves are doing just fine and I have them broken to lead fairly well. I can lead Rachel around just anywhere, but Amelia still lives up to her reputation. She just won't go unless I get the eats bucket in front of her."

Say, I'm proud of Capper Calf club members. Here it is, quite a while before the contest closes, but already some notes have been paid. Ray Jones of Kearny county was the first to get out of debt. Then the other day in came Bertha Dawdy of Shawnee county with her mother and paid her note. "Bertha's been working hard all summer, picking raspberries and grapes and helping all she could," said Mrs. Dawdy, "and as she kept her father from hiring extra help she has been paid for every day's work." That's good business, isn't it? Believe me, Bertha is a proud girl to own two fine Guernsey calves.

Club members have sent in many interesting pictures this year. This time I'm glad to show you the "Big Four" of Russell county. Three of the Russell county boys have Angus calves and next time I'll try to show you a pair of the black fellows. The other entry is Kenneth Graham's Holsteins.



That Hustling Russell County Team. Left to Right, Standing: Kenneth Graham, Carl Gross, Fred Helzer. Seated, Kale Workman, Leader.

Classified Ads Bring Results.

Capper Poultry Club

Letters—Business, Newsy and Otherwise

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

LETTERS express character? It seems to me that they do. I receive chatty, newsy letters and write them. Then there are business letters, brief and to the point, the friendly, companionable letters make me feel good all over. But of the letters which come to my express the writers' innermost thoughts and are so beautiful and reading that the memory of them lingers for many days. This letter from the Dirks is a little sermon on the life of nature and I hope you will be reading it as much as I did. I am writing this, sitting on the bank down at the creek. After awhile I go to the house and copy my letter to the typewriter and send it to you, now, I am going to try and tell why I like farm life. There is a back of me, and the creek circling around and is on the other three sides of me. I have a small portion of the world all to myself for a while. I always think and write better

pleased to know that I now have two social members. I shall keep on working until I get complete membership in this county and perhaps some members for Shawnee.

But poultry club girls aren't the only ones who are working for more members. Mrs. John Bowman of Coffey county has sent the names of nine girls and boys who wish to join the Capper clubs. She started out with 10 members as her goal, but doubts if she will be able to stop there. "Some folks just can't be satisfied, can they?" wrote Mrs. Bowman. Coffey county has voted to offer two prizes—one for \$3 and the other for \$2—to go to the two girls in Lyon county who turn in the most names of prospective club members by the last day of the Hartford fair.

I was very much surprised and pleased when Mrs. W. A. Andrew and Helen of Johnson county came into the

office the other day to pay me a visit. At first, I wondered why Helen, usually so talkative and full of life, had nothing to say. Then I found out the reason why. She had had her tonsils removed just a day or so before and wasn't able to talk yet. But she expects to be all right by fair time and no doubt will be able to yell as loud as the rest of you. Of course, she's planning to be on hand.

By the way, if you haven't sent in your card, informing me that you will be here, but find at the last minute that you can come, don't let this stop you. Come ahead. We'll be glad to have you, for you know "the more the merrier."

Items from "Veal, Ham and Eggs"

As near as we have been able to find out, Rice county Capper club members have three calves, 43 pigs and 650 chickens. Let's be live wires and not stop work once up to the very last day of 1920. You know, there is one advantage in being a live wire—folks won't step on you. Here's a yell to give when you attend the pep meeting at Topeka: Have we any pep? Yes, yep, yep. We're from Rice county, Yes, you bet.

Don't you think that Hazel Lemons of Shawnee county has a right to be proud of her contest entry of White Plymouth Rocks?

"Health is the essential factor in productivity, prosperity, and happiness, and hence in the advancement of civilization."—Sir Frederick Treves.

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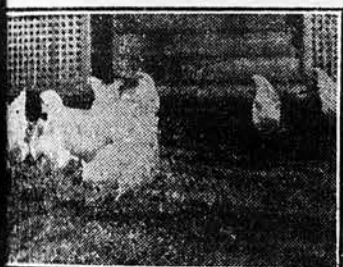
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FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS
590 S. Seventh St. St. Louis, Mo.



Lemons's White Plymouth Rocks.

I am off by myself like this. It is so quiet and there is no one other me. About all I can see is trees, the green grass and the blue sky. I can hear the wind whispering the tree tops. The sun is almost down, but it is very pretty where I see it thru the trees. I have been so quietly that a butterfly has landed on my knee. It has been here nearly 15 minutes. It has flown several times, but it always comes back to me again. I like to see the butterflies. They look so pretty when they sit quietly on a flower and open and shut their wings. There are some very beautiful butterflies. Some are so large they would measure about 8 inches from the tip of the wing to the tip of the other.

Worth While to Exhibit Chickens

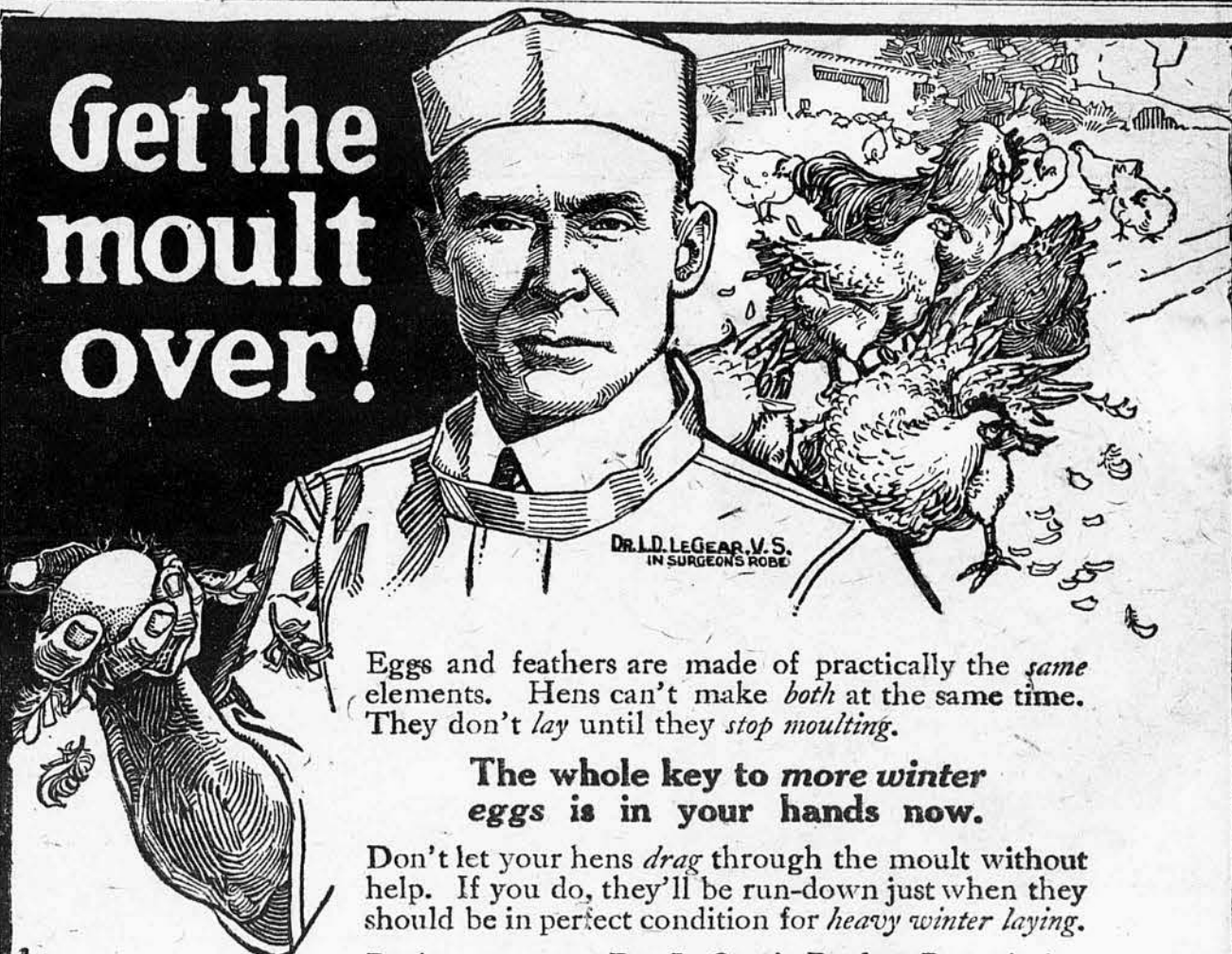
Members who exhibited chickens at local and county fairs last year found that it was very good advertising. It increased the number of inquiries for breeding stock and eggs for sale. In fact, they decided that if they didn't win a prize, they were well repaid for their time and effort and that the experience gained was worth a great deal. So if you have young chickens which have almost reached maturity, give them a little extra care and attention as to feeding and put them on exhibition. If you win a prize, don't fail to tell me about it.

Thyer of Linn county wrote that she put her breed club sign up next day after she received it and she has seen several folks stop at it. Those breed club signs are really good boosters for the Capper Poultry Club, don't you think?

Johnson county girls aren't getting to be in doubt any longer as to the qualifications of their breeds of chickens, for they have purchased a Standard of Perfection. "Each girl wishes to have the book a certain length of time," wrote Edythe.

The ambition of Henrietta Stand of Jefferson county to complete membership in her county and also obtain some new members for Shawnee county where she expects to move fall. "I think my breed club standing is just fine," Henrietta said in her letters to me. "You will be

Get the moult over!



Eggs and feathers are made of practically the same elements. Hens can't make both at the same time. They don't lay until they stop moulting.

The whole key to more winter eggs is in your hands now.

Don't let your hens drag through the moult without help. If you do, they'll be run-down just when they should be in perfect condition for heavy winter laying.

Begin now to use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription in their feed regularly. More than a million poultry raisers have proved that this famous tonic and regulator is a wonderful aid during moult. Because it improves the whole digestive system, hens get full value from their feed. That means a quicker moult, without strain. Give hens this help and get more winter eggs.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

Prepared from my 28 years' poultry experience and veterinary practice. Sold by 44,000 dealers everywhere—never by peddlers. Go to your dealer today and get a package—results or money back.

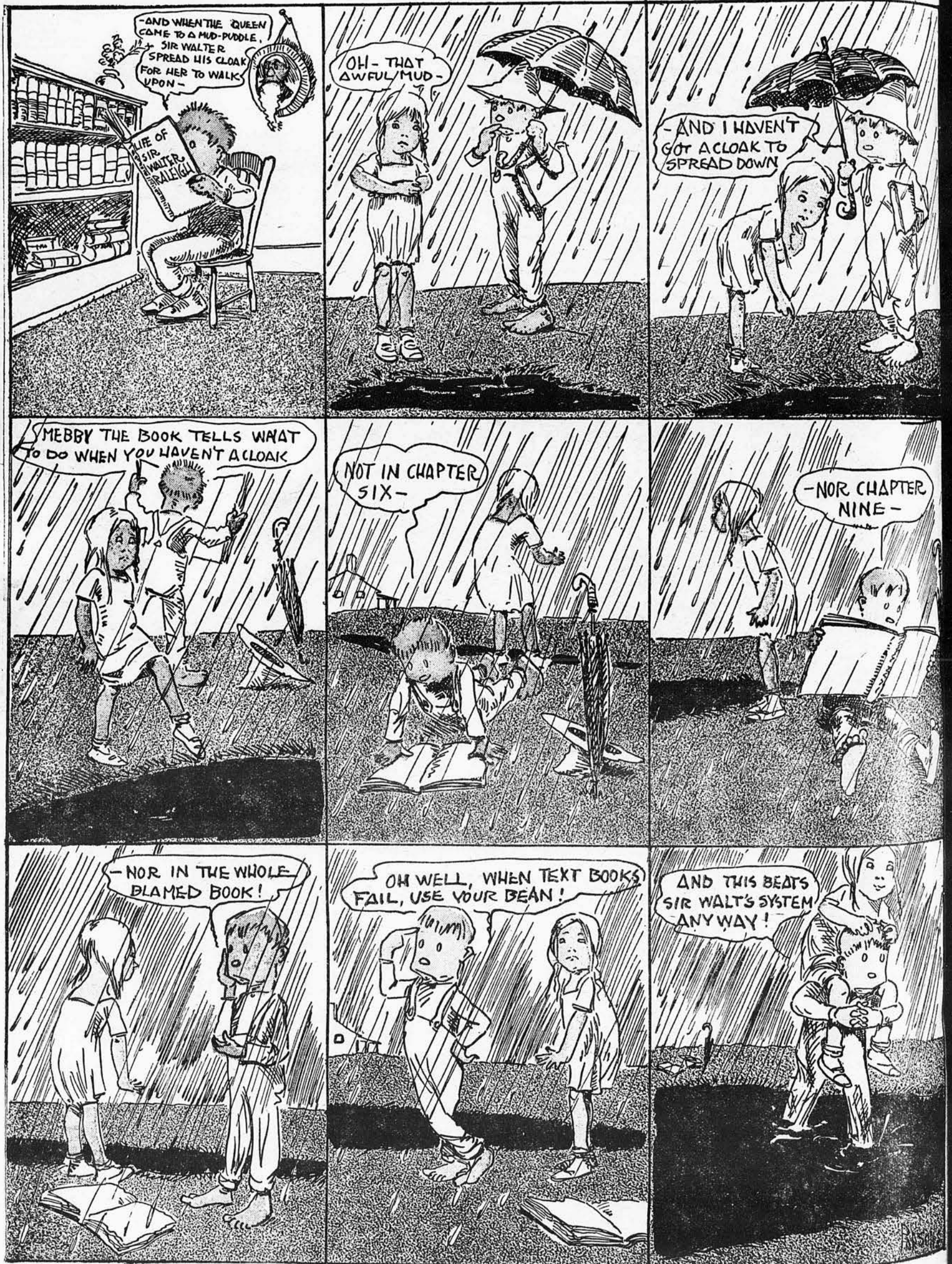
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Dr. LeGear's Stock Powder will make your stock pay better
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The Adventures of the Hoovers

The Time, the Place, and the Queen--Buddy Didn't Have a Cloak, But He Had a Plan That Made Sir Walter Raleigh's Idea Look Like 30 Cents



New Kansas Dairy Records

All Breed Types Make a Wonderful Showing

BY R. B. BECKER

ANOTHER KANSAS cow took her place among the Ayrshire class leaders when Lady Bell Fearnot, owned by John Linn and Sons, Linndale Farm, Manhattan, Kan., completed her record. In 300 days she produced 417.02 pounds of butterfat, 10,430 pounds of milk, with an average test of 4 per cent, and carried a living calf 203 days during this time. Her previous record as a senior 2-year-old, is 9,612 pounds of milk and 385.21 pounds of butterfat. After dropping a fine bull calf, she was again placed on official test, and by August 1, produced 8,569.5 pounds of milk and 296.6 pounds of butterfat in 173 days. She may again win a place among the class leaders this year in the senior 4-year-old class.

Lady Bell Fearnot is more than a three-fourths sisters to Tina Bell Fearnot who has a good 2-year-old record, and this year as a senior 4-year-old, has produced 4,225.7 pounds of milk and 102.1 pounds of butterfat in 86 days.

Two daughters and one son of Lady Bell Fearnot all by Elizabeth's Good Gift, senior herd sire at Linndale Farm, are in this herd. The oldest daughter—Linndale Bell Fearnot, now on test as a senior 2-year-old, has produced 4,102.4 pounds of milk and 135 pounds of butterfat in 131 days.

Lady Bell Fearnot is bred for production. Her sire has three Advanced Registry daughters, of whom she is the best. Both her sire and dam are sired by Major Finlayston, a son of Finlayston. Her sire's dam—Euphemia of Oakdale—is a grand daughter of Finlayston, and has two official records as follows: 10,076 pounds of milk, 429.25 pounds of butterfat at 7 years; 12,465 pounds of milk, 536.57 pounds of butterfat when 8 years old. Both these records were made at Linndale Farm. Euphemia of Oakdale is the best record daughter of King Finlayston, the grand-sire of Nanny Whitehall, world's record (milk) junior 4-year-old, with 18,797 pounds of milk and 754.27 pounds of butterfat.

Through her maternal grand-dam, Lady Bell Fearnot is a cousin to Canary Bell, who holds the Kansas state record over all breeds and ages, with 19,863 pounds of milk and 744.51 pounds of butterfat. Canary Bell holds five records which total 75,391 pounds of milk and 2,923.45 pounds of butterfat, or an average of 15,074 pounds of milk and 584.69 pounds of butterfat.

The records of Lady Bell Fearnot, Euphemia of Oakdale and Canary Bell were all made in Kansas, and speak well of the production and blood lines represented in the Ayrshire herds of the Sunflower state.

Holstein Official Report

Several good short-time records made by Kansas Holstein cows have recently been reported by the Holstein-Friesian association. Beauty Pontiac Mayflower 429007, owned by J. T. Axtell of Newton, Kan., now holds second place in the 30-day division and third place in the seven-day division of the junior 2-year-old class in Kansas. In seven days she produced 495.1 pounds of milk and 16.5 pounds of butterfat, or 20.65 pounds of 80 per cent butter. Her 30-day production is 1,762.3 pounds of milk and 60.2 pounds of butterfat, or 75.366 pounds of 80 per cent butter. Her sire King Pontiac Mayflower is a son of King of the Pontiacs, and her dam Bellemore Beauty DeKol, a daughter of King Burke Hengerveld, has a junior 2-year-old record of 300.4 pounds of milk and 13.462 pounds of butterfat, or 16.82 pounds of butter.

Columbia Betheline 2nd, owned by David Coleman & Sons at Denison, Kan., when 5 years old made a record of 410.7 pounds of milk and 16.70 pounds of butterfat, or 20.8 pounds of butter in seven days.

Two cows owned by Ira Romig of Topeka are Belle Ellen Korndyke Rodner who produced 480 pounds of milk and 15.264 pounds of butterfat, or 19.08 pounds of butter, as a 4-year-old; and the senior 2-year-old Segis Hiawatha who produced 384.3 pounds of milk and 12.689 pounds of butterfat, or 15.8 pounds of butter, in seven days.

Four daughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld of Ganzdale, in the herd of Williams & Terrill, Seneca, Kan., were on official test and are now in the Advanced Registry. Black Laura Korndyke 3d gave 430.1 pounds of milk and 14.2 pounds of butterfat, or 17.89 pounds of butter, as a junior 4-year-old. Ganzdale Pauline Hengerveld as a senior 2-year-old made 328.2 pounds of milk and 11.7 pounds of butterfat, and in the same class Ganzdale Alcartra Hengerveld made a record of 347.5 pounds of milk and 11.033 pounds of butterfat. Princess Korndyke Laura Veeman as a junior 2-year-old produced 333.3 pounds of milk and 12.4 pounds of butterfat, or 15.5 pounds of 80 per cent butter. These four daughters of the same breeding and uniformly good productions speak well of the transmitting ability of their sire.

Anna Imperial Inka, owned by H. C. Shade at Ottawa, produced 381 pounds of milk and 13.6 pounds of butterfat in the mature class. She was nearly 9 years old, and had been in milk twelve weeks at the time of beginning this seven-day record.

Kansas breeders are now taking considerable interest in the 10 month and yearly records. At the present time nearly 100 cows are making long-time records, and this number is rapidly increasing.

Jackson County Jersey Record

The Jersey heifer, Sultana of Peony Road Farm 406248, owned by Mr. W. W. Walton of Holton, Kan., has qualified for the Register of Merit with an official record of 275.95 pounds of butterfat and 4,888.6 pounds of milk, testing 5.64 per cent when 1 year, 9 months old.

This heifer is a Jackson county product, bred by Mr. F. M. Latimer, who is also conducting Register of Merit testing in his herd of purebred Jerseys. Sultana was 1 year and 9 months old at the beginning of the test, and was milked twice daily thruout the year. Only one Jackson county Jersey under 2 years old has exceeded this record. The cow Sultana's Beauty 231914, then owned by R. J. Linnscott, made a record of 7,541.7 pounds of milk and 435.30 pounds of butterfat when 1 year and 11 months old.

Mr. Walton has several of his good Jerseys on Register of Merit test, and they are making creditable records.

Bottle Loss Adds to Price

In 72 cities milk dealers used their bottles indiscriminately. In at least 27 cities the junk dealers carried on a regular traffic in milk bottles. Thirty-three cities operated milk-bottle exchanges, according to figures obtained by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Animal Industry co-operated with various trade journals and with the dairymen themselves in collecting these figures.

How much the loss of milk bottles affects the price the milk user pays the dealer can be estimated from the figures, which show that the dealers are compelled to purchase 1.2 bottles every month for every bottle they have filled daily during that period.

The loss among small dealers is less than that sustained by the large enterprises. The small dealers have greater breakage than the large distributors, but they are better able to check up on the return of their bottles and therefore do not lose so many in that manner. Breaking bottles, losing or using them for other purposes, selling to junk dealers, or giving the bottles belonging to one dealer to another adds materially to the consumer's bill and is an economic error which each and every consumer can help to reduce by returning every bottle in good condition.

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.

There is a most encouraging interest in silos in Kansas.

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MAKE FALL AND WINTER DAIRYING MORE PROFITABLE

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one. A De Laval Machine will save its cost by spring, and may be bought on such liberal terms, if desired, as to actually pay for itself meanwhile.

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NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
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Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
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NO Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
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The Pine Tree Milking Machine
Will be exhibited at The Topeka Free Fair next week, in a large tent in front of the Agricultural Building. See this milker and solve the milking problem.
Salesman in charge, Theo. W. Jensen

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
Young men attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry.
EARN FROM \$15 to \$105 PER MONTH. Write for catalog.
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In a nutshell

FIVE words—"Skims clean at any speed"—
Tell one of the basic differences between the Sharples Suction-feed and all other separators.

Other Separators *lose* butterfat when turned "under speed," and tests prove that 95% of all hand separators are turned under speed much of the time.

Sharples' simple one-piece bowl (no discs) knee-low supply can, "once-a-month" automatic oiling system are also *exclusive* Sharples advantages.

It is costing you more to be without a Sharples Suction-feed than it would to buy one.

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

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Skims clean at any speed

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods."

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The "Jim-Dandy" Concrete Mixer

The "Jim Dandy" is absolutely the lowest priced good concrete mixer on the market. It is specially designed and built for farm use and you'll find that it is exactly the mixer you've been waiting for.

Try it five days

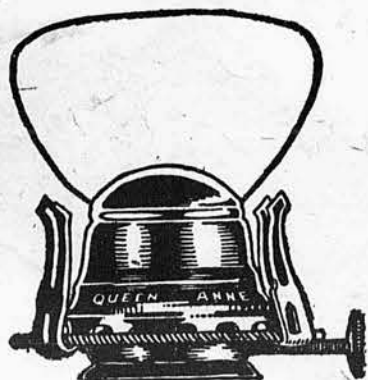
Send us just \$20 cash now; we will ship the mixer all ready for business—when it comes, use it FIVE DAYS and if you are not satisfied that it is all O. K. and decide not to keep it, write us and we will send you \$20 back and tell you where to ship the machine.

Write today

Drop us a postal asking for our circular illustrating and describing the four models in which this Jim Dandy Mixer is built and giving complete details of our easy payment plans and the free trial proposition.

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

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Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send your paper one year to

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When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 29.)

tion yet," answered Hilary. "Please let me see—"

"My suggestion," interrupted Morris, "is merely that you hold over your decision until we can go into the books together. Frankly, if I were you I should try to sell. There probably are purchasers, and we could get a good price if we worked the best forested tracts this winter and made a showing on the books. We might show a profit, tho of course it would leave the purchaser in the hole. It was my advice to your uncle, but he was a little obstinate about confessing to an error in judgment, Mr. Askew."

"Before I see the books," said Hilary, "I have a question to ask you. Are you not associated with the Ste. Marie Company?"

Morris wived his forehead again. He hated directness as much as Lamartine. "I certainly am," he said, "but—"

"Another question. How do you reconcile that with your duties as manager of my concession?"

"Now, my dear sir," protested Morris, raising his finger, "if that is your grievance it is an unjustifiable one. There is nothing in my duties here incompatible with my having other interests. I am not a desk man, Mr. Askew, and I have never claimed to devote all my time and interest to a single concern. I have interests in Ontario also. I think you will find that I have not neglected my obligations to your late uncle. As for the Ste. Marie Company, the fact that it is adjacent makes it easy for me to devote a little time to it, so far as I can spare it from my duty here. The two companies are not in conflict, Mr. Askew. Quite the contrary. It's politics, it's necessary that we pull together, especially owing to the rade feeling which antagonism would develop. And it's good business too. What helps one, helps the other."

"Quite so," said Hilary. "I don't dispute that you have had a right to engage in other interests. But how about their use of our mill?"

"At a sum, Mr. Askew, which makes quite a little showing on the credit side of our ledgers. We can't afford to throw money away, and our cuttings are not large enough for the one to interfere with the other."

"You mean the timber is bad."

"Damn bad," said Morris. "Gummy fir, Mr. Askew. What little spruce there is I've been holding to make a show in case we decide to sell."

"That sounds plausible," said Hilary; and then he shot his bolt. "Why does the Ste. Marie Company wish to purchase this gummy fir of ours?" he asked.

Morris rose up, trembling with anger that was only half feigned.

"I see you have suspicions of my good faith, Mr. Askew," he said indignantly. "That is the only possible interpretation I can put upon your question."

"If you will answer it, we can interpret it together later."

"I am not prepared to answer it off-hand. Many companies would like to get our property. The Ste. Marie Company may or may not have that intention. I should no more think of disclosing the Ste. Marie's plans to you than I should think of disclosing your plans to the Ste. Marie. I keep my interests distinct, and confidential, Mr. Askew."

"May I have the books and map of the seigniori limits and leased tracts, Mr. Morris?" asked Hilary.

"If you think my services are worthless I have no desire to retain my position here. I've cut expenses to the limit, and if you take hold with your United States ideas, you'll be frozen out in six months."

Hilary rose, crossed to Morris's desk, and tapped the roll top. "I suppose you do not refuse to produce them?" he asked.

Morris took a key from his waistcoat pocket with fingers that could hardly find it. He inserted it after two failures, snapped back the lock, and threw the top up, revealing the books heaped together, as if they had just been under examination. "Go thru them by all means, if you think you've been swindled," he cried. He flung another key on the desk. "This is the key to the office," he said. "The other desk contains my private papers."

"The map, Mr. Morris?"

"The seigniori is bounded on the west by the Rocky River. It is a straight concession of eighty-five thousand, five hundred odd arpents, with three sides approximately equal. If you want a map you'll have to go to the Government. Mr. Lamartine has the legal documents."

"There must be a map," said Hilary quietly.

"It isn't drawn to scale. I'm now going to give you an unscaled map when you're so mighty particular that you'll be likely to jump on me for errors. You'll find a rough plan of the leases among those papers." He moved toward the door, laid his hand on the handle, cleared his throat and looked back.

"I have only to say that my yearly contract expires on October first," he said. "If you wish to renew it I shall expect adequate notice."

Hilary looked up from the books. "You may regard it as terminating on October first, then," he answered. "If you wish to renew it I shall let you know when I have looked into these."

This time Morris's anger was quite unfeigned. "You can accept my resignation now," he shouted. "Do you think I am the man to accept dismissal at the hands of a young American greenhorn like you? Why, I've thrown away thousands trying to develop this rotten proposition of your uncle's, out of friendship for him! Do you suppose I'd come up and live ten months in the year in this God-forsaken hole for your paltry five thousand dollars? I can clear that in a month in Ontario. And what do you think you're going to make out of the concession? You can't speak the language, you can't get along with the people, you know nothing of the Canadian lumber business. You'll be bankrupt inside of six months and glad to sell out for a song. That's all I have to say to you, except that I'm resigning and not discharged, and if you say I'm discharged I'll sue you for libel in the Quebec courts."

He opened the door, but Hilary called to him. "One moment, Mr. Morris," he said.

Morris turned and looked at him uncertainly. He regretted already the outburst of temper which had made his resignation all but irrevocable. He was ready to accept any extension of the olive branch.

"Take your cigars," said Hilary, opening the drawer and bringing out the drawer.

Mr. Morris turned purple, snorted, then snatched up the box and made his exit.

Apparently he wished to convey the impression of a furious quarrel with a less humiliating ending, for Hilary heard him shouting angrily outside. Thru the window he saw Jean Baptiste coming running up to him. There came, later, the confused sound of many voices in consultation. But Hilary turned his attention to the books.

The deficit for the half year had been eight thousand dollars. That much Lamartine's papers had shown, and Hilary could find no fault with the statement. He understood now the meaning of such credit items as "lease of mill rights." He went quickly over the statements in the books. It was, of course, impossible to arrive at any discovery without experience of the practical working of the concession, and Hilary quickly realized that little was to be obtained by a prolonged scrutiny. There was, however, a considerable expenditure for provisions at the Ste. Marie Company's store, which he assumed to be the store on the credit side for the lease of a building. There, at any rate, Morris's dishonesty was manifest. Hilary closed the books. He would discharge no man for insolence, but he felt that Morris was entitled to no more than his salary until October.

Morris was playing too deep a game to trouble about the contract overmuch. He had suspected more strongly than Lamartine, after a brief interview with the notary soon after Hilary's visit, that the young American had gone to St. Boniface to probe into matters. He resolved to go to Ste. Marie and consult with Brouseau, who had advised moderation. He took the store rig and departed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Unique Novelty, nifty leather holster and metal gun, fob genuine leather, worn by men, women, boys and girls. Sent free with a 3-months' subscription to Household Magazine at 12 cents. The Household is a family story magazine of, from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Send stamps or coin.

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Enclosed find \$1.35 for which send me all four publications named above, all for a term of one year.

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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	\$4.00	26	\$3.12	\$10.40
11	1.32	4.40	27	3.24	10.80
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18	2.16	7.20	34	4.08	13.60
19	2.28	7.60	35	4.20	14.00
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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
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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, 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. Streeter, 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.

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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 12c a word each week. 10c per word on four consecutive orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

SALESMAN

SELL THE BEST NURSERY PRODUCTS in America. Our line includes finest fruit trees, plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. All or part time. Liberal commissions paid each week on all orders. Our feature product makes sales easy and cannot be obtained from your competitors. Big advertising campaign and attractive literature helps you get leads and close orders. Established 50 years. Best bank reference. Our 35 salesmen all making big money. Write today for our liberal offer. Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.

AGENTS

STOP DAILY GRIND; START SILVERING mirrors, auto headlights, tableware, etc. Phone Mrs. Clarence Sprinkle, Dept. 59, Marion, Indiana.

BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES. EVERY owner of a gold initial for his auto. You charge \$1.50, make \$1.35. Ten orders daily. Write for particulars and free sample. American Monogram Co., Dept. 110, East Orange, N. J.

AGENTS! QUICK SALES! BIG PROFITS! Dress Gowns, Silks and General Yard Goods. Large book and 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. Cost 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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than two million readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 15c a word each week. 12c per word on four consecutive orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm-families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union, by advertising in the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of power—every three of the great Mid-West, and rate is only 65c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers: Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Cap-

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE: HOTEL, BILLIARD ROOM and soft drink stand. Only hotel in town of 5,000, 54 miles west of St. Louis on Mo. Pac. Ry. doing fine business. Good reason for selling. Invoice \$9,000. Jas. C. Zumwalt, Washington, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL

COLVIN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE OF Wichita, Kansas, offers wonderful opportunities. Write them.

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.

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

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

PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60 pound can \$15.00, two \$29.00. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 3516 Clayton St., Denver, Colorado.

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

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

TRACTORS

FOR SALE, BIG BULL TRACTOR PARTS, cheap. J. R. Howell, Alton, Kan.

FOR SALE: NEW BULL TRACTOR AND plow cheap. Lester Beck, R. 1, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 15-30 TWIN CITY TRAC- tor in A-1 condition. \$600.00 if taken soon. Wm. Landhohn, Wheatridge, Colorado.

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

WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, LATE model, first class condition. Good reason for selling. Would trade for stock calves or light steers. Wise Brothers, Lawrence, Kansas.

AVERY TRACTOR, 8-16, PRACTICALLY new, in first class condition and will give service equal to a new tractor. Price \$550.00 for quick sale. J. W. Olsen, 2615 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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 TRAC- tor, LaCrosse four-bottom and six disc plows, Junior Red River Special Grain Separator. All in good condition and priced to sell. J. F. Poos, Easton, Kan., Route 1.

18-35 OIL-PULL TRACTOR, 28-44. Ad- vance Rumely Ideal Separator complete with drive belt. Engine been run three seasons. Separator now been run 15 days. In first class shape. Cash. \$2,500.00. F. O. B. Blackwell, Okla. Chas. Cornelius.

ONE 30-60 OIL PULL IN GOOD CONDI- tion. One 16-30 Oil Pull in excellent condition. One 16-30 pull run one season. One 28-44 Rumely Ideal separator run ten days. One Titan 15-30 1918 Model just overhauled, big bargain. One Mogul 8-16. One Aultman & Taylor 30-60. One 12-20 Oil Pull run one season. One 6 h. p. International gas engine. One 6 h. p. Fairbanks & Morse kerosene engine run four days. One 8-bottom Rumely plow. One Grand Detour 3-bottom plow. All big bargains. Write or wire for prices. John Tatge & Sons, White City, Kan.

MACHINERY

LISTER WHEAT DRILL, NEW. C. A. Morre, Pratt, Kansas.

FOR SALE: CASE 22x36 SEPARATOR AND belt. New last year. Earl Cachwell, Winfield, 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.

ONE OHIO ENSILAGE CUTTER, 17 INCH, 30 feet blower, and 30 feet distributor pipe, \$150.00. A. M. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

J. I. CASE THRESHING OUTFIT, 15 H. P. Engine, 32-54 Separator, alfalfa hulling attachment, water tank, all in good shape. \$1,000. Box 701, Burlington, Kansas.

RUMELY OIL PULL 30-60 NICHOLS AND Shephard separator 36-56, Emerson eight bottom or fourteen disc plow. A-1 condition. \$3,200.00. J. A. Hoover, Greenleaf, Kansas.

HUBER LIGHT FOURS, NEW AND RE- built. Case 10-20, 32 in. Case Separator, 18 Horse engine, 25 Horse Aultman and Taylor Steam outfit. Two sec. Emerson disc plow. William Small, Anness, Kan.

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

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row, self gathering. Equals corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$28, with fodder binder. Shipped by express to every state. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

MOTORCYCLES

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

FOR SALE

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

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

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

SEEDS

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.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$3.00 per bu. J. Warren Dunfield, Lebo, Kansas.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SPECIALLY priced for sowing on fall wheat. John Lewis, Grower, Virgil, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, \$14.00 PER bushel may track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR sale \$3.50 f. o. b. Clafflin, sacks extra. Henry W. Bortz, Clafflin, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT for sale. Lawrence Attebury, Wakarusa, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT, RECLEANED. Price \$3.50 per bu. plus the sacks. H. I. Buck, Emporia, Kansas.

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. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR SALE \$3.00 per bushel. Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

WANTED: NEW ALFALFA SEED, GOOD pure quality. Mail sample stating quantity. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED, NEW CROP. Per pound 33c. Write for free sample. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT PURE, IN- spected, re-cleaned, graded and sacked, \$3.50 per bushel. F. o. b. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE: KANRED SEED WHEAT grown this year and guaranteed absolutely pure. Sample and prices on request. State tested. H. M. Herrold, Uteka, 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.

PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT, 1,000 bushels at \$2.75, at farm at Kingsville, Shawnee County, Kansas. Phone White 4701. Address E. M. Cockrell, 201 Greenwood, Topeka, Kansas.

STATE INSPECTED KANRED SEED wheat \$3.00 per bu. Can ship on Mo. Pac., Santa Fe or C. R. L. & Pac. Send sacks by parcel post and check with order. Meuser & Company, Anson, Kansas.

SEEDS

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT, Theo. C. R. Anderson, Osage City, Kan.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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.

COMING EVENTS

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT THE KANSAS Free Fair at Topeka, September 13-18: Six big days and six big nights.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

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.

BRAHMAS

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahma spring cockerels. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kansas.

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

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Wm. Smerchek, Topeka, Kansas, Route 2.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS strain, \$1.50 for Sept. W. J. Kratochvil, Irving, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, March hatch, \$1.75. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kansas.

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels from registered cock of imported stock. \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Gahm, Overbrook, Kansas.

MINORCAS

MARCH HATCH SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas and White Leghorn cockerels. Few hens. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE, PRIZE WINNING CRYSTAL White Orpingtons. Eggs, quality and snow whiteness our specialties. 20% discount on all sales before October 15th. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EXTRA FINE, LARGE, PRIZE, WHITE Rocks, April cockerels, five dollars, eggs. Mabel Burch, Tiffin, Missouri.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE BRED R. C. R. I. HENS \$1.75. FEW pullets March hatched \$1.50. Freda Peck-enpugh, 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.

WYANDOTTES

EARLY HATCH LARGE BONED PURE White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2 until Nov. Mrs. J. W. Swisher, Grenola, Kansas.

SELECTED WHITE WYANDOTTE PUL- lets, three weeks old, from Poorman's 200 egg strains, \$1.25 each in lots of twelve or more. Warren A. Smith, Cawker City, Kan.

HAVING SOLD FARM, OUR HIGH CLASS White Wyandottes go at a bargain. Hens, cocks, cockerels, and pullets. Write for prices. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED

WANTED: ONE OR TWO DOZEN LIGHT Brahma pullets April hatched. H. C. Ainsworth, 615 W. Loula, Olathe, Kan.

POULTRY AND EGGS, ACTIVE DEMAND. Liberal shipments desired. Coops and case loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cases. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

FOR GOOD farms in Leavenworth Co., Kansas, write Will Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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

WHEAT, corn and alfalfa farms, all sizes. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Lyon Co., Kansas.

160 A. IMP., \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

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

1,040 ACRES, highly improved, Scott Co., Kansas. Price \$50. Part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

WANT TO BUY your Western Kansas wheat land, for cash. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kansas.

A SPLENDID 80 acre well improved farm four miles county seat, gravel road, \$8,000. Terms. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

HARPER CO. 160 acres, improved, 1/2 mile of town with good Catholic church and school. Owner, F. W. Coleman, 102 Northern Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

BARGAINS In Western Kansas wheat and alfalfa lands. **THE BROOKE LAND & LOAN COMPANY**, Winona, Kansas.

IMP. LYON COUNTY Kansas 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.

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.

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

159 ACRES, well improved. Price \$12,500. cash \$4,000, good terms on balance. Immediate possession. Other Anderson County farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

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.

FORTY ACRES NEAR EMPORIA. Creek bottom, fine alfalfa land, 8 rooms, large barn, some timber, good water; \$9,000. Other farms. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

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

160 ACRES Osage County, Kansas, 2 1/2 miles from town, good soil, 100 acres under cultivation, 10 acres of prairie hay meadow, 50 acres pasture, 15 acres alfalfa, 6 room house, barn 40x60, granary and hog house, 1 1/2 miles from school. Price \$60 per acre. Best of terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kansas.

REAL BARGAINS IN COFFEY CO. FARMS 80 acres, 2 1/2 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school, 3/4 mi. to church; lays smooth, abundance of water, well improved. Price \$110 per a., liberal terms.

150 acres, 3 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school and church, 100 a. cultivation, 25 a. prairie pasture and meadow, 30 a. timothy and clover meadow, 10 a. alfalfa, well watered, and improvements good. Price \$100 per acre, with any reasonable terms.

240 acres, 5 mi. of Waverly, 4 mi. of Halls Summit, 1/2 mi. to school and church, pasture rolling, balance smooth, 50 acres creek bottom, some nice timber. Everlasting water. Price \$75 per acre with best of terms. For further information, write Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

KANSAS

IMPROVED 160, Anderson County. B. M. Hutchins, Garnett, Kansas.

CHOICE FARMS in Jewell, Cloud, and Mitchell Co's. J. F. Finch, Jamestown, Kan.

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

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

160 ACRES, good improvements, plenty of water, \$70 an acre, good terms. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

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 outbuildings; 90 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre; terms. Le Roy Realty Co., Le Roy, Kansas.

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

80 ACRES, well improved, 1 mile of town. Possession at once. \$100 per A. Terms to suit. 160 acres, improved, level land, 80 cultivation, 80 pasture and meadow. Snap, \$35 per acre. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED quarter section, five mi. town, Franklin County. 70 hog tight; 60 bluegrass; limestone soil. Lies well. \$110 acre. Write for list. Claude Anderson, with Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. This quarter is a dandy wheat farm, price only Forty Dollars per acre, with terms. Write me about it. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kansas.

181 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles town, Franklin, Kansas. 8 room house; good barn, silo; well and windmill; 15 acres alfalfa; 30 acres pasture; fine location; price \$110.00 per acre. Possession this fall. Write for list of others. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

LOGAN CO. ranch 1,110 acres deeded 640 long lease, 70 acres alfalfa bottom, watered by wells and river, fair imp., possession soon, five miles county seat, 12 miles railroad, \$15.00 per acre including feed crop. F. H. B. Care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

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

80 ACRES 2 1/2 miles good town, 15 Ottawa. Good improvements, plenty water, school across road, 50 acres cultivation. Some alfalfa. Early possession. Must sell at once. \$100.00 per acre. Write for list of others. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

GOOD STOCK FARM. 152 a. \$80 a. 27 miles from Topeka, Kan., R. F. D. Telephone. 45 a. bottom, 85 cult., bal. meadow and pasture, plenty good water, fair improvements, 6 1/2 mi. from shipping point on 2 railroads. Going to sell. Write owner, Kern, 111 E. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—36 a. 3/4 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 literature.

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 anything 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.

80 ACRES Osage County, Kansas, 4 1/2 miles town, 40 acres farm land, 10 acres alfalfa, 10 acres prairie hay meadow, 20 acres bluegrass pasture, 6 room house, barn 30x42, other buildings, close to school and church. Price \$7,000. \$1,500 cash, bal. 6%. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

WE HAVE A FIRST MORTGAGE of \$32,800 on one of the best 480 acre farms in Wilson County, Kansas, runs 4 1/2 years yet, draws 6% interest. Will sell this note and mortgage and allow \$1,000.00 discount less accrued interest. This farm sold for \$52,800 and this mortgage is part of the purchase price. Dickinson & Dickinson, 4338 West Moncrieff Place, Denver, Colo.

SPECIAL SALE 880 acres of alfalfa land in the beautiful Republican River valley, two miles from the most thriving little city in the world, containing the best equipped County High School in Kansas, for quick sale \$60 per acre. We have other great bargains. Dowling & Williams, Law-Land-Loan-Insurance Co., St. Francis, Kansas

KANSAS

370 A. \$100 an A. 3 mi. Valley Falls. Exceptional choice stock and grain farm. Well improved. Priced right. Terms. Write Owner, Dr. Entz, 501 Schweiter, Wichita, Kansas.

SPLENDID quarter section, well improved farm, in Smith County. If interested address Harry Brown, Owner, Densmore, Kan.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—320 a., 4 mi. to St. Paul, Kan. Bottom land, timbered. Fine alfalfa land. Good house, barn and water. \$50 per a. G. P. Griswold, R. 5, Parsons, Kan.

FOR SALE—480 a., livestock farm considered first class. Must be sold in estate matters, 2 mi. from town. Also 116 a., farm 3/4 mi. from school. Write or come. Mrs. W. A. Scott, R. No. 1, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE—Do you want a good home in Lawrence? Large well built house, five bedrooms, bath, furnace, 100 ft. corner, best in town, ideally located. Address Owner, E. E. Dix, Fort Scott, Kansas.

160 ACRES, creek bottom farm, all tillable except where creek runs thru good timber along creek. Sowing 40 acres alfalfa this fall. This land raises crops every year. One mile to station. Price \$35,000. E. C. Jackman, Lawrence, Kansas.

133 ACRES, choice Kaw River bottom farm, fine potato land, 30 alfalfa, modern 8 rm. house, 3 miles good town, 15 miles Topeka. For full particulars write Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Suite 35, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

HEREFORD FARM. Grow bluegrass, alfalfa, corn and wheat to perfection. 500 acres 22 miles from Kansas City; improved. Will divide farm. Price low. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ONE MILE K. U. 150 acres within one mile of Kansas University, 1/2 mile from Fort to Fort road. Ideal dairy farm. Never failing water. Eastern Kansas has crops every year. Come at once if interested. Only be on market a short time. See E. C. Jackman, Lawrence, Kansas.

320 ACRES in Franklin County, Kansas, 5 miles Pomona, Kan. 6 room house, fair barn, 13 acres in alfalfa, 200 acres fine alfalfa land, 160 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, 30 acres fine timber, 40 acres creek bottom, balance upland watered by well and stream everlastingly water, about 25 acres rough land. Price \$75.00 per acre. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

THE BEST CROPS on the map are here in Northeastern Lyon County, on land that produces good crops every year. I have a number of choice corn, wheat, alfalfa and dairy farms for sale at bargain prices. I have the farm you want and in the size you want and at the right price. Come let me show you. Will guarantee you will not be disappointed. Write for free land list. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

160 ACRES 4 1/2 miles Lawrence, 2 miles R. R. elevator and store, 3/4 mile from school, 157 acres tillable, 85 plowed for wheat, 15 pasture, balance spring crop. House 6 rooms, barn 38x40, addition 18x41, 100 ton silo, granary 40x40, chicken house, garage, never failing water, land smooth. A real farm home in splendid neighborhood. Price \$165 per acre. Possession now. Hosford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

LOOK AT THIS 133 acre farm one and one quarter miles from the finest residences in Wichita. The city is fast growing towards this farm so that each year its value increases considerably. This would make a wonderful dairy farm. It has fine improvements and all land good. Will consider some trade as part payment. H. C. Lynch, owner, 418-4th National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

266 A., 6 1/2 mi. Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas, on county road, (2 shipping points 3 mi.) Good 6 room house, barns, silo, plenty good water, R. F. D. Tel., 55 a. alfalfa, 75 a. wheat, 100 a. meadow, all can be cult. Facilities for good stock farm. For quick sale \$165 a. Easy terms.

80 a., or 160 unimproved, within a mile of the above, at \$150 acre.

K. D. Schoonmaker, Owner, Holton, Kansas.

155 A., Neosho River bottom, 65 a. alfalfa, good improvements, 6 mi. out. Price \$140 per acre.

240 a., 160 cultivated, corn land, 80 a. pasture, improvements poor, will carry back \$13,000 at 65. Price \$75.00.

184 a., 1/2 creek bottom, fair improvements, near market and high school. Price \$100 per acre.

Farms, Ranches, City properties, all sizes and prices. Write for list. McClure-Daniels Realty Co., Emporia, Kan.

\$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.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

300 acres, Allen County, close to good railroad town, 9 room house; large barn; plenty of water. All good land. Good oil wells just across the road from this land. Best bargains in eastern Kansas. Price \$125 per acre. Terms if desired. Send for booklet. Address, The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, 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 modern 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.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE for list of Dewey and Blaine Co. Okla., farms. Come and see the big corn. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

120 A. on Postal Highway, 12 mi. to McAlester, 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.

POSSESSION 470 acres fine black land three miles town, fine improvements, sheet water, price \$37.50, best of terms. Write for list and Kansas Map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kan.

OKLAHOMA SNAPS—160 a. 5 1/2 mi. out, well improved, \$8,500; 1,650 a. ranch, improved, \$40,000; 160, fine creek bottom, unimproved, \$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 & Cronkhite, 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 R. Terms. No rocks. R. Sessions, Winthrop, 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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Improved 600 acre stock and grain farm. Corn crop will more than pay for land this year. D. A. Klewen, Norfolk, Ark.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS—A land of opportunity. 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, Arkansas.

MISSOURI

DAIRY, poultry and fruit farms. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

BUY A HOME in the Ozarks. Write Roy & Stephens for list, Mansfield, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write. Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

LISTEN—Well imp. valley 80, \$3,000; Imp. 40, \$1,000, terms. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

150 A. well imp., 20 mi. St. Joseph, 25 a. alfalfa, 85 a. corn. \$175 acre, \$10,000 down, 6% on bal. Marvin Pigg, Forbes, Mo.

FOR DESCRIPTION of best one thousand acre ranch in the Ozarks, write, owner, E. G. Abbott, Seligman, Mo.

WHITE OAK TIMBER LANDS, Southern Missouri, 3,000 feet per acre. Price \$11.50 an a. 40% tillable. A. B. Hugo, End, Okla.

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 bacco land. Newby & Turner, Cabool, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

THE HOMESEEEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 south Missouri farms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie of timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

MISSOURI—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

120 A. well imp., 90 cult., bal. pasture fenced and cross fenced, springs and wells. \$65 A. Terms. S. S. Tillery Real Estate Co., Humansville, Missouri.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in 176 acre farm, 90 acres rich current river bottom, \$45.00 per acre. Write for our list of bargains. J. D. Gerlach & Co., Doniphan, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soil productive? Good improved farms, \$30 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

ONE OF THE BEST corn farms in Missouri, 100 acres in Andrew county 25 miles from St. Joseph. Fair improvements. Priced at \$199 an acre for quick sale by non-resident owner. Right buyer with \$4,000 can purchase and get long time on balance at 6%. W. G. Hine, Savannah, Mo.

TEXAS

NE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100 per acre by dealing with owner.
L. W. Heagy, La Feria, Texas.

IRIGATED FARM, Rio Grande Valley. Will sell either 40, 60 or 100 acres 2 miles from town. Ideal land for citrus, truck, or general farming. Paul Emery, Mercedes, Texas.

FLORIDA

FREE FLORIDA FARMS—25 cents per month per acre buys any size farm. Money paid back to you from profits of sugar and stock farms. Only 400 acres more of promising land left. First applications take it. Money returned if too late to get allotment. American Corporation, Johnstown, Fla.

MINNESOTA

OR SALE—Part or all of 1,000 acre farm, 100 acres under cultivation. Balance, timber and pasture. All fenced. Abundance of water and fuel. In first class condition for stock and crop. New buildings. Price \$2.00 per acre. One third down cash. If interested write F. J. Nelson, Hallock, Minn., for full details.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Perry, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW YORK

110 ACRES IN ALFALFA BELT. 100 acres tillable, 3 barns, new silo, 6-room house. One mile from hustling railroad. \$4,000. Terms. Send for our catalog. Hughlin's Farm Clearing House, 121 S. Warren St., Syracuse, New York State.

SOUTH DAKOTA

OUTH DAKOTA—Never again will there be such opportunities for purchasing cheap lands as are now offered in South Dakota. Every acre that is now selling for \$25.00 up to \$100.00 will soon sell for \$100.00 or more. Write to:
Immigration Department,
Capitol Bldg., Pierre, South Dakota.

COLORADO

YOU are looking for good home or investment in Colorado or Wyoming, write Erick, Nunn, Weld Co., Colorado.

IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request.
Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

STERN COLO. LANDS OUR SPECIALTY Large lists, personally owned, selected. Live agents wanted.
Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo.

IN BELT stock and grain ranches our specialty. Large list of irrigated and unirrigated lands for sale on easy payments. Elk Yards Land Office, Drovers National Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

LAND AUCTION

130 acres to highest bidder Sept. 21st. In two tracts on easy terms. Choice of bought right is always a good investment. Write now for complete data.
Clark Clay, Sales Manager, Arlington, Colo.

OR SALE—Section Yuma Co., Colo., 220 a. under plow, 100 more tillable, balance grass and old good water, fair improvements, 100 a. full rye. Quick sale \$30 per acre down, balance Feb. 1.
Box 24, Eckley, Colo.

IRIGANS in farms and ranches—Eastern Colorado, where soil is good, rainfall ample, summers cool, winters moderate. Improved land \$20 to \$40 per acre. Write Wm. H. Giese, Cashier, Farmers State Bank, Cullen, Colo.

TITLE RANCH in the celebrated South Park district in Colorado, 3,400 acres. Limited range cuts 1,000 tons a day, 600 head of cattle, 15 thoroughbred Shorthorn horses. Well fenced, best water rights, all mining machinery, horses, 3 sets of improvements, etc. Price \$110,000.00. Write Coursey Cry Co., Kansas City, Kan.

OFFER for sale ranch we have built up over 20 years to close partnership, grazing land prices, 1,200 acres, solid tract, good water, alfalfa, corn, wheat, alfalfa, pasture, 10 per cent good farming land, good improvements, spring water, other fine, native grass, fifty miles from center in Elbert County. For terms and price, no trade, address: Scott & Petrie, Denver, Deer Trail, Colo.

COLORADO FARMS. I have for sale in the Grand River Valley, eastern Colorado, several improved irrigated farms now in crops; reliable water rights; adapted to general farming, such as alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, etc., and available good schools; neighbors, markets. No shipping stations on Denver & Rio Grande railroad; prices and terms reasonable. For full information and map write John R. Munro, Rifle, Colorado.

COLORADO IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce tons of alfalfa, 60 bu. wheat, 300 to 500 bushels of other crops equally well. Best country in the world. Farm prices low. Write for literature about this wonderful valley. Examine every two weeks.
ELMER E. FOLEY,
1601 Schwaiber Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

WISCONSIN

OR SALE by owner: Improved and unirrigated places. Priced to sell. Very easy terms. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

WHEAT is improving its market position. The absence of pressure of offerings by farmers, which is as important a factor as the tight situation in cars in the interior producing sections, a further broadening in the foreign demand for the bread grain and dwindling stocks on markets at a time when terminal holdings are normally increasing at a rapid rate, are forcing values upward. Producers of Kansas and surrounding Southwestern states are not alone in their holding tendency, the refusal to part with harvests at current figures becoming more and more pronounced in the Northwestern spring wheat states and in the soft winter wheat belt of the Central states.

Hold Wheat for Better Prices

A profit is in prospect for the farmers who are either holding the actual grain or are "long" on futures. Enormous export demand for wheat, which seemingly is increasing as the season advances, almost assures a higher market later in the crop year. In the nine weeks since the opening of the 1920-21 crop year, the exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States and Canada aggregate the equivalent of 90,450,000 bushels, the great bulk of this grain being shipped from the United States. The total, which is the largest for this period on record, compares with 54,106,000 bushels in the nine weeks a year ago, 31,594,000 bushels for the same period in 1918-19, 44,515,000 bushels in the preceding year and 74,583,000 bushels in the nine weeks of 1916-17. It is said, and there is excellent basis for the statement, that foreigners have contracted for shipment from the United States more than twice the amount of

wheat which has thus far been actually cleared from domestic ports. Great Britain and continental European countries are heavy buyers of wheat for October and even later loading from the United States, despite the fact that new wheat will be moving on a liberal scale in Canada by that time. In view of the comparatively cheaper prices prevailing in the Dominion and the saving because of foreign exchange rates, the buying in this country for deferred loading reflects the abnormal requirements of the European nations.

Weak Demand for Flour

Domestic demand for wheat remains sluggish. Mills are holding surprisingly low stocks of the grain but they complain of a dearth of flour orders and consequently their needs are not great. Sales of flour aggregate scarcely more than half the grinding capacity of mills, tho this is normally the season of greatest activity. In the past week gains of 6 to 10 cents a bushel occurred on hard winter and dark hard and 5 to 8 cents on red winter, with sales at a top of \$2.65 for dark hard and \$2.60 for red winter. The fact that prices are recording advances only under the influence of foreign demand and without domestic competition indicates the rather tight condition of the market. The future market rose 5 to 6 cents a bushel. Kansas City stocks of wheat are less than 2 million bushels, compared with more than 13 million bushels a year ago. The visible supply in the entire United States, only 19,350,000 bushels, compares with 47 million bushels a year ago and 49 million bushels two years ago. With such light holdings of the actual grain, it is a question where the market operators who have sold the December delivery short are to obtain wheat to fill their contracts. Unless stocks accumulate, and this is not probable in view of present marketings and enormous foreign outgo, a congestion seems likely.

Set-back for Corn

Corn underwent a rather sharp set-back, particularly for the cash, prices having fallen to around \$1.30 to \$1.45 a bushel for the earliest offerings, the lowest level of the season, and around 15 cents lower than the preceding week. The future market lost about 5 cents on the September and a cent to 2 cents on the distant deliveries. Little demand prevails for corn on markets, the progress of the growing crop and probability of maturity before frost being important influences governing price movements. It is probable the cash grain prices will work closer to the futures, as there is little hope of improvement in the feeding demand for the immediate future, as producers are awaiting the new crop. Oats shared in the weakness of corn, declining 2 to 4 cents for the cash grain, few sales of the minor grain having been made above 68 cents a bushel. The futures were off only fractionally. Oats are moving to market in slightly freer volume, giving evidence of improvement in the car situation.

Bran and Shorts

Bran and shorts have been moving in an irregular course, the accumulation of stocks before the freight rates advances went into effect permitting of an absence of buyers from the market now. Bran is available for spot shipment at \$40 a ton, for 30-day delivery at \$37 a ton and for October around \$36. Gray shorts for quick shipment are worth around \$57 to \$58 a ton, and brown around \$53 to \$54. The only handicap to sharp declines in bran and shorts is the restricted production by mills. Further recessions in feed are probable and a hand-to-mouth buying policy should be followed for the present.

Alfalfa Declines \$3.50 a Ton

Declines in prices, which were expected to follow the freight rate increases, have set in. Alfalfa receded as much as \$3.50 a ton the past week and other grades were off correspond-

ingly. Alfalfa is selling at an extreme range of \$17.50 to \$31 a ton in Kansas City, prairie around \$10 to \$19.50, timothy from \$15.50 to \$28.50, and clover at \$15 to \$22 a ton. Much hay is being received in hot and moldy condition, very unusual for this season. Extreme care should be taken by producers in loading, particularly during wet and sultry weather. Depression in hay prices may continue for some time yet, but good quality offerings will hold up comparatively well.

National Stock Judging Contest

The greatest Boys' and Girls' Stock Judging contest ever held will be conducted at the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta, Ga., October 19 to 23. R. W. Morrish, state club leader of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, reports that there are now good prospects for several teams to represent Kansas at this big stock judging event.

Not content with the big prizes offered by the fair association, state club leaders have solicited additional prizes, so that contestants other than those winning free trips to the exposition may have an opportunity to compete for prizes. Twelve breed associations were appealed to for support. The first to respond was the American Jersey Cattle club with an offer of \$30 to the state team standing highest in judging Jersey cattle, \$25 to the second, \$20 to the third, \$15 to the fourth and \$10 to the fifth. Next came the offer of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association to put up \$100 to go to the teams making the highest records in judging Shorthorn cattle. The Hampshire Hog association has offered \$100 for teams scoring highest in judging Hampshire hogs and the American Guernsey Cattle club and the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association have each put up \$100 in cash prizes for excellence in judging Guernseys and Herefords. Local judging contests with a final state contest will determine the teams to represent Kansas at the Atlanta fair. The grand prize at Atlanta is a trip to England with all expenses paid to attend the English Royal Livestock Show.

Big Hog Show in Prospect

The management of the National Swine Show to be held in Des Moines, Ia., October 4 to 8, is looking forward to the biggest and best exposition of hogs that has ever been made. The ham and bacon show has been eliminated in order to concentrate on the livestock end. Present indications are that more good hogs will be assembled this year than ever have been gathered together in one place in the history of hog shows. The last date to make entries is September 18. Secretary W. J. Carmichael, 37 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, announces that all entries must be in his hands on or before that date, or be received in envelopes bearing the postmark "September 18." Premium lists are now ready for distribution.

Big Business

Some day the trusts are to be our most valued and useful public servants. We have got to control and civilize them first. Instead of having to defend ourselves against their predatory profiteering, we should be making proper use of these splendid agencies in behalf of the people at a progressively liberal charge and at the expense of an amply fair reward to producers and workers. All that is needed is proper supervision and direction. It is a pity to be obliged from time to time to partly scrap these finely organized machines, which run so smoothly, waste so little and can serve the nation and the world with greater efficiency and less lost motion than any other forms of operation yet devised by man.

The proposed packer legislation is a step forward in our effort to attain a form of government control over big business which shall make it possible for us fully to benefit by the blessings big business can unquestionably confer on the world if it will.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price.
John J. Black, Copper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price.
Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Cement garage in a good town, on Main street. For particulars write
A. S. Richardson, Collyer, Kan.

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.

STILL LOW PRICED LAND HERE. In S. W. Kansas, S. E. Colorado and N. W. Oklahoma—much is producing its value this year. This co-operative, non-profit association of farmers and others who have found success here, invite other worthy farmers to become one of them. Send for illustrated booklet and list of bargains.
THE GREAT SOUTHWEST ASSOCIATION,
35 Fort St., Dodge City, Kansas.

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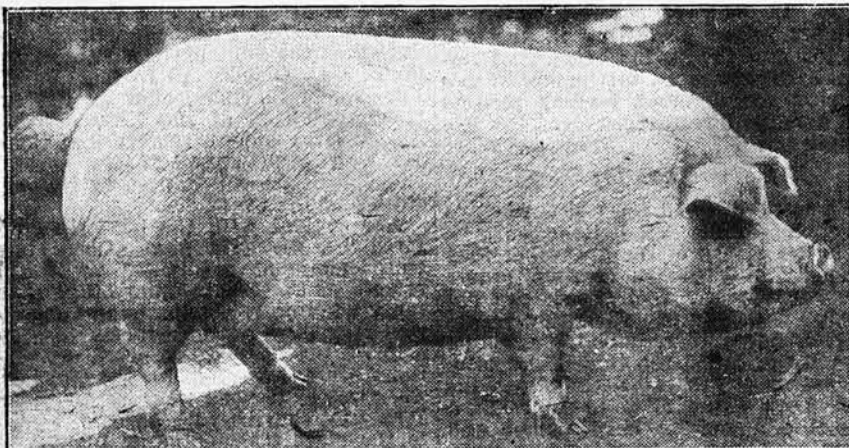
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A STRONG Chester White Offering

to be sold at public auction at

Schuyler, Neb., Wednesday, Sept. 29

An Event Which No One Interested In Chester White Hogs Should Overlook. Remarkable Herd Boar Propositions and No Less Remarkable Females



18 Young Gilts, 11 Bred Sows, 14 Spring Boars

This sale features the blood of such great boars as Alfalfa Wonder, Wildwood Prince, Jr.; Boyer Boy and Giant Buster. The sows are a decidedly promising group and include specimens of rare merit and individuality. They are bred to

Alfalfa Harry and Schultz's Wildwood

The boars and gilts are the tall, stretchy, high-backed kind and their development into valuable herd material is only a matter of time and feed. Let every man who wishes to buy Chester Whites turn out for this important event. If you have not yet received the catalog get it without further delay. Please mention this paper when writing

HARRY H. SCHULTZ, Schuyler, Nebraska

Col. H. J. McMurray, Auctioneer.
All mail bids should be sent in my care to G. L. Borgeson representing The Capper Farm Press.

First Annual Sale Grand View Shorthorns

This is the first public sale of Grand View Farms Shorthorns and we want admirers of Shorthorns to come.

Ottawa, Kan. Wednesday, Sept. 29

50 Head of Real Shorthorns

20 straight Scotch females; 15 Scotch topped, three to six years old; all in calf or with calves at foot; 10 open heifers; 2 Scotch bulls; 3 Scotch topped bulls.

All of the females of breeding age are bred to the top two-year-old Imported Bapton Mariner, one of the best Scotch bulls in Kansas.

The females include Simplicity 6th, a roan by Village Marshall and just three years old and in calf to Imp. Bapton Mariner. Others are Missie Clara Butterfly, Queen of Beauty, etc. For the catalog address,

A. L. Johnston, Ottawa, Kansas

Auct., Homer T. Rule. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

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 immune. Fall Sale Oct. 29. E. M. RECKARDS, 817 LINCOLN STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

See Prince Tip Top At Topeka and Hutchinson

My boar and gilt sale will be Oct. 28, the first sale in the big northeastern Kansas circuit. Three big sales all close together. Book your name early for catalog. A few boars at private sale. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

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.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS PRICED TO SELL.
E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze—Inclosed find advertising to run until I have you stop it. I always have got results from the Breeze and any time I have stock to sell, you can rest assured you will get an advertisement. Last year, I shipped hogs to several different states, as far as Louisiana and feel as tho your good paper has done me lots of good.

E. S. Robertson, Breeder of Chester White Hogs, Republic, Mo.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

TOO MANY breeding cows and calves are coming to Kansas City out of the Southwest. Too many cows and calves are also reported at other markets adjoining range areas. There is no lack of feed with which to carry the cows and no lack of room for their calves. However, there is a lack of credit in the cattle business as well as in many other industries.

Too Many Breeding Cows Sold

Breeding cows of high quality and of good ages can be purchased on the Kansas City market at slightly more than \$7 a hundred weight. One of the largest breeders in Texas sold two trainloads of 15 cars each last week which averaged only \$60 a head. They were well-bred Herefords weighing around 825 pounds. They were between 4 and 5 years old. Yet a majority went to packers for immediate slaughter. The seller was a nationally known ranchman who is worth more than 1 million dollars. He frankly said he would not have made the sales except for the fact that his bankers assert it is necessary for them to reduce the volume of their outstanding loans. There are many instances along this line.

An Interesting Report

As a barometer of the prospective increase in stock cow supplies, the movement of calves is interesting. Kansas City received 65,835 calves in August, more than in any other month in the history of the market. The receipts of calves on that market in August, 1919, were 51,401 head. The preceding record movement for a month was in September, 1918, when 60,862 arrived. Cattle men generally agree that the record supply is due to the forced sale of thousands of head by rangemen who must reduce the amount of borrowed money they are using in their business. Another influence is the fact that the past spring was marked by a heavy crop of calves. However, these would be going to empty pastures instead of to markets if the owners of the grass could obtain loans for their purchases. The record movement of calves during August reflects, too, preparations to sell more cows. Stock calves are quoted at \$6 to \$8.

Only a change for the better in money will stop the premature sale of cows and calves. A conference was held at Chicago recently in an effort to devise means of providing more funds for the financing of the cattle business, but it is too early to determine what results will follow. There must be haste, for the next two months will see the peak of the marketing of cattle out of the West and will determine whether premature slaughterings will increase.

It is significant that only about 24 per cent of the August cattle and calf receipts at Kansas City moved out as stockers and feeders. In the same month in 1919 the percentage of sales of stockers and feeders out of the total calf and cattle run was 28.5. Cattle and calf receipts combined in August were 314,723 head, against 322,726 a year ago. Stocker and feeder shipments last month were 75,333 head, compared with 92,073 in August, 1919.

Cattle Top Market at \$17.25

The stimulus of the outlook for a great supply of cheap feed made itself felt in the cattle market last week. It has held prices of stockers and feeders at a better level than would otherwise have prevailed. But as there has been an absence of heavy individual buying, the real test is yet to come. Buyers still have the advantage on stockers and feeders. A top of \$17.25, the best of the year, was paid for choice fed cattle and Chicago quoted a top of \$18. At Kansas City at this time last year, however, tops were close to \$19, but that did not prove a criterion of the succeeding winter and spring fat cattle trade, which was extremely unprofitable. The better grades of cattle, including grassers, were as much as 50 cents higher, while others were steady. Stockers and feeders were unchanged to 25 cents higher. Calves gained as much as \$1. John Fankhouser of Madison, Greenwood county, Kansas, carried off honors by topping the winter

grassier steer market with a sale of 22 Herefords, averaging 1,321 pounds, at \$15.50 to Morris & Co. Grass steers sold largely at \$10 to \$12.50, grass cows mostly at \$5 to \$8.50, bulls \$5.50 to \$6.50 and heavy fat calves at \$10 to \$13. A spread of \$10 was quoted between the bottom and top sales of steers to packers, while there was a difference of \$14 between the lowest canner cow sale and the best steer sale. Stocker steers ruled between \$6 and \$10.50 and feeding steers at \$9 to \$12.50, with some 1,370-pound cattle going to Illinois feeders for a short feeding period at \$16.25. Total receipts were still lighter than last year.

Hogs Advance 50 Cents

Small decreases in provision stocks and reduced receipts brought a rise of about 50 cents in hog prices last week, with a top of \$15.65. Stock hogs were strong, with tops up to \$15.25. They ruled down to \$13. Lower prices are probable in October, so this is a good time to sell hogs ready for market.

With receipts sharply below the volume of last year, lambs ruled strong last week, with some 25 cents up and sheep about steady. Western lambs sold up to \$13.90. Feeding lambs sold as high as \$13 and even some thin Kansas feeding lambs brought \$11, these prices being as much as 75 cents higher. Feeding ewes of medium quality were around \$6.50. Feeding lambs appear too high around \$13. Heavier supplies are probable, which should enable farmers to make purchases at lower prices.

Depression in cotton is making horse and mule dealers cautious. Excepting the best grades, mules receded \$10 to \$15 a head last week and horses were hardly steady on the better classes and very weak on other offerings.

Harness Exhibit at the Fair

Proper care is the secret of long and satisfactory service in a set of harness. Among the features of the exhibit of the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka next week is a part of a set of harness that has been in use for twenty-five years or more. Beside it is displayed a part of another set that went to pieces after three years of use. The difference is chiefly in the care each set had during its lifetime. The young set is "an old man" before its time—it is harsh and lifeless and is full of dirt and grit and cracks. The other set has kept its youth by reason of good care, including proper cleaning, greasing, and handling.

Farmers' Union to Topeka

By a referendum vote of the individual members of the Farmers' Union organization over Kansas it has been decided by a big majority to move the general office from Salina, where it has been located for several years, to Topeka. A campaign to raise money for a state building has been under way for some months. Owing to the great increase in the business of the organization it has long since outgrown its office facilities in Salina and the only solution seemed to be a state Farmers' Union building. The proposed building will cost not less than \$40,000. Topeka is easily accessible from all parts of the state and being the capital city it is a most advantageous place for the state headquarters.

Farmers Interview Candidates

A committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations of which Maurice McAuliffe, president of the Farmers' Union of Kansas, is a member, interviewed the two presidential candidates at their homes last week. This committee presented claims of farmers to both National conventions for consideration in the party platforms. They now propose to put the candidates on record. Results of the interview will be looked forward to with great interest by the farmers of the country.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 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

Headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale.

No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

OR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

MONT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

As good as they grow. Grandsons of Liberator and Big Bob. Also a few gilts.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM.

Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

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.

ING TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring pigs, both sex, immuned. By a son of the \$40,000 W's Yankee and out of sows bred by Morton's Giant, Giant Lunker, and Old's Chief. EMORY RICE, Oxford, Kan.

POLAND SACRIFICE SALE

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

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

POLAND CHINA GILTS, \$30 and \$35

Strong in the blood of Big Bob, by many considered best. The best five at \$35 each, balance at \$30. Wayne Morrison, Oelchtree, Kansas.

ING TYPE POLAND WEANLING PIGS

15 each. Boars ready for fall service \$30 each. All immuned. HENRY S. VOTH, R. No. 2, Goessel, Kan.

Poland China Pigs

The smooth kind that will do you good. Sold to sell. C. D. Close, Gorham, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Big pigs for sale, either sex. For description and price write LOGAN STONE, R. 4, Haddam, Kan.

THOROUGHbred POLAND CHINAS

Boars or gilts, guaranteed breeders or no. R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED—POLAND

CHINA BOAR sired by Smooth Timm. M. MORGANFIELD JR., Geneseo, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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 be bred in Sept. All out of prolific sows of standard blood and by Kansas Jumbo and Bud Welter Boy. Attractive prices.

W. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan. Phone Kechi 1551.

Spotted Polands For Sale

15 yearlings bred for Sept.-Oct. farrow. Spring and fall boars, both sex, immuned. Satisfaction.

CARL FAULKNER, VIOLA, KANSAS.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Boars bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young gilts of all ages priced to sell. Write your order to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars priced right. Jps. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan.

ORIGINAL BIG BONED SPOTTED PO-

LAND PIGS, \$15 and up; few tried sows; registered free. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 17—Sale of Morris County Herefords. A. J. Howard, Comiskey, Kan., Mgr. Sale at Council Grove.

Sept. 25—Abercrombie Dispersal, 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.

Nov. 4—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., sale at Council Grove, Kan., J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Nov. 20—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., sale at Alma, Kan.

Jan. 11-12—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.

Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. 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. 7—Frank H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kan.

Oct. 8—Morris Co., Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Council Grove, F. G. Houghton, sale manager, Dunlap, Kan.

Oct. 12—Chas. Casement, Sedan, Kan., G. A. Laude, Mgr. Humboldt, Kan.

Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., at Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.

Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.

Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan., Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.

Oct. 22—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., 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 Assn. sale. O. A. Hoffman, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Oronogo, Mo.

Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.

Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.

Nov. 11—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Nov. 17—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Hiawatha, Kan., D. L. Dawdy, Mgr., Arrington, Kan.

Nov. 18—Cherokee-Crawford Co., Shorthorn Assn., at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Sale Mgr., Columbus.

Nov. 19—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan. Dan O. Cain, Sale Mgr., Beattie, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Sept. 15—Frank Walter, 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—Dispersal, A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan.

Nov. 12—A. J. King, Grandview, Mo., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Nov. 29-30—Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Dec. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Dec. 8-9—Covely 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. 15—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 21—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.

Oct. 23—Isaac F. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo.

Nov. 3—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.

Nov. 4—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Nov. 13—E. E. 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., Longton, Kan.

Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.

Feb. 24—E. E. 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.

Oct. 11—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 18—Rule & Woodard, Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 18—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 21—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.

Oct. 21—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.

Oct. 23—Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.

Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Nov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., sale, Topeka, Kan.

Nov. 5—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centalla, Mo.

Nov. 6—Mather & Burdette, Centalla, Kan.

Nov. 10—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Jan. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.

Jan. 26—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn. sale at Emporia, Kan. John Loomis, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.

Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn. sale, Topeka, Kan.

Feb. 2—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marlow, Kan.

Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Ohlowa, Neb.

Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.

Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.

Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.

Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)

Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 16—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.

Who Should Buy Shorthorns?

In the public sale which A. L. and D. Harris will hold at

Osage City, Kan., October 8

who should take advantage of this opportunity to secure the most practical of purebred farm animals at conservative prices and under conditions that insure their usefulness?

Any Farmer

who needs to market the crops he can handle most readily and with a saving of labor, for more money than he has been getting for the crops he grew at greater expense; any farmer who is confronted with the problem of maintaining the fertility of his soil. Such a farmer will find in the Harris offering well-bred Shorthorns of the correct type that for generations have thrived in the hands of farmers like himself paying (without special equipment) incomes of 25 per cent to 250 per cent on the investment necessary to own them.

Any Father

who is planning for a better future for his children who is in position to raise them on a farm and seeks a farm business and a farm interest that will make them enjoy staying on the farm and make the staying worth their while. These are young, attractive, thrifty cattle; beautiful roans, handsome reds and snowy whites, with the names of noted breeders in their pedigrees and their future desirability insured by two centuries of breed achievement.

Any Calf Club

who naturally wants to own animals worthy the attention and hope that he will center in them, and get calves reared as he can expect to rear them—in a practical way. In this offering are a number of choice heifer calves ready to wean, which will be separated from their dams and sold one at a time. They are little gems—but they will do what no gem ever can do, they will grow and produce.

Any Breeder

who sees in the future the broadening demand which is being enforced by the growing need for more and better beef animals on the farm. They are breeders' cattle, for the breeder who wants to sell practical farmers and young breeders the kind on which they can be sure of a good net income under all conditions.

But to know about these cattle you must send for the sale catalog at once. It gives the breeding and brief descriptions of all, and gives all terms and conditions of the sale. Write for this catalog now and mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address,

A. L. Harris, Osage City, Kansas

Auctioneers—Burgess and Rule. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Barrett & Land's SHORTHORN SALE

25 cows with calves at foot and bred back or showing calf sale day. 5 bred heifers and 15 open heifers from 11 to 16 months old.

In the new sale pavilion,

Overbrook, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 22

The cows and five heifers are bred to
SULTAN SEAL 583800 and SILVERDALE 648650

We have made other public sales but this is the best lot of cattle we have ever offered. Overbrook is on the Mo. Pacific 20 miles south of Topeka and seven east. Topeka train leaves at 9:30 in the morning and arrives at Overbrook at 11:00. Eight miles east and two south of Carbondale on the old Santa Fe trail. For the catalog address

Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kansas

Note: 15 pure bred steers will be sold, 8 to 14 months old.

Auctioneers: Rule and Burgess.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Dispersal Sale of W. I. Miller's Jersey Cattle

At the farm one mile north of the city limits, known as the
Fred Learnard Dairy Farm

Arkansas City, Kansas, Monday October 4

53 Head of HIGH QUALITY JERSEYS representing the blood of EMILY, SENSATIONAL FERN, NOBLE OF OAKLANDS, GAMBOGE'S KNIGHT, CHAMPION FLYING FOX, MAJESTY, FINANCIAL KING and other great sires.

REGISTER OF MERIT COWS and their descendants including FERN'S FAIR FONTAINE 384871, Register of Merit, 567 lbs. 8 oz. butter, as a 2-year-old. SENIOR CHAMPION Two Year Old, 1919.

COCOTTE'S OXFORD FERN 153549, a bull of remarkable breeding, a show animal, ever led with fourteen of his heifers—the best lot of young females ever led into the auction ring.

A few choice young bulls ready for service from tested dams will be offered.

Write for catalog Today. You will be interested in every page—it's "brim full" of Well Bred Jerseys, on request only to

B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Please mention this paper.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Insists upon a square deal by and for its members.

Advertisers below are members of this association; officers are as follows:
Walter Smith, President, Topeka, Kan.
Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, Kan., Secy-Treas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Semi-Annual Sale November 29-30, Wichita, Kansas

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

BULLS

Calves sired by Sir Tidy Getesta, his dam twice 32-pound cow and from heavy producing dams. J. F. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

Maplewood Farm Offers

Six cows and five bred heifers coming two years old. Priced reasonable. MOTT & BRANCH, HERINGTON, KAN.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

A Good Son of a 22 Lb. Cow

and sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the world's record butter cow, for sale.

Capitol View Holstein Farms, Topeka, Kan.

JUSTAMERE FARM

Ragapple Holsteins

A. B. WILCOX & SON, TOPEKA, KAN.

Braeburn Holsteins

I have to cut the herd more than usual this Fall, and now is the time to get females here. Write for a list. A dozen bulls and bull calves.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

GEO. L. ALLGIRE,

Route 2, Topeka, Kansas

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEINS

Serviceable bulls, cows and heifers.

LILAC DAIRY FARM, Walter A. Smith, R. E. D. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Two Ready for Service Bulls

Registered; grandsons of Colantha Johanna Lad and from heavy producing dams; more white than black; well grown; write for prices.

HOLSTON FARMS, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

5 registered Holsteins with good A. R. O. records. Some are just fresh, bred to a bull with 1,000 pound backing. Also two grades, one just fresh.

Sand Springs Holsteins

"On the Golden Belt Highway." Federal accredited. Semi-officially tested. If in need of a young herd sire, these facts deserve your consideration.

E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS.

Farm Colony

U. S. Disciplinary Barracks

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Young bulls—any age. Out of 15 lb. to 30 lb. dams. Sired by 30 lb. to 40 lb. bulls. Write us for extended pedigrees and prices.

W. E. Zoll & Son,

R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

Our Herd Sires

are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at 7 leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.

Seven Pure Bred Heifers

Big fine ones, long two and coming three year olds; bred to freshen in August and September. W. J. O'BRIEN, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

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

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

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$35 each. Express paid by us. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves, \$25 crated. Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Valley Breeze Holsteins

Good individuality and breeding make good cattle. Good cattle are much worth getting. Be Satisfied—Use V. B. Bulls.

O. R. BALES, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JNO. H. MAILES,

Tonganoxie, Kansas

Breeder of Reg. Holsteins. Member National, State and County Associations.

GEO. D. REDMAN,

Tonganoxie, Kansas

Some nice young heifers for sale. Two year olds and coming two. Member National, State and County associations.

Oakwood Farm Holsteins

Bulls ready for service out of A. R. O. cows; also heifers and high grade cows and heifers. Here is a sire—King Pontiac, Ophelia Lyons 265861. Big Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Chas. V. Sass, 1104 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kan.

Lyon County Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Association

A few choice cows will be accepted for service to our herd sire, Princess Dekal Beauty Girl Segis, sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (20 world's records, Address County Farm Agent, Emporia, Kan.

Calves, Both Sex; Heifers Also

Sired by Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lyons. Herd locks but one test of being on Federal Accredited list. Everything priced reasonable.

S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS.

Holsteins For Sale

We have a good herd of purebred Holsteins and will be pleased to answer inquiries from any who wish to buy some good Holsteins.

C. C. STEWART, Independence, Kansas.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Watch for My Consignment of Fresh Heifers at Wichita, Kan.,

Next November. (State Association Sale.) We have a few bull calves from A. R. O. dams to close out now.

DR. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kansas

THE LAST 30-LB. BULL IS SOLD

We have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old son of King Pontiac Johanna, a 31-lb. son of the King of the Pontiacs, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) and a daughter of another 31-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs.

AXTELL & HERSHEY, NEWTON, KANSAS.

WINDMOOR HOLSTEINS

Size, Type, Production, Breeding and Health. Headed by two of the greatest bulls of the breed; both prize winners, one a champion. Young bulls at half value, \$50 and up.

SAM CARPENTER, JR., OSWEGO, KANSAS.

SIR AAGIE KORNDYKE MEAD

Heads our herd. His 5 nearest dams averaged 1,000 pounds butter and 23,000 pounds milk in one year. An unequalled sire. Under Federal supervision.

HIGH BROTHERS, DERBY, KANSAS.

Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.05-784—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROP., DERBY, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production.

B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

30 LB. BULL

Dam 17.50 as a Jr. 2-year-old, a good 30 lb. prospect; sire's dam 4250 and she made more butter in 2 consecutive years than any other cow that ever lived. A splendid individual, nearly all white. Price \$400.

APPLEMAN BROS., MULVANE, KANSAS.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Stubbs Farm Co., Mulvane, Kan.

Quality Holsteins—Senior herd bull, King Mutual Katy. Two nearest dams averaged 1,295 pounds butter in 1 year. Junior herd bull, King Wren Ormsby Pletertje. Two nearest dams averaged 1,031 pounds butter in 1 year. No females for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Improve Your Dairy Herd

by buying a registered Jersey bull from such sires as IDALIA'S RALEIGH 141414 by Queen's Raleigh 88232; BARBARA'S OXFORD LAD 167003 by Mabel's Majesty 136740. They are from Register of Merit dams.

BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM.

Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvan, 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 Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit sire 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, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

4 Young Jersey Bulls For Sale

See them at Topeka Free Fair—They are to be shown in our Jersey herd. Two are sired by Boston's Golden Boy.

W. R. LINTON, DENISON, KANSAS.

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.

3 Registered Jersey Bulls For Sale

3 years; 8 months; and 4 months. Out of cows that are going on test. Ralph W. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

REG. CHESTER WHITE MAY PIGS,

high grade Jersey heifer calves, 2 weeks to 1 year; reg. bull calf, some grade cows for sale. A. R. Eddy, Plains, Kan.

Feb. 15—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan., at Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.
Sept. 29—Harry H. Shultz, Schuyler, Neb.
Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.
Oct. 22—F. B. Goodspeed, Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 28—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Oct. 29—E. M. Reckards & C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.

Sale Reports

Field's Spotted Polands Sell Well.
The Spotted Poland China sale by Henry Field Seed Company, of Shenandoah, Iowa, August 24, did not make as high an average as Mr. Field had anticipated, but, at that it was a very satisfactory sale. The eighty-two females sold averaged \$164.48, while eleven boars averaged \$105.00. The sale offering went to Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and Missouri. The offering through was one worthy of the field herd and one which should make good for the buyers at the prices paid.

Schroyer's Holsteins Make Good.
W. H. Schroyer's sale of high-grade and purebred Holsteins at Miltonvale, Kansas, last Wednesday and Thursday, came off as advertised and good prices were received. Three hundred head, 125 of them heifers and calves to yearlings sold for a little over \$30,000. In the first day of the sale 107 high-grade cows and heifers sold for an average of \$165. The largest buyers were S. M. McCustian, of Pawhuska, Okla. H. W. Monroe of Burlingame, Kan.; and Fred Miller, of Leonardville, Kan., were also good buyers. Large crowd was in attendance. Mr. Schroyer expressed himself as well pleased with the sale.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan., has been before the public for a number of years as a livestock and big general farm sale auctioneer. He is starting his card in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Get his terms and open dates.—Advertisement.

Republic county's big free fair starts next week at Belleville. Starting September 7 it continues the balance of the week. It is sure to be a big success with plenty of livestock interest. It is sure to be a big Short-horn show and very likely will be the largest Short-horn show in the state this year. Remember it starts next Tuesday.—Advertisement.

D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan., sale manager for the Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association has claimed November 17 as the date of the association's annual fall sale. The sale will be held at Hiawatha, Kan., and those who want to consign should get in touch with Mr. Dawdy at once. Write him at Arrington, Kan. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze later.—Advertisement.

Kansas Free Fair visitors who are interested in Duroc Jersey hogs should not fail to look up the exhibit of Bonnie View Stock Farm, Searle & Searle, Proprietors, Tecumseh, Kan. For more than a third of a century the Searles have been breeding and exhibiting good Durocs. During this time hundreds of head have been sold for breeding purposes, and every sale has been made on a strictly square deal basis. Get acquainted with Messrs. Searle & Searle when you are in Topeka.—Advertisement.

The Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association will hold their first association sale at Blue Rapids, Kan., in the sale pavilion, Nov. 19. Dan O. Cain of Beatrice, Kan., is the sale manager. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon. The members that are consigning have promised to go deep into their herds for choice individuals for this sale. You can ask Dan O. Cain, Beatrice, Kan., for the catalog any time. Better do it now.—Advertisement.

C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., Lyon county is the former Marion county Duroc Jersey breeder who bought a nice farm at his present location a year ago and continued in the Duroc Jersey business there. Recently he purchased Orion the Great by Great Orion. His dam was Uneeda Sensation by Great Sensation and his second dam was sired by Col. Uneeda. Orion the Great is a great yearling boar and is in a good herd. Mr. Black will sell Duroc Jersey bred sows at Emporia in the new sale pavilion this winter.—Advertisement.

Hall Bros. of Denver, Colo., are proprietors of the Western Holstein Farm, the home of Colorado's greatest herd of registered Holstein-Friesians. One of this farm's great daughters sold in the national association sale at St. Paul in June for \$5,500. The great sire of this heifer also is the sire of many of the choice individuals that will be in this big dispersion sale at their dairy and Holstein breeding farm on the Morrison road, five miles southwest of Denver. This great sire was Sir Colantha Lass and has often been referred to as Colorado's greatest bull. The dam of Western Association, the heifer referred to is Dutchland Hengerveld Ascalon, a grand cow in the herd and included in the sale along with the other great individuals. For 20 years the Hall Brothers have given practically all of their time to the Holstein business. Several years ago they were breeding high grade Holsteins for their dairy but decided to close out the high grades and continue with the purebred only. In that dispersion sale of high grades Col. Banks, the Denver auctioneer broke all records of high grade Holstein cows which is further proof of the ability of Hall Bros. to produce and develop the highest type of Holsteins. Colorado and Kansas Holstein breeders should attend this sale because it is one of the best opportunities of the year to secure the best to be had at fair prices. If this same herd was being dispersed in the east where the business is more established the prices would be double what they will be in this sale. Hall Bros. hope to see most of these valuable Holsteins stay in Colorado. Their announcement is in this issue and next week.

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.

18 Guernsey and Jersey Milk Cows

For sale. All young and most of them to freshen this fall. Also 2 nice high-grade Guernsey bulls. See them. Write or wire when you can come.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.

JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle For Sale

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, Attica, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

20th Century Stock Farm

Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding, also cows and heifers from heavy milking dams.

Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the best of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country, such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Malin Greenmiller.

GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.

Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers

Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.

C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Galloways for Sale

Cows, heifers, and bulls for sale at all times. Shown Galloways for 17 years from Denver to New York. Cattle for sale here are up to blood and grand champions. H. CROFT, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. Bulls, cows and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

SHEEP.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs. Farm 3 miles north of town.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas

ENTIRE FLOCK OF REGISTERED HORN DORS

To be sold on account of selling Hiltz Ranch. 10 Rams and 40 ewes priced right.

H. C. La Tourette, R. 2, Oberlin, Kansas

FOR SALE: REG. HAMPSHIRE LAMBS

Either sex, sired by prize-winning ram. Were first at Topeka and 2nd at Hutchinson.

R. C. KRUEGER, BURLINGTON, KAN.

their advertising with more information will appear. If you are interested write at once to Hall Bros., Box 2, South Denver station for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Adams Moves to Missouri.

J. R. Adams, who has been a regular advertising patron of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze while in the Poland and China business at his old address of Independence, Kan., has moved to Independence, Mo. He writes that he has a fine location there and will undoubtedly be an addition to the Poland China business of Missouri.—Advertisement.

The Choicest of Red Polls.

The Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan., advertise their cattle in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze every fall and winter. They are starting again with this issue. The owners of this herd say that they have never before had such a desirable lot of young bulls and heifers to offer for sale. In addition to the younger cattle they have a choice lot of cows of more mature age. If you want a good milking and beef producing cow or a bull that will produce real dual purpose cattle write the 20th Century Stock Farm at Quinter.—Advertisement.

Dan O. Cain, Auctioneer.

Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan., Marshall county, is a pure bred auctioneer and breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas at that place. I met him at the Nemaha county fair last week where he exhibited a string of good Shorthorns. He is a young man that has and is making good as an auctioneer. He has the personality and the thorough knowledge of the stock business that is necessary to the success of livestock auctioneering. He is the sales manager for the Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association and their first annual fall sale will be held at Blue Rapids, Kan.—Advertisement.

Miller & Manning Herefords Oct. 7.

Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan., are going to give Hereford beginners who buy females in their third annual sale at Sylvan Park, near Council Grove, Oct. 7, a herd bull. They are advertising to do this and mean exactly what they say and beginners who expect to buy females this fall should investigate this offer before they buy. Write to them at once for particulars. They want females. Miller & Manning are reliable breeders of the best in Herefords and this offer is genuine and a rare chance to secure a valuable bull for nothing if you buy females in their sale Oct. 7. Address Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan., and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Angus and Chesters Do Well Together.

Wyckoff Bros., Luray, Kan., Russell county, are breeders of Angus cattle and Chester White hogs. They are sons of a pioneer farmer and stockman. The elder Wyckoff came to Russell a long time ago and has bred high grade Angus cattle for 35 years and since 1916 they have been building up a herd of registered Angus. The hogs are on the farm of which there is 800 acres and own the purebreds. They also breed Chester White hogs and they are purebred and of the best families. At present they offer some cows that have calves at foot and are bred back. Surely the right proposition for anyone wanting to increase their Angus holdings. They also have some Chester Whites for sale. Write them for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Wilcox Holstein Dispersion.

A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan., is another prominent pioneer herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians to be dispersed. The date of the sale is Oct. 19 and the sale will be held at the farm near Topeka. There will be 45 head in the sale including the splendid herd bull who is a son of old Rag Apple 8th. There are 24 cows to freshen on the date of the sale on and all are in milk. It is a wonderful offering of good kind and quality not found in many sales. There will be fine string of A. R. O. cows and the herd is a member of the Hawne cow testing association and all the information you want will be forthcoming sale day. It is one of the strongest herds in the state and no breeders stand higher in the estimation of the Holstein fraternity in Kansas than does this firm. You should investigate this sale offering if you want to buy good Holsteins. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon.—Advertisement.

Harris Sale Offering Worth While

A. L. and D. Harris, Osage City, Kan., will sell a draft of Shorthorns from their herd, October 7. It is always a pleasure to advertise Shorthorn sales for men like A. L. Harris because he is sure to offer something worth while. In this sale will be three splendid yearling bulls by the grand sire Prince Valentine 4th. Six yearling heifers four of them by Prince Valentine 4th. There is a string of three good ones by him or granddaughters of him. Many of the cows have calves at foot. Many of the calves are large enough to team. It is a good sale to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are partners in this splendid sale and take a real interest in putting in the good ones that will please the buyer and make a friend of him for life. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon. You can ask them for the catalog now. Address A. L. and D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorns.

There will be two big Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association sales this fall. October 13 is the date of the first association sale and it will be held at Smith's place and T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan., is the sale manager. If you would like to compete in this sale, write Mr. Willson at once. If you are not already a member send him one dollar and that will make you a member for one year. Forest Booker, Beloit, Kan., is the Secretary-Treasurer and you can send it to him or Mr. Willson. E. A. Harris, Topeka, Kan., is sale manager for the second sale at Concordia and the date of that is Nov. 10. It will be held in Concordia as usual and Concordia always attracts plenty of entertainment for visiting Shorthorn breeders on this occasion. Mr. Harris would like to hear from those who want to consign to this sale at once. This is the third sale Mr. Harris has managed and he is anxious to make it the best sale of the year in the west. He has decided to not enter cattle even though he has been sold in the past. Write him what you want to consign at once. You can see him at Beloitville next week at the fair. Remember

Hall Bros., Denver, Colo.

announce the dispersion of

Colorado's Greatest Herd

of registered
Holstein-Friesians
Cows, Heifers and Bulls

This is a breeders herd of great quality

For full particulars and printed literature, address

HALL BROS., Props.
Box 2, South Denver Station
Denver, Colo.



Full Particulars in the Next Issue of This Paper

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Bel. M. 2121 Res. W. 5089



P. M. GROSS
Auctioneer
1033 BROADWAY
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W. B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens soon. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address 818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

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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. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales.

Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Write for open dates and terms.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan. Livestock, real estate and farm sales

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer 1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Efficiency First. For open dates address as above.

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.

these two big association sales and plan on attending them. If you are not a member send Mr. Booker one dollar at once and join.—Advertisement.

Beaver Valley Herefords, Sept. 27.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of John J. Phillips' annual Beaver Valley Hereford sale at Goodland, Kan., Monday, Sept. 27. In this sale Mr. Phillips is selling 59 head, 56 females and three bulls. An attraction in the sale is the herd bull, Choice Stanway, a Mousel bred bull weighing over a ton and four years old. He will have a string of good things in the sale sired by him. The females in the sale are 56 head drawn from a herd of over 300 head. In making these drafts Mr. Phillips does not pick his best or his poorest but tries to select an offering for his annual sale that is at least as good as he is keeping for himself. He expects to hold these sales each fall as he has been doing in the past and wants to build up a reputation for his herd and he is fully aware that selling good cattle is the surest way to build up this reputation for Beaver Creek Herefords. Last fall his offering was sold in good breeding form without being highly fitted and prices received were highly satisfactory and indicated what Western Kansas Hereford breeders and farmers thought of his offering. The catalogs are out and ready to mail.

Kansas State Fair

The State Institution of Practical Education

Hutchinson, Sept. 18-24

The Great Fair Which is Owned and Conducted By the State of Kansas

Every Department Enlarged for 1920

Great New Livestock Pavilion Will be Opened

Million Dollar Livestock Show

Big Tractor and Farm Machinery Show

Wonderful Exhibits by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Agricultural Exhibits Reflecting Kansas' Best

Boys and Girls Clubs—Junior State Fair

More entertainment than ever crowded into one week before—Greatest horse races seen in Kansas for years. Fireworks spectacle and Great Entertainment each evening—Thrilling auto races and autopolis.

Automobile roads will be fine—Join the thousands driving from all parts of Kansas to Hutchinson, September 18-24.

H. S. Thompson,
President

A. L. Sponsler,
Secretary

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

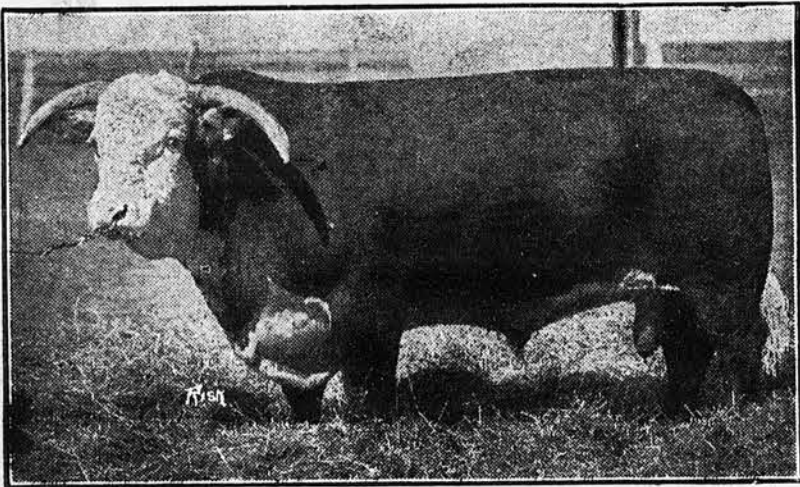
I must sacrifice 20 outstanding Hereford females which I had retained for my own breeding herd—20 COWS with calves at side by or about to drop calves to the service of Parsifal 24th. PARSIFAL 24TH is an outstanding breeding bull very strongly Anxiety 4th bred. I must sell on account of lack of feed and you benefit by the sacrifice, if you buy. Wire, write or come and see them.

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kansas

A Great Hereford Sale

Will feature the dissolution of the partnership existing between W. I. Bowman and J. C. Hopper. Mr. Hopper is disposing of his ranch interests to devote his entire time to banking but Mr. Bowman will continue to breed good Herefords. The big dissolution sale will be held at

Ness City, Kan., October 8 and 9



Generous 5th, a son of old Generous, has been in service in our herd for several years. He is a true breeder of the strong, growthy kind of cattle, a large percentage of which have been retained for our own use. Generous 5th bulls mated to Lawrence Fairfax heifers have produced for us exceptional results.

250 Females 25 Bulls

This will be one of the largest, if not the largest, offering of pure bred Herefords to be offered this fall. There will be daughters of Generous 5th, Lawrence Fairfax and Imported Shucknall Monarch. Some of the cows will be bred to Mischief Brummel, a son of the \$22,000 Superior Mischief out of a double Beau Brummel cow. There will be a long line of calves at foot and the other cows will calve this fall. When we say that the entire offering has been bred on our farms it is proof of the fact that they are well bred. Come to the sale prepared to buy one or a carload. There is something in this offering that will suit every buyer. Send for your catalog early. Plan to attend or send your mail bids to J. T. Hunter representing this paper.

W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Fred Reppert and others, auctioneers. J. T. Hunter, fieldman.

**B. H. Bicker & Sons
Howard & Cessman**

**Cripe & Runbeck
The Howards**

Offer at Public Auction A Choice Selection of

Morris County Herefords

Council Grove, Kan., Friday, Sept. 17

100 High Class Females—2 Outstanding Bulls

B. H. Bicker & Sons are consigning one outstanding yearling bull by Alex Fairfax and 22 yearling heifers by Onward Folly, Young Simpson and Dandy Andrew 17th.

From the Cripe & Runbeck herd there will be one bull a grandson of Beau Mystic and out of a Domino cow; 6 heifers, one by Master Key and 5 granddaughters of Perfection Fairfax; 14 heifer calves by Quinto; and 10 strongly bred Anxiety cows, all under 6 years old.

Howard & Cessman offer a bunch of thrifty cows from 2 to 6 years old (part by Buddy L) bred to Comisky 806666 and Vernet Prince 47th.

The Howards will sell some of their select breeding cows, the result of 20 years careful breeding. These are by Buddy L and are sure to please. Also 5 good heifer calves by Prince Rupert 84th and Vernet Prince 47th.

WE HOPE YOU WILL BE WITH US SALE DAY.

Write for the catalog, now ready, mentioning this paper.

A. J. Howard, Manager, Comiskey, Kansas

The Pickering Farm Herefords

THE PREMIER BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA.

SIRES IN SERVICE.		Young Bulls	SIRES IN SERVICE.	
Repeater 7th	- - -	386905	Ardmore Jr	- - - 799310
Disturber 4th	- - -	364835	By These	- - - 507935
Beau Model	- - -	461320	Sires	- - - 451124
Norman	- - -	496158	For Sale	- - - 607449

A few carloads of breeding cows and heifers now for sale. Our first public sale will be held at the farm in May, 1921. Visitors are always welcome at the farm, and an inspection of our show herd at the leading fairs in the Eastern Circuit this fall and at the Royal and International is cordially invited.

THE PICKERING FARM, Box A, BELTON, MO.

Belton is located 20 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., on Rock Road.

Send your name to John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan., for one. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Barrett & Land Shorthorn Sale.

Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan., are breeders of Shorthorns who hold at least one sale a year. The date of their annual sale is September 22 and it is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They have a large herd of Shorthorns of good Scotch and Scotch tops and the cattle put in these sales are not the culls but are among the best things they have in the herd. This season they have selected 25 cows, all of them of good ages and all either with calves at foot and bred back or showing calf nicely sale day. A few of them will have young calves by sale day. The calves are by their herd bull, Sultan Seal and Silverdale. These are Scotch bulls of great merit and of the most popular breeding. There are five bred heifers and 15 open heifers from 11 to 16 months old. Those who know Barrett & Land know what to expect in this sale. Everything will be in the best possible breeding condition. The sale will dedicate the new sale barn at Overbrook which has just been completed for the accommodation of the purebred stock breeders in that section. It is modeled after the pavilion at Ottawa and is a dandy. Write at once for the catalog and attend the sale.—Advertisement.

Foster Farm Herefords Sept. 28.

Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., is a well known Hereford breeding establishment in Thomas county. For several years now they have been buying Herefords and this is the first of the annual sales they will hold at Colby, Kan. The date of the sale is Tuesday, Sept. 28, and is on the day following the John J. Phillips sale at Goodland, Kan. In this sale they will sell 57 females and three bulls. The bulls are tried sires and of the best of blood lines as you will see by looking them up in the advertising in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze or in the sale catalog. The females consist of cows with calves and bred and a choice lot of heifers tracing closely to Beau Brummel. The cows are mostly Anxiety breeding. Foster Farms invites breeders and farmers to write for their catalog and to attend their first annual sale in which they dedicate the new sale pavilion at Colby, Kan. Rexford is about 25 miles east of Colby on the Rock Island. Write at once and ask them to send you the catalog.—Advertisement.

A Good Shorthorn Sale.

A. L. Johnson, Ottawa, Kan., proprietor of Grand View Farms near Ottawa and the home of quality Shorthorns is advertising his first annual sale in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In this sale he is selling 50 head and a major portion of it is straight Scotch breeding. The individuals are of the class not found in every sale advertised. I am sure you will be very much pleased with the entire offering if you attend. The sale will be held in Ottawa on Wednesday, September 29. There will be 20 Straight Scotch females and 15 that are excellent Scotch tops and all are in calf or with calves at foot. They are bred to the great bull, Imported Bapton Mariner, a two-year-old bull that is one of the outstanding bulls in the west. To those wanting Scotch cattle the real opportunity is afforded to secure a kind that will strengthen any herd. It is a sale of real merit and one that is sure to afford the opportunity being sought by many Shorthorn men at present. Write today for the catalog and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and go to this good sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Miller & Manning Sale October 7.

Anxiety-Fairfax Herefords, in the third annual public sale at Sylvan Park, near Council Grove, Kan., is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Miller & Manning, proprietors of Sylvan Park herd of Herefords thought enough of their great breeding herd to give \$10,000 recently for Stephen Fairfax, the great son of Perfection Fairfax. In this annual sale there will be 20 granddaughters of Perfection Fairfax. They are by several noted Perfection Fairfax sons, a few of them being by Stephen Fairfax. There will be 25 heifers of Anxiety breeding. There will be in the sale 40 good cows with calves by or bred to the Sylvan Park herd bulls. There will be found in the catalog a number of good herd bull prospects. It is worthy of note that bulls in former sales at Sylvan Park outdid the females. For the catalog address, Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write them today for the catalog. They will appreciate knowing where you saw their advertisement.—Advertisement.

Col. Fred L. Perdue.

While in Denver last week I enjoyed a great visit with my friend, Col. Fred Perdue, 320 Denham building. Col. Perdue several years ago was well known to livestock breeders in southwest Kansas and southern Colorado as a purebred livestock auctioneer. Of later years he has lived in Denver and has specialized in real estate sales. He is especially adapted in the knowledge he possesses of land values and farming and the stock business for this line of work and he is making a great success of it. If you have land for sale I have not the least doubt but he can get you more for it than you are asking provided you are at all reasonable. Land auctions are becoming more general as land owners become convinced that it is the proper method of selling land of all kinds. Col. Fred Perdue is one of the big men in the land auction business and knows how to conduct public sales of land of all kinds in large and small tracts and can get the money out of it for you. He is thoroughly reliable and you will make no mistake by writing him for his rates and other information and letting him sell your farm for you. Look up his card in the auctioneers column in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Jerseys Sell at Arkansas City.

Attention is called to W. I. Miller's Jersey sale to be held at Arkansas City, Kansas, Monday, October 4, 1920. Mr. Miller, who lives at Topeka, Kansas, is one of the foremost Jersey breeders in the state and has spared neither time nor expense in building up this splendid herd. It is headed by Cottle's Oxford Farn 153549, grandson of Viola's Oxford Lad and Oxford Cocotte—724 lbs. 15 oz. butter in one year, the highest testing daughter of Oxford Lad and Cocotte, a noted cow on the Island, and dam of four

HEREFORD CATTLE

Young Hereford Herd for Sale

Nineteen registered coming 3-year old heifers, bred, and a 4 year old bull priced right for immediate sale. The heifers all show in calf to Shadyslope 16th, 58115. The entire lot are well marked, well grown and good individuals. They will make any farmer a good income with ordinary feed and care. Write me about this sale and add a genuine profit unit to your farm. Leo. G. White, 205 E. 4th St., Pratt, Kan.

250 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Headed by Don Balboa 14th 596021, by Don Carlos 263493. For sale—50 cows about half with calves at foot; 20 open heifers; 15 bred heifers; five good young bulls, herd heifer prospects. LEE BROS., HAYESVILLE (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.

Angus Cows

A few cows with calves at foot and bred back. A bargain in a herd bull. One yearling bull also. WYCKOFF BROS., Luray, Kan., Russell Co.

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.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Fulks' Big Type Durocs!

Spring boars sired by my grand champion boar also by Victory Sensation 3rd. A good one of the world's grand champion. Shipped C. O. D. so them before you buy. All immune. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

Now Listen to This

ANNUAL BOAR SALE, SATURDAY, OCT. 10. 25 boars—15 gilts. Just the real ones and nothing else goes. F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS.

FOGO'S DUROCS

The get of Fogo's Invincible won 1st, 2nd and 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 Sows. W. L. FOGO, BURE OAK, KANSAS.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fairs this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars. G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wood's strain; registered; immuned; double treatment; satisfactory guaranteed. W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS.

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young bred boars of Pathfinder and Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

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 Keith 1942.

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; children immuned; priced to sell. W. D. MCCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN.

Valley Spring Durocs

Pathfinder, Col., Sensation, Orion and other pure bloodlines. Big smooth March boars, \$35; choice gilts for Sept. farrow \$65. Everything immuned, registered and guaranteed to suit or money back. Weighing 300 lbs.; vaccinated and held till immuned. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

Zink Farm Champion Durocs

We have some good gilts that will farrow soon and to sell. Good spring boars by Uneda 11th, 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. 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 1881.

Immune. Circular free. Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Gordon & Hamilton
 Invention King, Golden Pathfinder
 fifteen March boars by these
 ved and popular sires.
 even boars (winter farrow) of
 turber breeding.
 five by High Pathfinder and out
 an investor dam.
 These are the tops of our 1920
 ing boar crop. **Bred Sow Sale**
 9. Write for boar prices.
Gordon & Hamilton
 own County Horton, Kan.

Spring Top Boars

fifteen picked boars by noted
 ight by Joe King Orion, the
 00 boar.
 our by Great Pathfinder, Col.
 man's boar of national fame.
 these boars are my tops and will
 priced reasonable. Write for
 criptions and prices.
 red sow sale evening of Feb. 11.
Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
 Nemaha County

R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Peterson's O. C. K. by Orion Cherry
 g; Long Orion by High Orion
 the 50 March boars from
 ch I have selected 20 for my fall
 trade—with the exception of
 good ones by High Pathfinder
 out of a Great Wonder dam.
 se are splendid boars and priced
 e reasonable.
 Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10.
R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.

**PRETTY VALLEY
 FARM DUROCS**

Spring Boars—20 Spring Gilts
 great ones by Joe Orion 2nd.
 Actual Tops Only.
SS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KAN.

DUROCS

20 Big Long Boar Pigs
 we say long we mean it. March and April
 For the month of Sept. a special low
 will be made on them. We need their room.
 and Sensation breeding. If you are not
 of your money refunded. All registered.
AN FARM, Box 24, First View, Colo.

March Boars

lg. heavy-boned Duroc boars by
 nder Chief, Big Bone Giant,
 Great I Am out of dams equally
 well bred.
ROEHLICH, MADISON, NEB.

KEYS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

all and Spring boars by Path-
 er Chief 2nd. "The Mighty"
 and Great Orion 3rd. Gilts
 and open. Priced to sell.
W. Gley & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

**We Have the Blood
 Lines and Quality**

offer spring pigs of both sexes by
 ator Orion, Mc's Big Bone Giant,
 tion Chief, Lawndale Disturber,
 g, El Orion, and Great Pathfinder.
 your wants in good Durocs.
Miller & McClelland, Clarinda, Iowa.

Big Type Bred Gilts

big summer yearlings sired by Path-
 er King and Uneda High Orion, Orion
 and Pathfinder dams. These
 nder Jr. for September farrow.
M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

and spring pigs, both sex, priced to sell.
 orders now for fall pigs and save
 g. Registered, immuned, guaranteed.
STAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

py bunch of fall gilts and boars ready
 to sell. sired by Uneda King's Col.
 ing. Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

Medicine Valley Durocs

mer, Illustration and Orion. Big type Decem-
 ber 1919. March 1920. Registered and guaranteed.
Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

tested cows, and The Owl's Sensation. His
 dam, Fern's Eminence, 2 year's record—
 1,100 lbs. 2 oz. butter, a daughter of Sensa-
 tional Fern, who sold for \$10,200 when less
 than a year old, and Eminence's Eminence,
 a 75% daughter of Eminence, who sold for
 \$10,000 and has to his credit 90 tested
 daughters. He is indeed a bull of remark-
 able breeding—a show animal, and is siring
 a wonderful lot of calves. Fourteen of his
 daughters will be sold in the sale—the best
 lot of young females ever led into the auc-
 tion ring. The sale will include R. of M.
 cows and their offspring, including that
 wonderful young cow, Fern's Fair Fontaine,
 R. of M. 567 lbs. 8 oz. butter, as a 2 year
 old, senior champion two year old in 1919.
 A few choice well bred young bulls, includ-
 ing Fern's Harvester, son of Viola's Oxford
 Lad, and Fern's Fair Fontaine (mentioned
 above) will be sold. Breeders who are in
 the market for foundation blood or wishing
 to reinforce their present herd should take
 advantage of this opportunity to buy the
 best the breed affords in this dispersal of
 high class Jerseys. The blood of Golden
 Fern's Lad predominates thru two of his
 greatest sons, Sensational Fern and Emi-
 nence. The catalogs are now in prepara-
 tion and will be mailed only on request to
 the sales manager, B. C. Settles, 6155 West-
 minster Place, St. Louis, Mo. Write for
 one today and arrange to attend the sale.—
 Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE.

Harry Wales' Poland Sale.

Harry Wales, the Poland China breeder of
 Peculiar, Missouri, will hold his annual fall
 sale on Monday, October 4. He will offer
 the best lot of tried sows, spring and fall
 yearling gilts that has ever been sold in a
 sale at Peculiar, Missouri. Mr. Wales is
 selling his entire herd of more than seventy-
 five head. No sale this fall should attract
 more attention from farmers and breeders
 who breed a real useful farmer hog. The
 catalogs are ready to mail out. Please send
 for yours today. They are worth having
 on your desk. Later mention of the herd
 and sale offering will be made in this pa-
 per. Don't delay—write at once for catalog.
 —Advertisement.

Isaac F. Tyson & Son—Polands.

Among the leading herds of Poland China
 hogs that are out at the Fairs is that of
 Isaac F. Tyson & Son of Harrisonville, Mo.
 At the Missouri State fair this year they
 won fourth and seventh on young herd;
 third and fifth on senior sow pig; fourth
 and fifth on herd bred by exhibitor; fifth
 and sixth on get of sire, A Clan's Model
 litter; third and sixth on junior boar pig,
 sired by Clan's Model; first and second on
 futurity litters sired by Clan's Model; sec-
 ond and third on produce of dam, a litter
 by Clan's Model. Mr. Tyson & Son won
 more premiums on this herd than any other
 exhibitor and Clan's Model, his herd boar,
 is proving one of the greatest sires of the
 breed in the west. This firm will hold their
 annual fall sale Oct. 23 at farm near Har-
 risonville, Mo., and offer a number of Clan's
 Model litters that are the correct type of
 the large useful Poland China hog that will
 make money for the farmers. Please look
 up Mr. I. F. Tyson & Son herd at the To-
 peka Free Fair and Kansas State Fair at
 Hutchinson, Kansas.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Big Victor Is Some Hog.

On a recent visit to the Frank Walker
 herd at Osceola, I saw Big Victor, the head
 liner of the Walker herd. Big Victor is by
 Victory, the boar that took first at Ne-
 braska State Fair 1918 under six month
 class. He is also a brother to Victory
 Orion, the Frank Westfall boar that is one of
 the most popular boars of Western Ne-
 braska. Big Victor is the type that all
 breeders are striving to produce and he is
 breeding that same class of stuff. King
 Cherry King, the old boar that made Duroc
 history is still in service in this herd and
 his gilts mated to Big Victor should pro-
 duce something good. Mr. Walker has 100
 spring pigs, most are by these two herd
 boars. He has litters by such boars as Top
 Sensation Wonder, King Sensations Col. and
 a litter by James Orion King. He is by
 Scissors, the Pine Crest Farm herd boar.
 The Walker sale will be on February 24
 when he will sell sows bred to Big Victor.
 Get your eye on this boar and his get. His
 sow herd represents the blood of King
 Orion Jr., Joe Orion 5th, Joe Orion Chief,
 King Cherry King, King Orion, Crittle D.
 Greatest Wonder, & Am Perfection Wonder,
 Crinson Wonder, Long Gano and Great Sen-
 sation.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

A Few Samples.

Below we list a few of the coming herd
 bulls offered for sale by H. C. Lookabaugh
 of Watonga, Oklahoma. One of the choice
 ones is a roan bull calf by Roan Lord. This
 calf is out of the same dam as Claret Com-
 mander, junior champion at last spring
 shows and now one of the best senior year-
 ling bulls ever in Oklahoma. This calf by
 Roan Lord is a real show prospect and will
 be hard to beat in the junior bull calf class
 this fall. Here is one with a family record
 that is worth real money and a calf that
 will stand up towards the top in the fall
 shows anywhere. If you want a bull ready
 to service see Lookys Sultan by 2d Fair
 Acres Sultan and out of Glendale Maid 3d
 by Royal Wanderer. He is out of the same
 cow as the \$6,000 Lookatonga Sultan and he
 was first prize junior bull calf and headed
 the first prize calf herd at the Kansas Na-
 tional at Wichita last year. These calves
 just mentioned are real ones and Mr.
 Lookabaugh has several more. Some of
 them will be mentioned later. In the mean-
 time, write H. C. Lookabaugh for particu-
 lars, or better still, visit the farm and see
 for yourself. Please mention this paper
 when writing or calling.—Advertisement.

BY G. L. BORGESON

Shultz Sells Chesters Sept. 29.

One of the good Chester White offerings
 to be sold this season will be that of Harry
 H. Shultz, Schuyler, Neb., September 29. The
 spring gilts in this sale are especially at-
 tractive while several real herd boar pros-
 pects will go to the highest bidder. The
 offering represents such boars as Alfalfa
 Harry, Shultz's Wildwood, Giant Buster, Al-
 falfa Giant, Boyer Boy, Wildwood Prince
 Jr., and Alfalfa Wonder. Get your catalog
 and either be at the sale or send your bids
 to George Borgeson representing The Cap-
 per Farm Press at the sale.—Advertisement.

Sorghum will outyield corn as a for-
 age or silage crop in any part of Kan-
 sas.

**Phillips' Annual Sale
 Beaver Valley Herefords**

59 Head—A Select Draft From Our Herd of 300 Head

Sale in very comfortable quarters

Goodland, Kan., Monday, Sept. 27



Beau Monington, the great son of Beau Mischief and
 the sire of 125 females now in my herd; 30 females
 in the sale by him.

59 Head—56 Females and 3 Bulls

50 cows with calves by our herd bulls or bred to them. In this
 sale we are selling Choice Stanway, a Mousel bred bull, four years old
 and weighing over a ton with a string of good ones in the sale by him.
 Catalogs ready to mail, for one address,

JOHN J. PHILLIPS, Owner, Goodland, Kan.

Auctioneers: Frank Gettle and others. J. W. Johnson, fieldman
 Capper Farm Press. Note: Foster Farms sell Herefords in the Pavilion
 Colby, Kan., September 28.

**First Annual Sale of
 Registered Herefords**

Foster Farms Offering From Their Herd at Rexford, Kan.

**Sale in New Sale Pavilion
 Colby, Kansas, Tuesday, Sept. 28**

The offering consists of 60 head, 57 females and three bulls.
 Three herd bulls listed in this sale deserve consideration from
 those looking for herd bulls. Real Gay Lad 726096.

Mischief Domino 17th 804441

Dixie Mischief 771367

These bulls are well grown and in the prime of their useful-
 ness. The cows are mostly Anxiety-bred and the calves at foot
 are by our different herd bulls. Of the 57 females 20 are heif-
 ers, well grown and trace closely to Beau Brummel.

Foster Farms invites Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska Here-
 ford breeders and farmers especially to write for their sale cata-
 log and to attend their first annual sale at Colby and dedicat-
 ing the new livestock sale pavilion there. Catalogs ready to
 mail. Address

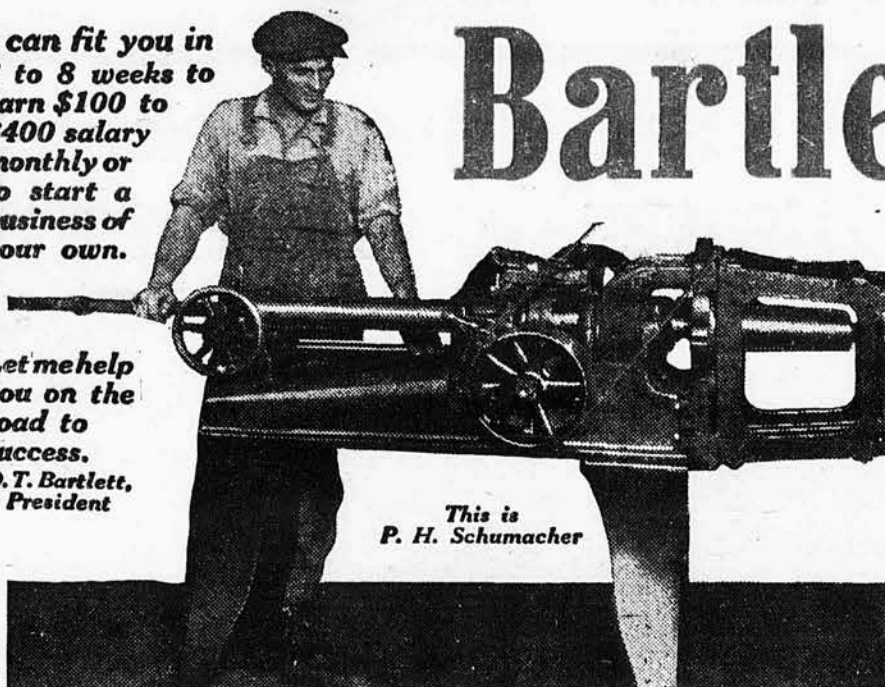
Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan.

Auctioneer, Frank Gettle. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper
 Farm Press.

Attend the John J. Phillips Hereford sale at Goodland the
 day before.

I can fit you in
6 to 8 weeks to
earn \$100 to
\$400 salary
monthly or
to start a
business of
your own.

Let me help
you on the
road to
success.
D. T. Bartlett,
President



This is
P. H. Schumacher

Bartlett Training

Gave P. H. Schumacher His Start To Success

He was working for his board, had no trade, money and no prospects for the future. Today he has a successful garage, a fine home and is well fixed. Training I gave him in Bartlett's Wichita Auto & Tractor School fitted him in a few weeks for the success he has made.

**You, Too, Can Succeed
Like This!**

Bartlett Training Will Make You Expert in All These Branches

**General Automobile Mechanics
Tractor Engineering
Lathe and Machine Work
Oxy-Acetylene Welding**

**Electric Lighting and Starting Systems
Automobile and Tractor Salesmanship
Garage Management
Chauffeur
Vulcanizing**



D. T. BARTLETT
President of Bartlett's Wichita Auto-
mobile and Tractor School and
Originator of "Bartlett Method"
of Practical Instruction.

Hundreds of prosperous men in the automobile and tractor business today look back upon my school here in Wichita as the foundation of their success. They were not contented to attend just any automobile school. They investigated and learned that Bartlett's is the one that actually delivers the goods and trains men so completely and so carefully that they can hold good positions or manage a business of their own after only a few weeks in school.

Mr. Schumacher is only one of many Bartlett graduates who have made their mark in the world. Read these extracts from letters of other students:

"Beeville, Texas.
I have been doing well since I left your school. I have been working in a garage as general repair man and have never drawn less than \$150 per month. I repair all makes of cars and have never failed on any of them. Money couldn't buy what I learned at your school. I think you have the best method of training of any of the automobile schools.—L. O. Wright."

"Mullinville, Kansas.
Am now drawing \$50.00 per week and haven't fallen down on a thing yet. I surely appreciate the training I received at your school.—J. D. Sharp."

"Wayne, Oklahoma.
I stayed about two months and I learned what there was to an auto-

mobile. Will want a mechanic from Mr. Bartlett's to help me, for if he has gone through this school he knows what there is in an automobile.—Jesse Wall."

"Weatherford, Texas.
I believe that anyone wanting training of that kind should attend your school. I have been in the automobile business ever since the day I left your school, and have made more easy money than I ever made at anything.—Joe McCarty."

"Newport, Arkansas.
I am highly pleased with the course in your school and would advise anyone thinking of buying a tractor or going in the garage business to attend your school. I found your school very practical and all promises were faithfully carried out. I look

Here's His Letter

OZARK MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Granite, Oklahoma
D. T. Bartlett, President,
Bartlett's Auto & Tractor School,
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Friend: I want to thank you for what you have done for me. I must say mechanical experience I received in your school is more to me than anything I have received in my life.

Two years ago I was working for my board in a hotel at Edmond for Mrs. English. At that time I tried to borrow twenty-five dollars from the bank but could not.

The summer of 1919, I went with a tractor machine and got enough money to go through your Auto School. Then got me a job in a garage at \$25.00 per week. Worked there and the manager asked me to buy a tractor. I went with him some time then went with a good mechanic and started a garage of my own.

Today we are worth Six Thousand Dollars have fine home, and a good business.

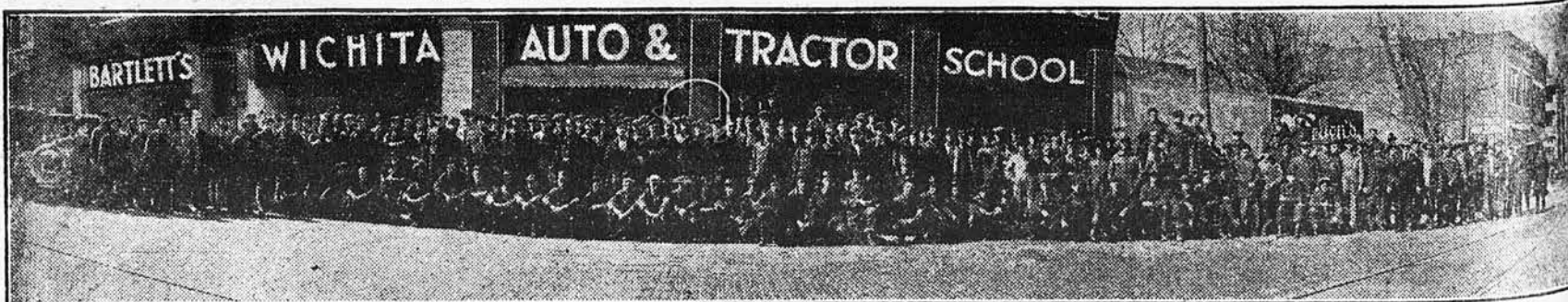
We guarantee all our work and it such a test, and today I will say I will do anything in the mechanical line that anyone else can or ever done. We have the best garage in eastern Oklahoma, we bar none.

With best wishes I remain, your friend,
P. H. SCHUMACHER

back to the time and money spent in your school with pleasure and investment to be proud of.—Walter Padgett."

"Bonham, Texas.
The Bartlett method of training six to eight weeks will put a man where he can get a job that will bring him big wages. There's always a great demand for Bartlett graduates because they have proper training.—Ed Lee Sherrill."

Send for my book and read the letters from hundreds of other successful Bartlett graduates.



The above photograph shows one of the recent graduating classes of Bartlett's Wichita Automobile & Tractor School

Not Like Other Schools.

Bartlett's Wichita Auto & Tractor School is the largest and most successful trade school in the southwest. It is also the first and oldest mechanical school in the state of Kansas.

When you have completed the Bartlett Method of training you can step right out and make good. The instructions are easy. I use no books or charts. My students get plain, common sense training. They learn by actually doing things with their own hands under expert instructors. They get personal and individual instruction. Send for my book full of pictures showing the school and my practical methods of training.

My Equipment Complete

The large building occupied by my school is filled with the latest and best equipment used in instruction. Here you will find motors from one cylinder up to the large twelve-cylinder airplane type motor, lathes, reborning ma-

chines, welding plants, vulcanizing machines, forges, etc., and my instructors are the equal of any. In addition, my tractor farm nearby gives practical lessons in tractor repair and operation.

Special Advantages

Every student here is entitled to full privileges in the Wichita Y. M. C. A. free. This means you will have the free use of the gymnasium, swimming pool, reading rooms, cheap restaurant, amusement, lectures, and association with the best men of the city.

You come here to work and to learn and not to waste time on such distractions as you will find in cities larger than Wichita. Wichita is a clean moral city with no Sunday shows, no joints, dives or dangerous resorts. It is principally a school and church town.

Anyone Can Enter

No entrance examinations are necessary. You do not have to

be a high school or college graduate. You do not have to have any previous experience with autos. You do not have to be a "natural born" mechanic. Most of my students come straight from the farms and small towns. They are of all ages. Come just as you are. You will succeed. You can enroll any time. New students are beginning every day.

My Guarantee

I guarantee absolutely to fit students for good paying positions. Upon graduation you will be granted a diploma. You may stay until you are an expert mechanic and you may return at any time for further instruction without additional charge. My present tuition rate is much less than that of other schools. Living expenses are low as I help you secure board and room at pleasant home-like places under special arrangements.

Write To Me Today

You cannot get the Bartlett training in any other school. So send for my free book now; it contains pictures of scores of successful graduates. They are my personal attention just as you will have. I will hear from you. Write your name on the coupon below and mail it to me. This does not obligate you in the least. Do this now while your mind is up. Address me personally.

FREE BOOK COUPON

D. T. BARTLETT, President,
Bartlett's Wichita Automobile & Tractor School,
159 N. Topeka Avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

Without obligation on my part, send for your FREE Book entitled, "THE WAY TO A BETTER JOB," and reserve for me the present low tuition rate, in case I decide to enroll.

Name

Postoffice

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BARTLETT'S
Wichita Auto & Tractor School

