

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 42

Unmuzzling the Farm Ox

By Frank A. Meckel

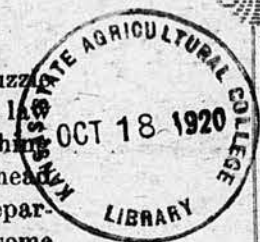
THERE is an old Mosaic law which says, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth the corn." The significance of the law is that in the ancient days, grain was spread out on a threshing floor and oxen were run over it, treading out the grain from the heads with their hoofs. Since the ox was such an important factor in preparing the grain for human use, it was thought he was entitled to some consideration in the way of being allowed a portion of the grain for himself while he was at work; hence the law which prohibited his being muzzled under such conditions and circumstances.

In Kansas today, we have oxen which are treading out our corn for us. They are just as necessary to the success of agriculture as the ox was thousands of years ago. But our oxen are muzzled. They are being made to work without having the proper kind of treatment afforded them in return.

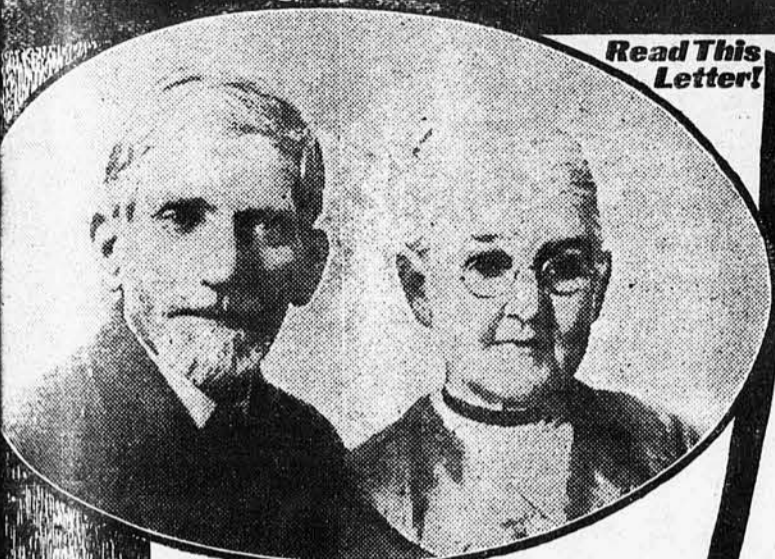
Our oxen are our roads, and they are being sadly muzzled by the clause in our constitution which prohibits state aid in road construction.

Roads are vital to our success in agriculture. On November 2, there will be submitted to the voters of the state a plan to amend the constitution in such a way that funds may be appropriated for building better roads. Kansas is one of the few states which does not contribute anything toward the construction of good roads.

Is it not reasonable that those of us who will benefit most by the improvement of roads should get out and do the boosting for this amendment? Is it not common sense to boost for something that will help us in our business? No one will receive any greater benefit from good roads than the farmer. He is now facing problems of transportation which must certainly bring this point home to him in a very clear manner. With railroad service crippled as it is, farmers are turning their attention to transportation by motor truck. It is feasible if the roads are good. A company in Akron, Ohio, keeps a fleet of trucks going between Akron and Boston, Mass., but the roads there are hard surfaced. They are hard surfaced because the states thru which they pass have seen the desirability and need of having good roads. Truck transportation is bound to come in Kansas. The tieup on the railroads is simply hastening the action a little. Why not all get behind the movement and boost? It will not mean any extra taxes. It will simply mean a just distribution of the money now paid in as state taxes.



Why I Like My Ottawa'



MR. AND MRS. W. P. ADAMS of Seward, Okla.

Read This Letter!

Adams Alfalfa Farms
ALFALFA HAY ALFALFA SEED
Seward, Okla. Jan. 27, 1920.

My Ottawa is a contented worker. It does not grumble because the teacher is too good for her.

It does not complain when called on to work over-time. Even the sound of the dinner bell will not cause it to stop!

My Ottawa outfit enables me, a man seventy-two years old, to see more wood than six able-bodied men can cut with a common saw in the same length of time, and I can do it easier.

Independence is the greatest thing in the world, and my Ottawa makes me absolutely independent as far as fuel is concerned.

If the coal miners would rather strike than dig coal, it's all right with me -- I can take my Ottawa down among those ash trees along the creek and in eight hours I can work up enough wood to run four stoves for a month, so why should I worry about little things such as strikes and coal shortages?

Operating an Ottawa is as simple as winding a watch; they are made to run on Ottawa Log Saw gas day and you'll never be satisfied to go back to the old crosscut.

If there is timber on your farm, or if you can buy some from a neighbor, you cannot afford to try to get along without an Ottawa.

Sincerely,
W P Adams

Beat the Coal Shortage

With the OTTAWA Log Saw. Have plenty of fuel for yourself and to sell at high prices. The OTTAWA cuts your winter's supply quick and then goes on making money for you cutting wood for neighbors and to sell in nearby towns. This wonderful machine can be had at small cost. Cuts down trees, saws up logs and buzzes up branches and poles. Does the work of 10 to 15 able-bodied men.

Remember!

Mr. Adams of Seward, Okla., whose letter is printed above, is 72 years of age, yet he saws more wood with his OTTAWA Log Saw than six able-bodied men can cut the old way. Astounding—but it's true—his own letter proves it! And that isn't all—his OTTAWA makes him independent of all fuel problems, a blessing indeed with the country facing a coal shortage. Let the OTTAWA make you independent, too.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power

Pulls Over 4 H-P. New Improved 1921 Model

Cuts much faster than other Drag or Log Saws as they are built today. Makes 310 saw cuts a minute. Engine pulls over 4 H-P. Weighs less than any 3 H-P. Drag Saw built. Balanced Crank Shaft eliminates vibration, increases power and saves fuel. Direct gear drives saw; no chains to tighten; no keys; no set screws. 4-cycle Frost-Proof Engine. Built-in Magneto and Automatic Governor with Speed Regulator. Outfit strong but simply built. A great work-saver and money-maker. When not sawing, engine runs pump, feed grinder, etc. Lots of reserve power.

Special Friction Clutch

lever controlled, enables you to start and stop saw blade without stopping engine. Saves time and provides absolute safety in moving saw from log to log and from cut to cut along the log. No dangerous swishing of the saw blade in the air.

Special Offer Now

To enable as many farmers as possible to provide fuel for themselves and to sell, we are making a Special Offer for Quick Shipments. Send at once for it! Don't delay! Just put your name and address on the coupon and you will receive promptly detailed information about this Big Special Offer and Very Low Introductory Price.

Free Book

Simply send your name and address on coupon below so you will receive your copy of the fine 32-page book fully illustrated in three colors. Shows how thousands of OTTAWA users have paid for their log saws in a few weeks. Don't delay. It costs you nothing to find out all about the famous OTTAWA. See what over 10,000 satisfied users say. Right now is best time. Mail coupon today.



is a picture of Mr. R. Fuhrmann of Salem, Tex., who cuts while the Ottawa does the work for him. He writes: "The Ottawa works fine."



Mr. Chris Christensen, Oaago City, Kans., who has used the Tree Faller constantly over a year, writes: "Sawing down trees with the Ottawa is a pleasure."



Wheels Like Barrow

30 Days Trial Every Ottawa shipped on 30 days trial. Must fulfill 10-Year Guarantee. Only sold direct from factory to user, saving all middle profits. For nearly 20 years we have been selling direct to users, saving them thousands of dollars.

Cash or Easy Payments GET our liberal payment plans of purchase and find out how easy it is to own an OTTAWA Log Saw. Soon pays for itself. Any man with logs to cut cannot afford to be without this Log Saw. You can easily own it under our wonderful selling plan.

We Absolutely Guarantee Quick Shipments from nearest to you of these 9 conveniently located distributing points: St. Paul, Minn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Indianapolis, Ind., Dallas, Tex., Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Cal., Pueblo, Col., Ottawa, Kansas. Address all letters direct to Factory Office, Ottawa, Kans.

Newly Invented Friction Clutch Starts and Stops Saw While Engine Runs

310 Saw Cuts a Minute!

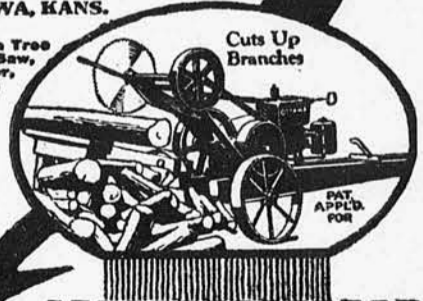
Pulls Over 4 H-P.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

1468 Wood St., OTTAWA, KANS.

MAKERS OF
Ottawa Log Saw, Ottawa Tree Saw, Ottawa Branch Saw, Ottawa Straw Spreader, Ottawa Engine, Ottawa Fence, Ottawa Buzz Saw.

Write for Free Book and Big Special Offer!



Cuts Up Branches

Strictly a One-Man Outfit

Cuts Down Trees Level With Ground



Leaves No Stump

How To Beat The Coal Shortage

MAIL THIS NOW

OTTAWA MFG. COMPANY, 1468 Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas.

Send me your Free Book and Big Special Offer on 1921 Model OTTAWA Log Saw. It is understood I am under no obligation.

NAME

P. O.

R.F.D. STATE

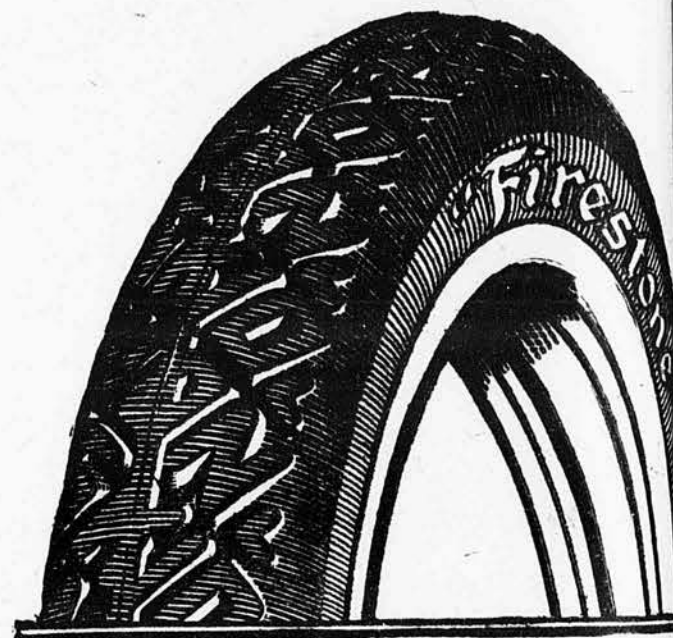
Firestone

Buy a set of Firestone 3½-inch tires and discover the big feature behind their uniform service—perfect *balance*.

Firestone has devoted eighteen years to developing the *balanced* tire, giving light car owners more mileage at low cost—most miles per dollar.

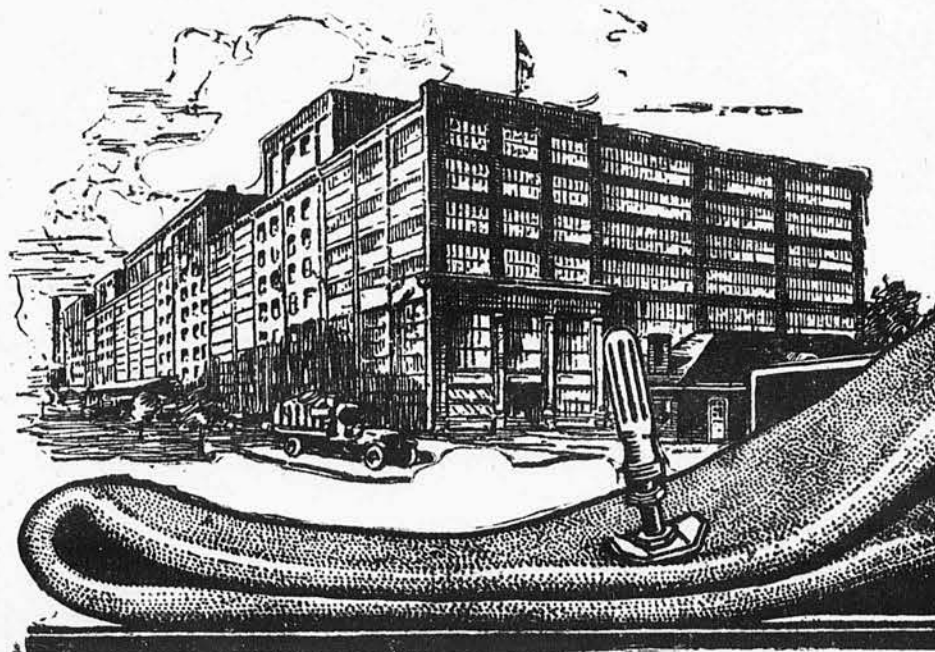
The answer to getting more service and more *uniform* service out of all four tires is the Firestone 3½. It is more than thickness of tread or amount of rubber and fabric, greater cushioning or greater air capacity. It is proper *balance*—the way each of these component parts of a Firestone 3½ tire is made to co-ordinate.

Sales of this tire increased 96% for the first six months of this year. The result justifies the effort because the stamp of approval has been set by the public on the Firestone 3½—the *balanced* tire.



30x3½
(non-skid)

\$22.50
Gray Tube \$3.75
Red Tube \$4.50



Firestone
30 X 3½
TUBE



And the Wheat Prices Declined

By G. C. Wheeler



room for some wheat and had been fairly well supplied with cars and able to handle all the wheat being offered. At Vesper the manager of the Morrison Grain Company elevator said that none of the three elevators had been getting enough cars to move out wheat

as rapidly as it had been offered but that farmers were now holding back and not bringing in wheat. The Farmers' Union man at Sylvan Grove had just taken a load at \$1.95, the Shellenbarger manager having offered only \$1.90, that being his orders just received by wire. Only about 3,000 bushels were held in the Farmers' Union elevator.

manager said that the farmers who were getting along the best were those who were handling some livestock and especially those who were milking cows and selling cream. He pointed out well improved places within sight of town to illustrate the truth of the statements he was making.

At Zurich the manager of the M. S. Graham Company was buying some wheat at \$1.80; he had paid \$1.90 the day before. His elevator was almost full. The Shellenbarger elevator was full and had several loads piled on the floor of the dump. A car had been loaded Thursday of the preceding week but the elevator had filled up on Friday and had been off the market since. The Farmers' Union elevator was just loading a car and was paying \$1.85. The freight rate from points on this division is about 14 cents a bushel to Kansas City. This is the new interstate rate which is being collected since practically all wheat goes into interstate commerce either as wheat or flour milled in transit.

Palco Has a Farmers' Elevator

At Palco the largest elevator is owned by a farmer company. The manager told me he had \$30,000 tied up in wheat much of which cost him \$2.50 a bushel. He already had paid \$800 interest. Two truck loads of wheat from near Wakeeney had just arrived and there was no place for them to unload. The manager of this elevator said that it cost him at least 18 cents a bushel to handle wheat of which 13.9 cents was freight. Some of the farmers had complained of the wide margin he was taking and the bankers had questioned the necessity of buying on such a wide margin, but after seeing his margins entirely wiped out in a few days' time agreed that he could not do otherwise. There were 6,000 bushels of wheat stored in this elevator for farmers. No definite storage contract had been entered into, however; he had simply deferred settlement as an accommodation that they might have a chance to take advantage of any advance in price which might take place in the near future. A mile or so west of Palco I saw wheat being piled on the ground as it came from the thresher.

The three elevators at Damar were full, even the dumping floors being piled with grain. A man, who said he lived in Colorado, was having a load of wheat unloaded and was piling it on the ground. He had 1,500 bushels to take care of and said that the agent was not giving him a square deal in the matter of cars. The elevators, however, were not getting cars either, or at least not enough to handle all the wheat offered for there was another pile on the ground and some one had built a big granary and was filling it with new wheat.

Coal bins, sheds of various kinds, in fact almost anything that would hold grain had been pressed into service at Bogue. Some new granaries had been built. A car of wheat belonging to A. G. Alexander had just been loaded. He had wheat stored in bins as did W. L. Sayers who lives in Hill City. The three elevators had loaded a car apiece the Friday before, but had filled up their elevators again before Saturday night. The colored farmers living around Nicodemus, a town away from the railroad, had formed some sort of a co-operative organization and built a long granary near the right of way at Bogue and had divided into compartments each with its outside door.

Most of the wheat stored in Bogue was wheat grown by renters. One track buyer was operating in this town. The elevator men there complain that

(Continued on Page 12.)

MARGINS of from 30 to 40 cents a bushel are being taken by elevator companies and grain buyers of the Kansas wheat belt. To the farmer selling wheat this seems out of all reason, but to the buyer with \$20,000 or more tied up in wheat, much of it having cost more than wheat is now bringing in Kansas City and only getting a car every week or 10 days, it seems little enough. During September cash wheat in Kansas City declined 20 cents a bushel, the range on No. 1 hard September 30 being from \$2.30 to \$2.35 a bushel. This decline was most unexpected. Of our estimated export surplus, 100 million bushels, fully half has already been exported, or an amount equal to our normal exportation. All the statistics would indicate that we are close to a wheat shortage before another harvest. And still the prices are being forced to lower points. On October 6, No. 1 cash wheat in Kansas City was selling at \$2 to \$2.08 and December wheat as low as \$1.90.

Wheat Growers Seem Helpless

The organized movement of wheat growers to hold wheat for a better price apparently has had little effect. The absolute helplessness of the farmer with his whole year's effort tied up in a wheat crop produced under extremely high cost conditions is apparent in the present situation as it has developed during September.

A trip covering the territory from Salina to Hoxie on the Plainville branch of the Union Pacific Railroad has strengthened and confirmed me in the belief I have long held that the storage of wheat, either co-operatively at central points or individually on the farms, is absolutely necessary to put wheat growing on a safe economic basis. I made this trip on a local freight and while the crew was unloading freight I visited the elevators and talked with managers and farmers who happened to be delivering wheat. I found a feeling of uncertainty and pessimism among growers and handlers of wheat. The elevator man was against the proposition of buying on a fluctuating and declining market and the farmer saw his profit from the crop produced at wartime cost slipping away. Buyers able to take wheat were offering \$2 a bushel but little was coming in to the elevators on the Union Pacific in Ottawa, Lincoln and Osborne counties. At Culver the manager of one of the elevators which is owned by a company of farmers was just taking in two loads of 56-pound wheat at \$1.94 and settling for wheat delivered the day before at \$2 a bushel. He had room for only one load or possibly two loads more and had not been getting an average of a car a week. The other elevator, a Shellenbarger Mill line elevator, was full.

At Lincoln Center where there are five elevators and the manager of the Sherman elevator told me that farmers were holding back on account of the price decline. All the elevators had

as rapidly as it had been offered but that farmers were now holding back and not bringing in wheat. The Farmers' Union man at Sylvan Grove had just taken a load at \$1.95, the Shellenbarger manager having offered only \$1.90, that being his orders just received by wire. Only about 3,000 bushels were held in the Farmers' Union elevator.

The Shellenbarger buyer at Lucas had bought 18 loads and was just taking in two loads of 54-pound wheat at \$1.93 direct from the thresher. This farmer, whose name was Bunker, made no complaint at the price and was said to be buying additional land with wheat money nearly every year. He told me that he always sold direct from the machine at whatever the price offered. The Farmers' Union elevator at this place had just taken one load and was full and the other elevators seemed to be full.

About 100,000 bushels had been moved out of Luray since threshing had started. The Shellenbarger man had taken in 800 bushels that morning at \$2. At Waldo the Morrison Grain Company man had bought eight loads at \$2 and then reduced his price to \$1.90, the other buyers following suit. The Shellenbarger buyer had been off the market all day from lack of space. Buyers here felt that they had been very fortunate in the matter of cars for north on the Missouri Pacific they had been getting no cars and wheat was being piled on the ground. Some had been hauling to the Union Pacific.

Friday morning I started west from Plainville on the mixed train which runs to Oakley. While waiting for the train to make up I talked to the manager of the Farmers' Union elevator who was on the job earlier than his competitors. All the elevators were full. A small elevator had received a car the day before and had been paying \$2 a bushel but on account of wheat going off 6 or 7 cents a day had dropped to \$1.90. In this section there seemed to be little provision for storing wheat on the farms and farmers were anxious to sell. This elevator



Co-operative Elevators Have Been Very Successful in Kansas, and They Have Done Much to Place Grain Production on a Better Basis.

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 JOHN W. WILKINSON and G. C. WHEELER, Associate Editors

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 WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber be for financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provision that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly, and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw my advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

I KNOW that in times of fluctuating prices many farmers are hard hit and a good many of them financially ruined. I have, however, a very distinct recollection of a farmer who passed thru all sorts of fluctuating prices for both stock and grain. I knew him when he was raising some wheat that only brought 40 cents a bushel. He was raising corn when it was selling in the market for 10 cents a bushel. He was raising hogs when they sold in Kansas City for 3 cents a pound and fat steers brought no more than that a pound in the same market. Yet I cannot recall that I ever heard this farmer complain and I also noted that in his quiet way he was always getting ahead.

He never had notes falling due at the bank, for he never borrowed money. He raised his own calves from his own cows and his own pigs from his own sows. He lived for the most part on what he raised on the farm and what he sold for cash after paying for clothing for himself and family and such food as he could not produce on the farm; buying the books for the children going to school, paying his taxes and incidental expenses such as occurred when some members of his family took a holiday, was just so much to the good. When prices of farm products and livestock were high he saved a good deal of money; when they were low he saved a little, but in any event he managed to get a little ahead, because there was no interest eating up what he produced. He never became a very rich man, but he always lived comfortably and independently. He was never penurious with his family but they understood that the amount of money they would have to spend depended on the amount produced and the prices received. If crops were short and prices low, it meant that the household expenses would be curtailed. It did not mean that the family would have less to eat, for the farmer and his family always managed to raise enough to supply the table.

Now it is quite possible that this farmer might have made more money if he had risked more. It is also quite possible that he might have lost all he had. In any event he would have been harassed with debt and the possibility that he might not be able to meet his obligations.

I am not advising any farmer either to keep out of debt or to go into debt. There are men who can make money on borrowed capital and make it farming. There are as I believe, more farmers who cannot make money out of borrowed capital. What I mean to say is that it seemed to me the farmer I have mentioned, led a more happy and contented life and in the long run was better off financially than if he had farmed on a larger scale and borrowed money in order to do so. Taken as a whole I do not believe that the farming business will justify paying anywhere near the present current rate of interest. A few may borrow and come out ahead, but more will lose.

The League of Nations

ONE OF our readers, Mrs. Fernando Rauch, of Pond Creek, Okla., writes: "In case the League of Nations is rejected by the voters are we then to have a big standing army like Germany had? Please let us hear from you thru the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze."

I see no reason why we should have a large standing army as a result of the rejection of the League. In fact the thing that has done more than any other one thing to create prejudice against the League of Nations was the recommendation of Newton Baker, Secretary of War, that Congress provide for a standing army of 500,000 and for universal compulsory military training.

The sentiment in favor of a League of Nations was based very largely on the hope that it would do away with standing armies. When it was learned that President Wilson was asking for the ratification of his league and also a standing army more than five times as large as this Government ever had had in time of peace, the sentiment in favor of the League subsided rapidly. There is now and always has been an element in this country favorable to the creation of a large standing army. This is made up of a combination of Army officers

and men interested in the manufacture of guns and munitions. Regardless of whether we go into the League of Nations this element will try to get a big army bill thru Congress.

The people opposed to this policy, and I am certain that most of the people of the United States are opposed to it, must keep constantly in touch with the situation to the extent at least that they will not let their Senators and Representatives vote for a measure of that kind. This country does not need a great standing army and neither does it need compulsory military training, but if the people go to sleep the advocates of the military policy may slip over such a measure.

Farm Land Loan Banks

A SUBSCRIBER at Dunavant, Kan., desires some information about the Federal Land Loan Banks. He says that he does not know of any in operation and has been told that there is so much red tape connected with them that they are not practicable. I do not see that I can add anything to the very illuminating article on this subject written by Senator Capper which appeared in last week's issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I think that pretty clearly shows why the Federal Land Loan Banks are out of business just now. It is quite possible that there is too much red tape in the management of these Federal Land Loan banks. That is unfortunately true of all business with which the Government is connected, but admitting that, there is no question in my mind that the banks were a decided benefit to the farmers who desired to borrow money.

If I had my way about it I would simplify the business of making loans. I would provide for organizations of farmers who would be permitted to pool property, issue a bond or mortgage running to the Treasury of the United States as security for a loan bearing interest at not to exceed 4 per cent and 1 per cent for the amortization of the loan. Based on this bond or mortgage the Government would issue to farmers the necessary credit or currency to the National banks. But in view of the fact that I am not able to get what I desire I favor the Federal Land Loan Bank as the next best thing.

Possible Trouble With Japan

IT SEEMS unthinkable that this Government should become embroiled with Japan on account of the prejudice of the people of the West coast, more especially the people of California, against the Japanese. And yet there is grave danger that we may become so embroiled. It seems to me that the matter might be handled diplomatically and fairly, so that there would be no danger of serious trouble, but it also seems to me that it is not being so handled. The jingo in California seems to have the center of the stage and it looks as if there is a systematic effort to stir up race prejudice in this country and also in Japan.

The declarations of the two leading candidates for President are interesting so far as they deal with this subject. Here is the statement of Governor Cox: "God Almighty provided that the fathers of America should be white men. They builded the ideals on which the Republic will live. These ideals should be maintained. Those from other shores who are not disposed to subscribe to that doctrine have the privilege of going back to the place from which they came. The Democratic platform on the subject of Asiatic immigration is: 'The policy of the United States with reference to the non-admission of Asiatic immigrants is a true expression of the judgment of our people and to the several states whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto a particular concern, we pledge our support.'

"My interpretation of that is," continues Governor Cox, "that California objects to land owned within her borders by Orientals. The fundamental principle of the Democratic party is that the states shall exercise every right in the determination of their domestic policies which they may properly exercise within the Constitution of the United States . . . if California does not desire her lands to come

into the possession of Orientals she may expect in consonance with the established Democratic principle, the genuine co-operation of the National Government in the working out of a plan by which she excludes the Oriental settler."

The following is the declaration of Senator Harding, Republican candidate for President: "With a new realization of the necessity of developing a distinctly American heart and soul citizenship in this Republic, we favor modification of our immigration laws and such changes in our international understandings, and such a policy relating to those who come among us as foreigners as will guarantee to the citizens of this Republic not only assimilability of alien born, but the adoption by all who come, of American standards economically and otherwise and a full consecration to American ideals."

There is this evident difference between the two declarations; that of Governor Cox is intended as a special appeal to the prejudice of the Californians against the Japanese, in other words he intended to bid for the popular vote of California. Senator Harding speaks in far more general and I must say in more vague terms. His language is not nearly so likely to give offense to the people and Government of Japan as that of Cox, but both are the speeches of candidates appealing for votes and both contain a considerable per cent of buncombe, the difference being that the buncombe of Governor Cox is more likely to result in future trouble than the buncombe of Senator Harding.

Take the first declaration of Governor Cox: "God Almighty provided that the fathers of America should be white men. They builded the ideals on which the Republic will live." Where, I wonder, did Governor Cox get his inside information about the intentions of the Almighty and who, if you please, are the "fathers of America?" Were they the Spaniards, whose leading purpose was to rob the natives of their gold, which they hoped to find? Were the fathers to whom he alludes the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock or the Cavaliers and freebooters who landed at Jamestown? There were at least two and perhaps three different sets of ideals among the men who first settled in what is now the United States; there was the Puritan ideal, the ideal of the Cavalier and the ideal of the Spanish adventurers. Which set is to be maintained?

As I have said, the language of Senator Harding is not so patent a bid for the popular vote of California but evidently that is what it was intended to be. Now it may be for the best interest of California that Japanese immigration be checked and Japanese land ownership forbidden, but it is certainly not to the interest of the people of the United States that jingoes be permitted to stir up such a feeling of animosity toward the United States in the minds of the Japanese that it may result in trouble between the two nations.

Storiettes

DURING the war a Kansas draft board was examining the young men who had been conscripted. One of the questions asked was, "Are you alien or native born?" One of the young men whose schooling had evidently been neglected, wrote with labored hand, "I am ailin'." When the paper was examined one of the examiners who knew the young man, declared that the boy had been born and lived in his neighborhood all his life as had his father before him.

The board then decided to call the young man in for an explanation. The member of the board who knew the boy did the questioning: "Jim, what made you say here that you were an alien?"

"That's right," answered Jim. "You know yourself I been ailin' for five or six months; havin' a chill every other day regularly. If that ain't ailin' I don't know what is."

"I have had some experience with goats," said Bill Blivins, who used to live down in Reno county. "I regard goats as a regular darned nuisance. Had one billy goat who would just naturally eat anything. He ate up four

shirts and a couple of suits of underwear for me. One day he swallowed a little music box I had bought for my boy. The thing would only play three tunes, 'Star Spangled Banner,' 'Dixie' and 'Nearer My God to Thee.' When he first swallowed it he seemed to be pretty well satisfied but pretty soon something started the blamed thing to playing. The goat seemed to be much surprised and stood still while the music box ground out the first two tunes, but when it started in on 'Nearer My God to Thee' he just naturally went off the hooks, as the saying is. At first he began to run 'round in a circle and then started on a dead run trying to get away. Didn't look where he was going and fell into an abandoned well that hadn't been properly covered and broke his neck."

North Dakota and Minnesota

THERE SEEMS to be some curiosity in minds of a number of readers about the results of the primary election in North Dakota and Minnesota. In Dakota the contest was quite clearly drawn between the Nonpartisan League and its opponents.

The Nonpartisan League won out with a comfortable majority. One of the curious results of the contest was that the Democratic party in that state seems to be practically wiped out of existence. The Nonpartisan League has captured the Republican organization and the fight at the election is not on the National tickets but a fight to see whether the Nonpartisan League will continue to hold control of the state. Senator Gronna, who had been generally regarded as one of the special champions in the Senate of the farming class, was defeated for renomination.

In Minnesota the Nonpartisan League does not seem to have won such a victory as was expected. Prior to the primaries the Nonpartisan Leaguers were very confident that their entire state and Congressional ticket would be nominated. As a matter of fact they failed to nominate any of the state ticket and only two of their candidates for Congress. One of these the Rev. O. J. Kavale, defeated for nomination. Andrew J. Volstead, the author of the Volstead law. However, the supreme court has

ruled that the Reverend Kavale is disqualified under the corrupt practices act because he referred during the campaign to his opponent as an infidel. This seems like a very peculiar law. It would seem that the important point if a man's religious views are to be considered, is the truth or falsity of the charge. I presume the object of the law was to prevent bringing religious denominational questions into politics. However, the Reverend Kavale is running independently with a fair prospect of election. The other Nonpartisan Leaguer who won out in the primaries is a young lawyer by the name of Seigle, of St. Paul. In view of the fact that one of the complaints of the League is that the farmers are not properly represented in Congress it seems a trifle remarkable that the only candidates standing a show to be elected on the Nonpartisan League ticket, are a lawyer and a preacher. Notwithstanding the fact that they did not win in the primary as they had expected, the Nonpartisan League seems to be growing in Minnesota.

In Montana the Nonpartisan League seems to have captured the Democratic organization and as a result the Democratic Senator, Myers, advises Democrats to vote for the Republican candidates. Taken altogether the political situation in the Northwest is decidedly interesting. It is evident that whatever else it may have done or failed to do, the Nonpartisan League has very largely broken up the old party organizations in a number of states.

Increase of Urban Population

TWENTY years ago about 32 per cent of the population of the United States lived in cities of more than 10,000 population. The Census now being taken will show that 40 per cent of the population of the country live in cities of more than 10,000 population. I presume there will be much written and spoken during the next few years about the danger to the country of a decreasing rural and increasing urban population, but just the same the drift of population will be toward the cities and towns until farm conditions can be made sufficiently desirable in a financial and social way to induce boys and girls to stay there

rather than move to town. That is all there is to this problem.

I think that it is quite possible to so change conditions that the business of farming, coordinated with manufacturing, will be not only as attractive as any other line of business, but far more so. I hope to live long enough to see such conditions brought about, but I regret to say that history seems to prove that conditions are not generally changed for the better until they become so bad as to be intolerable.

It may be that this rule will hold good in the United States. It may be that the farm lands of the country will go more and more into the hands of tenants and that the fertility of the soil will continue to be depleted until the time will come when the farms will not produce enough to feed the population and the mounting cost of food will create such discontent that it will breed riot and revolution and then out of the wreck and ruin will be born the new and sane order of things.

I can see no necessity for any such calamity, but for that matter all revolutions with their bloody harvests might have been averted if a reasonable, sane and moderately unselfish course had been pursued by the leaders of business and thought in the nations in which the revolutions occurred. The French Revolution was the result of the stupidity and selfishness of those who had direction of public affairs in France. Had they been just moderately far-sighted and a little less selfish and less blind, all the bloodshed and horror and excesses of that revolution might have been avoided. The same thing is true of Russia. The bolshevist rule there is merely the extreme reaction from the intolerable despotism graft and bureaucratic incompetency that held sway there for so many generations. The extreme radicalism in Russia will die away, as it did in France, but the horror of it might all have been avoided.

There is no need for a revolution in the United States. We have no use for the communistic despotism that now prevails in Russia and I cannot believe that it will ever get much of a foothold in this country, but the history of the world teaches this, that all or at least nearly all revolutions have their origin in problems connected in some way with the land.

Capper to Tackle Wheat Gamblers in Next Congress

From Senator Capper's Speech at Smith Center, Kan., Oct. 13

ONE OUNCE more of bread in the loaf at the old price, is what the consumer is now offered for the \$909,600,000 loss the Chicago wheat gamblers have caused the American wheat raiser in the last two months by gambling in futures in his product on the Chicago Board of Trade. To date this loss to Kansas farmers alone approximates 140 million dollars.

Since July 15 when trading in futures was resumed by the exchanges, the grain gamblers have sold, or oversold, this year's wheat crop five or six times. Only about 1 per cent of the trading done in futures is a bonafide transaction for actual delivery of the grain.

Because a lot of market gamblers find it convenient to bet on the daily quotations in the grain market and are forcing down the price of wheat, the farmer who sold his hogs and cattle at a heavy loss while meat still sells for war prices, is again made the goat, and the wheat raiser whose crop this year costs him more for wages and equipment than any other he ever produced, sees the farm price of his crop cut virtually in two and his profit taken from him, with little real or no lasting benefit to anybody except to the brokerage firms who collect the commissions.

And these sensational losses, amounting to nearly \$1 a bushel in the farm price of grain, are being augmented, and the gamblers aided in their gigantic raid on the market by the unrestricted influx of duty free Canadian wheat under the Underwood tariff and abetted by the difference in the exchange value of Canadian and American currency, amounting to something like 30 cents on every bushel of wheat in favor of the importer.

Altogether we seem to be doing our best to make the American farmer extinct.

Just as soon as the gamblers in wheat get thru with their "bear" raid, and the farmers either have been forced to sell or to make contracts for the sale of their wheat at current quotations these market manipulators will play the market the other way, running the price up on the consumer.

The present situation offers an exceptional op-

Years ago the people of the United States demanded the suspension of the infamous Louisiana lottery. It is against the law to run a gambling house anywhere within the United States. But today, under the cloak of business respectability, we are permitting the biggest gambling hell in the world to be operated on the Chicago Board of Trade. The grain gamblers have made the exchange building in Chicago the world's greatest gambling house. By comparison Europe's suicide club at Monte Carlo, is as innocent and innocuous as a church bazaar.

As soon as it became evident that the option traders on the Chicago Board of Trade had learned no lessons of moderation from their enforced wartime vacation, I several weeks ago began work on a measure to abolish this wanton and injurious form of robbery and have since given it much thought and study. I have submitted this measure to a good many men whose judgment and knowledge I consider exceptional and trustworthy, and their verdict is it will be effective. I shall shoot this bill in on the first day of the next Session and will undertake to put this den of thieves out of business.

portunity for thus double-crossing the farmer and victimizing the public. We have exported more wheat since July 1 than at any other time in the history of the country. The movement of wheat from winter territory this year has virtually all been toward the seaboard for export. A year ago Kansas City had about 15 million bushels in its elevators. It now has only 1½ million. Chicago had 14 million bushels. It now has only 1¼ million.

The total visible supply of wheat is about one-third of what it was a year ago. Virtually all of this wheat is at seaboard points and sold for export. In addition, our total production

of spring and winter wheat this year in the United States is more than 72 million bushels short of the 5-year average, according to Government estimates. The combined crop is only 100 million bushels in excess of our home needs and 50 million bushels more than that quantity has already been exported. We are oversold that much already.

The world needs every bushel of our wheat. Consequently there is no valid excuse for robbing the American wheat raiser of his just and hard-earned profit.

The old plea set up by those who reap a financial harvest in commission fees out of the option pit, that trading in futures is necessary in handling the cash commodity, was exploded during the war. For more than two years, up to July 15, when trading in futures was resumed, the grain business of the United States was transacted without an option market. It is noticeably significant that we find no trading in futures necessary for handling our hay crop, our beef products, or for other commodities in which we do a business of equal magnitude to the trade in grain. It is evident the grain pit sufficiently serves the purpose of the gambling element as a vehicle for gambling.

I am glad to see that the Southwestern Millers' league, the Topeka Board of Trade and others engaged in the legitimate grain business, are vigorously exposing the fallacy option trading in futures is necessary as an adjunct to cash transactions in the grain market.

If there is anything more important than raising enough food for the people to eat, I do not know what it is, but we seem to be doing our best to drive our food raisers to the wall and entirely out of business thru permitting their markets constantly to be raided and manipulated by gamblers and speculators.

Consumers as well as producers are vitally interested in the developing of a true business system of marketing farm products and in eliminating speculation and wildly fluctuating markets, such as we are now experiencing in wheat. To this end I shall introduce a bill in the next Congress to help stop gambling in futures on the big grain exchanges.

Keeping the Tractor Busy

A Considerable Increase is Coming in the Efficient Fall and Winter Use of Power Machinery in the Middle West

By Frank A. Meckel

THE RATE at which the number of tractors is increasing all over the country is becoming so surprisingly rapid that the question of the most efficient and economical use of these expensive machines is coming to be a real problem. In Kansas alone, the number of tractors in use increased 600 per cent from 1915 to 1920, and the 1920 figure showed an increase of 100 per cent over 1919. The number will increase greatly during the coming year, and a safe estimate would be to say that there probably will be a tractor on about every ninth farm in the state by the end of 1921.

This means that most of the farmers who have felt that they simply must have a tractor will be supplied, and the rest of the prospective purchasers will be those who are carefully weighing the matter. These are the men who will be looking more into the economy of the tractor than the men who have bought so far; they have been forced to it in many cases on account of the labor shortage or other reasons. Some of us are power farmers by natural inclination. We understand machinery better than we do horses.

The Use of Horses

Others prefer horses or mules because we were brought up with them and we understand them better. We are horsepower farmers by inclination, and if we are to become kerosene farmers it must be thru education. We must be shown the economy of kerosene farming before we put \$2,000 or more into a tractor and power farming outfit.

The tractor is an expensive machine. It represents a big investment, and if the average farmer is to come out on the proposition, he must bend his energies toward finding work for this machine outside of plowing and harrowing. These operations cover only a small portion of the farming season, and the tractor used for such work only is lying idle too much of the time. Of course there are some farmers who feel that if the tractor tides them over the rush season, its work is done, and they

may be correct in all their contentions. For the other fellow, who feels that he must find work for his tractor most of the year, we will outline a few jobs aside from plowing and disking that he may try out. The first thing to bear in mind in finding work for a tractor is to try to find work which is practical. Every so often we pick up a paper telling how some inventive genius discovered that he could belt his 35 horsepower tractor to a washing machine and make the thing hum, or if it wasn't the washing machine, it was the butter churn or some such scheme. Jobs like this cannot be done economically by an engine of the size we find on tractors, and to recommend tractors for use in connection with such jobs is foolishness.

There are, however, many jobs which have been put off from year to year on the farm which might as well be done late this fall or during the winter now that we have the tractor. In some sections we are blessed with big stones and rocks out in the fields. We all probably have threatened a dozen times to blow them out with dynamite, and many of us no doubt have made the attempt and all we have so far accomplished has been to shake the windows in the house or else scare the livestock half to death with the noise and flying mud. The rocks are still in the same old place. Some time this winter, get a long log chain and work it around under the rock. Fasten one end to a heavy stake or a stump and the other end to the tractor drawbar. Throw the engine into low and pull ahead. It will surprise you how big a rock you can roll out of its old resting place by this method. You are simply doubling the mechanical advantage by fastening one end of the chain and passing it under or around the rock. In this way the rock itself acts as a movable pulley to a certain extent, thus doubling the advantage of the tractor's power. It is an easy matter to roll a big rock up on

a stone boat or heavy planks by this method. After it is up on the plank drag, it is play for the tractor to drag it off somewhere out of the way, and you can now plow straight thru the field instead of dodging the rock as you have been doing.

One of the meanest jobs around the farm is the pulling of old hedge rows; it is hard on both man and beast. In the first place, a man must get into the hedge and chop out a lot of the tangle before he can get a team hitched to any kind of a stump, and then the blamed things have roots a mile long, more or less. At least that is the way we feel about it after we have been on the job for a few days with teams, and we haven't pulled a whole lot of hedge by then either. Try a good long chain with a big grappling hook attached, and a tractor. About all you need to do is to throw the grappling hook into the hedge most any place and it will catch hold of something, and pull it out.

One of the best winter jobs for any tractor is sawing wood. Of course, an 8-16 tractor will not saw any more wood than the old 16 horsepower stationary engine, but it has a few other advantages that the old one did not have. It will go out and haul in a big load of wood. About two or three loads will be all that you can saw up in a day perhaps, for you can haul big ones with the tractor. Then you can hook up to the saw, and the tractor will saw up the wood it has just hauled in. Then in case you have been cutting the wood down on the river somewhere, you can load the wagon with cut wood and bring in a whale of a load every noon and night when you come home. So besides furnishing the power for the saw, the tractor will haul the raw material to the saw and when the job is over, it will haul the product home.

Then there is another dandy fall and winter job for any tractor. That is the job of keeping the roads in condi-

tion. A large proportion of our country roads are impassable in the winter due to nothing else except that they have never graded from about June to the following May or June. Very little fall and winter grading is done, and the roads show it. Road grading is play for the tractor, and the beauty of using it on the job is that we can do much of it in a day. It will be around and get over the ground. The Holt Caterpillar people advertise that their 5-ton Caterpillar can grade 2 miles of road in a day, and do a good job of it. There are plenty of other tractors which are capable of doing the same thing. The trouble is that they aren't doing it, and our roads are suffering as a result. It may be that we have been voted for a road past year farm and you think that it will come thru some time next year or the year following, so why grade the roads now?

Grading the Roads

The truth is that if the roads are graded and then allowed to settle, they will form a much more desirable surface for the hard surface than if they are just allowed to go into ruts. In fact, every road should be graded and allowed to settle for a year, being well graded up in the meantime before the hard surface is applied.

Feed grinding can be made profitable also if there is enough of it to justify the installation of a big grinder. It is poor economy to run a tractor on some little grinder that can be run with a 5-horse engine, for the tractor is operating efficiently when it is pulling only about one-fourth of its load. Do not take this to mean that it should be worked to full capacity all the time, but if you hire a man to do a man's work, you had better see that he doesn't shift himself over to a boy's job and stay with it all day long. It is poor economy.

Common sense plays the biggest part in finding the right kind of a job for the tractor in spare time. Ninety per cent of a tractor's success depends on the man who runs it in every case.

Feed From the Wheat

On Many Fields in Kansas the Quality of the Pasture Probably Will be Considerably Above Normal This Year

By Ralph Kenney

AN UNUSUAL amount of pasture will be obtained this fall from early planted wheat in Eastern Kansas and from volunteer wheat in portions of Central and Western Kansas where rains have been frequent. Wheat pasture produced more cash from milk and beef and saved more herds from dissolution in 1918 probably than ever before. This is true not only for grade cattle but for purebred herds as well. There are many beginners in the purebred dairy and beef cattle business who would have been forced to sell recently acquired stock because they had nothing to feed them that spring had not wheat pasture been abundant.

Hundreds of farmers in Western Kansas after the snow was gone were taking in weekly cream checks that were much appreciated after a winter that had forced more sales than was necessary had we not been carrying part of the load from the drouth stricken ranges. More milk cows were on wheat pasture probably than any other one feed for several weeks during the spring in all parts of Kansas.

The cream business in the Arkansas Valley flourished amazingly. In Shawnee county such good results were obtained that a few men last fall planted Harvest Queen, a soft wheat, in preference to rye for pasture. Some men there pastured off their wheat entirely and are satisfied that it paid better than to have harvested a grain crop. "We turned 80 head of purebred reg-

istered Holstein cows and heifers on it. They had pasture on this for three months and we produced more milk on this pasture than on any before or since; and besides, cattle never appeared better. We took them off about the first of April and the wheat we harvested averaged 22 bushels an acre. One field of 60 acres made 26½ bushels and one of 20 acres made only 10 bushels to the acre. The army worms got into this field and just about destroyed it after cutting an adjoining field of alfalfa. There is no question but that wheat pasture is better than rye pasture for milk production, that is, if you get as good a stand of wheat as you do of rye. The only thing is

that one must be very careful in pasturing wheat and not have the cows on too long at first or it will bloat them. This is for the first day or so, then they can go on full time."

Dairymen the state over have had similar experiences. Where the pasturing is done in the fall there is not a great deal of reduction in yield of grain at harvest time. In fact, most men in Central and Western Kansas consider that a man is foolish not to pasture in the fall if he has anything to use that way. He is then sure of a part of the return on the planted crop. Dairymen, however, do not all find their cattle in as good condition when taken off as indicated by Mr. Smith.

It may be taken as a general fact that cattle giving a heavy milk flow on wheat pasture are drawing on body tissues and stored energy for the fall and will be in a weaker condition at the end of a prolonged pasture period. This in itself may not be objectionable if nourishing feed is then cheaper and easily obtained.

In the fall of 1918 thousands of feeder cattle shipped from Kansas City were stopped in Lyon, Chase and Greenwood counties for wheat pasture. On the average a month's pasture was secured. Three dollars an animal a month was the prevailing pasture price and owners of both cattle and wheat were well satisfied. The cattlemen looking back over the feeding period could well have afforded to pay a dollar more for pasture with the prices then prevailing for fat cattle. These animals were then taken on to the feed lots in Central Kansas and returned to Kansas City at the end of 30 or 60 days additional feeding on silage, cotton cake and straw. In many cases they gained an average of 2 pounds a head a day on wheat pasture and were ready for practically full feed at once.

Pastured wheat as a rule is several days to a week later maturing than other wheat. In 1918 the pasture fields ripened at the same time as other sections in Meade county and many other sections.

Reports of mysterious diseases contracted from some certain feeds often arise and in some parts of Kansas have



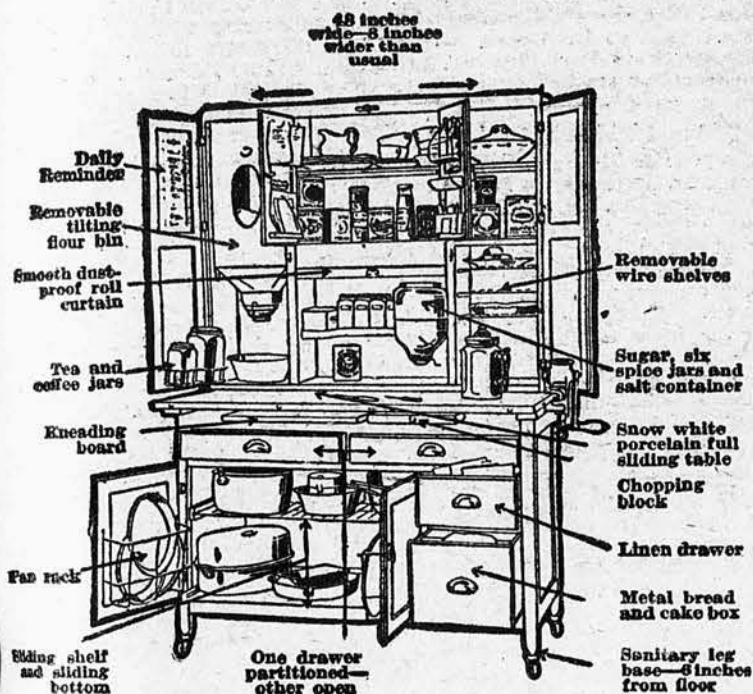
Kansas Farmers Probably Will Obtain More Feed Than Usual From the Wheat This Year, in Many of the Better Prepared Fields.

(Continued on Page 15.)



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AT PRESENT there are 31 states affiliated with the American Farm Bureau Federation. Four other states have State Farm Bureau Federations, but have not yet joined the American Farm Bureau Federation, and two other states are organizing State Farm bureaus. The states that are now members of the American Farm Bureau Federation are: California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut. The four states having State Farm bureaus organized which have not yet been taken into the American Farm Bureau Federation are, Washington, Montana, Maine and Rhode Island. Oregon and Virginia are organizing State Farm bureaus.

Good Farm Exhibit

Preston Hale, former farm agent of Chase county, is now operating his own farm at Bazaar, in that county. He showed a farm display produced on his farm at the International Wheat Show at Wichita. The exhibit contained some of the best corn and millet shown. The display contained about 100 different varieties of farm products. Mr. Hale showed a county exhibit at the Topeka Free Fair, the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and the International Wheat Show at Wichita last year.

County Agents Recommend Kanred

An instance that will show the value of county agents in Kansas is that of Kanred wheat. Figures show that between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of all the Kanred in Kansas is in counties having county agents. In practically every instance Kanred has been introduced from the college and tested by a few farmers. If it proved superior to the varieties that had been sown in the county testing it, farmers in the county ordered seed by the carload thru the county agent. In most cases, especially until the last two years, the seed was so scarce that it had to be bought thru the county agent in another county, who was able to get farmers there to go together to ship a carload.

Good Seed Increased Potato Yields

Farmers in Shawnee county are ready to admit that Frank O. Blecha, county agent, was worth the money paid him this year. In co-operation with Mr. Blecha, farmers in the county treated enough seed potatoes to plant 1,000 acres. The potatoes which were treated yielded an average of 60 bushels an acre more than those not treated. The increase in yield due to treating was 60,000 bushels for the county. The potatoes sold for \$78,000 more than the Shawnee county crop would have brought if the seed had not been treated.

Grasshoppers Damaging Wheat

A new brood of grasshoppers is hatching in Southwestern Kansas, and are beginning to trim the new wheat around the edges of the fields. Many farmers are delaying sowing until the hoppers are under control, according to F. M. Pickrell, farm agent in Clark county. Farmers in this section are used to coping with the grasshoppers, and as soon as they began to appear the farmers began to use white arsenic. County agents in Western Kansas have saved that section millions of dollars, according to the farmers of that part of the state.

Grain Weevils in Sumner

There is much trouble with weevil in Sumner county, according to W. A. Boys, the county agent. Mr. Boys has recommended carbon bisulfide as a remedy, and farmers have purchased the entire supply of all the drug stores in the county, Mr. Boys says. More than 20,000 bushels of wheat have been treated. Mr. Boys is recommending from 1 pound to 5 pounds of carbon bisulfide to every 100 bushels of wheat.

Good Ranges in Southwest Kansas

The ranges in Southwestern Kansas are the best in years, according to Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau, who recently made a trip to that section to speak to meetings of farmers at Ashland and Cold-

State Farm Bureau Items

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

water. There has been plenty of water the past season, and grass is the best in years, Mr. Weeks says. There are plenty of cattle in this section, most of them grade Herefords, Mr. Weeks says, but very few have gone to market because of the depression in the market. Many cattle will be wintered there, as there is plenty of forage, and winter pasture will be good.

Canning Exhibits Were Good

More than 1,800 quarts of canned fruit were exhibited by the different mother-daughter canning clubs of Kansas at the International Wheat Show at Wichita. Jefferson county led all others in the number of clubs exhibiting. The following clubs were represented: Excelsior, Rural-Sarcoie, Pleasant Valley and Union of Jefferson county; Lansing and Glen Valley of Leavenworth county; Galt and Bee Hive of Rice county; Spring Valley of Washington county; Spring Hill of Ottawa county; Riley of Riley county; Pleasant Valley of Cowley county; Advance of Montgomery county and Pretty Prairie of Reno county.

Students Attend Wheat Show

Lillian Frantz, agricultural teacher in the Valley Center high school took the entire agriculture class of her school to the International Wheat Show at Wichita, October 6 to see the exhibits and score corn and sorghums. At the agricultural and horticultural hall at the Forum they were given a talk by W. A. Boys, agent of Sumner county, on varieties of corn, a talk by Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau, on scoring corn, and a talk by Prof. Albert Dickens, head of the horticultural department of Kansas State Agricultural college, on scoring apples.

Poultry Show for McPherson

McPherson county will hold a poultry show in McPherson, December 8-11. Arrangements for the show were made in the office of V. M. Emmert, county agent, recently. The show will be in charge of the McPherson County Poultry association.

A Successful Farm Institute

One of the first extension schools to be held in Kansas this year was held at Iola, September 28-30. Separate meetings were held for men and women. At the meetings for men E. L. Rhoades, specialist in farm management of Kansas State Agricultural college discussed such questions as cost of production

and price fixing, co-operative marketing, farm income tax and accounts, how to stop farm leaks and the business side of farming. W. T. Crandall, specialist in dairying talked on prospects for dairying in Allen county, how to select a good dairy cow, and the women were given talks on such subjects as home sanitation, renovating old clothes, school lunches, etc.

Clark County Farmers' Picnic

Clark county held its annual Farm Bureau picnic at Ashland, October 2. The merchants gave premiums for the best exhibits of agricultural products, poultry and farm animals. The boys of the Ashland Dairy Cow club exhibited their cows, and were given a judging demonstration and lecture by P. J. Crandall of Kansas State Agricultural college. Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau, talked on co-operative marketing.

Wheat Yields 53 Bushels

This year is Meade county's banner wheat year, according to E. L. Garrett, county agent. Mr. Garrett had a Meade county exhibit at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. In it was some wheat grown on the farm of Jerry Gollher of Meade, which made 53 bushels an acre. Another exhibit of wheat from the farm of E. M. Angell made nearly 50 bushels an acre. In the Meade county exhibit, also, was some cotton and some tobacco grown in the county.

Busy Marketing Apples

County agents, F. H. Dillenback of Doniphan county and I. N. Chapman of Leavenworth county, have been pretty busy the last few weeks. They have been marketing the surplus apples grown in Northeastern Kansas thru the county agents of other counties, and thru merchants in various Kansas towns. Orchards have usually been sold to large packing companies who buy the entire orchards. This year many orchards were not sold, and the fruit had to be marketed co-operatively. It is said Kansans will consume more of the apple crop of the state this year than in any previous year.

Big Kanred Yields

There were 20,000 acres of Kanred wheat harvested in Barton county in 1920. It is estimated that the yield was $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels more an acre than for the other varieties of wheat. This means an increase of 70,000 bushels more than what the yield would have

Service, and Banking

BY G. N. PEEK

NEW COUNTRIES require for development more money than they produce. For a century money has flowed into our rural communities, first from abroad, then from the more highly developed districts. It has flowed thru the funnel of our money markets. This funnelling offered just such a negation of the principle of community service and resulted in just such a centralized control as the framers of our constitution feared.

Frequently local banks have had neither the capital nor the accumulated surplus to finance local needs. The financial function has largely been performed thru the granting of long credit terms to local merchants by highly centralized corporations, which borrowed the necessary funds in the money markets thru city banks. Investor, city bank, manufacturer, and dealer all had to be served by a profit. This is the most tortuous, wasteful and expensive method in common practice. It has enormously increased the cost of production by reason of the heavy tribute sapped from the local community in favor of the money markets. It has retarded the development of local bankers, no less than of local merchants. It has been a blow aimed straight at the heart of the vital element of the nation.

Heretofore, it found justification in necessity. Such is far from the case now. Today, in no small measure the money which the manufacturer borrows to finance the rural community is the rural community's own surplus invested in the city bank.

The development of rural America has built up local surpluses. The war hastened emancipation of America from dependence on foreign capital. The establishing of the Federal Reserve was intended to assist local banks to serve local needs beyond their own capital and surplus. All these changes have made local financing of local needs possible.

There are still lessons to be learned and difficulties to be overcome, but the first step in overcoming them is to induce general recognition of the local bank's long neglected duty of community service.

been if other varieties had been grown. The value of Kanred to the county this year was therefore about \$140,000. It is estimated that Kansas will receive 2 million dollars more for her wheat crop this year than she would have received if Kanred had not been developed.

Fifty-eight Counties Have Agents

Fifty-eight Kansas counties are now organized for county agent work. This is an increase of nine over 1917, and over 1918. The first county organized was in 1912, when Leavenworth county organized and hired an agent on private funds. By January 1, 1918, five counties had agents. The number had increased to nine in 1915 and to 19 in 1916. At this time Smith-Lewis funds became available, and the number of counties January 1, 1917 was only two of which were supported on private funds. During the next year the number was tripled, 42 counties having agents.

Big Fair for Johnson County

The Johnson County Farm Bureau co-operating with the Olathe Chamber of Commerce to put on a fair in Johnson county this year. Harry S. Williams, county agent, is arranging to have some of the best displays of agricultural products ever shown at the fair. He is also arranging for a good display of livestock, and is urging all breeders in the county to make exhibits. The fair will be held October 21-23.

To Stamp Out Wheat Smut

E. J. Macy, farm agent in Sedgewick county, has been putting on in county demonstrations in treating wheat for smut. Mr. Macy reports that there was much smut in the wheat this year. He believes that all the wheat in the county is contaminated as the smut is carried from the infected fields to those where there is smut by the threshing machines.

Farmers' Union Sells Apples

The Farmers' Union at Fairbairn ordered a carload of apples from Eastern Kansas to be distributed to members of the union around that place. Many county farm bureaus in the state also bought apples by the carload. County agents in other parts of the state, F. H. Dillenback, county agent of Doniphan county, sent out a letter to all county agents in the state urging to co-operate with them in selling apples directly from the producer to the consumer.

Grasshoppers Damage Wheat

W. W. Houghton, farm agent in Jewell county, reports that the grasshoppers there are eating up the wheat as fast as it comes thru the ground. He recently received 100 pounds of white arsenic for poisoning the pests, but it did not last long. Farmers have learned the value of measures for controlling the hoppers and soon took all he had.

Hired Men

Always manage, somehow or other, to retain the respect of your hired men. If you cannot make your hired men respect you, better not have any, for they will do you no good. Such things as unbecoming conduct, loss of temper and violent language always lessen the hired man's respect for his employer. No farmer can make a fool of himself and still keep his hired men feeling right toward him. Some farmers base themselves in the eyes of their men by dishonest business methods; others by talking about their affairs; others by unkindness at home; others by boastful talking in bad manners.

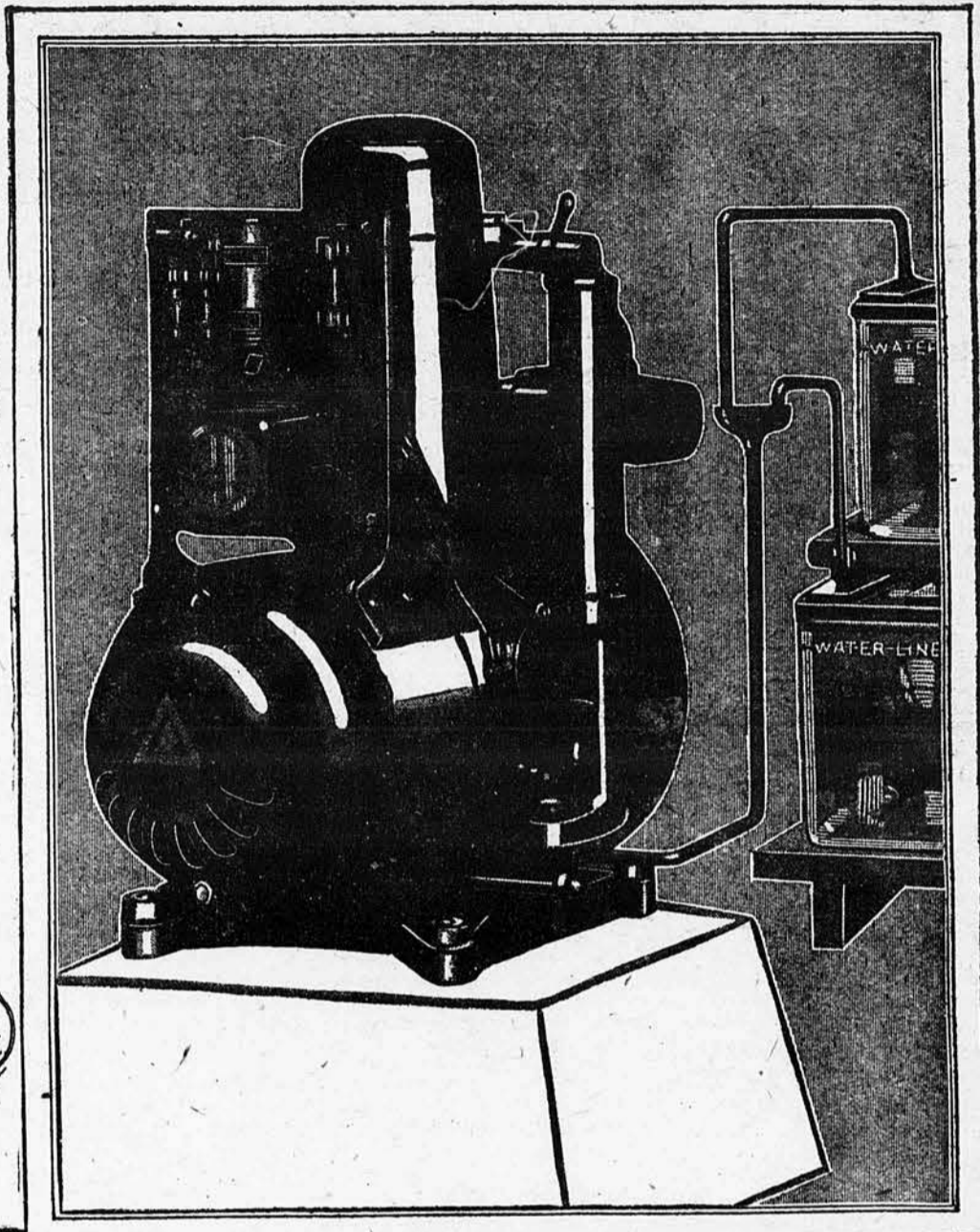
It is also true in this connection that "familiarity breeds contempt." A farmer may mix with his men on the basis of absolute comradeship and succeed splendidly. In fact, this is often the very best plan. But in most cases this is difficult because of differences in age and experience. Consequently a certain amount of reserve is often advisable. The principal element in reserve is not talking too much. A farmer can plan his work with his men if he wishes, and in most cases will find it advisable to do so, and yet at the same time hold back his own judgment and keep his own counsel in such a way as not to offend any one.



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Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE	17 1/10	RAWLINS	19 1/10	DECATUR	22 2/10	HORTON	22 2/10	PHILLIPS	22 2/10	SMITH	23 2/10	JEWELL	26 2/10	REPUBLIC	28 2/10	WASHINGTON	31 1/10	MARSHALL	35 1/10	NEMAHA	32 2/10	BROWN	33 1/10	DEWELP	36 1/10
SHERMAN	16 1/10	THOMAS	17 1/10	SHERIDAN	20 2/10	GRAHAM	20 2/10	ROOKS	21 1/10	OSBORNE	24 1/10	MITCHELL	25 1/10	CLOUD	24 2/10	CLAY	31 1/10	POTTAWATOMIE	34 1/10	JACKSON	34 1/10	OSAGE	35 1/10	DOUGLASS	38 1/10
WALLACE	16 1/10	LOGAN	17 1/10	GOVE	19 1/10	TREGO	26 1/10	ELLIS	23 1/10	RUSSELL	24 1/10	LINCOLN	25 1/10	OTTAWA	25 1/10	SALINE	26 1/10	DECATUR	29 1/10	WAGONER	34 1/10	OSAGE	35 1/10	DOUGLASS	38 1/10
GREELEY	15 1/10	WICHITA	17 1/10	SCOTT	18 1/10	LANE	18 1/10	NESS	21 1/10	RUSH	21 1/10	DARTON	25 1/10	WAGONER	26 1/10	WAGONER	26 1/10	WAGONER	29 1/10	WAGONER	34 1/10	WAGONER	35 1/10	WAGONER	38 1/10
HAMILTON	15 1/10	NEARNEY	15 1/10	FINNEY	19 1/10	MORGEMAN	19 1/10	SMITH	22 1/10	SMITH	23 1/10	SMITH	23 1/10	SMITH	23 1/10	SMITH	23 1/10	SMITH	23 1/10	SMITH	23 1/10	SMITH	23 1/10	SMITH	23 1/10
STANTON	16 1/10	GRANT	16 1/10	MARSHALL	18 1/10	FORD	20 1/10	EDWARDS	22 1/10	PRATT	22 1/10	KINGMAN	27 1/10	SMITH	27 1/10	SMITH	27 1/10	SMITH	27 1/10	SMITH	27 1/10	SMITH	27 1/10	SMITH	27 1/10
HORTON	17 1/10	STEVENS	20 1/10	SEWARD	19 1/10	MEADE	22 1/10	CLARK	24 1/10	COPANICH	22 1/10	BARBER	24 1/10	HARPER	28 1/10	SMITH	30 1/10	COWLEY	32 1/10	SMITH	34 1/10	SMITH	37 1/10	SMITH	44 1/10

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

Keeping Butter on the Farm
A reader asks about keeping butter on the farm. The following reply is given by G. A. Maxey, assistant professor of dairying at the Kansas State Agricultural college: "The conditions injurious to the quality of butter in storage, are air, light, heat, and moisture. In case a small amount of butter is to be packed away it is a good idea when washing the butter to use water that has been boiled and cooled. Then pack the butter and thoroly cover it with salt and put it in a cold place, below 50 degrees Fahrenheit if possible. Perhaps, if only a pound or two pounds should be used it could be packed away in a Mason jar, sealed, and put in a dark, cool, dry place."

Set Trumpet Vine in Fall
When should trumpet vines be planted? What is the best kind of soil for them and how should it be prepared?
A. D. Chase County.
The plants may be set out either in the fall or spring but we prefer the spring planting. They will do well in almost any kind of soil but succeed best in sandy loam. They are very robust growers and are usually planted for the purpose of hiding old fences, buildings and rubbish heaps. If grown near a veranda they will very likely need support.
M. F. Ahearn.

Stock Share Lease
A owns a farm which he has rented to B with whom he wishes to make a stock share lease. He wishes to stock the farm with cows and brood sows. What would be a good contract for both persons? A also wishes to seed part of the farm to alfalfa, having B do the work. What part of the alfalfa should B get for stacking or baling, using his own implements and horses and standing all the expenses?
O. W. M. Neosho County.

The usual contract between owner and tenant where livestock is owned jointly is on the fifty-fifty basis. This method of leasing is described in detail in bulletin 221 of the Kansas Experiment station. The essential points of the contract are that all productive livestock be owned in common, each person providing half. The tenant provides the labor and sometimes the workstock and machinery. The owner provides the land and buildings and he pays the expense of keeping them in repair. Other expenses are shared equally, each person paying half.
The tenant usually puts the alfalfa in the stack and if any is sold delivers it to local market, using his machinery and horses for the work. The expense of baling or other expenses connected with the alfalfa, not usually included as a part of the labor in baling it, is paid equally by the owner and tenant.
W. E. Grimes.

Risk in Pasturing Cane
We have a patch of cane alongside a field of wheat which we expect to pasture. Will it be dangerous for the cattle to run on this cane after the undergrowth is frozen?
Rice County.
E. Z.
All of the sorghums at times develop a poison which is very dangerous to cattle. This condition seems more likely to occur when the crop has been stunted or retarded in its growth. It was at one time thought that cane was more dangerous after it had been frosted than before. This theory has not been proved, however, by the facts

as observed. If the cane has been growing vigorously and is in a good thrifty condition, the chances are it will not be poison but there is always some danger in pasturing cattle on sorghums of any kind and stockmen must consider this as a risk which they must take if they use these crops for pasture.
G. C. W.

Treating Ruptured Colt
I have a valuable mare colt 4 months old with an enlargement of the navel region larger than a half dollar and somewhat the shape of an egg. An opening in the abdomen can also be felt. What can I do for her?
Chautauqua County.
F. H. B.

I am satisfied that this colt is affected with a navel rupture. This usually may be successfully cured by the application of a clamp. In some cases there are adhesions so that it is necessary to make an opening in the skin, replace the intestines and then close the opening by sewing. I would recommend that you engage a competent graduate veterinarian to do this work.
R. R. Dykstra.

Rearing Orphan Colt
Please tell me what to feed a small colt that has lost its mother?
Silt, Colo.
G. B.
Rearing a colt that has lost its mother is a task requiring considerable patience, attention to details, and cleanliness. Cow's milk is the only substitute that can be used for the mother's milk. Mare's milk is more watery than cow's milk and while it contains more sugar it is considerably lower in protein and fat. It is necessary to modify cow's milk for a young colt and this is done by adding enough

water to a tablespoonful of sugar to dissolve it and adding to this from 3 to 5 tablespoons of lime water and enough milk to make a pint. To a newly born colt feed one-fourth of this mixture every hour for a few days, gradually lengthening the intervals between feeds as the colt gets older. Of course it is important to have the milk as near the body temperature as possible. In feeding a young colt by hand it is generally best to use a bottle and nipple, altho later the colt may be taught to drink. Quite often a hand raised colt will scour. When this occurs, reduce the amount fed and give a dose of from 2 to 4 ounces of a mixture composed of 2 parts castor oil and 1 part olive oil. By the time the colt is 3 or 4 weeks old the sugar can be left out and when it is 3 months old it can be given all the sweet skim milk it will drink, feeding it three times a day. It is important to teach the colt to eat grain as early as possible. Also give it alfalfa or clover hay and grass. The best grain ration is crushed oats and bran but cracked corn, or corn chop and bran, equal parts by bulk, with a little linseed oil meal can be used in place of the oats and bran.
G. C. W.

Destroying Weevils in Peas
How can I keep beans and peas from becoming infested with weevils? I had hoped that there was some way other than heating them in the oven.
D. W. C.

The weevils can be destroyed by fumigating with bisulfide of carbon. Place the beans or peas in a tight receptacle and pour the liquid into it. Keep it tightly closed for two days. A tablespoon in a 2-quart jar of beans or peas is enough if the jar is kept tightly closed. This liquid is highly inflammable and precautions must be taken to prevent any fire from getting in contact with it.
The eggs of the weevil are laid on the growing pods in the fields or garden. The weevil enters the pea or bean as soon as they are hatched. Sometimes several of them are in a single pea. They are not noticed until the peas or beans are dried.
G. C. W.

Mortar for Brick Chimney
What kind of mortar should I use in laying a brick chimney and what should I get for plaster to use in a new house and how should it be mixed?
Ottawa County.
H. S.

For the chimney use a mortar made of 1 part Portland cement and 2 parts clean sharp sand. For plastering the wall the best material to use is the ready prepared plaster which you can purchase at any builders supply house. Two coats of plaster are usually laid, the first being the gray plaster which has sand and hair mixed with it and the finishing coat, "white rock," the trade name for ground gypsum. You could not get the ingredients and mix them yourself at any material saving and you might not have the best of success. The plaster should be mixed with

sufficient water to make it rather thick but still workable. The last finishing coat of plaster is whiter, and should be made a little thinner, that it add more water so it can be spread more readily.
F. A. Meckel.

And the Wheat Prices Declined
(Continued from Page 5.)

a track buyer with no investment in equipment and practically no money tied up in grain is getting equal consideration with elevators in the matter of cars and when one gets a car with elevators all full and off the market he can buy without competition. There is little competitive buying, however, at any of these points I visited on the line west of Plainville for seldom more than one buyer able to take in wheat at a time. In all I estimated that about 60,000 bushels of wheat had been moved out of Bogue since the threshing season began. The elevator men say that they could use eight or ten cars a day for a time. The Morrison Grain Company at Hill City has shipped 12 cars during September but all the three elevators were full that day and most of the farmers were anxious to sell their wheat.

The Farmers' Union elevator manager at Morland told me he had bought some wheat that day for \$1.90, having loaded a car but his elevator was full again before the car was out of town and I counted six grain wagons in the town with no places to unload. At shipping stations like Studley, where a merchandise car is seldom set out for unloading, the elevators are having a more difficult time to get cars than those in larger towns. There are two elevators at this little shipping station and a farmers' co-operative company has organized and is using an old barn to store grain. These three concerns had shipped 34 cars. One manager said he had been off the market for 10 days and had to wait until the Farmers' Union had a car before his turn came again. Farmers in this section are calling every day to ask whether the elevators can take any wheat. At Tasco, another little shipping station both elevators were full.

The elevators at Hoxie were full and no one was buying. It was reported that considerable wheat was being piled on the ground. My next stop was Hays which I reached by driving to Grainfield and taking a night train. Here some wheat was being bought at \$1.80. The mills still have considerable storage capacity. All the elevators at Ellis were full and some grain was being loaded in sacks for shipment to some of the mills. It is estimated that it will take 21 months at the present rate of car supply to move the wheat tributary to Ellis. Grain men and farmers are at a complete loss as to the probable trend of prices. Bankers are advising that farmers at least sell enough to pay their debts. One large land owner at Hays was trying to get wheat moved to the town which was on the ground and said it was costing him 35 cents a bushel. From Hays to Salina I saw not more than seven grain cars set for loading and saw only three wagons of wheat unloading.

There is a serious need for a marketing system which will more nearly give the wheat producer equitable prices and eliminate the evils of the present system of handling the crop. The big farmer organizations seeking a way out at the present time have tackled the biggest problem confronting farmers of this country. It is too big a job to hope for immediate results. The individual farmer from the experiences of the past year is counting to see that he must help himself. He is to get any immediate relief. It takes a whole year for the consumer to use up the wheat crop we have upon marketing within the short space of two or three months. Some agency is required to absorb the crop and release it to the consumer as he calls for it. Wheat speculators on the board of trade now perform this function altho they themselves are probably more concerned with the profits they are making at the expense of the farmer than of the service rendered. If all the wheat produced could be held by the producer and gradually marketed to meet the consumptive demand there would be little excuse for a board of trade. Planning for free storage will help the farmer to free himself from the necessity of selling wheat for which there is no market except as provided by speculators.

Skill in Tractor Farming

MORE trained tractor operators are needed to keep pace with the increasing use of tractors in farm work. A certain degree of tractor sense is necessary in the operation of this kind of farm power but no amount of natural ability or knack in the handling of farm machinery can take the place of technical training such as is given at the Kansas State Agricultural college in the numerous short courses offered.

The wheat crop has only once been greater than this year and the corn and feed crops are larger than in many years. Mechanical power has been used extensively in the handling of these large crops. There were 14,340 tractors listed for taxation in Kansas March 1, 1920. Hundreds of farmers harvested wheat this year with from 15 to 50 per cent less man and horse labor than ever before. Figuring an average of 10 drawbar horsepower to the tractor, 143,400 additional horsepower was available if the horse population has remained the same; but even with the great increases in the use of mechanical power only about 10 per cent of Kansas farms have tractors.

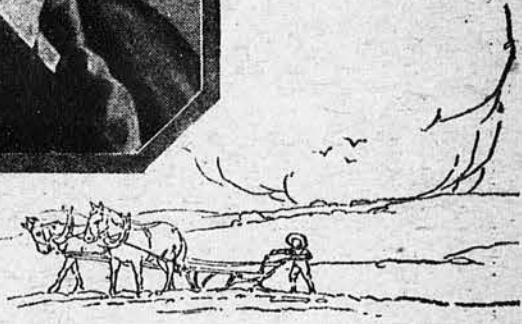
Of the hundreds of tractor owners answering the 1918 questionnaire sent out by the engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural college about 300 reported reducing their horses 28 per cent by using tractors and increasing the area cultivated by 37 per cent. "Many farmers using tractors for the first time this year have undoubtedly failed of the most complete success from lack of proper training in tractor operation," says W. H. Sanders, head of the farm engineering department. Short courses in tractor operations are being offered to help overcome this handicap. These courses are also designed to help the man who is as yet only thinking about tractors by giving him a reasonable confidence in his own ability. These courses start on the first Monday of any month. Certificates are granted to students completing an eight weeks' course in a creditable manner. The fall months are the best time to enter these courses for by so doing the student will avoid the extra crowded classes of January and February.



For President
WARREN G. HARDING



For Vice-President
CALVIN COOLIDGE



Free Trade and the Farmer

We have come to the time when home consumption of farm products has practically overtaken production.

We are making large importations of farm products, grown on the cheap land and by the very cheap labor of foreign countries.

During the past year we imported many millions of bushels of corn from the Argentine. This corn was offered at from ten to twenty cents per bushel less than the price prevailing for our own corn, and of course, the price of our corn dropped rapidly. This Argentine corn competition will become more severe right along. In good years Argentina produces hundreds of millions of bushels of corn for export. It is grown on cheap land and by the cheapest of cheap labor. The freight rates from the Argentine to our eastern coast are lower than the freight rates from the central west to our eastern coast. We cannot compete with the Argentine corn farmer and maintain our American standard of living on the farm.

We must be protected

Our live stock industry is confronted with the same peril. Argentina and other South American countries are large meat producers. Our big packing companies have built packing houses down here. A government officer under the present Democratic administration indicated that the government is fixing up refrigerator ships to bring in chilled beef from the Argentine and thus "reduce the cost of living." And this at a time when the producers of the United States have been losing as much as \$75 per head on the steers they have fattened!

Our importations of vegetable oils have increased alarmingly. During the past year we imported coconut oil, copra, and soy bean oil in an amount equal to more than one-third of our annual production. These oils are used as substitutes for lard and butter. What will happen to our hog industry and our dairy industry if this sort of thing is permitted to go on?

During the past year we imported more than twice the normal amount of wool. You know what

happened to the price. In July, 1920, wool was 43 per cent lower in price than in July, 1919, while clothing was 12.4 per cent higher. Because of this foreign competition, wool is selling now—when it can be sold at all—for far less than the cost of production, and our wool growers have been obliged to form a pool and borrow money at high interest rates to hold the wool in the hope that they may be able to avoid ruin.

The people lose millions

Heavy importations of frozen New Zealand mutton and of foreign meats and hides during the past six months have caused American meat producers the loss of millions of dollars.

The fruit industry of California is suffering severely. It is almost ruined.

Our great dairy industry is threatened.

What are we going to do?

The Democratic party says NOTHING. The Democratic national platform reaffirms its traditional policy of a tariff for revenue only. That means that the American market will continue wide open to the farmers of foreign countries who live on cheap land, under pioneer conditions, who employ the cheapest of labor, and who, since shipping has been resumed, are in position to compete with our farmers.

The Democratic attitude

The Democrats don't care what happens to the farmers of the United States. They never have cared. They think it is the duty of the American farmer to produce to the limit and not "bother his head about the cost of production," as a prominent Democrat official said during the war.

The American farmer was urged to produce grains and meats to the limit. He was assured that he would get a fair price for everything he could grow. But after all their promises to the farmers the Democrats have systematically encouraged these foreign importations of grains and meats and vegetable oils and wool for the express purpose of beating down prices of our home-grown products.

After all their promises the Democrats have conducted repeated price drives to beat down prices of American farm products. And meanwhile the prices of foodstuffs to the consumer were permitted to advance unchecked.

(Political Advertisement.)

And now the Democrats propose to continue their betrayal of the American farmer by throwing our home market open to the farmers of foreign countries who have much cheaper land and cheaper labor and a far lower standard of living.

The Republican way

The Republicans have a different answer for this problem. They promised in their national platform: "Revision of the tariff as necessary for the preservation of a home market for American labor, AGRICULTURE, and industries."

And Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate for president, in his great speech on agriculture, said:

"The farmer must be protected from unfair competition, from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited and where the standards of living on the farm are lower than here. We have asked for higher American standards. Let us maintain them. * * * So long as America can produce the food we need, I am in favor of buying from America first."

A business proposition

We have come to the most critical period in the history of American agriculture. A mistake now cannot be repaired. You cannot afford to make that mistake. You cannot afford it on your own account. You cannot afford it for the sake of those fine boys and girls who soon must take your places on the farm.

A vote for the Republican ticket this year is a vote in favor of a sound, constructive national agricultural policy, that will protect our farmers against unfair foreign competition, that will insure them, as Warren G. Harding said recently: "A fair return on invested capital, a fair wage for the labor which goes into the crops, and enough in addition to enable the farmer to maintain the fertility of his soil and insure against natural hazards. * * * Prices which will insure to the farmer and his family both financial rewards and educational, social and religious living conditions fairly comparable to those offered by the cities."

It doesn't matter whether you have been a Democrat or a Republican in times past. Every man and woman interested in the farm will vote the Republican ticket this year.

Republican National Committee.

MORRIS, since you inquire, has swindled me out of several thousand dollars' worth of lumber, Mademoiselle Rosny. As for Monsieur Brousseau, the trouble is of his own seeking."

"Did you not refuse to work amicably with Monsieur Brousseau when he came to you?"

"He gave me no chance, Mademoiselle."

"You went upon Monsieur Brousseau's land and quarreled with one of his workmen, and you ill-treated him shamefully, just because you are big and strong, and not afraid of a weaker man. And you and your hired men—our men who serve you—have taken Monsieur Brousseau's lumber, and you are going to sell it as your own. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, you outlaw!"

"You are altogether wrong, Mademoiselle Rosny," answered Hilary quietly. "The quarrels were none of them of my seeking. Monsieur Brousseau, who is quite capable of taking care of himself, lays claim to land and lumber which is not his. I suggest, Mademoiselle, that you have not shown sufficient cause for your hostility. And, furthermore, you showed it before, and not after the events to which you have referred."

"We resented your coming here and cutting down our trees. We have lived here since the first settlement of the country."

"That is not a fair attitude."

"Why isn't it fair?"

"Because, Mademoiselle, the good will goes with the trees."

"Never!" she cried.

"I have done you no wrong," urged Hilary. "I have come here to take charge of a legacy which my uncle left me. It is all I have in the world. It has been my hope to make the task successful and, in succeeding, to consider my neighbors and help my employes. Is not this a case for our working amicably together, as you suggested in the case of Monsieur Brousseau? Come, Mademoiselle Rosny, let us forget our quarrel and be friends."

She did not take the hand that he extended, but she looked at him in wonder.

"You spoke of my good will," she said presently, with a touch of mockery. "What is that to you? Surely my father's feeling toward you, which is mine, can have no power to help or injure you?"

The small gloved hand that clenched the riding whip lay tantalizingly upon the reins within reach of Hilary's. The girl's poise, her bearing, the sudden raillery seemed to reveal a consciousness of power, and a pride, too, that hardly brooked his presence upon her ancient fief.

"It means much to me, your good will, Mademoiselle Rosny," said Hilary. She leaned forward in her saddle. He could see that she was breathing quickly, despite her assumption of mockery. "Monsieur Askew," she said, "listen to me. If you value my good will you shall have it on one condition."

"On any condition."

"That you leave St. Boniface."

"Except that," said Hilary.

"Why Do You Stay Here?"

"It is not that I grudge you your possession," resumed the girl hurriedly. "Believe me, I am not thinking of that. As you said, the money was paid, and the rights are yours. But this is no place for you, Monsieur. I could esteem you and—give you my good will if you said 'I have made a mistake,' and went. Why do you stay here, to stir up trouble and agitate us all? Yes, I include myself. I have asked myself why you have come here to this land which is not your home. What is it you want, that you will not take the value of your trees from Monsieur Brousseau and go?"

"I have a natural objection to being driven out of my own property," said Hilary.

"It should never have been yours. Monsieur Brousseau wanted it, but my father—"

She broke off in agitation. Hilary laid his hand lightly upon the rein, nearer her own.

"Mademoiselle Rosny," he urged, conscious that he was as agitated as she, "I want to ask you something. I do not want you to go to Ste. Marie. I said I wanted to help you. Perhaps I had no right, but I do not want you

HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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

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. There he meets Jean-Marie Baptiste and Lefe Connell, the foreman. He also sees Madeleine, daughter of Seigneur Rosny, the owner of a nearby Chateau. On the second day Hilary begins a detailed study of the timber. He went over the tract with Lefe, who told him in some detail of the crooked methods used by Morris and Brousseau in the management of the property. In the course of the trip they meet Leblanc, a sub-contractor who was a special friend of Brousseau, and Black Pierre, Brousseau's chief crook. They also meet Father Lucy, the leader in what religious life there was at St. Boniface, and Captain Dupont, who hauled the logs to market. Morris arrives, and after a somewhat unsatisfactory conversation with Hilary, in which he is unable to explain his management of the property satisfactorily, he resigns. But he makes more trouble for Hilary before he goes. Baptiste reports to Hilary that Morris had discharged Lefe Connell and all of the hands before leaving. Alarmed at this Hilary arranges a conference with the men and tells them that he is in charge and sends them back to work. He then hastens to intercept Lefe who has gone to take the boat to Quebec. He overtakes him and persuades him to return and to accept the position of manager formerly held by Morris.

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

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

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

Hilary and the priest visit the Dupont cottage where they meet Nannette Bonnat and Marie Dupont. Father Lucien rebukes Nannette for visiting dance halls unknown to her parents and she agrees to return home immediately. Later Captain Dupont appears and converses with Hilary thru Father Lucien who acts as interpreter. Dupont agrees to help keep the mill supplied with logs. In return for this kindness Hilary promises the priest to keep dance halls and liquor shops out of St. Boniface. The following night Hilary slept poorly and had troubled dreams. Out of the darkness there rose constantly before him the face of Madeleine Rosny and he began to realize that she meant enough to him to make any venture worth while, even if he had to get a new jobber to take over Leblanc's lease. However, in this effort he failed signally. In the meantime he is informed thru Lamartine, the notary, that Brousseau had brought suit to dispossess him of most of his timber rights. The notary also informs Hilary that thirty thousand dollars would be paid him for his rights by Brousseau in order to bring about a peaceable settlement. This offer Hilary indignantly refuses and war to the knife is declared.

On his return home Hilary learns to his amazement that Louis Duval was planning to open a dance hall and liquor shop in St. Boniface. Hilary is much enraged at this and decides to prevent it at any cost. At the end of the week Hilary went on a trip to survey the timber along the river. It seemed to him that it would be a feasible plan to cut trees beside the stream and then float the logs down the river to the mill. On the way while hidden from view himself he saw thru the clumps of trees Brousseau and Madeleine engaged in serious conversation and he divined that she was in great trouble of some kind. Later Brousseau galloped off on his horse in the direction of Ste. Marie. Madeleine continued on her way until she met Hilary face to face. Hilary stopped her and noting her distress offered to help her in any way possible. Madeleine spurns his advances and accuses him of stirring up hatred at St. Boniface. She tells him that he can take back his pity which she neither needs nor appreciates.

to go there. It is because I honor you, and—"

She was staring at him in greater distress. He hardly knew whether she understood.

"If Monsieur Brousseau—" she began, half choking.

"Forgive me, Mademoiselle, but does he mean so much to you as that?"

She started and twitched the rein away. "You are insolent!" she cried. "How dare you question me or lay down the law to me? No, I have heard enough. Stay, then, Monsieur Askew,

and cut down the trees that you have bought, and sell them; but do not presume to speak to me any more!"

She touched her horse with her spur, and the beast bounded away, almost flinging Hilary to the ground. Her face was flaming; yet, as she rode, Hilary could hear her sobbing again.

He was sure that Brousseau was the cause of her distress. He recalled Lefe's words to himself on the night of their first meeting. Brousseau's grasping hand was stretched forth not only on the seigniori but on its heir-



An Open Place on the Seigniori Limits; Hilary Resolved That Brousseau Should Never Own This Valuable Tract of Timber Land.

ess; and he vowed that the battle between them should be fought on this ground also.

It had been the general expectation that Louis Duval would open his saloon that evening. Hilary was aware that Louis and two assistants were engaged in carpentering behind the closed door of the shanty. However, evening came and the house remained closed. Furthermore, there was a general exodus toward Ste. Marie when the news came that Louis Duval had gone it became clear that he had postponed his inauguration in test of Hilary's authority, for he was known best to himself, or perhaps Brousseau.

Inside the Dance Hall

Hilary came to the decision to go over to Ste. Marie that night and what was transpiring there. Lefe, whom he confided his scheme, thought it risky, but, when he could not get Hilary to change it, asked permission to accompany him and make him use to avoid trouble.

They decided to walk along the shore instead of riding. Hilary had been by that route, and his spirits were when, at the outskirts of the town, came upon a hideous mansion, ornamental pillars and a crisscross porch railing, painted flamboyantly white and green, which he recognized to be the residence of Brousseau.

His spirits sank at the thought of Madeleine inhabiting that flaunting residence. It stood a way back from the shore, on a bare plateau. Everything about it hideously new. In a lighted room, shades of which had not been seen down, he thought he saw Brousseau and Morris, seated at a table, over some papers.

He was very silent during the remainder of the walk into Ste. Marie and Lefe, as if divining what was in his thoughts, did not disturb him. It was about an hour after dark that they turned up from the beach to the main street which held the chief halls.

Simeon Duval's place was at full blast, as were half a dozen more, and Hilary recognized many of his own men en route. Nobody appeared to notice them, however, they reached Simeon's place at a costed, and, standing upon the steps beside the door, looked in.

It was a large wooden hall within which a score of lumberjacks were dancing, mostly with one partner, but a few had women partners. Moved with the curious, stiff and the woodsmen upon an even surface. In one corner a fiddler played. At small tables, set back in a row, groups of men were gambling, throwing down the thumbed cards and shouting or cursing, while money clinked. Half a dozen girls, following the partners' fortunes changed for the better.

There was no pretense of respect of the sale of liquor. Simeon Duval, whom Lefe indicated to Hilary, was a stoutish, middle-aged man in shirt sleeves, with pale blue eyes and a thin crop of reddish hair, grey. He wore spectacles, which hid a strange scholastic expression and the arms beneath his wide sleeves were a mass of fat and muscle. He was moving backward and forth between the tables and a closed open door, in which his figure stored, serving his customers. The interior was vilely hot, gusts of air came rolling out with the smoke, and the din was deafening.

As the two stood there Hilary was astonished to see little Baptiste past them and enter. His face was agitated, and he seemed to see something but his objective. He strode through dancers toward one side of the hall where two girls were seated. Hilary had observed one of them decline several invitations to dance and decline, apparently urged by the other. He recognized them as Nannette and Marie Dupont.

Baptiste strode straight up to Hilary and stood before her. Hilary could hear nothing, but he saw the time-keeper gesticulating and apparently imploring her. He saw her shrug her shoulders and avert her face. Nannette was laughing, and or three of the lumbermen were

(Continued on Page 17.)

Letters Fresh From the Field

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

FARMERS are urged to make free use of these columns to discuss any matter considered of general interest. Short letters on the use of tractors, motor trucks, and power farm machinery are especially desired at this time. Also send us letters on dairy-feeding, growing and marketing crops, good roads and other matters pertaining to farm life. Address communications to John W. Wilkin, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka,

Objects to Railroad Guarantee
I wish to express many thanks to Senator Capper for such interesting articles I have been reading against the feature of the Cummins bill which granted dividends to the railroad shareholders. We have not noticed any introduced by any of our representatives to guarantee the farmer 6 per cent on his investment. I wish we had the Senators of Senator Capper's class. While I am not his constituent I feel he deserves praise from all Kansans. Wash. Mrs. Maude Boarman.

Appreciates Senator Capper's Efforts
I can no longer refrain from showing appreciation of Senator Capper's able and instructive articles in publications on economic and governmental questions of the day. Senator Capper is one of a multitude of men who will instruct his voters and constituency on the trend of our federal government. I am thankful and personally obliged to him for what he has shown in his writings on the vital issues of the day. I assure that he has many appreciative readers here at Powhattan. F. H. Smith. Powhattan, Kan.

High Cost of Living
I wrote you a year ago in regard to the high cost of living and today it is as bad or worse but I feel that all the speaking Senator Capper has done and of all the profit hogs has exposed that we the people should at least send our thanks for what he has tried to do for us. I feel as if I know Senator Capper personally as I have taken his papers long. That is why I feel that I should thank him for his efforts to reduce the cost of living. We all know we can't do much with the profits of today, but let us hope that another year will find things in hands that will listen to what Senator Capper says. Just keep up courage and perhaps things will change in 1921. Virgil L. Harpool. Bondson, Ia.

Opposes Militarism
I write to let you know that so far myself and my house are concerned, we are against Hun militarism of its various forms. We were during the war that the real purpose of the war was to kill militarism. We believed it. We turned our pulpits into patriotic strongholds to accomplish the desired end. Now that the war is over and there is a prospect for permanent peace, it seems strange to hear from these very men who promised so many things, the very arguments for militarism that were used for so many years and with such deadly results in Europe. An expression was taken at church last Sunday by an ex-soldier and all but one stood out against militarism—at any rate but one voted against it. Morton Miller. Bondson, Kan.

Succeeds With Poultry
One of the things that has been most helpful to me in my work with chickens has been my method of clearing out mites. My first step is to prepare some liquid creosote or wood preservative, which can be bought from all order houses if not handled by local dealers. My second step is to apply myself in my very oldest clothes. Creosote has a very penetrating and lasting stain and a permanent odor. I mix the creosote with kerosene

until it spreads readily, and apply the mixture liberally to roosts, dropping boards, nest boxes and all other surfaces or cracks that are likely to harbor mites.

This is a certain cure and need be done only two or three times a year. Besides getting rid of the mites it reduces cases of scaly leg to practically nothing and the fumes help to discourage lice on the chickens. If applied on a warm day it sinks into the wood more quickly and it will dry enough by night so that it does not stain the feathers badly even on white chickens. The chief caution in handling it is not to splatter it on the skin, as it is very strong and will burn like acid. Keep it, of course, away from the children. Mt. Hope, Kan. Helen E. Lill.

Feeds Russian Sunflowers
I have not tried feeding Russian sunflowers exclusively but in 1918 I grew about 1 acre of them in my orchard. This crop yielded about 15 tons which I put on top of my corn silage. It surely made the corn much more nutritious. I fed a Jersey herd and altho there was no increase in production of milk, the cows seem to relish the sunflowers equally as well as corn. I firmly believe that a mixture of one-third sunflowers and two-thirds corn, is the best feed for both beef and dairy stock that a man can grow and for hogs also. Chickens do wonderfully well on such a mixture.

I believe sunflowers require about the same amount of water that corn does. I have irrigated, cultivated and planted them the same as corn. I harvested them with a binder and I believe in the Kansas cornbelt one easily could raise 30 to 40 tons an acre. Two farmers in our neighborhood have had bad luck feeding sunflower silage to sheep. However, I sold 25 tons to a sheep raiser, mixed with corn and he reported it to be the best feed he ever had tried. Some people are of the opinion that sunflowers will grow on a rundown soil. I tried a small patch this season and found that was not the case. They require good care, good soil, and the best of seed. I have found that weeds do not grow among them as they do in corn. I know one person who cannot grow corn on his land owing to weeds and last year, he harvested 100 acres of Russian sunflowers, as fine as one would wish. H. A. Marshall. Hotchkiss, Colo.

Drouth Resistant Crops
Wheat of course is the staple crop but only one crop of corn has been raised in the last 10 years and that was in 1915. In the years 1890 to 1900 when corn did not grow, kaffir was substituted very largely with good results. It was the best paying crop at that time. Since then alfalfa has come into use and makes a very good cattle feed but does not resist dry weather any better than corn. Last summer we had two cuttings in place of four and one of them was ruined, leaving us but one crop of good hay.

Sudan grass stands dry weather very well and makes two crops ordinarily. It makes good horse feed as well as cattle feed. A neighbor of mine recently sold 50 bushels of Sudan seed at his public sale and he received prices ranging from 15 cents to 23 cents a pound and then he sold the straw at a fair price. Some are contemplating sowing at least 40 acres of Sudan grass next summer, but the best crop at present seems to be feterita. I have tried it for three years with good results. I listed some in rows on the poorest land, and it threshed out 60 bushels an acre. My neighbor had 2 1/2 acres which yielded him 200 bushels, more than his 10 acres of corn yielded. It has twice as large a head and kernel as kaffir and is 20 days earlier. It makes good chicken feed, and it is excellent for hogs if ground properly. For little chicks, it is the best feed that I have found. Try some feterita for feed for chickens and watch the egg basket fill up. Peter R. Forslund. Clay Center, Kan.

Feed From the Wheat

(Continued from Page 8.)

year they arose about wheat pasture. There were a few cases of bloat and some losses. In the Western area many cattle already too weak to hope for life were turned on wheat a few days before death was inevitable. Green pasture is washy whether spring, fall or winter grown and care must be added to good judgment in putting weak animals on such feed. Some men say there is a larger loss from black-leg on wheat pasture. Competent veterinarians state that there is no more danger than on any green pasture, and that proper vaccination is a good plan to follow.

Pasture experiments were conducted at the Agricultural Experiment station at Manhattan from 1888 to 1895 to determine the effect on the yield of grain and straw but no attention was paid to the value of feed in the pasture.

At that time a theory commonly held by growers and others was that pasturing in some unexplained manner was a benefit to the wheat. The acre yields were as follows. As an average for 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892 and 1896.

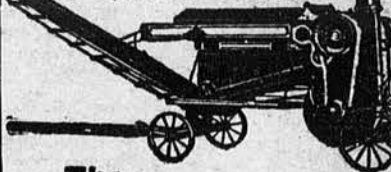
	Grain
Fall pastured	26.15 bushels
Spring pastured	27.78 bushels
Not pastured	29.6 bushels

In these experiments the cattle were not allowed on the plots when the ground was wet nor was the wheat eaten down for a long period.

The Oklahoma Experiment station at Stillwater also attempted to determine the effect of pasturing early and late on the yields of grain, paying no attention to the value of pasture derived. There were three sets of plots used in this experiment. The plot not pastured averaged for five years 12.71 bushels. The plot that was classed as light pastured, cattle being removed on March 1, averaged for five years 11.63 bushels an acre and the plot that was classed as heavy pastured averaged for five years 8.88 bushels an acre. These experiments were conducted from 1903 to 1907 inclusive.

Both cattle and wheat men in the great wheat belt of Central Kansas say that all the pasture obtained in the fall is clear gain and that wheat pastured before Christmas usually will make as great a yield at harvest as that not so used. Good judgment must be followed in regard to turning the animals on wet soil in order not to injure the wheat.

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Away With Industrial War

Labor and Capital Now Settle Disputes by Law

BY W. L. HUGGINS



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SOME LABOR leaders and some representatives of capital have condemned the Kansas industrial law as class legislation. They criticize the law because, by its provisions, employers and workers alike engaged in the manufacture of food products, are made subject to the law while the producers of food, such as farmers and fruit-growers, are not included within its provisions. A moment's careful study of the proposition should, it seems to me, convince reasonable men that this criticism is not well founded.

Laws usually are enacted in this country only when there is a public need for them. Every permanent addition to the law of the land takes root in public necessity and grows from that necessity as a tree grows from the soil. On the contrary, legislatures do not enact laws in anticipation of conditions which exist in the imagination only. The experience of the people of the United States has taught them that, under certain conditions, capital and labor, employers and employees, engage in controversies which suspend or retard the production or transportation of the necessities of life and thereby inflict great loss and suffering on the general public. A great public necessity, therefore, existed and exists that such conditions with the resultant suffering and loss be prevented. The Kansas industrial law was enacted for meeting this urgent public need.

No Strikes Among Farmers

There never was a strike nor a lock-out among farmers. The farmers never have refused to produce food to feed the nation. During the last five years, under the most trying circumstances, the farmers of Kansas and their wives and children have worked long hours, under adverse weather conditions, and have not only produced the usual amount of food products but also have actually increased the productivity of the state. They have submitted to the restricted price of the general government on a part of their products, and have sold on a market over which they had no control. The conditions under which agriculture is practiced in this state are such as to preclude any probability that the public will ever suffer by reason of decreased production or any other form of slackness on the part of the farmers. Therefore, it would have been the sheerest folly for the legislature to include agriculture within the provisions of the Kansas industrial law.

The activities of Kansas farmers along the line of a more direct marketing of their products, if successful, will benefit the ultimate consumer of the products of the farm equally with the producer. The efforts of certain interested persons to put the farmers in the same class with labor leaders who order a strike, or employers who force a lockout, is far-fetched, is unfair to the farmer and ought not to deceive any sensible person.

The farmers, I believe, will be greatly benefited by the enforcement of the Kansas industrial law. Those features of the law which will prove the most beneficial to the farmers, of course, are the same features which protect the general public, but I believe they affect the farmers more directly than any other class of business men.

In a former article I called attention to the hardship and suffering so often caused by industrial warfare. It is easy to see the direct damage caused to the farmers by a railroad strike. It not only prevents the farmer from reaching the market at the proper time but it also demoralizes the market itself. It would be impossible to compute the damage to Kansas farmers from the so-called "outlaw switchmen's strike" of last winter and spring. That strike did not exist in Kansas to any considerable extent but the railroad terminals were blocked at Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and Chicago. The Kansas industrial law could not protect the farmers of Kansas in the matter of the switchmen's strike. It would take a federal law of similar import to reach such a situation.

Effect of Strikes on Markets

A strike in the packing houses at Kansas City, Kan., or a lockout brought about by the packers themselves would have a direct and disastrous effect on the livestock market for the farmers of Kansas, and at the same time might serve as the occasion for a boost in the price of meat to the general public. Such a strike or lockout could be prevented under the Kansas law and thus directly benefit the farmers and the general public.

In the Kansas coal strike of last winter the general public, town and country, were the direct sufferers. The scarcity of coal caused the closing down of many industries and thus working people were thrown out of employment. It also caused more or less suffering in the homes of the state. The present exorbitant price of coal probably is one of the evil effects of that strike. The old law of supply and demand, even tho the operators and coal dealers might be ever so honest and fair, would have the effect of increasing the price of coal by the limitation of the supply occasioned by the strike. Worse than that, however, is the well known fact that dealers in these necessities of life, in many instances, take advantage of the situation to add an excessive profit. They rely on the scarcity and insistent demand for the article to make it salable at the excessive price.

An enforcement of the industrial law will stabilize the production and transportation of the necessities of life by preventing strikes and lockouts. Such a steady production will, of course, stabilize prices by insuring an adequate supply at all times. Furthermore, I believe with some additional legislation and a slight extension of the jurisdiction of the court of industrial relations, this court will be able at least to minimize the evils of profiteering in the necessities of life. Such legislation should be, and I believe will be, enacted at the coming session of the Kansas legislature.

The protection given by the industrial law to the public will, I believe, become more apparent as the law is better understood, and as time has made it possible for the court of industrial relations to solve the problems which may be presented to it. No law can be fairly tested in six months or a year. The court has been in existence since February 2, 1920. Its experience to date has been most satisfactory but I fully realize that no severe test of the law has yet been had. I have thought it probable that the radical leaders of labor may bring about some important strike within the boundaries of the state before the coming election for intimidating the people and compelling the repeal of the law. I have no fears that the people of Kansas will be influenced by such a demonstration.

The Kansas idea has had a wonderful reception in other states and coun-

tries. Nebraska recently has adopted a constitutional amendment which permits the establishing of a court of industrial relations. Texas has enacted law having some of the most important features of the Kansas law. Other states during the coming year will attempt to enact legislation on this line. Kansas has pointed the way. The prime purpose of the industrial law is the protection of the public against the inconvenience, the hardships and the suffering so often caused by industrial warfare. It protects every citizen in his God-given right to work, and to support his family as a free man without molestation without fear. It confirms the right of every man to quit, to change his employment like a free man; but it forbids him either by violence or intimidation to prevent others from working.

Protection for Investments

It assures capital invested in essential industries freedom from great economic waste incident to industrial warfare. It offers a fair return on such investments. It guarantees to workers engaged in essential industries a fair wage, employment, and healthful and safe surroundings. It gives to employees and to the general public alike an impartial tribunal to which may be submitted all controversies affecting the three. It deepens the democratic principle that the will of the majority legally expressed shall be the law of the land. It prohibits and penalizes the rule of a minority by means of intimidation. It prohibits the trial of industrial disputes by the gauge of battle, and offers in place thereof a safe, sane, civilized remedy for industrial warfare.

Party lines were not drawn in the Kansas law was passed. Democratic members of the legislature supported the measure, while others did not. Some Republican members supported it while others did not. The Cincinnati Inquirer, one of the leading Democratic newspapers of the United States, recently editorially approved the law and declared it to be giving it a fair trial. William Dillard, of Fort Scott, one of the prominent Democrats of this state, a fine lawyer and an upright citizen, in a signed article recently issued in pamphlet form, uses the following language:

The First Legislation

"This statute is the first effort of any American state, so far as I know, towards a fair, just and decent solution of this miserable and destructive strife between capital and labor; while it may have defects, as all legislation has as a rule, it assumes a forward step in the right direction and its faults can be, as time develops them, remedied by amendment. It takes from neither employer nor employe any just right, but protects them both while securing the public peace."

"I am therefore opposed to the repeal of the Kansas industrial law by a man who does not believe in the principle of this law or who will go to any length with any purpose of voting for its repeal."

Dr. C. M. Sheldon, editor of "Christian Herald" and author of "His Steps" and other religious articles, says: "I have made a somewhat casual and careful study of the industrial relations as created by the Kansas legislature, and can endorse its principles as it is actually working out. I made a personal investigation lasting several days, of course, among the coal miners in Pennsylvania, and have watched the operation of the court in its relation to that of the industrial problem as well as other cases which have arisen since. I wrote a special article in the Christian Herald on the court of industrial relations. I have received very many letters from different parts of the country, commending the court and step forward in the solution of the problem between capital and labor, and pressing the opinion that it offered a fair and equitable solution for both sides. Some of these letters are from prominent labor men."

Solves Many Difficulties

"I believe the court, as established, affords a solution for many difficulties in the industrial world which

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Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 14.)

watched the little scene with amusement. Baptiste grew more vehement. Marie turned on him angrily. What Marie said was still inaudible, but Baptiste stood staring at her in consternation.

Baptiste's Confusion

Baptiste's confusion was only momentary. He sprang at her, seized her by the sleeve of her dress, and tried to pull her from her seat. Hilary saw Simeon protesting angrily; he could not hear Baptiste's excited exclamations, but he heard faintly the scream that came from Marie's lips. At once there was a general movement toward the group. Some of the lumbermen interfered. Baptiste turned upon them with menacing fists. The little man was beside himself with fury. Then Simeon came waddling down the room with his duck-like shuffle, and took Baptiste by both arms. With slow but inexorable force he led him toward the door. It seemed almost as if Baptiste, struggling in vain and mouthing incoherently, was in the grip of some machine, for the momentum of Simeon's movements was composed much more of bulk than of velocity. Amid the jeers of the crowd Baptiste was thrust from the door, and Simeon turned and waddled back into the room, where the dancing was in full swing once more.

Hilary saw Marie flying round in the arms of a gigantic woodsman. Baptiste, seated upon the step before the dance hall, was weeping pitifully. The little drama came home to Lafe with equal poignancy. Hilary saw that his eyes were blazing.

"We'll get that girl away from here," he said.

Lafe nodded, and the two went in. At first they were not recognized thru the clouds of rolling smoke. It was Nannette who saw Hilary first. She uttered a sharp exclamation and pointed toward him. At once the two found themselves under the fire of all eyes.

The expression on most of the faces was frankly hostile. Some sneered, some laughed; half audible remarks were passed which Hilary did not resent, the only because he did not understand them.

The news reached Simeon Duval as he was reaching up for a bottle in his closet, and he came puffing out and waddled toward Hilary, his pale blue eyes fixed on him in malevolent scrutiny. The fiddler was still playing, but the dancers, as if sensing the imminence of an affair of greater interest, had ceased to move.

"Eh, Meestair Askew, you have a drink on me?" asked Simeon, holding out the bottle under Hilary's nose. The action was at once a challenge and an overture, to be interpreted in either fashion, according to the hearer's inclination.

Hilary shook his head. "I don't drink, Simeon," he answered curtly.

"You want to dance then, eh? You want a lady to dance?"

"I do not."

"Nor to play card, eh?"

"Not tonight, Simeon."

"Then what the hell you come to my place for?"

Simeon's blue eyes glared into Hilary's. In his younger days the man had been the bully of the lumber camps; still of great strength, he could have matched himself against any man, with the doubtful exception of Black Pierre; but Hilary's exploit upon the latter had a restraining effect upon him.

"I've come to have a look at you, Simeon," said Hilary genially.

"Well, you see me now, eh, Meestair Askew? What you think of me, eh?" retorted the dance-hall proprietor. "Maybe you like to look some more, eh?"

"I think you're just about what I expected," Hilary answered. "I hear your brother is thinking of opening a hell like this one at St. Boniface."

The lumbermen had begun to edge in about them. Sentiment, while running strongly against the intruder, was not angrily hostile. The men were eager to see how Hilary would bear himself against Simeon, and they hoped for some fun. Hilary saw among them the face of Simeon's brother Louis, who looked like a small model upon a lighter scale. He had

nosed furtively forward from the rear of the room. Near him was Leblanc, with a grin on his sinister features; one eye fixed on Hilary's, while the other wavered between Simeon and the door. Pierre was not present; he did not show his face in crowded places when he could help it, least of all among the women at Ste. Marie.

"My brother here. He speak for himself, Meestair Askew. He not afraid. You think, p'r'aps, because you thrash Black Pierre, you boss in Ste. Marie?"

"No, I don't. I wish I were," said Hilary. "If I were, Simeon, I should run you down to Quebec jail right off the reel. But I'm boss in St. Boniface, and if Louis opens a liquor den there, I'll break his head open and run him in afterward."

Few of those present understood his exact meaning, but an ominous growl showed that this declaration was appreciated at more or less its correct value. The mob began moving forward. Lafe took Hilary by the arm and tried to back with him toward the door, but Hilary would not budge, and Lafe resumed his place beside him, taking care, however, to stand near

enough to the wall to prevent any one from edging in behind him. The fiddler, who, like many of his kind, who wander from village to village, attending marriages and festivities of every kind, was a blind man, craned his head forward, as if to sense what was happening, while he played a brisk jig that nobody heeded.

Lumbermen Were Drunk

For a few moments the situation looked menacing. Many of the lumbermen were already drunk, and nearly all carried knives; there were none of Hilary's own men in the room, so far as he could see—at least, not immediately about him; and if there had been it was doubtful whether they would have been inclined to take his part. Hilary took the aggressive, as usual.

"Ah, Leblanc!" he called out. "How do you like your new job?" I'm starting in to cut on that limit you handed back to me. There's some good timber there, Leblanc."

Leblanc snarled and started forward, shaking his fist and muttering.

(Continued on Page 19.)

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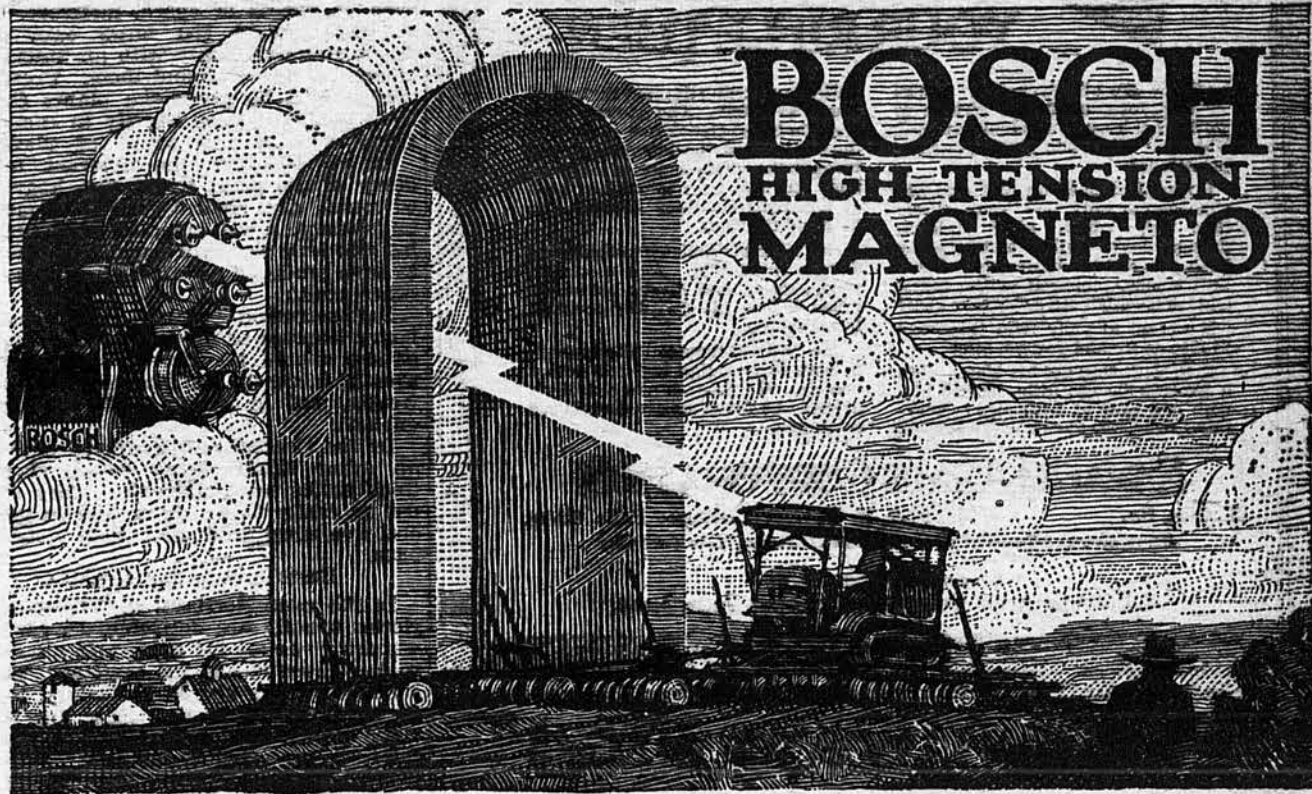
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To Get Better Seed Corn

Field Selection Will Insure Larger Profits

BY C. P. HARTLEY

SELLECTING seed corn is an important matter and more attention should be given to it by farmers everywhere. At corn-ripening time drop all other business and select an abundance of seed corn. The work is too important to be conducted incidentally while husking. When selecting seed corn give it your entire attention and select for the one most important character, the power to yield well. Get the very best that is to be had and dry it promptly, and your increased yields will return you more profit than any other work you can do on your farm.

The only proper way to select seed corn is from the stalks standing where they grew, as soon as the ears are ripe and before the first hard freeze. As soon as the crop matures go thru the field with a picking bag and husk the ears from the stalks that have produced the most good corn without having had any special advantages, such as excess of space, moisture, or fertility. Avoid the large ears on stalks standing singly with an unusual amount of space around them. Preference should be given the plants that have produced most heavily in competition with a full stand of plants.

In all localities the inherent tendency of the plant to produce heavily of sound, dry, shelled corn is of most importance. A well-balanced stalk bearing two long ears will usually be found to have produced as much grain as any other stalk.

Late-maturing plants with ears heavy because of an excessive amount of sap should be ignored. Sappiness greatly increases the harvest size and weight, but is likely to destroy the quality.

In the Central and Southern states, all other things being equal, short, thick stalks are preferable. They are not so easily blown down and in general are more productive than slender ones.

Best Variety for Grain

In the more Northern states two varieties usually are desirable, an early-maturing variety for grain and a later, ranker growing one for ensilage. The ensilage variety should be planted two or three weeks earlier than the variety grown for grain, rather than later, as too often is the case. When planted in April or early May, ensilage varieties produce much more grain and mature much better than when planted late. More rapid progress in acclimatizing higher yielding strains in the Northern states would be made if sufficient seed were selected from every well-matured crop to last till the next well-matured crop is obtained.

Our seed selection should be in cooperation with natural selection. "The survival of the fittest" should be recognized and seed selected only from individuals that have reproduced best and most abundantly. Seed should be selected only from individuals which have resisted smut and other harmful diseases. The tendency to reproduce ears proof against weevils because of long, tight-fitting shucks should be

used to advantage when selecting seed in weevil-infested states. The tendency for corn to produce suckers is hereditary. Other things being equal, seed should be taken from stalks that have no suckers.

Effect of Too Much Moisture

The same day seed corn is gathered the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is free circulation of air and should be arranged in such a manner that the ears do not touch one another. This is the only safe procedure. The writer has repeatedly seen good seed ruined because it was thought to be already dry enough when gathered and that care in curing was unnecessary. Many farmers believe that their autumns are so dry that such care is not needed. In every locality seed corn gathered at ripening time will be benefited by prompt drying. If left in the husk long after ripening, it may sprout or mildew during warm, wet weather or be injured by freezing.

The vitality of seed often is reduced by leaving it in a sack or in a pile for even a day after gathering. During warm weather, with some moisture in the cobs and kernels, the ears begin to sour or mildew in a remarkably short time.

Winter Storage Important

The seed should be suspended by strings or wires from the walls or ceiling in a dry and well ventilated room. Seed corn racks also may be used to good advantage. Fire will be necessary only during unusually damp weather at seed-gathering time. If heat is employed in a poorly ventilated room it will do the seed ears more injury than good. If used, the fire should be slow, long continued, and situated below the seed ears, with good ventilation above them. The seed ears should not be exposed to freezing weather until they are thoroughly dry.

After hanging in the shed or lying on the racks for two months, the seed ears should be "dry as a bone" and contain less than 10 per cent of moisture. They can remain where they dried or be stored in mouse-proof barrels, boxes, or crates during the winter, but in either case they must not be exposed to a damp atmosphere or they will absorb moisture and be injured. Some farmers place the thoroughly dried seed ears in the center of a bin and fill with loose dry wheat or oats. This protects the ears from rats and mice.

If at any time signs of weevils or grain moths show on the dry seed ears they should be inclosed with carbon bisulfide in practically air-tight rooms, bins, boxes, or barrels for 48 hours. The bisulfide should be placed in shallow dishes or pans on top of the seed. A half pint is sufficient for a box or barrel holding 10 bushels or less. One pound is sufficient for a room or bin 10 feet each way. After fumigation the ears should be thoroughly aired, taking care that no fire is present when the fumigating box is opened, as the gas is explosive.

Doubling the Crop Yield

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CORN yields can be increased greatly and more surely by the use of better seed than in any other way. Proper attention to this matter would double and treble the yields in practically every state of the Middle West. Seed corn should be selected in the field from stalks which yield best in equal competition with others. It should be of a variety which succeeds well and matures satisfactorily under local conditions. Ears should be saved only from stalks free from disease and of the type that you wish to grow. Ears of medium size having grains that are well indented will be the most satisfactory. Drooping ears that shed rain readily should be selected and these should be borne on the stalks at heights convenient for husking. The shank should be of medium length and diameter. It will also be advisable to select ears from plants that stand up well against a normal wind. This year there is an unusual amount of moisture present in the grains which will make it necessary to take unusual precautions to reduce the moisture to the point where the germ will not be injured by freezing weather. Seed containing less than 14 per cent of moisture is not easily injured by cold weather. Finally let's make sure of having a seed corn reserve by selecting seed enough in the field to last for two years and store it in a dry, well ventilated place where it will be protected against damage from the weather, rats, mice, birds and grain weevils. It will pay you to do this.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 17.)

However, he could not get thru the press, and it is not probable that he tried very hard to do so. Brousseau had paid him a small sum and promised him the lease on the old conditions as soon as Hilary was frozen out. Hilary showed no signs of being frozen, and his words stung the jobber to the quick. He hated Hilary more than any other man present hated him. "Well, that's about all, Simeon," Hilary called. "I just came in to look for your place and give your brother a friendly warning, because I never warn when I'm ready to strike."

"My brother take care of himself. He ain't afraid of you," said Simeon, who kept as cool as Hilary. Hilary intuitively summed him up as the most dangerous of his opponents. "But I guess you ain't going like that, Mees-ear Askew," continued the liquor seller. "I ask you to have a drink on me an' you say no. Now you going to my drinks all round, eh?" Hilary laughed out loud. "Not for your crowd, Simeon," he answered.

Simeon planted his fat body heavily before him. "What you say? You my drinks, eh?" he demanded truculently. Hilary put his hands on Simeon's shoulders and pushed him bodily backward. Simeon, who was planted rather than stood, at first resisted as if he might resist a gentle shove with the hand; but he could not resist the strength behind Hilary's shoulders, and he began to sway and went toppling backward, landing, still rigid, upon the floor.

Some of the girls shrieked, and the lumbermen came surging forward toward Hilary and Lafe and began to hustle them. Yet, knowing Hilary's reputation, they hesitated a moment before initiating hostilities; and that moment brought an unexpected interruption.

For a boy ran screaming in at the door, and what he cried startled the entire assemblage. Simeon, who had been struggling to his feet, was upon them in an instant. But before the crowd had recovered from its confusion two officers in the uniform of the revenue department came running in. They carried revolvers in their hands, and they pounced upon Simeon and hid him at their mercy in an instant. At once the whole scene was dispersed. Men and girls ran this way and that, a wildly flying, panicky mass. It was one thing to drink and brawl like Marie, but quite another to defy the fireless officials of the revenue department, who patrolled the river at certain intervals, and whose arms were long.

Whether any one except Simeon was wanted at that particular place was never known, for it was all the officers could do to hold on to him, while the crowd stampeded past them toward the door, a surging, struggling mass, carrying Lafe and Hilary along with it.

A Real Turmoil

In the street they pulled themselves out of the crush and took refuge in an alley. St. Marie was in a turmoil. News of the raid had spread everywhere with lightning swiftness. Lights were being extinguished, liquor hidden away, lumbermen and girls were running in wild panic thru the streets. A turmoil was in progress further up the road. A man staggered by, a deep gash on his cheek, which was streaming with blood, and as he moved he sang vainly. A girl beside him was apparently trying to induce him to return home. A woman with a baby in her arms, unheeding the tumult about her, was seated on a porch, weeping silently.

Suddenly they perceived Marie Dupont among the crowd. Her eyes were wide with fright, and she was struggling helplessly in the crowd, borne this way and that by the conflicting currents. Hilary forced his way toward her, caught her, and dragged her into the alley. There she broke down; she fell upon her knees in the mud, rocking to and fro and moaning.

Hilary bent over her. Lafe saw that his face was stern. "I am going to take you home," he said.

She looked up at him piteously. She appeared to recognize him, but she was too terrified to understand. He drew her to her feet and, with Lafe on the other side, they began to make

their way quickly toward the beach by a narrow passage among the cottages.

But as they started Lafe looked back, and saw, wedged in the crowd behind them, Jean Baptiste. He had been trying to reach the girl, but it was impossible to move a foot in that struggling human torrent. He saw them, and his eyes were dilated with impotent fury. There was murder in them as they fell upon Hilary. Lafe shuddered.

His impulse was to wait for the man, but he recognized that Baptiste was beyond all reason and self control. He had misinterpreted Hilary's action; the only thing now was to elude him and get the girl away before Baptiste could follow. He was glad that Hilary had not seen Baptiste. He meant to say nothing of it.

"Let's take that road," he said, indicating a short cut across some fields at the back of the shanties. "It's less exposed than the shore. We've got to make ourselves scarce," he added.

Hilary nodded, and the three set out on their way, Marie at first sobbing and holding back, then gradually growing calm under Hilary's assur-

ances, and at last going willingly. Her dress was dragged with mud, her finery awry; she looked pitiful and frightened. Hilary felt a great wrath growing in him as he looked at her.

Lafe, casting a glance backward, saw that Baptiste was not following them. He had evidently lost them. He kept urging Hilary to hasten, and at last they gained the shore road, and presently reached Marie's cottage.

She felt in her dress for the key with shaking fingers. Hilary took it from her and opened the door. "Never go to that place again," he said sternly. "Let this be a lesson to you!"

She went inside. Lafe and Hilary waited till the lamp was lit, and, thru the torn shade, they saw Marie Dupont crouched before the stove, her face on her arms.

"I guess we'd better be going, Lafe," he said.

"She's had her lesson."

"I hope so. I've seen enough this evening, Lafe. It makes me sick to think that there are wretches vile enough to encourage this, for money or for influence." He turned on him.

(Continued on Page 21.)

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Saving Hogs from Cholera

Losses from Disease are Easily Prevented

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS is once more menaced by a hog cholera epidemic and unless farmers take proper steps immediately the disease may spread to every part of the state. Twice as many cases have been reported in the last six weeks as there were for 18 months preceding that period. At present there are 25 to 30 centers of disease infection that have been reported to Dr. H. M. Graefe of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Topeka. Many farmers in these infected districts already have lost from 50 to 100 head of hogs apiece and from three to 20 herds have been attacked by cholera in every infected district.

In Marion county from 50 to 60 outbreaks already have occurred. The outlook is also very serious in Harvey, Sedgwick, Osage and Lette counties. Many cases were reported last week around Hutchinson in Reno county and around Lawrence in Douglas county. Some cases are reported in Shawnee and other counties in Eastern Kansas.

Hog cholera first appeared in the United States in the Ohio Valley in 1832 and has appeared at regular intervals ever since that time. Usually the peak of trouble in Kansas is from October 1 to November 1. The annual losses caused by this disease in the United States have been enormous. In 1897 hog cholera killed more than 13 per cent of the Nation's swine. Again in 1914 another record year, more than 10 per cent of the hogs of the United States, representing a value of 75 million dollars, died of cholera. Since 1914 the losses have been steadily diminishing, due undoubtedly to the more effective and extensive use of anti-hog-cholera serum which was discovered in 1908, but not employed on a large scale until some years later.

So far as preventing loss from cholera is concerned the individual farmer has recourse to two methods. He may use measures to prevent the virus from reaching his herd, or he may keep his hogs immunized. The first method is far more preferable in most herds in the state, because it is effective and the least expensive. To prevent and control the disease Dr. H. M. Graefe in charge of the state work of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Kansas makes a number of valuable suggestions.

A Few Precautions

"When hog cholera appears in your neighborhood," says Doctor Graefe, "observe your hogs frequently and carefully. If you find one sick or off feed or inclined to stay in the nest, suspect cholera and call a competent veterinarian. Do not labor under the impression that the condition is something other than cholera and wait until all the animals in the herd are sick; it is too late then for the best results to be obtained from vaccination. Remember serum and virus treatment is more preventive than it is curative.

"Quarantine your hog lot. Avoid visiting your neighbor who has cholera among his hogs and do not let him come into your hog lot. Keep your hogs confined and away from streams and public highways. Keep your dog tied up and see that the neighbor treats his dog likewise. Kill all crows, buzzards, pigeons and birds that come around. Beware of the stock food vender, he may have cholera on his shoes. Remember cholera kills, and the infection is spread from farm to farm, on the shoes of the human, feet of animals, wheels of farm implements, and by contaminated streams and dogs and carrion-eating birds carrying parts of cholera hogs to neighbors' hogs lots, also by cholera infected hogs running at large.

"Insist on the widest publicity of cholera outbreaks in the community so that all swine raisers may be 'on their guard.' Report any negligence in not properly disposing of cholera carcasses by either burning them or burying deep in quick lime, and report any inattention to quarantine precautions. This is very important in every infected zone.

"Give your hogs plenty of fresh water, clean, comfortable and ventilated quarters, and good wholesome feed. Do not push them on too much

green corn. Keep your animals thrifty so they may resist infection. Use a 3 per cent compound cresol solution and spray pens and sheds frequently and thoroughly.

"Have a competent veterinarian administer serum and virus in large doses when your herd is infected or dangerously exposed to disease. Remember, good results from vaccination is cheap insurance and poor results from spoiled serum or improper vaccination is disastrous and entails a serious loss and a menace to other herds in the community.

"In from 14 to 21 days after the disease had abated in the herd, thoroughly clean and disinfect the hog sheds and lots with a view of eliminating the infection from the premises, so the next pig crop will not be exposed to the dangers of infection. Rake up all litter and rubbish and burn to ashes. Clean manure and litter from sheds and either burn or spread on the field where it can be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Expose interior of hog houses to direct rays of the sun and spray with the 3 per cent solution of compound cresol."

Institutes Growing More Popular

Farm and home institutes and extension schools for 1920-21 are becoming decidedly popular. At this season many of them are being held in conjunction with county fairs and the attendance is at times so great that standing room, even, is at a premium.

The two-day institute seems to be slightly in the lead of the one-day institute. In practically every case local institute officers provide lists of farmers, to whom a personal invitation is extended by Superintendent T. J. Talbert. Later, programs are sent to them.

One of the features of every institute where possible, is the showing of motion pictures. One picture "Winning With Wheat" has won decided favor. W. P. Harrington, president of the Gove City institute writes, after viewing this picture at their institute, "The picture show made a hit. It makes a man respect his cutting more when he sees it in the movies—and a plow or a harvest crew or a threshing machine in action or a Kansas wheat field waving in the wind looks pretty good on the screen."

The following institutes have been scheduled: McDonald, October 14-16; Denison, October 22-23; Whiting, October 20-21; La Crosse, October 22-23; Jetmore, October 25-26; Altamont, October 29-30; Haverhill, November 1; Rose Hill, November 2-3; Anson, November 4; South Haven, November 5-6; Carlyle, November 12-13; Erie, November 15-16; Redfield, November 17; Mound City, November 18-19.

Away with Industrial War

(Continued from Page 15.)

other form of procedure has so far offered. General arbitration, strikes and other methods have failed. It seems to me this court offers to both parties redress for grievances and an honest, fair and just solution of troubles which have arisen often thru misunderstanding."

Governor Henry J. Allen, who championed the bill and urged its enactment by the Kansas legislature, and many of the leading citizens of the state, of both political parties, are strongly urging a fair trial of the law. The opponents of the measure have proposed no amendments, nor do they offer any remedy for the evils which the law was intended to correct. There is no alternative offered. The people of this state are given the choice either to give this law a fair trial or to vote against it, declare the government has no power and no right to protect the public against the evils of industrial warfare, and surrender to the organized minority.

The farm woodlots of Kansas well deserve more attention. Especially should the crooked trees and those of the more inferior species be removed to give a place for valuable varieties.

October 18, 1920.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from page 19.)

If I can trace Brousseau's hand in his work," he said, "heaven help him." Baptiste worked all the next Monday on the boom, fiercely and unsparingly on himself or his men. Hilary, a little puzzled by the little man's sullen manner toward himself, attributed it to his personal distress at what had happened in Ste. Marie. He did not know that Baptiste was aware of his presence there, and felt happy in the unconsciousness that he had done him some service. Nothing would have pleased him better than to have seen his suit with Marie Dupont successful.

The strengthening of the boom was finished. The wooden structure had been immensely fortified with great planks, lashed and nailed together, resting in concrete which had been poured into the crevices of the rocks on either side of the cataract. Hilary remained and approved of the work. It seemed to remove all possibility of danger.

Under normal circumstances there could have been none. But the log jam was in a difficult place, just where the swirling current in the gorge was strongest and fiercest; and it was to be feared that the breaking of the jam, behind which a flood of water had piled up, would sweep the logs over the top of the dam with a force which would smash thru the boom like match-sticks.

Everything depended on the first minute after the jam was broken. If the torrent could be carried off thru the sluice gates, in the main, the logs would find an easy passage over the dam into the lake. But actually the reinforced boom seemed strong enough to resist the torrent without any likelihood of breakage.

On the successful marshaling of the logs into the lake depended everything, and everything that could be done had been done. Lufe usually pessimistic, went about smiling. Baptiste had done a highly creditable piece of work. The charge was to be exploded at three in the afternoon. That day Hilary was kept busy in his office. He had to sign the pay roll in preparation for the October changes. Gangs of men had been returning from the south shore, and he had signed on a number. He was aware that some of Brousseau's agents had been at work attempting to dissuade them; however, the men wanted work, and even Brousseau could not hire them and keep them idle upon his skeleton company at Ste. Marie. Hilary had discovered that the Ste. Marie enterprise existed only upon that of St. Boniface, and, like the parasitic plant, withered when its prop and sustenance was withdrawn.

It was two o'clock by his watch when he pushed his papers aside and strolled up the path that led thru the woods toward the gorge. It was actually later, for he had neglected to set his watch by Lufe's American railroad timepiece, which never erred—according to his claim—and set the time for the mill. Hilary had left St. Boniface behind him and was approaching the gorge, from which he could hear the shouts of the gang making preparations for the discharge, when he saw Madeleine Rosny, riding along the road toward him.

She had evidently been to Ste. Marie territory, and, he suspected, on a visit to Brousseau. The path was narrow, with the descending bank of the wooded gorge on one hand and a steep, shaggy ascent, overgrown with young spruce and pine, upon the other. The position was an embarrassing one, in view of their last meeting. Hilary drew to one side, to give the girl passage. He was watching the trotting horse, now swiftly nearing him, and wondering whether he ought to make any sign of recognition, when he was almost thrown from his feet by a vibration of the ground, followed by a dull roar that grew into an infernal resonance and rolled away under a prolonged reverberation. The charge had been exploded.

Practiced Horsewoman

Hilary saw the horse rear, curvet, and then, maddened with fear, leap wildly forward. An instant later it became clear that it was no longer under control. The terrified animal bolted at full speed along the road toward him, while the girl pluckily kept

her seat and pulled with all her might, but unavailingly, on curb and snaffle. She was a practiced horsewoman, for none other could have kept her seat when the horse went rearing backward; but no amount of skill could avail unless the beast were got under control before the down-hill into the village was reached. There was a gate across the track, which Hilary had closed. Flung over this, it would be a miracle if the girl escaped with her life.

And a loose stone, a projecting root, a slip of the hoof, and the gorge of Rocky River below, with its projecting fangs and boiling milk-white stream with the tossing logs, would receive her.

Hilary made his decision in an instant, made it with the roar of the released torrent in his ears, and the thunder of the breaking jam, the crash of logs hurled free and rebounding from and buffeting one another. To miss the bridle would be fatal, and there was no room in the narrow way in which to poise himself for a spring.

He planted himself directly in the course of the maddened animal, whose hoofs churned up a shower of stones. "Keep your seat!" he shouted to the girl.

For one instant he saw her, pale, with frightened eyes, but firm in the saddle, still pulling against the curb, while the open mouth, distorted by the bit and chain that pressed the underlip, foamed, and the white of the eyes gleamed wickedly beneath the ears, flat with the head. Then Hilary saw the horse rear and the shod hoofs uprise. Then, somehow, he caught the reins and leaped for the shelving bank, and missed.

He lost his foothold, but he clung to the reins, while the horse plunged and reared, each jerk almost tearing his arms from their sockets. Now he was swept against the branches of the trees that overhung the road, and blinded by the swishing twigs and boughs, now the precipice was under him, and the gorge below, where the logs crackled and thundered as they

(Continued on page 29.)

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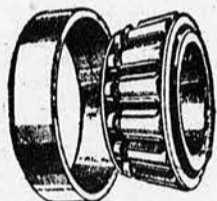
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that in the course of these tests the machine has been called upon to prove itself time and again under every conceivable condition of service?

that one of the things that gets very careful attention during these tests is the performance of the bearings?

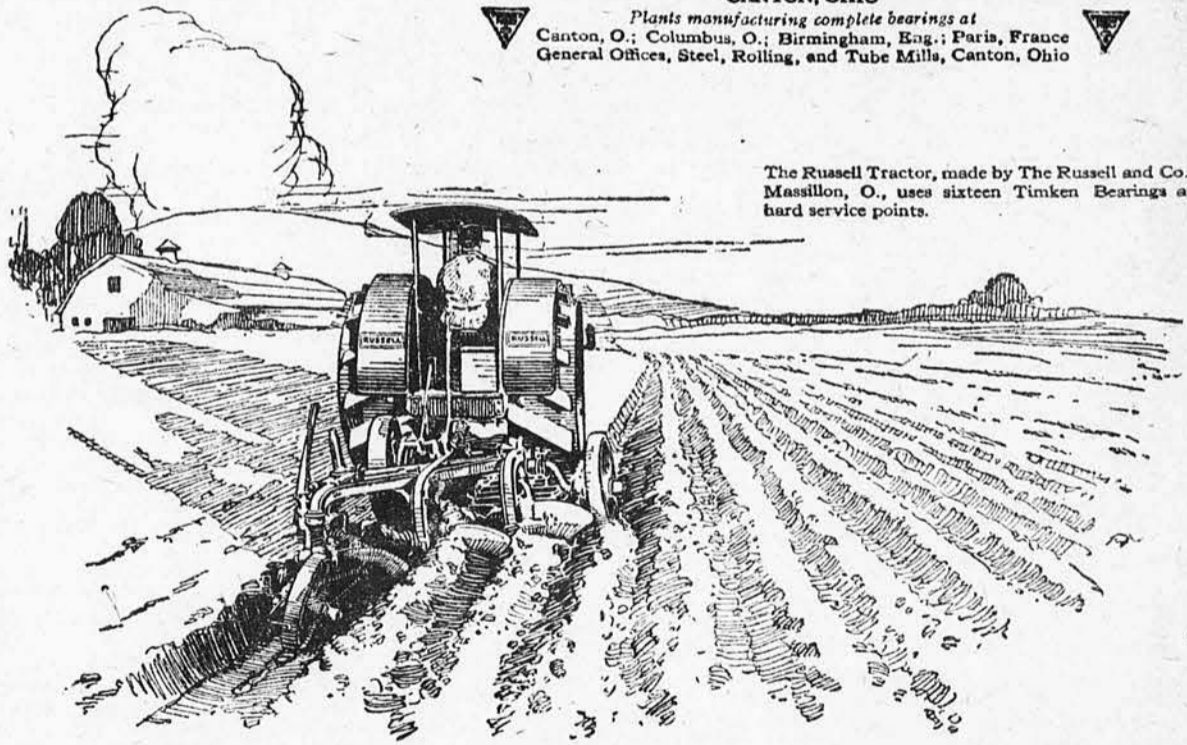
that the result of tests of this kind is the rapidly increasing use of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings by the tractor-making industry?



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For Our Young Readers

The Frost Fairies and the Merry Sunbeams

DOWN from the frozen Northland, riding on the wings of the North Wind, the Frost-Fairies are coming. They and the Merry Sunbeams are bitter enemies, always striving against each other. And all summer long the Sunbeams kept the Frost-Fairies up in the land of the Eskimaux and reindeer. But the Merry Sunbeams are growing weaker each day. They can no longer repel the stinging bites of the Frost-Fairies with their shining lances. So each day the Frost-Fairies move a little farther south.

Very, very tiny are the Frost-Fairies. But there are many of them and they are very busy, for Mother Nature has a great deal of work for them to do. You see the Frost-Fairies are wonderful artists. Each one carries a tiny bucket of paint and a brush. And every night while you and I are sound asleep, they are as busy as can be, for the Merry Sunbeams are also in bed then and the Frost-Fairies can work better.

Some of them have little buckets of white paint, and they climb in thru the window-sills and paint lovely ferns, flowers, and trees on the window-panes. Outdoors they paint the grass until it is as gray as grandmother's hair. Some of them have yellow paint, some red, and some brown. And they paint all the leaves on the trees with these gorgeous colors. How beautiful they make the woods!

But not all the Frost-Fairies are artists! There are some wee little carpenters among them, and with their tiny hammers they burst open the chestnut burrs and knock acorns and other nuts from the trees. They pound the hard green persimmons into soft, pulpy ripe ones.

Until Old Man Winter comes, they hide as soon as the Merry Sunbeams say "Good Morning." And if you get up early enough you can see the Sunbeams brushing the white paint from the grass and the window-panes. But the paint on the leaves will not fade and the Sunbeams only make them more beautiful.

A Queer Family

We have a turkey hen and she has a little turkey baby and a little chicken. We set her on duck and turkey eggs and she hatched one little turkey and five ducks. We had a little chicken that we had been raising in the house to keep the rats from getting it, so we gave it to her, too.

One day it rained and the creek came up. The little turkey baby and little chicken were caught on one side of the creek and the mother hen on the other, but she was afraid to fly across to her babies. But the baby turkey wasn't afraid. He was only about a month old, and we didn't suppose he could fly, but he sailed across the 15-foot creek to his mother. We had to carry the baby chicken over.

Latham, Kan. Dorothy Dirks.

Doesn't Like Storms

I have such an intelligent dog that I wish to tell you about him. His name is Sport and he is a Scotch collie. He is brown and white with a little bit of white on the end of his tail and a white ring around his neck. When a storm comes up he goes into the field and brings the old hens and chickens to the house. He brings them in every evening also. He is so afraid of thunder that we have to let him in the house when it storms. He drives the horses and cows also. He is 4 years old and is about 2 feet high.

Spring Hill, Kan. Ruth Robinson.

Shep Finds Little Brother

My pet is a Scotch collie and I think he is very intelligent. One time my little 2-year-old brother ran away from us out into the pasture in which there was a young horse and when we found baby the dog was between him and the horse barking loudly. Another time the baby was lost in the big woods pasture and we hunted and hunted

and couldn't find him. Mamma said to Shep, "The baby is gone. Find him!" And Shep began smelling the ground and found the baby's trail and went directly to little brother. Another reason we children like him is because he won't let Mamma spank us children.

Ruth Grander.
Matfield Green, Kan.

Letters to a Small Farm Boy

Dear Harry—Did you ever go to a circus? No? Well, Wilfred hasn't anything on you, for he hasn't either. Every time a circus came to town somebody had to have the measles, the mumps or the chickenpox, or dad had to be away from home. Believe me, that was tough on dad, too, for of course he couldn't go to the circus without having a boy to take along as an excuse. I've heard of grown-ups borrowing children to go to a circus. Just between you and me, I think they didn't need any excuse.

One place that Wilfred never tired of visiting, tho, when we lived near



Do You Like Fairy Tales?

Don't you just love fairy stories? And did you ever try to write one? Ethleen MacDonald has written a little story about a sparrow that wouldn't leave its Kansas home when the cold winds came down from the North. Ethleen, who is just 13, would like other little girls and boys to read her story. Lela Geist, too, wishes to be an author some day, and sends me a little story about Caroline and the fairies. Lela is 12, and judging from her story, is already a clever little writer.

Now, if any of you other little girls, and boys too, can write good little fairy tales, send one to me, and I will give \$1 for the very best one received. Then we'll print the best ones along with Ethleen's and Lela's stories on our own page, so that you can all read them. They mustn't contain more than 150 words and should be addressed to the Young Folks' Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

St. Louis a few months ago was the zoo in Forrest Park. There are animals from all over the world there, and altho they do not have their liberty, I think they have a better time than the circus animals do. Sleek leopards, lordly lions and great purring tigers live in the houses; while the bears have real dens. In a great cage covered with wire many colored birds fly around or preen their feathers, while the water fowl swim in the little enclosed lake. The children never tire of watching the bears, and altho it is forbidden, many a peanut finds its way into the dens.

The cutest thing of all we saw, tho, Harry, were the lion cubs. They were about as big as good-sized cats when we first saw them, and the lion mother pad-padded before the bars of the cage. My, but she looked savage, and no one ventured near. The cubs played for all the world like puppies tumbling over one another, tweaking tails until it brought a yell and sometimes showing that they were real lions by putting up a lively little scrap. Then Old Mother Lion walked over and cuffed them soundly. A few weeks later we saw them again, and my, how they had grown! The old mother lion no longer stood on guard before the bars; she thought the cubs big enough to care for themselves. And,

believe me, I wouldn't want to put their tails.

The prettiest thing of all tho, Harry were the leopard kittens. The mother leopard was even more savage than the lion mother, but those little balls of fur seemed only made to pet and fondle. Their silken coats fairly shone; their bright eyes looked at you unafraid. One could scarcely believe that at a touch those tiny kits would become real wild cats that would spit and claw while the mother would tear you to pieces if she had a chance. Small Francis wanted to take one home with him, but we didn't ask the keeper for it, I'd prefer a lion cub.

There's one animal in the zoo that lives in your own state that's as interesting as the many brought from overseas. That's Zip, the coon. The raccoons have a large yard of their own with a high fence around that they can't climb, and in the center of the yard is a tall dead-tree with many stubby limbs. On any sunshiny day you can see sleeping 'coons curled up on those limbs as motionless as if they were dead. The tree looks for all the world as if it were filled with furry fruit all ready for harvesting. The all 'round the fence these curious creatures will stand begging for the things that children like to feed them. Sometimes a park policeman grabs a small boy and scolds him for giving Mr. 'Coon a peanut, explaining that one peanut wouldn't hurt, but that 1,000 boys do the same thing, poor Zip will have a tummy ache and the doctor will have to give him castor oil. Even Zip 'Coon can't keep from taking that fine tasting medicine.

Harry, can you spell rhinoceros? Fine! That isn't right, but you know what I mean. The rhinoceros and the hippopotamus at the zoo aren't hardly some animals, but there are always crowds around their cages. It's fun to watch the hippo in his tank, and he seems to enjoy a bath every day in the week. That's more than some boys I know do. The monkeys play tricks on one another all day long and often I've seen some small boy tweak a tail that had been left sticking thru the wires. Then how that monkey scold while the youngster dodges into the crowd lest some policeman get him.

Your friend,
John F. Case.

Teddy is Faithful

I am 11 years old and I have a dog which I think is very intelligent. His name is Teddy. He is 12 years old and is black with brown spots. Teddy has been a faithful dog to my brothers, sisters and me. He follows us to school every day and when school calls he goes home. When he thinks it is time for school to be out he comes down the road to meet us and sometimes he gets to the school house before we start. Sometimes my brother goes to town with the team and wagon and Teddy follows, but he always walks on the sidewalk, so the street cars and automobiles won't hurt him.

Viola Schussler.
Valley Center, Kan.

HIDDEN BIRDS



When you have rearranged these letters you will have the names of ten birds. 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.

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Tom McNeals Answers

Fur-Bearing Animals

Is it unlawful to pen fur-bearing animals before the season is open? READER. If you mean by "pen" to trap, it is unlawful.

Paper Company

Can you give me the addresses of two large paper factories? SUBSCRIBER. Watab Paper Company, Sartell, Wis., and M. and O. Paper Company, International Falls, Minn.

Religion of Candidates

What are the religious views of the four Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates? J. S. G. Senator Harding is a Baptist; Governor Cox is, I understand, an Episcopalian. I am not informed as to the religious beliefs of either of the Vice Presidential candidates.

Rural Carriers

1. When is the next examination for rural mail carriers held and where? READER. 2. Can an ex-soldier take a mail carrier's route who is not an ex-soldier? READER. 1. Ask your postmaster for the date of the next examination for rural carriers. 2. No.

Assessing Stock

I lived in El Paso county, Colo., in the year 1919. All my personal property was assessed in that county. Then I moved to another county in June, 1920. Would I have to pay taxes on my personal property and stock in El Paso county? READER. That will depend on the laws of Colorado, and I do not have the Colorado statutes at hand. I would suggest that you consult your county attorney.

Threshing Bill

A rents B a farm and agrees to supply B with seed and pay one-half of the threshing bill. Threshers charge 10 cents a bushel for oats and 15 cents a bushel for wheat. B gets a threshing machine which does not supply pitchers. They agree to thresh for 7 1/2 cents a bushel for oats and 12 1/2 cents for wheat. What share of the threshing bill should the landlord pay? READER. The landlord should pay 5 cents a bushel for oats and 7 1/2 cents for wheat. It makes no difference to him whether B hires the help or the threshers hire it.

Rare Coins

I have five half-dollars of the following dates: 1817, 1818, 1821, 1822, 1827. Are they rare coins? If so, where can I get the best price for them? MRS. S. E. B. For information in regard to these coins write to Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary of the Numismatic Association, Springfield, Ohio; or to the American Numismatic Society, Audubon Park, 156 Street west of Broadway, New York City.

Income Tax

If I sell my stock and farm tools and household goods and go to another state, having owned the household goods, tools and half of the stock since 1910, would I have to pay income taxes on the sale? READER. My understanding of the law is that you would not have to pay an income tax on the amount received from the sale of the household goods. If you made a profit on the sale of stock, I am of the opinion that you would have to pay income taxes on that amount.

Who are the Heirs?

Who are the heirs of a man and wife who have no children—the wife dying first, leaving no brothers or sisters? Are the nephews and nieces of her brothers and sisters heirs? Her husband is now dead. BELLE. The wife dying first, her surviving husband would fall heir to any property of which she might be possessed. Then at his death without children, his property would go to his parents if living, and if they are dead, to their children; that is, the brothers and sisters, if any, of the deceased husband, and in case of their death, to their children.

Rights of Wife

A man and wife buy a farm. She signs the deed. He goes to the county seat and has the deed recorded in his own name, leaving his wife's name off the recorder's books. What steps can she take to have her name placed in the record, as it is on the deed of this land? They have a family of four children. Does her husband inherit all her property if she dies? Is it customary for men to record farm property in their own name, when it should be recorded in the wife's name? SUBSCRIBER. Evidently you do not say what you mean in your question. If the deed was given to the man and his wife, neither one of them would sign the

deed. It would be signed by the grantors. If the deed contained the name of the wife, the register of deeds had no right, of course, to record it and change the wording of it in any way; and he can be compelled to correct his records if he has so done. All the wife needs to do is to call the attention of the register of deeds to the error and demand its correction. In case of the wife's death, one-half of her property would go to her hus-

band and the other half to her children. I would say that it certainly is not customary for men to have deeds recorded and the language of the same changed.

DON'T MISS THIS BIG "YEAR-END" LAND SALE

Following a re-classification of our farm and ranch land as yet unsold, we have determined to fix, temporarily, graduated prices on the limited acreage remaining, to insure immediate sale. This gives farmers and stockmen a rare opportunity to obtain

Grain, Stock Farm and Grazing Lands

Highlands of Louisiana

\$10 to \$35 an Acre

Down Payments As Low As \$2 An Acre—Balance On Easy Terms.

Some of the choicest land in the entire Highlands District will be included in this sale—land that has not been previously taken because it was not in the immediate vicinity of town, railway station, or school. There is also some that is more or less broken and wooded, traversed by streams, and best suited for grazing purposes. Many sections or portions of sections are in localities where adjoining land has been sold.

The year-end bargain prices that have been placed on all this land have been fixed according to the distance from towns and the adaptability for general farming purposes. You may find exactly what you can use to best advantage for as little as \$10 an acre! And remember, all this land lies in the famous Louisiana Highlands District—the region of mild winters, ample rainfall, a year 'round growing season—where hundreds of Northern farmers and stockmen are NOW making pronounced successes.

Very Low-Rate Excursions

GET ON THE GROUND EARLY!—first come, first choice. Several thousand acres are included in this special reduced price offering, but are certain to be taken quickly. See this land for yourself—WE WILL SELL ONLY TO THOSE WHO MAKE INVESTIGATION AND SELECTION IN PERSON OR THROUGH AN ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE. If you would profit by this unusual opportunity, fill out the coupon NOW, and we will send in addition to the information requested a free copy of our 64-page book, "Farm Development in the Highlands of Louisiana."

Coupon form for Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation, 4587 R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Mo. Requesting information on excursion rates and dates for the "Year-End" land sale. Fields for Name and State.

Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation

4587 R. A. Long Building

Kansas City, Missouri

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Can Kansas Girls Can? They Can! And They Can Bake, Too!

Now, listen, good people who are gathered here, We've something we must whisper in your ear; And when we tell you in our childish way, Then you'll believe us when we say, We've baked the quick breads and the white breads, too, And hope that they will win us thru, But if we try our best and then we fail, Please believe this tale:

We're so happy, oh, so happy! We're the happy team, We've got the kind of pep that seems to talk; And when we get real busy, then we hate to stop, Oh, we love it, how we love it, More and more each day! We've got ambition you can see, And standing here before you we are glad to be, 'Cause we're so happy, oh, so happy! We're the winning team!

THIS IS ONE of the songs heard by the crowds that flocked, each afternoon during the Kansas Free Fair, to the big tent where teams from several counties over the state competed for honors in bread making and canning. Curiosity about the white-aproned young girls who seemed to be acting out a little playlet on the big platform urged many into the tent. But when they came close enough to hear how attractively the girls were explaining their every act, they became interested enough to watch the demonstration to its completion.

Those Eastern Kansas counties in which better bread and canning clubs have been organized under the direction of the Kansas State Agricultural college, had held local contests earlier in the summer to decide which team should represent its county at the Topeka fair, with the promise that the team winning in the bread making should represent Kansas at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Ia., and canning team winning at Topeka compete with the winning team from the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson in demonstrations at the Wichita Wheat Show. Five teams each competed at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

Bread Making First

Each team demonstrated twice, the bread makers having their turn first. Teams from Ottawa, Brown, Jefferson, Leavenworth and Cherokee counties tried for the honor. Each team did splendid work and deserves much admiration for its skill in demonstrating the making of a good loaf of bread. But the work of the Ottawa county team was just a little more skillful than the rest and to it went the honor. When the three little girls comprising this team were told they had won the prize they put their arms about each other and wept. They were the smallest and youngest girls in the contest, and the strain had been pretty difficult for small girls to bear. But the tears were for joy as well as relief. Stella Heyward, who is captain of the team, is 13 years old and comes from Bennington, as does Anna Rehberg, one of her lieutenants. The other lieutenant, Sylvia Barker, is from Niles.

The team from Leavenworth county, represented by Wilma Thomas, Margaret Mills and Myrtle Hartman, won second place. Ruby Goble, Maxine Ireland and Bernice Owen won third place for Cherokee county, while fourth place was given Leleta Meyers, Alice Hess and Irene Berkley of Brown county. Jefferson county, represented by Helen Curry, Madge Clark and Edgardita Dill, came fifth.

The demonstrations were not only skillful, but interesting as well. When the sign, "Ottawa County Now Demonstrating," and the placard bearing the recipe for the loaf which was to be baked had been put in place, the three little girls danced across the platform with a song. The captain introduced her lieutenants, one of whom introduced the captain. They explained about the organization of their club, announcing that its purpose is to make good, clean bread and that clean hands,

and especially nails, are imperative for this. Everything was in order before the work began. The captain measured the flour into a bowl, and the bread making began. Each step of the work was carefully explained as it was accomplished, and little points of interest aside from the basic rules of bread making, were touched upon.

For example, when one measures his dry ingredients first, with the wet ones following, dish washing is saved. Sifted flour makes a truer measurement than unsifted. In mixing, better results are obtained with a warm bowl and warm flour. Sugar aids the flavor of the bread, besides hastening the action of the yeast. Fat gives tenderness and flavor. Oiling the pans with clean, white paper is better than using a brush. Neither are the fingers sanitary for this work. The temperature of the oven may be tested with a piece of white paper which should become a golden brown in 3 minutes. Or the

had baked. The girls criticized their own bread carefully, explaining each point of scoring. The general appearance of the loaf, the roundness of its top, the smoothness of the crust, its color, lightness and thinness, and the color, elasticity and distribution of air cells and flavor of the bread were points of interest.

"There is nothing in the home that can take the place of good bread," asserted the captain, and all housewives who heard her must have agreed. As she said, to leave it out of the menu is like omitting the main show from a circus. A scanty table that has good bread is preferred many times to a luxurious table with poor bread.

The canning demonstrations were as interesting as the bread making. The winning team is the Shawnee county Mother-Daughter canning club of Elmont, Kan. Hazel Layman, Alice Boyard and Daisy Osborn made up the team that easily took first place.

came blanching in boiling water. This made easily removable the skins of the peaches and shrunk the beans, as well as cleansing both products and also improving the texture and insuring a clear liquor. Then came cold dipping, which shrinks the food more and insures easier packing. The packing of the peaches and bean portions into the jars followed. A silver fork was used in working with the peaches to prevent discoloration. Hot sirup was poured over the peaches, while a teaspoon of salt and hot water, poured onto a knife placed in the jar, was all the work necessary for the beans. The rubbers, dipped in boiling water, were placed on the shoulders of the jars, the lids almost tightened, the upper clamps snapped and the products placed in the container, the peaches to sterilize about 20 minutes and the beans 2 1/2 hours. The making of three kinds of sirups which may be used to can fruit was explained, the medium sirup, that made of 1 cup of water and 1 cup of sugar, being used for the present demonstration.

Many points of interest to canners were brought out by the girls. Each jar to be used should first be tested. The mouth of the jar should be smooth, the rubbers should stand stretching and pinching without cracking. A little water should be placed in the jar and the lid screwed on tightly, so that the jar when inverted does not leak. The different kinds of canning outfits were explained. A practical one may be made from boilers and other utensils about the home. The steam pressure outfit is a very convenient one.

Corn Canning Difficult

Questions were answered readily by the girls as they worked. And they couldn't be confused by the older folks who tried to catch them in a careless statement. "I dip my fruit now into hot water for the cold dip," explained one little girl, lowering the fruit in the cheesecloth in which it had been blanched into the bucket of cold water. An experienced canner out front immediately questioned her statement, but the little girl, not realizing what she had said, but thinking of what she had really done and seeing nothing wrong about it, replied as if it had been a question of what to do if, after several dippings of the blanched product into the cold water, the water became warm—or in other words how often to change the dipping water. She scored, tho she didn't understand the laugh that went up from the audience.

A good many questions were asked when the girls demonstrated the canning of corn and plums. Corn, especially seems to cause difficulty for many housewives, tho every girl who demonstrated its management in the big tent, worked skillfully and successfully. Quick work is necessary, they explained, in getting the corn from the blanching water, thru the cold dip and into the jars so that flat sour will not result. They seemed to find the best results when two of them worked together in canning this vegetable. One cut the corn from the cob after it had been blanched on the cob so that the milk might be retained, while the other packed the grains into the jars and got them quickly into the container. The captain explained that she had canned 20 pints of corn alone one afternoon. She gathered the corn, preparing just enough to fill a few jars, leaving the husks on the others to keep out the heat. She blanched a few ears at a time, getting the cut corn into the container before starting another batch.

The steps of corn canning were carefully demonstrated. First the cleaned corn was blanched for 5 minutes, cold dipped, cut from the cob and packed to within 1/4 inch of the top of the jar.

(Continued on Page 26.)



Stella Heyward, Anna Rehberg and Sylvia Barker Comprise the Team That Baked Its Way to Victory for Ottawa County.

hands may be held in the heat while one counts to 10. But these are not the best tests. Club girls use a thermometer.

The second kneading is to distribute the gas bubbles evenly thru the bread and to give it better texture and flavor. It isn't best to shape the completed loaf. It shapes itself in the pan. Individual pans are best because they give opportunity for four crusts to a loaf. Bread boards should be thoroughly cleaned after mixing the bread, and not just scraped and put away.

"Bread is not always made of wheat flour," explained one of the girls when she had finished kneading the carefully measured mixture. Then she gave an interesting discussion of rice, rye, barley, corn and oats as gluten containers. "But wheat flour is best," she said, "because good flour must have a large per cent of gluten," and pointed out on a chart of a grain of wheat the layers, and discussed their importance. Then she explained the action of yeast on gluten, giving a humorous account of the accidental discovery of the combination.

One of the interesting parts of the demonstration was the grading of a loaf of bread which the winning team

Jefferson county, represented by Kathryn Welter, Millie Underwood and Maggie Humphreys of Williamstown, won second place. Brown county, represented by Audrey Whitney, Vivian Bowen and Irene Haslick of Fairview won third place, and Cherokee's team, including Dora Brader, Alice and Lucy Beeman of Oswego, was placed fourth.

The Elmont girls, too, entered with a song, introducing the captain and the two lieutenants. They explained about the organization of their club, how their mothers were their seniors, what they had canned and the prizes won and exhibits made. Jars of delicious appearing fruits and vegetables were exhibited. Peaches and beans were the first fruits and vegetables to be canned, and the cold pack one-period method was used. Attractive cans of peaches were ready to exhibit before the girls left the platform. The beans, of course, could not be processed in the 45 minutes given the girls for their demonstration. Each step of the canning was explained. First came the selection and preparation of the peaches and beans, their grading as to ripeness and size and the attractiveness to be gained. Products should be canned, it was pointed out, the same day they were gathered. Then



NINA LOU, Bonnie Mae, and Georgia Belle were quite elated over the prospect of having their pictures taken for other little boys and girls to see, as you can notice by their happy grins. But Velma Katherine refused to show any enthusiasm at all. In fact, she insisted that since she was having her morning nap, she did not

are—and also realize what a joy they are to me. Little Velma Katherine is so good and so little trouble compared to what her oldest sister was. I always feel sorry for every young mother I meet for I know her happiness is marred somewhat by a feeling of helplessness and timidity at the responsibility suddenly thrust upon her. Only

recently has there been any movement to help the young mother by the experience of other people. Even the government is now putting out bulletins containing helpful material on the proper care of the infant. The trouble is that most of these deal only with the physical care which constitutes only a part of a mother's problems, as we mothers have learned.

To All Mothers

The Farm Home department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has been organized for the purpose of serving the homemakers of Kansas. Homemaking is a profession that deals with many lines of work, the most important of which is the rearing of children.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that from now on we will conduct a department for Better Children. There are problems which present themselves daily to mothers, many of them that seem difficult to master the first time they are encountered appear trivial the second time.

Fortune has favored us by making it possible to secure Mrs. Velma West Sykes, as editor of our Better Children's department. Mrs. Sykes was born on the farm, and knows farm home life. She is the mother of four children, and knows the pleasures and problems connected with child rearing.

Readers are invited to help us help others help themselves by writing us concerning the things they have found helpful in rearing their children. We wish to be of service to you by answering any questions concerning childhood. Address all correspondence to Mrs. Velma West Sykes, Better Children's Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Mrs. Ida Migliario,
Farm Home Editor.

Little Velma Katherine is getting the benefit of my experience with the other three children. I am not going to let her suck her thumb, because I was foolish enough to allow Bonnie Mae to contract the pernicious habit—and paid for it by having to have her tonsils removed when she was 3. I also had a dreadful time breaking her of the habit. All of the children are a trifle over-weight except Nina Lou, and as she is the oldest, I think it was because I did not know how to feed her properly.

The time has come when we have begun to realize there is as much science to rearing children as in raising stock, and the first is infinitely more important than the latter. There is no more exalted profession in the world than motherhood, yet I venture to say it is the one profession for which one is

(Continued on Page 27.)

end to have it disturbed by anything so trivial as posing for a photograph. So you see she very intelligently closed her eyes and continued her nap; but she was only six weeks old, she can hardly be criticized for her indifferent attitude. Georgia Belle is thus her curls. She is the little 3-year-old blonde at the left of the picture. Like a great many other little girls have done, she got hold of her mother's scissors one day and left such jagged holes in her golden ringlets that Uncle Jack had to finish the job. Nina Lou and Bonnie Mae are twins, altho I never take them dressed alike at what I am frequently asked such is the case. Nina Lou, the girl with the ribbon on her hair, will be in November, whereas Bonnie Mae was only four on July. She is a patriotic little girl, and was born on the fourth of July. She has very wavy black hair and large brown eyes. Nina Lou is fair, but her hair is brown instead of golden like Georgia's and her eyes are blue. She is in the first grade at school this year and is very much interested in her work, which is quite different from what she did in kindergarten last year. I know all of you mothers appreciate just what a care my little daughters

Sweet Mellow Tones

Always Come from the Long French Horn —



likewise from the Long Puritan Horn

FEW instruments possess a tone as sweet and mellow as the French horn; and few have a horn that equals the French horn in length.

The long horn of the Puritan Phonograph, like the extended French horn, greatly amplifies the sound waves and *mellows and enriches* the tone. This long horn is an exclusive Puritan feature.

The Puritan Reproducer is extremely sensitive. The Puritan Tone Arm is specially constructed so nothing obstructs the travel of sound waves. This combination of exclusive features results in clear, clean-cut tones, true to the original.

The Puritan is completely built in the Puritan Factories. Every part bears our own Guarantee.

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Mrs. Velma West Sykes and her four daughters, Nina Lou, Bonnie Mae, Georgia Belle and Velma Katherine.



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In these elegant boots you get in the highest degree the three essentials of shoe satisfaction—

Style, Comfort and Service

Their style you can see, their comfort you will enjoy the first day you wear them and their service we warrant, for we know that only the finest skins, carefully selected, and the best grade leather are used in their manufacture.

Try a pair and you will know why "We Make More Fine Shoes Than Any Other House in the West."

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GHIRARDELLI Chocolate Desserts

Good desserts are made better by the use of Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate because Ghirardelli's has the right degree of chocolate richness and flavor needed in baking or dessert making. Ghirardelli's makes out-of-the-ordinary dishes out of ordinary recipes.

Write for the Ghirardelli collection of chocolate recipes to our representatives—Blackburn Brokerage Co., Kansas City



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GHIRARDELLI'S Ground Chocolate

Can Kansas Girls Can?

(Continued from Page 24.)

Then 1/2 teaspoon of salt was added to the pint jar which was filled with hot water poured over a spatula or case knife. Then the jars were placed into the containers, the lids being screwed almost tight and one clamp fixed in place, and processed for 2 3/4 hours. When the cans were taken from the containers the lids were tightened, the lower clamp snapped into place, the jars inverted, provided they had not soluble rubber seals, to test for leaks, the cans wrapped in a cloth and after somewhat cooled stored in boxes in a cool basement.

"Corn is especially difficult to can," said one of the demonstrators. The lids blow off the jars because they have been too tightly placed during the sterilization period, thus preventing the steam from escaping; the corn is parboiled instead of partially cooked; it is soaked in cold water instead of dipped; it is packed so tightly that it has no room to expand and is often set directly against the heat instead of on a false bottom. The open kettle method causes much spoiling because of the possibility of the entrance of bacteria, besides the loss of flavor. In the cold pack method there is no chance for bacteria, if quick clean work is done.

"The secret of success in canning," explained the little housewives, "is sterilization, the killing of germs, and the use of air tight jars, the partly sealing of these while the product is processing and the tight sealing following."

L. C. Williams, superintendent of the boys' and girls' clubs, said that the work had been most successful this year. And it could be readily seen that the showings of those girls who demonstrated at the fair were excellent. Each team acted with a calmness and surety that older folks might well envy. The girls of the winning team were especially sure of themselves, tho they weren't boastful. And it wasn't the \$50 first prize or the \$30 "booby" prize for which they worked. They were proud of the work itself. And they showed their appreciation of their county's home demonstration agent, Miss Irene Taylor, who had trained them to carry out their work so skillfully. And no one objected to the song they sang as they left the platform:

Can away, can away! You may not think we know how to can, But you bet your boots you'll soon find out. Oh, Miss Taylor, don't you fear, We'll go to Wichita this year. We'll get the blue ribbon and the money, too. That's about all one team can do!

—Kathleen Rogan.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON Jefferson County

A story dealing with Missouri's chicken farms told how many persons had succeeded by using a food ration prepared for war-time feeding. It consisted of whole grains in the scratch feed of equal parts of corn and oats. The mash consisted of 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of shorts and 25 pounds of meat meal.

While our chickens are running at large with grass and grasshoppers at their command, we feed only whole grains. For some time, we have fed corn and oats. The reward has started in pullets' eggs. The corn is new and is not easily shelled. Instead of shelling it, we chop the ears crosswise, thus making a slice of cob with a kernel edge that requires a little effort on the chickens' part to remove. The cob is not difficult to cut nor are the kernels difficult for the chickens to remove.

It is probable that one of the greatest failures farm women make in feeding poultry is in giving only one kind of grain at a time. Sometimes wheat is plentiful and only wheat is fed; later corn may be abundant and corn is fed, exclusively. It is often a difficult matter to convince the men that other grain should be purchased when there is an abundance of one kind. If once convinced that such a balancing of the ration would produce a full egg basket in the winter time, future troubles might be avoided.

It is possible that many farm women would have a typewriter as part of the equipment if its uses were more fully realized. Much of the writing on most farms is left for the women to do. Their work in the house makes it possible for them to write in their leisure minutes more conveniently than the men. A letter written in a feminine hand with a man's name and a signature often is construed as a reflection upon the man's intelligence. The use of the typewriter would give a more business-like appearance to the letter.

Children growing up in the house gradually can learn the use of the instrument until it becomes as natural for them to pound keys as to handle a pen. Think what a relief it would be for the much tried English teachers if all their themes were to come to them well typewritten instead of the usual untidy, peevish pages! Perhaps the use of the typewriter has made poorer penmen of many persons—if such is possible. However, it has more than offset the argument against it by making correspondence legible and quick.

One of the trials of all who do laundry work at home has been the poor quality of the bluing obtained since the war. Most of that we have gives a purplish tint to the wash. Recently, we purchased a combination of soap and bluing that may be purchased in cake form. This is used in water in which the clothes are blued and gives the best results of any bluing we ever have used.

A saving in the laundering of bed linen was shown by one woman who had profited from observation of the hotel bed linen. For the children's bed she uses extra long sheets and the extra length over the end of the bed gives comforts. The claim made for the method was that it kept the bed clothes together.

We have found that much work is saved by having a strip of material basted over the end of the cover. Less conspicuous is an end strip of the same material as the cover. More showy is the end of finer material hemstitched at the upper side.

November Club Program

Every housewife is turning her attention to the preparation of the house for the winter quarters. Families depend more on the home to serve as their source of entertainment in the winter than in the summer, which means that the more attractive the interior the happier and more contented the family.

This does not apply alone to children. The busy mother and father feel a greater joy in home life if surrounded with attractive home furnishings. That these need not be elaborate and beyond the reach of the average family will be brought out if housewives follow the November club program suggested by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

"To make work happy and rest fruitful is the aim of art," is the thought of this program:

- Subject—Thrift in Household Decoration.
- Roll Call—Thanksgiving Quotations.
- Paper—First Principles of Household Decoration.
- Points—
 - a—Simplicity the keynote
 - b—Usefulness the acid test for each article in a household
 - c—Cleanliness is our ideal therefore things must be easily cleaned.
 - d—Unity rather than a number of isolated objects should be an aim.
- Paper—Time Saving.
- Points—
 - a—Thrift in relation to care of a home.
 - b—Time spent cleaning articles of decoration.
 - c—Time spent arranging articles of decoration.
 - d—What is meant by: Standardized operations. Standardized equipment. Scheduling tasks, and Ideal schedules for each individual?

For Better Children

(Continued from Page 25.)

trained least. Brutes have instinct—man is endowed with reason. Experience is a great teacher but some mothers are required to pay a heavy price for their ignorance. Your baby is too precious for experiments, and you should profit by the experience of others. This department is going to be especially interested in the young mother with her first baby, but invites all mothers to write their problems so that we can take them up for discussion. We are working for better children, physically, mentally and morally. And better children today mean better citizens tomorrow.

Women's Service Corner

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

A Magazine for Boys

Where can I get sodium fluoride and crude petroleum? Where is the American Boy magazine published and what is the price a year?—Mrs. W. W. B.

You can get sodium fluoride from the Arnold Drug Co., Topeka, Kan. Crude petroleum can be obtained from any lumber yard. The American Boy magazine is published monthly by the Sprague Publishing Co., American Building, Detroit, Mich. The price is \$2.50 a year.

Nose Shapers Unsuccessful

Is there any way that I can straighten a pug nose? Do you think patent nose shapers do any good? If so, where can I get them?—A Subscriber.

There is no nose shaper that does any good. For people who have a great deal of money, there are specialists in large cities who can make pug noses into Roman ones. They do it in some cases by injecting paraffin beneath the skin, but more often by surgical operation. It takes a great deal of time and money. There is no successful home treatment.

Removing Iron Rust

Can you tell me what will remove iron rust from a percale apron?—Mrs. A. P. K.

Moisten the stained part with a paste made of lemon juice, salt, starch and soap, and expose to sunlight. If this is not effective try moistening the stained part with borax and water, or ammonia, and spread over a bowl of boiling water. Apply a 10 per cent solution of hydrochloric acid, drop by drop, until the stain begins to brighten. Dip at once into water. If the stain does not disappear, repeat the process. After the stain is removed, rinse at once, using either borax or ammonia in the rinse water.

Halloween is Coming

I am planning to give a party for a group of young folks and would like suggestions for entertainment and refreshments.—H. E. T.

Since the party will be given in October, why not make it a Halloween affair? To decorate the house, use yellow paper on which is pasted witches, owls and cats cut from black paper. Also, autumn leaves and jack o' lanterns placed around the house make it very attractive.

The old games of bobbing for apples, hunting for nuts, pinning noses on a paper witch, telling fortunes and contests of all kinds are always good for Halloween. I would serve doughnuts, cider and apples, or sandwiches, pumpkin pie, coffee and apples.

A Smart Top-Coat

9815—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. Side drapery and an overblouse distinguish this frock. Developed in charmeuse or taffeta, it would make a charming dress for afternoons. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

9728—Men's and Youth's Overcoat. The three-piece sleeves of this smart top coat are set-in in raglan style. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches breast measure.

9801—Child's Romper Dress. The boy is free to romp and play in a practical garment like this. The two-piece bloomers are cut full and are gathered to a waist. Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

9628—Ladies' Blouse. A sash at each side adds a novel touch to this overblouse. The sleeves are kimono

style and may be long or short. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9109—Ladies' and Misses' Skirt. Fashion demands that one's wardrobe include an accordion-plaited skirt either of a silk or woolen material. Sizes 16, 18 years and 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.



9299—Ladies' Coat. The straight cut of this coat makes it suitable for slender or stout figures. The collar and cuffs may be of velvet or fur. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

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

Cherry and Nut Salad

Drain and stone 1 can of large cherries and fill the centers with broken nut meats. Mix with 1 cup of celery, cut in small pieces, and place in a salad dish lined with lettuce leaves. Top with mayonnaise dressing and sprinkle over it a few chopped nut meats. Garnish with pieces of pimentos and serve with more mayonnaise and cheese wafers. This amount is sufficient for four or five persons.

Mrs. Henry Siereking.
 Pawnee Co., Kansas.

Serving larger portions of food than can be eaten is not politeness.

Confidence in "HANES" can never be misplaced!



ELASTIC KNIT UNDERWEAR

"HANES" underwear for men has been standard for years! Beyond any question it is the best value in actual quality, comfort and service ever sold at the price! The "Hanes" guarantee is your assurance of absolute satisfaction. Read it!

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"Hanes" is made in heavy and medium weight Union Suits and heavy weight Shirts and Drawers.

This year we present the new yellow label medium weight, silk trimmed Union Suit, made of full combed yarn particularly for men who prefer a medium weight union suit.

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They duplicate the men's Union Suits in all important features—with added cosy fleeciness. Made in sizes 20 to 34, covering ages from 2 to 16 years. Two to four year old sizes have drop seat. Four desirable colors.

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 UNION MADE OVERALLS
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This collection of twelve beautiful POST CARDS including Greetings, Birthday, Best Wishes and Holiday Cards. Without a question this is the most handsome assortment of post cards we have ever offered. The illustrations do not begin to show you how pretty they are. The cards are printed in many beautiful tints and colors. We know you will be delighted to have this collection, because they are just what you need. You would have to make many visits to the stores to get together such a splendid assortment of cards. Just think how nice it will be when writing to your friends to use one of these beautiful, embossed post cards to carry your message.

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We have just recently purchased a large assortment of post cards, and to all who send in 35c in coin or stamps to cover a one-year (new or renewal) subscription to *Capper's Farmer*, we will send this beautiful collection of post cards FREE AND POSTPAID. Send in your order TODAY—the cards will be sent at once.

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Wichita, Kansas

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.

Health Week

It is a good thing to have an annual Health Week. Theoretically health should take care of itself without any prodding or punching or examining, but in truth it is not done. So a health week is a good thing if it serves the purpose of making us look at ourselves.

Health Week this year is December 5 to December 11. It is likely that a great many ministers will preach a sermon about it on Sunday, December 5. It seems to me that there should be a great many clubs interested in putting on a program of special health interest for that week. That is why I am writing about it so early. I wish to suggest to clubs and individuals a few things that you may profitably consider.

First, as to personal health. For yourself and for every member of your family have a careful inspection of teeth. Have every one of the children weighed and measured, and give attention to any palpable defects such as mouth breathing or underweight. Adult members of the family should have an examination of heart and lungs, a test of blood pressure and urinalysis.

Next as to sanitation. Make a careful examination of house and premises. See that wells and cisterns are clean. Make the wells impervious to filth. Be sure of a good well curb and a tight cover. Examine outdoor closets. Make sure that they are fly-tight and sanitary. Be quite certain that nothing can drain from privy or barnyard into well. See that screens are in good condition for next year.

Now a short program for clubs. Plan for a big health meeting. Apportion the work among committees in the following way:

A committee to report on the vital statistics of the county and to make comparisons of birth, death and disease rates with other counties throughout the state and the United States.

A committee to report on the efficiency of the county health work, on the amount of expenditures made by the county for public health purposes and the feasibility of improvement.

A committee to report on the methods in vogue for regular inspection of places where food and milk are sold, and for the improvement of protection of these supplies.

A committee to report on the methods employed by local officials for the suppression of venereal diseases.

A committee to report on the prevalence of tuberculosis in the community, activities of local agencies for prevention and control of the disease, and the available city or county institutions for the care of cases.

A committee to report on the organization, aims, activities and needs of the state board of health.

A committee to insure the distribution of health literature to each club member.

Questions and Answers

A few weeks ago I inquired about mothers who had borne babies when 48 years old or more. Here is the best reply. It is a good one. The writer is

from Colorado. I am almost tempted to break our rule and print her name.

We have a very healthy baby whose mother was 47 years and 8 months old when born. Baby made a gain of 2 pounds a month for 5 months and its mother made a gain of 4 pounds a month for 5 months and nursed the baby and worked from 10 to 15 hours every day and has the ways of a young woman yet—no change of life.

P. S. This baby is the 14th and all living as far as we know. Can line up nine sons today. The baby sleeps two-thirds of the time and smiles one-third of the time. J. W. T.

Tuberculosis Institute

My daughter has tuberculosis the doctors say. I took her to a specialist who advised a sanatorium. The charge is \$27.50 a week. I am not able to keep that up very long. Is she any better off than at home, and can I do it for less? R. A. C.

Yes, I think a patient with tuberculosis is better off at a sanatorium than at home for several reasons. The chief one is that the sanatorium gives skilled supervision 24 hours a day. It won't do a thing for her that she couldn't do at home, but the point is that at home, she would neglect the simple things needed for a cure. She would not stay in bed long enough. She would have too much company. She would not stay persistently in the open air. She would not get her diet with absolute regularity. After a patient has been in the sanatorium a few months she learns to appreciate the necessity of strict attention to routine, but it is quite impossible to impress it in any other way.

Private institutions are obliged to charge high fees for this class of work, including as it does the entire maintenance of the patient. The Kansas State Tuberculosis Sanatorium is at Norton and Dr. C. S. Kenney is superintendent. I think the fee for those able to pay is \$12 a week.

Elizabeth W.:

I don't wonder much that you are discouraged. Medicine will do very little for a case like yours. You should go to a good sanatorium where you could be under a skilled doctor's close observance long enough to find out the real basis of your trouble. Then if medicine is needed it can be given intelligently. Climate does not have much influence on such things.

The First County Free Fair

Republic County's big free county fair, the first to be held in the state, was the biggest kind of a success. Republic county owns the fair grounds and it contains 40 acres, and its site is an ideal spot for a show of this kind. For this year at least they decided to get along without horse racing and the money was spent for free attractions of a very high class and the grand stand was filled every afternoon and again in the evening.

The livestock show was great. There were 80 Shorthorns shown, a nice string of Herefords and dairy cattle and 200 hogs, and also an excellent poultry exhibit. A few registered Percherons and lots of mules. C. W. Lamer of Salina, Kan., judged the

horses and mules and John Tomson of Dover, Kan., judged the cattle. H. B. Walter of Effington, Kan., judged the hogs.

The officers are T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan., president, and Dr. W. R. Barnard, Belleville, secretary. Every farmer and stock breeder in Republic county is proud of his big county fair and every town in the county is back of it. There are a number of others aside from the officers who have contributed much to the success of the fair and one of them is E. A. Cory of Talmo, who was behind the big Shorthorn show and the fair since early last spring at least. In the Poland China section Clarence Cooper, Rydal, Kan., exhibited a sow and five pigs that would be a credit to any older breeder. Clarence is 13 years old and a member of the Capper Pig club. Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., who were on their way to the fair at Topeka with their show herd stopped off and exhibited at Belleville.

Dish Washing Hints

To most young women, who are confronted for the first time with the necessity of doing their own work, the real bugbear is dish washing. "I wouldn't mind the cooking, that is interesting," you have heard many prospective brides say, "but just thinking about the greasy, sticky dishes is enough to take all the pleasure out of a meal."

At its best, this part of the daily routine is uninteresting; but it can be made tolerable and even somewhat enjoyable by the application of system and common sense. The woman who has no system in her kitchen is likely to pile up the day's dishes to be washed in the morning. The result is that the food has dried on them, the kitchen is cluttered and disorderly, and she begins the day with a serious handicap. Cooking utensils should be washed as soon as they have been used. If one has hot running water, this is easy. If not, a pan of slightly soapy water on the back of the kitchen stove will take the place of the sink and the perpetual supply of hot water.

Dishes in which eggs have been cooked or served should be soaked in cold water before hot water is applied to them. It requires less than a minute for the cold water to loosen the egg so that it can be washed off. But if the dish is placed in hot water first, it will require a knife to scrape the egg off. The plates on which potatoes and other starchy foods have been served can be washed much easier if they have stood for a few minutes in cold water. In the case of glasses in which milk has been served, cold water is of even greater importance. No amount of washing in hot water will prevent them from becoming cloudy if they have not been rinsed in cold water.

Save all potato parings as they will serve two purposes. When they have been boiled they are far more valuable for winter chicken feed than when given to the poultry raw and cold. And the kettle in which they are boiled will be as clean as when it first came from the store. The frying pan in which fish or onions have been cooked will lose all its disagreeable odor if a few potato parings are boiled in it. There is no soap washing to compare with the cleaning effect of this simple process.

An inexpensive and effectual dish washing machine may be devised by the clever housewife. It consists of two round tin or granite pans and a wire draining pan which will fit in them. Rinse the dishes in cold water and pack them on edge in the wire drainer. Dip them several times in one of the pans, in which hot soap suds has been prepared. Lift the drainer to the other pan, pour boiling water over the dishes and fan a few seconds. They then may be lifted out and put away. The suds and the rinse water can be used for washing the cooking utensils and the glasses. Two swabs made of candle wicking with the wooden handles, a large one for the pots and pans and a small one for the glasses, will further save the cook's hands.

After all the kitchen work is finished, wash the hands in tepid water, soap them and rub thoroughly with corn meal, then rinse in tepid water. They will be clean and soft, and will not chap in winter. Althea Harwin.



Garnett School Girls Study Cooking. Let's Give More Attention to Getting Healthful Surroundings and Wholesome Food for the Family.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 21.)

attered their way down the river. He saw the girl clinging to the saddle, when to the beast's mane; he tried to reach her with his arms, but he could not stop the bolting animal; and then she was flung free, and the riderless horse went galloping down the road toward St. Boniface.

He must have been stunned for a few moments, for when he opened his eyes he found himself lying upon a ledge a little distance from the top of the steep bank. On the same ledge was Madeleine Rosny clinging to a swaying sapling that overhung the river, and trying to rise.

The period of unconsciousness could not have lasted more than an infinitesimal space of time, for in the distance Hilary could still hear the faint sound of the hoofs of the runaway horse, dying away into silence. He scrambled to his feet, to find that deep, painful bruises, he was unimpaired. He gave Madeleine his hands and pulled her out of the branches; and they stood looking at each other.

"Your horse bolted," explained Hilary. "I am sorry you did not know about the dynamiting."

At his words a look of fear came upon her face; and then it hardened and her grey eyes flashed angrily.

"You have saved my life!" she cried. "You have saved me, and I wish you were a thousand miles away. I wish I had never seen you!"

"There is no need to let that trouble you, Mademoiselle Rosny," answered Hilary, stung into scorn by her ingratitude. "There is enough room in this country for both of us. If you will let me help you up the bank, no doubt you can find your way home. Perhaps I may be permitted to find your horse and bring him back to you? I assure you that I have no intention of intruding on you further."

His scorn seemed to beat down her anger. She looked at him for the first time without hatred.

"Why have you come into my life? Why do you begin to play a part in it?" she whispered, as if in terror.

"Suppose you let me assist you up the bank, Mademoiselle, before I answer your question. We can hardly discuss that matter here," said Hilary.

She seemed to recover her self possession. "There is no need to answer me," she replied scornfully. Nevertheless she permitted him to brush the dust from her skirt and to give her his hand. They scrambled up the side of the gorge and stood breathless upon the road again.

Far away Hilary heard the crash of the logs, flung over the dam and shooting toward the boom. The noise, while not so loud, seemed to fill the atmosphere drowning the rustling of the trees, and the rush of the river.

Madeleine Rosny turned and faced Hilary. "Well, Monsieur?" she demanded.

"It is because I want us to be friends," he said. And he took the girl's hand frankly in his.

She let it lie there for a moment, gazing at him in astonishment and puzzlement. Then, to Hilary's surprise, he saw the look of fear come into her eyes again. He could not understand the cause of it, nor why she fixed them upon him imploringly, like a hunted creature brought to bay.

"It is too late," she whispered. "Surely not, Mademoiselle. We have misunderstood each other, perhaps."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Grangers to Study Taxation

Subordinate Granges are again being asked by the Washington office of the National Grange to study carefully the problems of Federal taxation between now and the annual session in Boston, Mass., beginning November 10. The big question coming up in Congress is to repeal or not to repeal the "excess profits tax." This question should be given thorough consideration and action, it was communicated to state masters and given publicity.

Farm Institute for Neosho

C. D. Thompson, Neosho county agent, is planning a big county wide farmers' institute to be held some time in November. Among the speakers already announced are Dr. H. J.

Waters, formerly president of Kansas State Agricultural college, Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau, Walter Burr, rural organization specialist of Kansas State Agricultural college, J. A. Crandall, specialist in dairying, and C. G. Elling, specialist in animal husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College. There will be a stock judging contest, in which all the schools in the county are expected to take part. A specialist in domestic science will be obtained to give work in cooking and the preparation of school lunches. The different high schools of the county will exhibit manual training work.

Grangers Oppose Nolan Bill

The facts about the "Single Tax" are told in forceful paragraphs in a folder recently issued by the Home Protective League of Ohio, of which L. J. Taber, Master of the Ohio State Grange is president. Copies of this folder ought to be in the hands of every student of taxation, especially those who are just now concerned with the propaganda in favor of the Ralston-Nolan bill. Inquiries on this measure received at the Washington office of The Grange are met by the statement that the Nolan bill is the Single Tax thinly disguised, and opposed to farmer interest in every way.

The Pennsylvania Dog Law

The first step towards obtaining a better dog law in Pennsylvania was to call a meeting of all those interested—sheepmen, farmers, sportsmen, and humane societies. At this conference the situation was thoroly gone over, and the necessity for action was im-

pressed on those present. To obtain the support of the sportsmen, rather than their opposition, they were requested to submit such provisions for the protection of dogs, within reasonable limits, as they felt they would desire to have incorporated in the bill. The Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's association submitted only those provisions which were quite reasonable, and which were readily accepted, and every provision for which they asked was incorporated in the bill. The general, broad principles of the Pennsylvania law are based on the idea that a dog which is properly and reasonably restricted shall have protection and privileges under the law. The owner of a dog who desires to obtain such protection must apply for a license, for which a moderate fee is paid. Having obtained the license, all reasonable privileges and protection are provided for him. Any dog which is held in so light esteem by his owner as not to be protected by a license is subject to destruction by the proper legal officers only. All licensed dogs must be kept confined or properly controlled at all times from sunset to sunrise, and at other times all licensed dogs running at large are liable to be impounded, and any dog which is caught in the act of pursuing, worrying or wounding any kind of livestock or poultry may be killed by any one. The law also provides that in case any person sustains damage from attacks of dogs upon livestock of any kind, this damage shall be immediately ascertained by the proper authorities, and that the amount of such damage shall be immediately paid by the county in which the act occurred.

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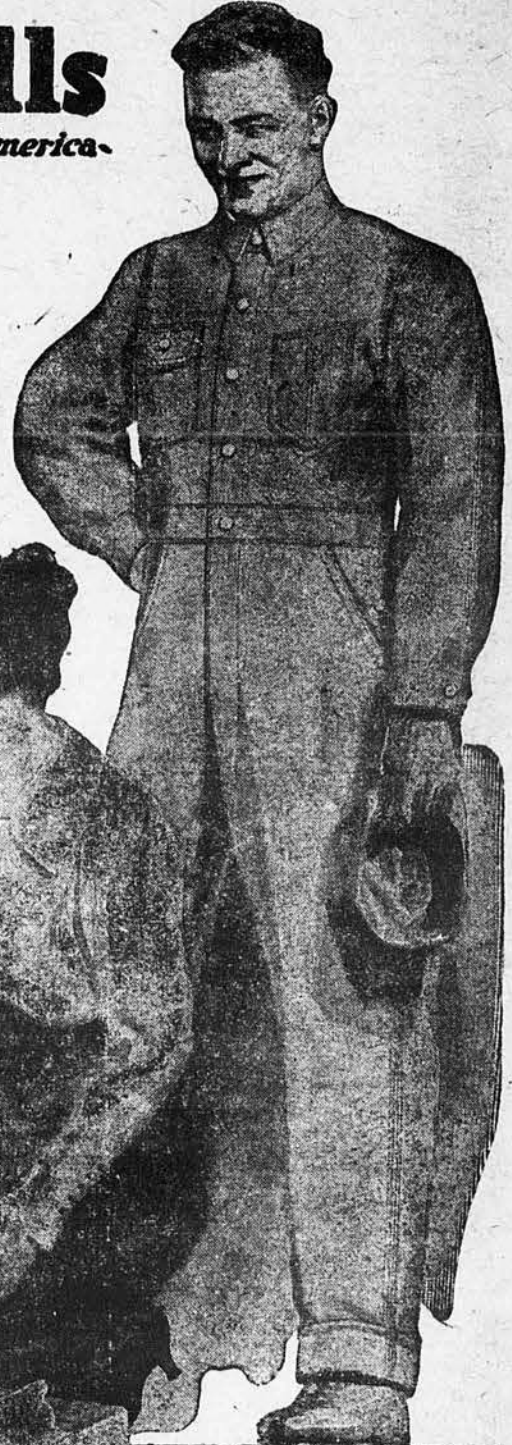


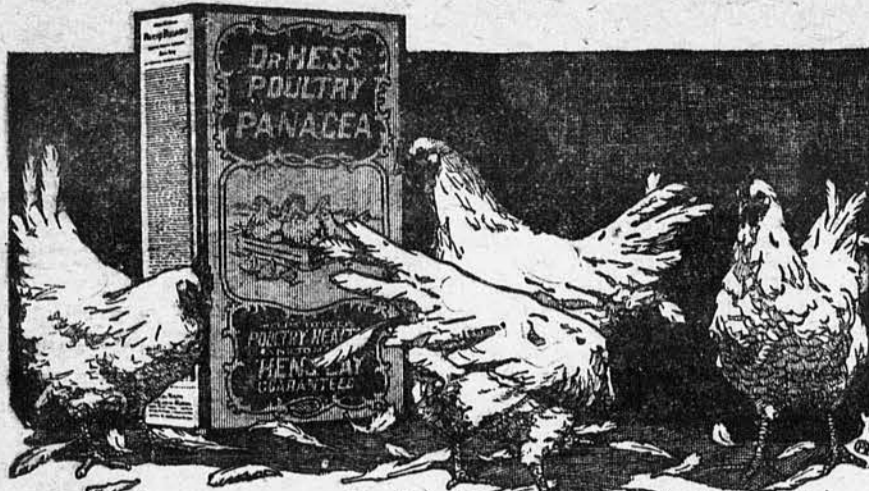
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A moulting hen needs good health, good appetite and digestion. That's just what Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does for a moulting hen—gives her appetite and good digestion, so that she'll eat more and digest more.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Helps your poultry through the moult. And starts your pullets and moulted hens to laying.

It contains Tonics that produce appetite and good digestion—Tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—Iron that gives a moulting hen rich, red blood and a red comb. It contains Internal Antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system.

No disease where Pan-a-ce-a is fed

Pan-a-ce-a helps your poultry to stay at par during the moult. They don't become run-down, pale and thin. That's why a Pan-a-ce-a hen gets back on the egg job quickly instead of sitting around all fall and winter as a bill of expense while regaining her normal vitality.

Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. Tell your dealer how many fowls you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

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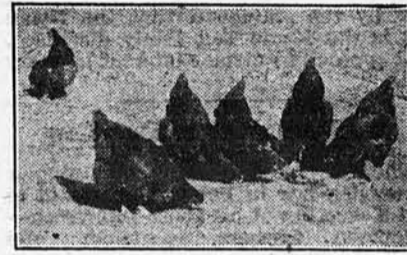


Capper Poultry Club

Our Chickens Win Prizes Wherever They Go

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Secretary

YES, CAPPER Poultry club chickens are growing just as fast as ever, they're winning prizes at fairs, dozens of them, and the girls are just as proud of them as can be, which is the way things should be. "My chickens are awfully pretty now," is the word that comes in almost every letter, "I just wish you could see them." Wouldn't it be fine if I could visit every member and look at her chickens? However, as this is impossible, the next best thing is to read letters telling about them. "Some of my early pullets are laying now and the roosters are so large and pretty," wrote Hazel Parmley of Linn



"My, But It Tastes Good!"

county. "The White Wyandottes have such fluffy white feathers and their red combs and red eyes make them very attractive. I'm going to have my picture taken with some of them and of course I'll send you one. Elma's Buff Orpington pullets, are laying too."

And speaking of prizes, Carrie Kaufman is one of the happiest girls in Coffey county. "I surely was proud when I arrived at the fair grounds and found out what the trio of chickens which I had on exhibition had done," wrote Carrie. "They won two first prizes, amounting to \$10 in all, one prize being won in open competition and the other in the girls' and boys' club department. Pretty good, don't you think? Everyone said my chickens were the loveliest they had ever seen." As it happens, Carrie also is raising White Wyandottes, and both she and Hazel Parmley will have chickens listed in the sale catalog. Besides Carrie, nine other Coffey county club members have won prizes at fairs.

"We exhibited our chickens at the tri-state fair at Parsons and won a first, second and third on them. We also showed them at the Labette county fair and won three first prizes," is the news that came from Crawford county in a letter from Mrs. A. B. Gregg. Mrs. Gregg and Marion have Barred Plymouth Rocks.

I wish I had the space to print my list of prize winnings up to date, but this will have to wait until the next club story. I know that just now you'd rather know what your pep standing is. There'll be but one standing printed after this one, so you'll have to do some hustling in the short time you have left.

County Leader	Points
Linn, Elva Howerton.....	13,015
Coffey, Edith Grover.....	10,581
Atchison, Alma Bailey.....	8,473
Cloud, Esther Teasley.....	3,689
Leavenworth, Beth Beckey.....	3,058
Dickinson, Gertrude Patton.....	2,759
Rice, Ruth Stone.....	2,651
Greenwood, Anna Greenwood.....	1,924
Lincoln, Lillian Johnson.....	931
Republic, Agnes Neubauer.....	633

Those next in line are Butler, Gove, Lane, Sumner, Jackson, Wallace, Clay, Seward and Shawnee.

How to Ship Chickens

From time to time I have received letters from poultry club girls, wishing to know the proper method of shipping chickens. I happened to know that Helen Andrew of Johnson county has had a great deal of experience along this line, so I asked her to write me a little article to use in a club story—so that other girls might receive the benefit of her experience. After we get out the fall catalog, which we are now compiling, you'll probably receive many orders for chickens and of course you'll want

to know just how to ship them. There are a lot of helpful ideas contained in the following letter from Helen.

"In shipping chickens, I use a pasteboard box high enough for the chicken to be comfortable in when standing and about 2 feet square. Sometimes I get larger pasteboard boxes and ship three cockerels at one time. I shipped seven cockerels to Nebraska last year in a light-weight wooden box with slats on top, but close enough so they couldn't get their heads out, for this would be against shipping regulations. I always wire a cup on the side so they can be watered, and for ventilation cut holes in the top and sides of the pasteboard boxes. I tie the top down with banding twine. I never have lost a chicken or got one hurt in shipping. It is better not to feed too much, but I usually put a pint or more of wheat to a chicken in the box and sometimes corn on the ear.

"I have shipped chickens to Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma and also a great many different points in Kansas. With Mamma's help, I grade chickens by the Standard of Perfection and never have had a single complaint, for I always send chickens that are worth the money paid for them. I write a card or letter and mail it the day before I ship the chickens, sometimes the same day, stating the date of shipment. I also write the shipping address plainly on an envelope and give it to the depot agent, so that no mistake can be made.

"When I ship chickens to the fair I use a regular wire show coop, nailed to a wooden floor, which I bought when I was 10 years old. I have been a booster for the Capper Poultry club ever since I joined and am now in high school. I graduated from the ninth grade last year and paid for all of my graduating outfit, including white kid slippers, with my chicken money. In my opinion, no club work equals that of the Capper clubs. It is one of the greatest things in my life."

I wonder how many club girls owe their success in raising chickens to a careful study of poultry bulletins. I'm sure a great many of them do. If you haven't a club library in your county, it isn't too late to begin one, and remember, each bulletin you add to your collection counts for points for your county's pep standing. Here are a few bulletins which will prove especially useful. If you already have bulletins on these topics, of course you need not send for them.

- 1105. Care of Mature Fowls.
- 1107. Brood Coops and Appliances.
- 1108. Care of Baby Chicks.
- 1109. Preserving Eggs.
- 1111. Management of Growing Chickens.
- 1112. Culling for Eggs and Markets.
- 1113. Poultry Houses.
- 1114. Common Poultry Diseases in Poultry Exhibitions.
- 1115. Selection and Preparation of Poultry Exhibitions.
- 585. Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hen's Eggs.

(Continued on Page 37)



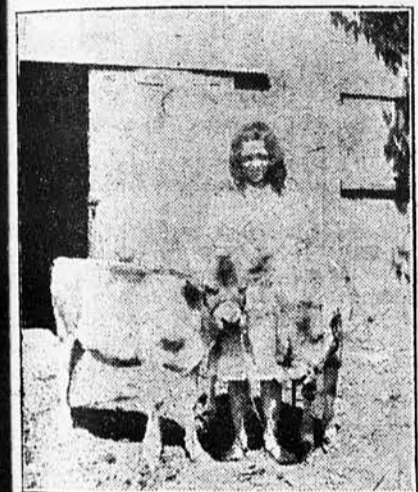
From Atchison County.

With the Capper Galf Club

Good Calves A-plenty but Few to Sell

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager.

DO SOMEONE ask whether Kansas boys and girls, thru the Capper Galf club, are taking advantage of the opportunity to get a start with purebred or high grade stock? We'll say they are! Some excellent calves will be listed in the sale catalog which soon will be ready for distribution, but the big majority of club members say, "I'm going to keep my calves for myself," or "Papa is going to buy my calves so they can stay on our farm." I haven't the slightest doubt that there will be a ready sale for the calves which club members either can or must spare, but many a farm is going to have better quality cattle as the result of the entry into the Capper Galf club of a boy or girl.



Hazel Horton, Linn County Leader.

Ever hear of hemorrhagic septicemia? Almost enough to scare any un-

get quite six months' work, but there will be no advantage or disadvantage in that. Another thing: While the rules provide that calves are to be taken to your nearest town to be photographed, it will be satisfactory to have this photographing done at home provided you can't get good, clear pictures. It will be to your disadvantage if clear pictures are not turned in with your contest records and story, for the judges won't be able to judge accurately how your calves look if the pictures are poor.

I have a "hunch" that next year will see three strong Capper clubs in Republic county. The membership in the clubs this year isn't large, but there's been a good supply of pep. Mildred Pressnall, the one calf club member, has her share, and she's making enthusiastic plans to have a complete team for 1921. The boys or girls who fail to take advantage of the opportunity to join will miss a great deal, too, judging by the accounts of good times which come from Republic county members. "We held our September meeting the 25th," writes Mildred. "We surely had a dandy time, too, even if we did have to go in a dust storm. My cousin, Alice, and I went on the train and sometimes we couldn't see out of the car window, there was so much dust, but it didn't blow so hard after we got to the meeting. All the pig club boys were there to meet us, and we went to Orville Kyle's home for dinner. We then had our program, and Ted Thomas told us all about his good times in Topeka at the pep meeting. Then we played and had a good time outdoors, until watermelon was served. Ted took Alice and me to Belleville to catch the train, which was on the track when we got there. When we reached Munden a rain was coming so we hurried out to meet papa. We got about a mile on the way before we met him, and then we had a fast ride home. We beat the rain, but we would have let three storms chase us home rather than miss the meeting. Papa is going to buy one of my calves, as we want to keep them both."

Frankie Maupin of Finney county is another girl who plans to keep her calves. "I do not wish to sell either of my calves," writes Frankie. "I have a cow and a heifer calf a year old, and the cow has a spring steer calf which I plan to sell to papa to pay for my registered Shorthorns, as I wish to keep them for cows. My calves are growing fine. They were wild as deer when we first got them, and papa couldn't even hold them, but now I can go up to them and pet them anywhere in the pasture."

How many club members have tried Sudan grass for pasture? Chauncey Bickel of Harper county reports excellent success with it. "All I am feeding my calves is Sudan grass pasture," writes Chauncey. "That doesn't sound very good, but wait until I tell you that Beauty gained 70 pounds and Blossom 65 in August. Last March I paid \$100

speaking calf to death, isn't it? Not long ago one of the fine Guernsey calves entered in the club by Bertha Dawdy of Shawnee county was very sick, and the veterinarian feared it had an attack of the disease mentioned. Bertha was an exceedingly worried little person—just as any other club member would be—but in her last letter she reports her calf doing much better. I know Bertha is much happier with her calf than she would be with a check for insurance.

Speaking of insurance, I want to say that I'm becoming mighty proud of my calf club members. As I write this, only two or three days have elapsed since I sent out the call for a second insurance assessment. Already checks have begun to come in, and I haven't the slightest doubt that every member will take care of this obligation. I haven't figured out yet how it was possible for Chester Macredie of Sedgewick county to get in his check so promptly, but after all he didn't beat John Hicks of Butler county much, and many others are coming in rapid succession. No club member who asks himself or herself, "Would I want insurance on my calf if I should lose it?" will fail to send the remittance at once.

Ribbons for Club Members

Few club members who have entered their calves at local fairs have failed to win prizes. Both Olive Edmonds and Hazel Horton of Linn county won with their calves. I'm showing you this time the two dandy purebred Jerseys of which Hazel is so proud. Can't blame her, can you? Clara Long of Clay county was awarded a blue ribbon on her Holsteins. Out in Russell county the Angus enthusiasts are entering their calves in the county fair, and I hope to tell you their winnings in the next story. Is it any wonder that already boys and girls are writing to ask about joining the club for next year?

Many club members will have questions to ask in regard to closing the contest work, and I don't want anyone to hesitate about writing the club manager. We have decided that to avoid confusion all contest records are to be closed not later than November 1. A few members, therefore, will not



Anna Wise, Ford County.

for Black Beauty Vale Alcartra when she weighed only 125 pounds. That was at the rate of 80 cents a pound. If I could sell her at that rate now she would bring more than \$300." Robert Danny is another Harper county boy with a "Beauty" in the contest. "I am going to put Beauty in the livestock show at Harper," announces Robert, "so I am increasing her grain allowance. Our vocational agriculture class went to Hutchinson during the fair. Our teacher took us to study the cattle and had us pick out the good and bad points of the stock shown."

The Holstein booster I'm showing you this time is Anna Wise of Ford county. Anna has two fine calves and is sure to make a good showing in competition for prizes. Let's see whether there are some more wide-awake girls in Ford county to keep Anna and her teammate, Alma Robins, company next year.

Control of Corn Rots

BY JAMES R. HOLBERT

Investigations conducted during the last 15 years have shown that corn is affected by several rot diseases of the root, stalk and ear. These rots have been found to be one of the chief causes of thin stands; of large numbers of weak and stunted plants; of stalks that are leaning, down, and broken; of barrenness and nubbins; of chaffy, immature ears; and of reduced yields.

Those in close touch with the situation feel that these rots are cutting the yields of the corn fully 15 per cent; and careful observations convince us that these diseases are increasing throughout the corn belt.

The best method that has been developed for the control of these rots is the selection of disease-free seed ears. This selection is no single operation that can be completed within a few days; it is the result of carefully following out several steps at the proper time. The first step that is necessary to secure the best results in controlling these corn troubles is to select mature ears in the field from healthy stalks growing in disease-free hills.

Fully matured ears, with sound shanks, from upright, sturdy stalks, have shown, on the average, greater vigor and considerably more resistance to these diseases than similar appearing ears from stalks either slightly or badly diseased. Moreover, ears from leaning and broken stalks, and ears with slightly rotted shanks from erect stalks, are likely to be diseased. Wilted and prematurely dead stalks commonly bear diseased ears. Such stalks are frequently mistaken for early maturing stalks by those not suspecting their diseased condition.

Many apparently desirable seed ears droop because of weak, rotten, or broken shanks. Often such ears are diseased. Ears from stalks and shanks showing these symptoms have given greatly reduced yields when planted in experimental plots.

Ears from apparently healthy stalks in a hill where other stalks are diseased should be avoided for seed purposes.

As susceptibility to one disease often means susceptibility to other diseases, it is well to avoid ears from smutted or badly rusted stalks. Furthermore, ears from stalks with either badly rolled and crinkled, spotted, or discolored leaves, or plants with many fired leaves also yield less and should not be selected for seed. It is best to take only matured ears of medium size, from upright, sturdy plants whose stalks and portions of the leaves are still green, and where the ears are supported at a convenient height on strong, sound shanks.

Field selection of seed ears should be made before the first killing frost. This makes it possible to distinguish ears that have matured normally from those that have ripened prematurely on account of disease.

In order to have enough seed ears from which to get the best seed, it is advisable to gather about five times as many as will be required for next year's planting. This will allow for shrinkage, discarded ears, butt and tip shelling and grading.

The seed ears, after being selected in the field, should be so handled and stored that they will dry uniformly and thoroly. If the moisture content of the ears remains high, harmful organisms may grow into the ears and infect them. Because of this, it is of utmost importance that the ears be kept in a dry, well-ventilated place.

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Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

NOT THE biggest but one of the biggest and one of the most progressive farmers in the state is the way friends of E. E. Frizell describe him. Mr. Frizell came to Kansas 43 years ago. He came as a railroad laborer and he says that he probably made a big mistake when he gave up that job, for he might easily be a section boss today. As it is, he only has a 3,000-acre ranch near Larned, just outside the little town of Frizell, which is named after him.

There on his little 3,000-acre playground, Mr. Frizell likes to ride his two hobbies—Irrigation and Alfalfa, and he is a pioneer in the Arkansas River Valley with both hobbies. His biggest regret in life is that he has been preaching irrigation in Pawnee County for more than 20 years, and so far he has won over less than 30 believers or adherents to his faith. However, these 30 really and truly believe in him. No doubt the chief reason that there are so few irrigation farmers is due to the fact that irrigating plants run into money and especially if no electric power is available.

Irrigates All Crops

Mr. Frizell irrigates his land by two methods. He draws water from one of those marvelous Kansas wells, which are supposed to be only holes bored into the great underground river. His well will give up 4,500 gallons a minute, and he raises the water with a big centrifugal pump, using a 60-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse engine for power. The water from this well is run into a ditch where it is distributed to the various laterals throughout the fields and where it spreads out over the ground.

The other method of getting water is from behind a dam on Pawnee Creek. This dam was designed and built by Mr. Frizell a few years ago. It raises the water to a height of 12 feet, from which elevation it will reach quite a large portion of the ranch. The supply from the creek, however, is not so certain as from the well, for the creek, being a good Kansas institution, goes dry occasionally. The cost of the dam was, of course, very large as compared with the cost of installing a well, but the first cost was the last cost and the water from the creek can be had for nothing at all so far as power for delivery is concerned.

Mr. Frizell's other hobby is alfalfa, and this is the major crop on the farm. He grows 1,000 acres of it every year, and his enthusiasm over his pet crop is very delightful. He says in fact that there is but one crop, Alfalfa, for you can sell it at any time and everyone is anxious to buy it. You can't find anything in the way of human food in the livestock line that does not depend more or less on Alfalfa, so if you grow plenty of it you will have the world begging at your door for your crop. It is sure, and requires very little attention, so why not grow it, and especially when it sells for \$30 a ton in Kansas City and you can grow 6 or 7 tons an acre.

Just the same, enthusiastic as he is about alfalfa, Mr. Frizell has one or two other crops of which he is also proud. For instance, he has this season 20,000 bushels of Kanred wheat which he is selling for seed all over the state. He has taken a great deal of pride in

growing the pure seed and he has the genuine article. It was all grown on one solid section of land on his ranch, which means a yield of more than 30 bushels an acre without any irrigation. It would seem that this man knows how to raise wheat as well as alfalfa. He prepares the ground with tractors altogether. The plowing is done with a large Oil-Pull 30-60 and he has a little Cletrac which drags and harrows the ground after the plowing is done. The seeding is usually done with horse drawn drills.

Proper Style for a Wheat King

Mr. Frizell tells a wheat story on himself which is rather amusing. Some years ago when he raised more wheat than he does now, there came a season when he grew 100,000 bushels. The word got out that he was sort of a wheat king, and that fall, while on a visit to Philadelphia, he was sitting in a hotel when he overheard a monocol Englishman ask who that fellow sitting over there might be. The Englishman's companion very quietly and confidentially told him that the "fellow" indicated was a man from Kansas who had just finished harvesting 100,000 bushels of wheat and it was all his own. The Englishman drew back and said, "I think that if I had 100,000 bushels of wheat, I should at least have my trousers pressed." The incident amused Mr. Frizell immensely and he said that it was the first intimation he had received that 100,000 bushels of wheat and sharply creased pants went hand in hand, and he longed to have the trousers pressed immediately to satisfy the Britisher, but they were the only pair he had so they went baggy.

Aside from his own farming interests, Mr. Frizell is interested in several other business enterprises such as banks and loan associations and also farm lands in other parts of the state, and when two years ago the farmers of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Montana and Texas were at their wits end as to what to do toward financing themselves for another seeding of wheat after two successive crop failures, they chose E. E. Frizell to represent them at Washington in getting assistance. With J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, he went to Washington and had a lengthy conference with Herbert Hoover. There were about 6 million dollars in funds credited to the Government from foreign food shipments at that time, but this money had to revert first to the Treasury before it could be appropriated by Congress, and Congress was not in session and the time was too short to wait, so it was nearly seeding time in many sections then. So these two benefactors of humanity hastened to the White House to see President Wilson. Mr. Frizell laid the plans before the President in such a clear and concise manner that he walked out with a 5 million dollar loan from the emergency fund with which to buy wheat seed for the stricken farmers. The money was lent to them at 6 per cent and they were to pay a bonus for everything more than 10 bushels an acre produced from the seed. The plan evidently sounded good to Mr. Wilson, and it is significant to note that in the first place, Frizell got the money and in the sec-

ond place it is now almost all paid back with the interest and bonus, proving that the United States Government does occasionally make a good business deal, with the help of good business men.

Mr. Frizell has not stopped preaching the gospel of irrigation in Pawnee county and all over Western Kansas, but he is going about it in another way now. He is strongly advocating irrigation legislation which will aid these farmers in getting under way. He favors legislation which will permit the petitioning and formation of irrigation districts, similar to the drainage districts now quite common all over the country, and having these districts issue bonds for financing and developing irrigation within the district. He has figured that excellent irrigation plants can be installed anywhere in the Arkansas River Valley for \$20 to \$30 an acre irrigated, which is a great deal cheaper than they install irrigation plants in California or Utah. The only limiting factor to the amount of money that can be profitably spent for installing plants is the value of the crop to be grown. If the crop is corn or wheat, a certain expenditure is justified. If it is alfalfa, a much greater expenditure may well be made, and if it is some truck crop, such as tomatoes, onions or celery, there is practically no limit to the outlay which may be justified.

One might think that with all this profitable farming on such a huge scale, Mr. Frizell had the money-making side of the farm closest at heart, but when you question him a little the big feature of his farm and the most gratifying part of his life comes out in large letters. It is his home. He has four sons, and when you ask him what he considers his biggest success in life, he will tell you that it is that these four boys are at home on the farm with him. He has educated them all very well, and they have every one of them come back to the farm to shoulder part of the burden. When you ask him how he accounts for this he will tell you his secret. It is that he has made his farm attractive to his boys. Irrigation has made the farm a beautiful spot in a dry and sandy country, and the attractions of this farm compare favorably with the attractions of the city that the young folks are perfectly satisfied to stay at home. It has been a wonderful success for this pioneer, and no end of credit is due him, for his noble purpose, as well as for his accomplishment.

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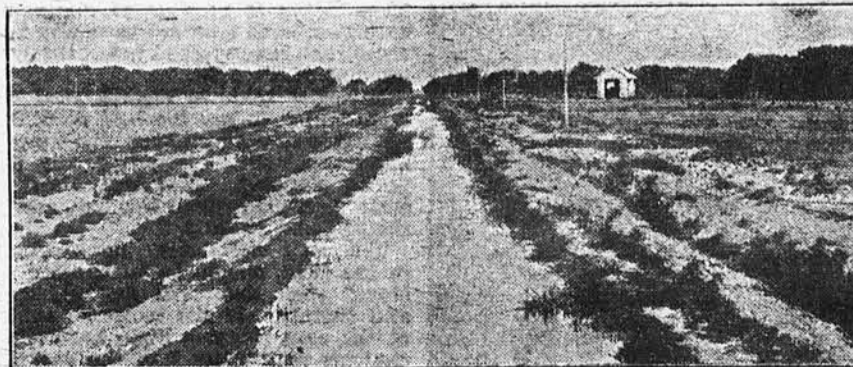
Readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who have surplus funds to invest can learn of a particularly attractive, high-grade security by writing me at once. I regard this as an exceptional opportunity for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze readers. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited at rate of interest, 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, with the privilege of withdrawal at any time upon 30 days notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment, which is backed by unbroken record of 27 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West, offering a security that is as safe as government bonds. I will be glad to give further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Team Wins at Des Moines

First place was won in the switch judging contest at the National Switch Show in Des Moines by the stock judging team of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The members of the team are: Hillary Mather, Merwin Otto, H. J. Henney, C. A. Newell and J. Farr. They have been coached by F. W. Bell, associate professor of animal husbandry at the college. The Missouri team won second; the Nebraska, third; the Iowa, fourth; and the South Dakota, fifth. In individual rating three of the Kansas men were among the first ten.

Why not pay more attention to soil fertility? This is required in the New Day in Kansas agriculture if the yields and the profits are to be kept at a satisfactory point.

The growth in the movement for more-purebred livestock is a hopeful thing in the progress of farming in the Middle West.



A Main Ditch on the Farm of E. E. Frizell of Larned; an Ample Supply of Water is Always Available if Rain Does not Come When Needed.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THE TRACTOR provides good power for the corn binder hitched directly to the stub tongue. The grain binder requires an offset hitch when used with this make of tractor but one can hitch direct to the corn binder. We cut about 8 acres a day in very heavy corn. The main advantage of tractor power on the corn binder this year lay in the fact that flies had no effect on it but another good thing was the steady, even power. Horses, when making continuous war on flies, cannot deliver the even power so much needed on a corn binder to make things run right. The draft of a corn binder is not great; three good horses will take it right along but horses have been difficult to work ever since the invasion of flies.

About Sowing Wheat

Just as soon as the corn was cut we started on the wheat ground in order to get it fitted and sown as soon as possible. About 40 acres will be sown to wheat on this farm this fall. That seems to me just a little early for this latitude; if one can start sowing by September 25 that would seem to me to be about the right date. I note that the Government charts give October 10 as the right time to sow in this latitude having reference to the "fly free date." My opinion is that there would be more risk in such late sowing than from any probable invasion of Hessian fly.

Volunteer Wheat

One field which we sowed to wheat was put in good order by a double disking and one harrowing. The other field which was plowed early in July, required two double diskings and one harrowing owing to the heavy growth of grass and volunteer grain which came up during our wet spell. But the extra work put the land in good condition to sow and it is work which will pay a good return if the coming season is like the last three have been. I see some fields sown where the wheat has been up 10 days and where not a spear of the heavy growth of volunteer wheat had been destroyed. I have read of late where two veteran wheat growers, E. A. Wood, of Manchester, Okla., and Maurice McAuliffe, of Salina, strongly advise the destruction of all volunteer wheat before sowing the new crop and I think their advice good.

Harvesting Hay

When the writer got his hand disabled—which, by the way, is now getting better—there was much work piled up just ahead of us which seemed likely never to get done with one of the two regular hands off the job. But by doubling teams with a brother we got the haying nearly all out of the way and got his corn cut as well as our own. The women folks on both farms helped out as well as the men. One ran the mowing machine and the other the rake while the truck was kept busy hauling the bales to the barn. By so doing we managed to dodge the showers and saved all the hay but about 30 bales without any moisture damage. Then when we tackled the corn one of the women folks ran the tractor which pulled the binder while I, who had but one workable hand, rode the binder, kept it adjusted and oiled and dumped the bundle carrier. I handled the corn binder for a good many seasons but never until this year did I go 'round and 'round the field so fast and so often as I did while following after the tractor.

How the New Harrow Helped

To still further speed up the work we bought a new 4-section harrow, to be pulled by the tractor. Our old harrow was a three-section affair which had been in use for 26 seasons and it was getting about played out. By another year we should have been compelled to get a new one so we thought that now, when every minute counted was the time to get one that promised to speed matters up. And it has speeded things up, for in 2 hours the tractor snaked it over 13 acres and it did good

work, too, for we all know that the faster a harrow moves, the better work it does. The tractor operator double-disks the ground and harrows it and keeps out of the way of the drill which started as soon as an acre was ready. Perhaps, tractor work cannot be done any cheaper than horse work but the advantage lies in permitting one man to do so much and to do it so quickly. With the tandem disk the tractor does more work than two horse-drawn single disks because it goes so much faster than horses. At such work the tractor takes the place of eight horses and one man is also saved.

Spring Plowing for Corn Land

Now that the fodder and husks on the corn have dried it is easy to see that on this farm the corn grown on spring plowing is at least 20 per cent better than that grown on winter plowing. I think this is the last winter plowing we shall do for corn unless we expect to list the next spring. When winter plowing is listed the following spring it usually produces good corn but when the corn is top-planted it dries out very quickly on this soil. Early fall or summer plowing does not



No State Has Made More Rapid Strides in Power Farming in Recent Years Than Has Kansas. The Tractor Has Brought Increased Yields.

dry out as does winter plowing. If one was sure of a wet season, like that of 1915 for instance, winter plowing would be all right but in an ordinary year it stands drouth the poorest of any of our land worked in any other way or at any other time.

Market Raids on Farmers

The tremendous raids now being made on prices of all farm products have not excited the farmers in this locality much, so far. They are willing to concede that corn will sell much lower but they still think wheat occupies a strong position and most of them will hold to their wheat for some time. The slump in corn has not harmed them as much as it has in other localities for the farm land in this county is not over-capitalized. The price of land here is based on corn at less than \$1 a bushel while many other localities seemed to think that \$1.50 corn was a permanent thing and priced their land accordingly. If other commodities fall with farm products the farmer who is out of debt will not be hurt much but it will have a bad effect on the man who is heavily in debt. The best time to get out of debt now seems to have passed for a while, at least.

A Good Crop Year

When we consider that the corn looks good for 50 bushels to the acre and that kafir and hay are also good crops, we cannot help but see that 1920 has been about the best all 'round year we have ever had since our farming began in the spring of 1883. Our land down here in Coffey county is not high priced so we do not have to pay interest on a huge capital stock as do those who live where land sells for \$250 to \$500 an acre. If a man buys land at that figure he has just got to have big crops and high prices, too. But we, on our \$80 to \$100 land can pay a 6 per cent

dividend on our capital stock besides paying expenses and still have something left to go on. In a year like the present, when we have even excelled Illinois and Iowa, our profits are much greater than theirs are. But it won't do to brag too much or the man who works the weather may crack down on us next year and make us think that our \$100 land is capitalized for twice too much money.

South American Judges

The American Shorthorn Breeder's association has invited John Sidson, Buenos Aires, Argentina, to judge the Shorthorn breeding classes at the forthcoming International Livestock Show in Chicago, and Mr. Sidson has cabled his acceptance.

E. R. Casares of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and London, England has consented to judge the Shorthorn breeding classes at the American Royal, Kansas City. Mr. Casares is the owner of Inshfield Clipper King, purchased recently in Scotland for \$50,000, a record price for a beef bull. Mr. Casares plans to exhibit Inshfield Clipper King at the International and deliver him later to Argentina.

Shorthorn Office in Kansas City

The American Shorthorn Breeders' association finally has taken a much-talked-of step in establishing a branch office in Kansas City. Arrangements have been made by W. A. Cochel who, for two years, has represented the

The Wonderful straight disc on the "Viking"

Will skim to 1 1/2% of 1 per cent, or BET-TER! This is what you buy a cream separator for—to save you money by getting ALL the butter-fat out of your milk. There are no 20 to 30 separate pieces for a farm-wife to wash twice a day, for the straight disc on the "Viking" is all connected, and washed as one piece, in a jiffy. Send for our latest catalog No. 152.

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\$44 Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 234
Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2177 Marshall St., Chicago

Deafness

Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Ringing and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ear where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
222 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Save 75% by making your own rope during spare time: all halter ties, tow ropes, hay strings, etc. Own an Economy rope machine. Makes softer, more pliable rope and any length or thickness. No loose ends. Will not unravel. Use binder twine. No time to learn. Sell extra rope to your neighbors if you want. Regular price machine \$5.00. Special on this advertisement \$4.25.

ECONOMY MFG. CO., Tribune Annex 517, Minneapolis, Minn.
(Sold in quantities to agents.)

Cowboy FREE Watch Fob

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.

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

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 16c to help pay advertising expenses.

Jewelry House, 141 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

House Dress Pattern FREE

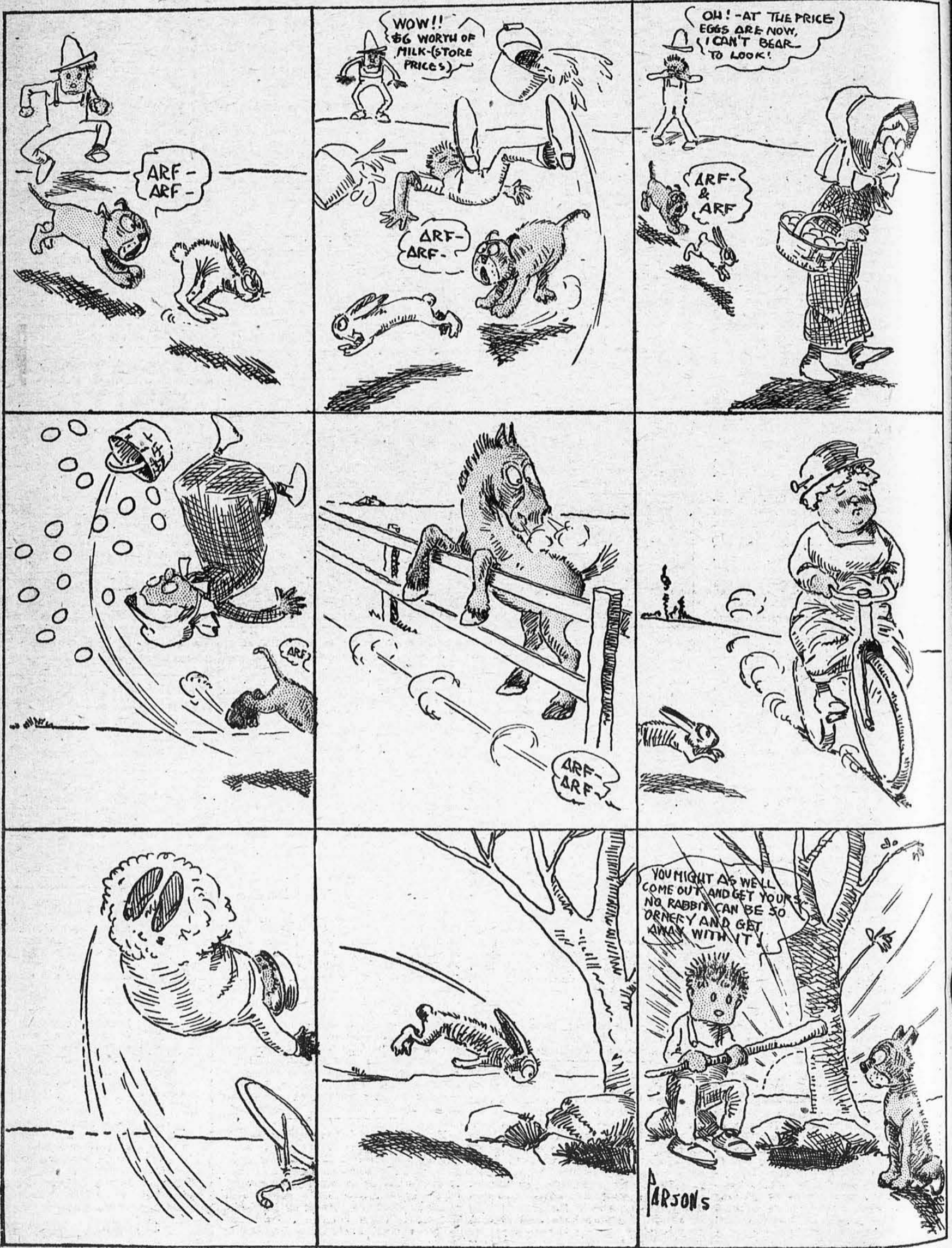
A simple practical model. The busy house worker will readily appreciate the good features of this design. The front closing makes adjustment easy. The sleeve may be in either of the two lengths portrayed. The dress is a one-piece model. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

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To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this House Dress Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want dress pattern number 8962. Address

THE HOUSEHOLD
Dress Dept. 66, Topeka, Kan.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy Finds It Easier to Place the Blame Where It Best Fits--There is Nothing Like Passing the Buck When It is Such a Simple Matter



Important Marketing Conference

BY SAMUEL O. RICE

That most difficult of all the most difficult farm problems, livestock marketing, was delegated to a committee of 15 to try to solve a conference of a score of farmers' co-operative organizations October 8 in Chicago.

The livestock marketing conference followed very much the form that the grain marketing conference did in July in Chicago and at which a committee of 17 was authorized to work out a grain-marketing plan.

Sentiment of the Meeting

C. H. Watts, manager of the Farmers' Union Livestock Commission house in Omaha crystallized the sentiment of the meeting when he said:

"A month ago the Iowa Farmers' Union authorized the establishing of a Livestock Commission house in Chicago. There already is a Farmers' Commission house there. It is operated by the Equity. Let's get together. Now is our opportunity. It doesn't make any difference what the name is. Call it Union, Equity, or anything. That doesn't make any difference. The thing is that we get together. We're not fighting anybody. We don't have to fight anybody and we're going ahead with our business and we're going to succeed."

F. E. Osborne, manager of the Equity livestock commission houses in Chicago and St. Paul, echoed the same sentiment, and T. A. Hougas, president of the Iowa Farmers' Union, said his organization was not going to jump in ahead of anybody and that it wished to wait and go along with the rest of the farmers.

Mr. Howard presided at the opening of the meeting, but relinquished the chair a greater part of the time to C. H. Gustafson, president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union, who was elected vice-chairman. About 50 farmer delegates, a score or more of farmer visitors, nine packers or packer representatives, two men from the Department of Agriculture, one Chicago Livestock Exchange man, several railroad men and a dozen farm paper editors and newspaper men attended the conference.

The morning session started off dull. The meeting seemed to sense with dread the tremendous problem that was before them and got into the subject slowly. The morning was spent in discussing the need of complete and accurate market reports, that the pro-

ducers might know the condition of the meat supply and market their products accordingly. Two men of the Bureau of Markets, W. F. Callendar of Columbus, Ohio, and C. F. Baker of Chicago, told of the market reporting and the limited service the Department of Agriculture could give because of inadequate support by the Government. A seemingly endless argument over whether reports were not of better use to dealers and speculators than to farmers came up and rambled around and around, stopping to propose this or that method of making livestock production and marketing reports more correct and extensive, suggesting that the reports might be kept secret, to prevent them being of advantage to other than farmers.

Chester H. Gray, president of the Missouri Farm Bureau, and J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock association, kicked some of these wild notions, about secrecy and the usefulness of markets reports, in the face. Mr. Gray especially brought the subject out of the fog.

"How many of you men," he asked, "ever wrote to the State Department for a consular report on beef, wool or any other competitive industry in Argentina about which you are vitally interested?" Not a hand was raised. "We do not make use of information the Government has, but most certainly the big business interests, the clothing and steel manufacturers do, and they are glad to get it. We need comprehensive and exact information gathered for us and then interpreted thru our farm organizations."

Better Reporting Service Needed

Mr. Gray hammered at length on this phase, his thought being that it didn't make much difference who developed a better market reporting system, just so it was reliable and comprehensive. As to secrecy, that was absurd. Rather, they wanted publicity for agricultural conditions. The whole thing was to get a regular and accurate inventory of the farm business so that farmers wouldn't be glutting their own markets and doing other things to injure their own business.

L. E. Potter, Minnesota, said that in obtaining a real, comprehensive livestock marketing system that would be advantageous to the livestock producers, the farmers' organizations should not put themselves in the position of helping the Government, but should let the Government help them and thereby be in a position to tell their helper what they desired. Mr. Hougas's chief objection to reports of any kind was that certain facts might be and were made into propaganda by interests.

After discussing market reports extensively Mr. Gustafson named a man, from each of the organizations represented, to determine on a plan of action to submit to the conference. This committee recommended a committee of 15, to make recommendations to their own respective organizations, and then to a joint conference to be called by Mr. Howard.

Receipts from Dairy Trebled

Keeping daily records of the milk yield of each cow, where there is no cow-testing association, is a profitable practice. This is shown by reports on herd records received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

An instance where a herd has been greatly improved without increasing its numbers (by more than one cow) is found in a report from Oklahoma. The dairyman's cream checks for a given month amounted to \$78.42, the cream being obtained from a herd of 27 cows. One year later, after doing herd-record work, he was able with a herd of 28 cows, just 1 more than he had at the earlier date, to sell cream to the value of \$223.00, or nearly three times as much—a very good return for care given to culling the herd and improving the management.

While the current prices for butterfat have increased somewhat, they have not trebled in a year, so it is obvious that there has been a large increase in the productiveness of the herd.

Work of the greatest value to the farming interests of this state is being done by the Kansas state board of agriculture. "Jake" Mohler and the men in his office have a real vision of the service they should give.

Profitable!

OK Stock Waterers assure greater stock raising profits. Thousands of satisfied users have proved this time after time. They insure pure water—at just the right temperature—always within easy reach of your livestock. To get the best results, you must use the best waterers. OK Waterers are best.



Sanitary, Non-Freezeable Stock Waterers

Built of high grade steel throughout and give a lifetime of satisfactory service. There's a style and size to meet every requirement.

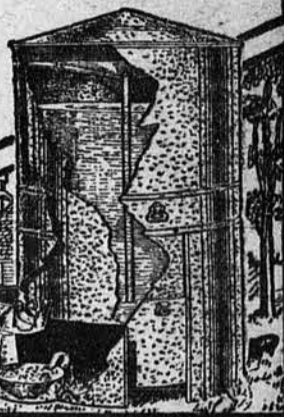
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Advertisement for BARGAIN FEATHER BED BOOK, FREE, with details about the book's content and how to obtain it.

Advertisement for FARM WAGONS, featuring an illustration of a wagon and text describing various models and their features.

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



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

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

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



A SURPRISE FOR YOU

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



JUST SEND YOUR NAME ON A POST CARD

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

PAWNEE BILL, Dept. 84, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Army Bruiser Pardoned

"Hardboiled" Smith, sentenced to 18 months in prison for brutal treatment of American soldier prisoners in France and paroled by our military authorities after he had served less than 9 1/2 months, is now released with the approval of Secretary of War Baker, for "good behavior!" Only the military authorities know how many better men that Smith mistreated are still doing time as military prisoners.

Our American Prussians want a "hardboiled" army. They take great pains to turn out hardboiled officers. Smith was "punished" chiefly in deference to an aroused public. The storm has blown over, public sentiment has its back turned, and our Prussians come to the rescue of this exponent of their military ideal.

Kansas Has Great Wealth

Farm Products This Year are Worth Millions

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS seems unusually blest this year so far as its farm crops, livestock and mineral products are concerned. This means that when these products are all marketed there will be an exceptionally large amount of money in the state for investment in various ways. For the farmer it will mean, perhaps, a new motor car, a motor truck, a tractor, farm electric plants, straw spreaders, harvesting machinery, gasoline engines, and many kinds of farm power machinery. For the housewife it may mean a new kitchen range, a kitchen cabinet, a power washing machine, home water works, a player piano, a phonograph, a vacuum cleaner, an electric toaster, an electric sewing machine and many other household conveniences. Many of the things that the farm boy or the farm girl have long desired also will be in the list of prospective purchases. Viewed from all of these angles it would seem that Kansas next winter will be in the market for many articles that will help to make life and work on the farm easier and more attractive.

Value of Field Crops

The mineral products of the state are worth \$106,196,727 according to J. G. Moore, state geologist. The farm and livestock products will reach a total of 1,200 million dollars which is a total of 100 million dollars more than last year's total when the billion dollar mark was reached for the first time. The value of field crops in 1920 is estimated at \$741,017,300, or more than that of last year by \$216,670,900, while all farm products, exclusive of livestock on hand, are valued at \$901,017,300, or more by \$154,400,000 than in 1919.

Increased productions of the state's principal crops, and prices that have ruled high, are responsible for the record-smashing aggregate values.

This year's wheat crop of 147 million bushels, the second largest for the state, was worth \$330,750,000 or \$43,446,200 in excess of 1919, the best preceding year, outvaluing the record crop of 180 million bushels in 1914 by \$181,749,500, and representing about 45 per cent of the value of all field crops. Wheat alone this year was worth more than all combined farm products in 1913 or any previous year. The crops ranking highest in value are wheat, corn, hay, sorghums, oats and barley.

Production is Increased

The state's 1920 corn crop—151,793,000 bushels—was the largest since 1912 and ranked first in value. It was worth \$112,286,800 more than the record Kansas production of 274 million bushels in 1889. This year's oats crop was largest in yield and first in value.

Only in the value of miscellaneous farm products—consisting mainly of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, butter and eggs—and in livestock, was there a decrease for the year. The 1920 estimate placed on miscellaneous products is 160 million dollars, as compared to 180 million dollars in 1919. Livestock is valued at 300 million dollars, as compared to 340 million dollars in 1919. A lower price for these products is responsible for decreased valuation, as the quantities are practically the same.

Outlook is Favorable

Crop conditions in the state for the most part are now fairly satisfactory but the weather during the past week has been rather dry. However soil conditions in the eastern part of the state are good, but moisture in the central and western parts of the state would be welcome. In the last weekly crop report of the Kansas state board of agriculture and the Kansas State Farm Bureau for the week ending October 9, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board of agriculture says: "Wheat seeding is from 50 to 75 per cent complete in East Central Kansas, from 75 to 90 per cent complete in the central part, from 75 to 80 per cent finished in Southwest Kansas and practically all sown in Northern and Northwestern Kansas. However, the dry windy weather of the past week has delayed seeding and many farmers thru Central and Western Kansas who have not yet finished this work will not complete it until rains come. The Hessian fly is in evidence in Eastern Kansas especially in early planted fields and volunteer stands.

"Corn is practically all in the shock in East Central Kansas and is rapidly

being cut in all other sections. In the eastern counties especially considerable corn is down caused by high winds this fall. The sorghums are practically matured and about the only frost damage reported occurred in Western and Southwestern Kansas. The sorghum crop is three-fourths cut in Eastern Kansas, about 60 per cent in the shock thru the central section and from 35 to 50 per cent complete in Southwest Kansas. Excellent yields of grain and forage are reported from all sections. In Eastern Kansas the fourth cutting of alfalfa is being harvested and pastures thruout the state are reported as holding out very well. The demand for feeder hogs in Northern Kansas is not being satisfied by the supply as yet and the feed crops this year will be ample to take care of the supply of livestock on hand.

"The picking of winter apples will be in full sway this week as Jonathan picking is practically completed. Farmers especially in Central and Western Kansas who have not yet marketed their new wheat are as a rule holding for a better price than prevails at the present time."

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

Allen—We have been having excellent weather. Corn is ripening satisfactorily. Farmers are cutting kafir but not much corn has been cut. There is plenty of hay in stack at \$8. Most of the wheat is sown and some fields are now showing an excellent stand. All kinds of cattle are selling at low prices.—T. E. Whillow, October 8.

Clay—There has been very little rain since August 31 and wheat is very much in need of rain. Corn was damaged 10 per cent by frost. Prairie hay and alfalfa were only half crops this year. Farmers will begin husking corn next week. Wheat is worth \$1.55; shorts, \$2.60; bran, \$2; hogs, \$14; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 49c.—P. R. Forslund, October 8.

Elk—We have had ideal weather the past week. Farmers are harvesting fall crops. Most of the wheat is green but is in need of

moisture. The acreage is small on account of the low price. Corn is ripe enough to crib and will yield about 20 bushels an acre. Market for corn is not established. Prairie hay is good. We have had two heavy frosts.—D. W. Lockhart, October 10.

Hills—We are having dry weather and the early sown wheat will have to be sown again. There is some sowing to be done. Farmers are putting up feed. Hessian flies are everywhere. There is very little wheat going to market on account of the low price.—C. F. Erbort, October 11.

Gove—It has been warm and dry for this time of the year. Very little moisture has fallen. The wheat that was planted early is good. Farmers are putting up feed and threshing. About the same acreage of wheat will be put in as last year. There have been several sales and stock is selling lower than in previous months. We had a heavy frost September 29 and 30. Potatoes sell for \$1.65; cream, 55c; eggs are worth 45c; hens, 20c.—Newell S. Boss.

Linn—We have been having ideal fall weather. Farmers are sowing wheat but the acreage will not be as large as it was last year. A number of silos are being filled. Many farmers have rented their farms and have gone to California in their cars. Several public sales have been held and prices are satisfactory. Farmers are cutting prairie hay but there is not much demand for it. Potatoes are not very plentiful this year. Potatoes are worth 4c; apples, \$1; oats, 45c; wheat is worth \$2; corn, \$1.40.—J. W. Cillnessmith, October 10.

Norton—We have not had much rain for 5 weeks and the early sown wheat is damaged. Frost damage was light. Several cattle feeders are filling their lots with good cattle at 6 cents to 10 cents a pound. Stock cattle are selling at low prices. Mules are in demand and those of good size bring top prices. Some old corn is being sold for 60c on track.—Sam Teaford, October 8.

Osage—Farmers are still threshing and putting up hay which is heavy and of good quality. Nearly all the farmers are stacking their hay as most of the barns are full of old hay. The demand for stock hogs is good. Corn was uninjured by frost for it had already matured. Tomato and sweet potato vines were killed in the lowlands. There has been very little wheat sown.—H. L. Ferris, October 3.

Pawnee—Most of the wheat has been sown but a few farmers will wait until the last of the month to sow. Grasshoppers are doing some damage. Corn will make excellent yields. We need rain to make wheat pasture. We have had a little frost. Wheat is worth \$2; butterfat, 57c; eggs are selling for 45c.—E. H. Gore, October 2.

Pratt—We are having excellent weather. Wheat is sown and most of it is up and is doing well. Feed crops are nearly all harvested. We had a light frost but there was not much damage done. Flies are numerous

and stock is suffering. Not many public sales have been held.—J. L. Phelps, October 8.

Riley—Wheat seeding is completed and there is a good stand of the early sown but the late sowing is not up as it has been too dry. All feed crops have been cut. Early corn is drying up rapidly but the late corn was frosted. Farmers feel discouraged over the big drop in wheat and livestock prices. Wheat has been bringing \$1.50 a bushel; eggs are worth 50c; hogs, \$14; corn is selling for \$2.55.—P. O. Hankinson, October 9.

Rooks—Wheat seeding is nearly completed. Cane, kafir and other crops were damaged by frost. Corn is not as good as was expected. Wheat sells for \$1.50; corn, \$2; butter, 50c; eggs are worth 40c; hens, 20c.—C. O. Thomas, October 8.

Stevens—Farmers have not finished wheat seeding and silo filling. We had a frost this week which did considerable damage. Early sown wheat is up and will make early pasture and that with the big feed crop will carry cattle thru the winter. Broodcorn is nearly all gathered but there is not much demand for it. Help is very scarce and high. We have to pay \$4 and \$5 a day and board the men.—Monroe Traver, October 4.

Sumner—The weather has been much cooler the last few days. A few farmers have completed sowing wheat. Ground is in good condition for seeding but we are in need of rain. Farmers are cutting kafir and cane. The flies are numerous and stock is not doing well. We are cutting the first part of the week. Wheat is worth \$1; oats, 65c; eggs, 46c; corn is selling for \$1.30; butter, 60c; butterfat, 57c.—E. I. Stocking, October 2.

Washington—We are having dry, warm weather. A good rain would be appreciated. Farmers are cutting cane and kafir. The last crop of alfalfa has been cut. Wheat is excellent but is in need of rain. Some wheat fields are being pastured. Eggs sell for 45c; wheat, \$1.68; corn, 75c, and butterfat is worth 54c.—Ralph B. Cole, October 8.

Woodson—We had frosts September 28 and October 1 but we are having ideal fall weather again. Not much damage was done by the frost. Corn is cut and stacked and some wheat has been sown. A few farmers have baled hay. There is some cane and kafir to be cut.—E. F. Opperman, October 1.

Wilson—Wheat seeding is progressing satisfactorily. There will be a larger acreage than in 1919. Some corn was blown down and late cutting of hay damaged 40 per cent by recent storms. The corn crop is good but there are not many cattle or hogs to feed.—S. Canty, October 8.

Our Task

Our task is to give a smile or a word of cheer. To lift the curtains of doubt and fear. From the lives of others, depressed and sad. To lend some sunshine and make them glad.

Our task is to sing, on the road of life, a song. To others, we pass as we go along. To lift a burden or ease a pain. To help another his goal to gain.

Our task is to just be sweet each hour and day. To do kind deeds whenever we may. To give our strength to a struggling man. To do, at all times, the best we can. —Rachel A. Corbett.

The End of the Hog

A recent booklet issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers contains the following statement:

A hog dresses out 76.6 per cent of the full carcass, and the products finish out at 72 per cent of the liveweight. The head and other products from a 221-pound or average-sized hog are as follows:

Hams	31
Picnics	13
Boston Butts	24
Bear Plates	31
Bellies	13
Fat Backs	21
Loins	21
Spare Ribs	24
Lard	21
Trimnings	11
Total	159

Windmoore Manager Retires

Charles C. Wilson, former manager of the Windmoore Ranch, of Labette county, has taken over the management of Turkey Creek Farm, the great Holstein breeding establishment at Colorado Springs, Colo.

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.

It is probable that the next Congress will enact a tariff law that will give farm products more adequate protection. This certainly is needed.

The Kansas Corn Yields

BY S. D. FLORA

THE BANNER corn producing county in Kansas is Smith which lies west of the middle line of the state, almost in the short-grass country, and is credited with a 10-year average of 2,974,374 bushels annually, as shown by the records of the Kansas state board of agriculture. The best acre yields have been raised in Doniphan county, in the extreme northeast corner, where the average for the past 10 years is more than 33 bushels. As a rule the eastern counties raise more corn an acre, but the larger amount of ground given the crop in many central and western counties gives them a higher production figure. For instance, Cheyenne county, in the northwest corner, with an average yield of 16.3 bushels an acre, has raised in the past 10 years 50 per cent more corn than Cherokee in the southeast corner, which has an average yield of 19.1 bushels an acre.

The real corn belt in Kansas—where annual yields run above a million bushels a county—takes in all the northeast quarter of the state and a strip of central counties extending north and south from Oklahoma to Nebraska and spreading west in the northern tier to Norton county. The eastern third of the state has dropped from an annual average of 79 million bushels in the 10-year period ending 1910 to slightly less than 50 million bushels in the last 10 years, which includes the big crop of 1920, while the western third has actually increased its production in the same period. The counties along the Colorado line have doubled their production since 1910 but important corn raising counties like Marshall, Brown and Nemaha, are producing on an average a third less than they did 10 years ago.

County	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
Adair	16.3	14.1	12.0	13.4	17.54	2.974	2.877	1.875	1.803	2.973	2.700	2.788
Allen	26.4	26.2	37.0	9.20	20.4	21.0	19.8	1.176	1.102	1.314	1.754	1.909
Anderson	23.5	12.7	15.1	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	17.9	16.4	13.4	21.1	1.909
Atchison	15.1	20.5	20.2	38.9	20.8	28.9	67.6	14.7	14.7	1.548	6.14	1.102
Aurora	16.8	13.2	13.2	12.7	10.8	13.9	14.4	14.7	18.1	20.4	1.104	1.35
Barber	28	5.4	7.7	18.6	22.1	28.1	28.6	17.2	18.1	1.600	18.3	1.532
Barton	6.6	15.6	15.1	13.2	11.8	11.2	14.3	1.100	1.309	1.600	5.98	22.8
Beecher	18	29	9.9	15.9	14.3	14.2	14.2	1.780	1.44	23.6	17.3	1.176
Bell	7.2	15.9	13.4	12.5	14.3	14.2	14.2	1.780	1.44	1.203	9.98	17.3
Beverly	12	30	25	15.2	10.2	6.6	16.3	15.4	1.522	1.203	20.2	17.3
Boonville	11.8	15.3	7.3	13.6	4.58	6.93	13.6	7.10	16.2	18.5	5.04	18.8
Buffalo	38	62	71	9.3	14.3	16.7	16.7	8.2	1.485	1.078	16.0	19.4
Burns	16.9	14.9	11.3	12.0	13.4	16.1	12.6	16.5	18.8	30.6	17.2	19.4

The Upper Line Gives the Average Annual County Production for the 10-Year Period Ending with 1920 in Thousands of Bushels. The Lower Line Gives the Average Acre Yield for the Same Period.

October 16, 1920.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

OF THE many feeds which have become readjusted to new demand and supply conditions, and here are few which have not shared in the changes, bran and shorts occupy a rather conspicuous position. These feeds have been carried down more radically than any other commodity used in dairy or livestock fattening operations. Current prices for bran are less than half the level prevailing when the market was approaching the peak of the boom period in the early part of May, and both gray and brown shorts have undergone about the same degree of depression. While the mill feeds are still considerably higher than

net lower than the previous day. This is not abnormal for current markets, but reflects accurately the character of the fluctuations thruout the week. The December and March deliveries of wheat suffered a further decline of 18 to 20 cents a bushel, and about 18 to 22 cents a bushel for hard and dark hard winter and red winter in the cash market. Exporters continue to absorb large quantities of wheat, for both nearby and later shipment, but little was heard regarding activity of foreigners in the market except that they had "temporarily withdrawn from the trade." Wheat continues to move from the United States in record volume and observers of the trade almost generally agree that our exportable surplus already has been absorbed. Producers should not be influenced by declining prices to dump their grain. They will later in the season exert bullish pressure on values by holding. A further reduction of 19 million bushels in the October government estimate on the spring wheat crop, with the total only 9 million greater than the disappointingly small yield a year ago, is bullish.

The situation in corn markets is unlike that prevailing in the wheat trade. There is an enormous corn crop, 3,216 million bushels, the largest in history and practically 300 million bushels greater than a year ago. The outlet for corn is smaller than last year, on account of a reduced number of hogs on farms and the changed level of prices for the pork animals which will tend to check in a measure the feeding in sections where produced. And there is a large carry-over of corn from the 1919 crop. In the face of these conditions, however, there is reason to believe that corn will recover partially from the sensational tumble of the past two months. Cash corn at Kansas City sold last week at an extreme range of 78 to 89 cents a bushel, compared with 85 cents to \$1.08 in the preceding week. Futures lost 7 to 9 cents, with the December delivery down to 77 cents a bushel. This is virtually on a pre-war basis.

Oats Take a Fall

Oats scarcely could be expected to maintain strength in view of the depression in corn and wheat. The 50-cents a bushel market is being approached, with carlots down to 52 to 54 cents, about 4 cents down for the week. Futures declined about 2 cents. The minor coarse cereal should strengthen in price, being far below a parity with other feedstuffs or grains. Producers are marketing their surplus crop slowly.

Depression has about run its course in the market for alfalfa, prairie and tame hay, and tho it is inadvisable to look forward to a sharp bulge in prices, a partial recovery is quite probable soon. After deducting freight charges, which are exorbitant from many points, hay is selling below cost of production, and growers are showing their dissatisfaction by a refusal to part with their surplus stocks freely at current values. Alfalfa is selling at an extreme range of \$11 to \$25 a ton, mostly between \$13 and \$20, while prairie is bringing \$7.50 to \$17 and timothy \$10 to \$22. Declines the past week amounted to about \$2 a ton. Demand is slowly broadening.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 30.)

- 624. Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens.
- 682. A Simple Trap Nest for Poultry.
- 801. Mites and Lice on Poultry.
- 830. Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.
- 849. Capons and Caponizing.
- 1067. Feeding Hens for Egg Production.

These bulletins may be obtained by writing to the Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Aren't Marjorie Smith's contest pullets pretty? Six of her Rhode Island Reds are shown eating their supper.

The other picture shows Alma Bailey, her mother, "Mr. Capper" and "Miss Bertha." Alma's chickens like to pose and have their pictures taken, as you can plainly see.

Declines Should Halt Soon

While recognizing that feed production is enormous this year, the view is commonly expressed that bran and shorts have declined sufficiently and that the wheat offals are now on a satisfactory basis for making purchases. Demand usually broadens in the late fall, and winter values are mostly higher than during September and October. Mills are operating at far less than normal and a spurt in demand would be quickly reflected in prices.

The average pre-war market price, which for many years was below \$1 hundredweight, they have declined to cheap basis under present conditions.

Outlook for Bran and Shorts

The future trend of prices for bran and shorts is in doubt. An extremely bullish view is not advisable, not because there is a sign of strength in the market but largely because of the fact that prices already have suffered one of the most radical setbacks in the history of the trade and that depression cannot continue for an indefinite period.

As the season advances, demand for bran will improve. As pastures begin to give way in many sections and colder temperatures cause increased consumption, markets will feel a stronger demand for the offal. How soon the improved buying will be witnessed, however, is a question, and there is a probability, too, that, as the volume of purchases increases, so will production of mills broaden. More active operations of mills, of course, is entirely dependent upon flour trade conditions. Unless mills begin to turn out more mill feed with the advance of the fall season, a rebound in prices for bran and shorts before the approach of winter is more than a possibility. In this connection, the wheat feed offals will be influenced to a very large extent by the fluctuations in coarse grains, cottonseed cake and meal, alfalfa and similar products.

Indicative of the bullishness toward the later market for mill feed is the fact that bids for bran for November and December shipment are at a premium of \$2 to \$3 a ton over the spot market. For instance, bran for spot shipment is being offered around \$27 a ton, sacked, for carlots, in Kansas City, while there are bids in the market for November-December delivery on the basis of \$29 to \$30 a ton. Gray shorts are easier than bran, selling around \$34 to \$35 a ton for prompt and November shipment, and around \$30 to \$32 a ton for brown shorts or standard middlings. Buyers display an almost total lack of interest in shorts for deferred shipment and there is a marked absence of buying strength even in the spot market. Before any upturns occur in shorts it is very probable that the heavier offal will work down more closely to bran, probably within \$5 a ton, which compares with a differential hardly a month ago of about \$20 a ton.

On one day recently the speculative wheat market "shot up" 4 to 5 cents a bushel during a few minutes of active trading and before the close of that session the market was about 10 cents

DICKEY SEPTIC TANKS



A modern home sewage disposal plant. With or without running water. You can have all the comforts, conveniences and sanitary advantages of a modern city home. These tanks are made of vitrified salt glazed clay and will last forever. Send for descriptive booklet.

W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co., Dept. 51, Kansas City, Mo.
Established 1885

BOVEE FURNACES

Pipeless and Regular Piped



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

Upright Furnaces burn all kinds of coal, coke or wood. Horizontal Furnaces burn four foot wood. Have 17x21-in. Double Doors. Also burn all soft coal.

Write us for full description and catalog.

BOVEE FURNACE WORKS, 188 West 9th St., Waterloo, Iowa

Crochet Book

Premium No. 43




It's wonderful—that's what the women folks say when they see our attractive Crochet and Tatting book. A treasure of attractive ideas for beginners as well as expert crochet workers. Anyone can follow the simple instructions and do beautiful work. The book contains all the latest designs printed on high grade enameled book paper with attractive cover design in colors.

This Crochet Book, premium No. 43, will be sent postpaid with Household Magazine one year for 30 cents, or given free for two yearly subscriptions at 25 cents each. Write for our Premium Catalog containing many other money saving bargains.

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. E4, TOPEKA, KAN.

Pendant and Chain

Premium No. 44



The Pendant we offer is artistically executed in a filigree design. And the chain is included in our remarkable offer. What could be more attractive for low-neck dresses! The chain is 15 inches long and as dainty as a chain of solid gold.

Special 10-Day Offer: We will send this Chain and Pendant, premium No. 44, to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to the Household at 25 cents each. 50 cents in all.

THE HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE
Dept. M-44, Topeka, Kansas



22-Caliber Hamilton Rifle

It is just as natural for a boy to want a gun as it is for him to breathe. Here is a .22 Hamilton Rifle that has stood the test of time. It is safe, reliable and accurate to a hair. It makes a dandy light arm for camping and excursions. It is a man's gun as well as a boy's gun. Length over all, 30 inches. Barrel, tapered, 16 inches. Sight, rear open and adjustable with front knife sights. Chambered for a 22-caliber short or long R. F. Cartridge. Flat stock and forearm. Every Rifle packed and shipped in individual cartons. For small game and target practice this Hamilton Rifle is unexcelled.

A Postcard Will Do

We have recently purchased a number of these new model rifles to give to hustling, red-blooded boys. We pay all express charges so it DOES NOT COST YOU A PENNY. All we ask you to do is to distribute twelve "Good Luck", 1921 Calendar, Pictures among your grown-up friends on our special 50c offer. You can do this in an hour's time. Send a post card to the address below and say, "Send me the twelve Pictures, I want the Rifle."

Rifle Club, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

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

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

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

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

1,040 ACRES, highly improved, Scott Co., Kansas. Price \$60. Part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

WESTERN KANSAS LAND, \$15.00 per acre if sold this fall. W. G. Edwards, 313 North Buckeye, Abilene, Kansas.

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

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

A SPLENDID 80 acre well improved farm four miles county seat, gravel road, \$8,000. Terms. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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, 277 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

EME LYON COUNTY Kansas Farms, from \$69 a. up with possession for putting in wheat. Write Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND Good smooth land from \$30 to \$60 per acre. Write for free list and county map. Geo. F. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.

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

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

200 ACRES, well improved, in high state of cultivation, exceptionally good terms, offered for short time only. R. P. Wells, Formoso, Jewell Co., 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 Schweitzer, Wichita, Kansas.

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

WHEAT, COB AND ALFALFA FARM. 320 acres, 200 cultivation, 50 alfalfa land. Improved, \$27.50 per acre. J. H. Brotenarkie, Real Estate, Lenora, Norton Co., Kansas.

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

A REAL FARM HOME—480 acres three mi. Healy, Lane county, Kansas; 220 acres cultivation, balance pasture; fine eight room house, sheet water, only \$37.50 per acre for quick sale. Good terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, (Lane County) Kansas.

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

KANSAS RANCH

1,280 acres in the famous Pawnee valley, Hodgeman county, Kansas. The buildings consist of a house of seven rooms, also three room tenant house, milk house, poultry house, barn for 20 horses, cow barn, cattle shed, blacksmith shop, never failing water and windmill, plenty of fine shade. There is a deep place in the river that is fed by large springs on this ranch and is stocked with fish; never has been dry. This 1,280 acres is nearly all valley land and is the improved and cultivated part of former ranch of 3,000 acres. Ninety per cent of this land is tillable and is only 20 to 30 feet to water any place on the ranch. 300 acres now in wheat. Two thirds of the ranch is good alfalfa land. This is one of the best stock and grain ranches in central Kansas. They are drilling for oil within two miles of this ranch. Owner is non-resident and I can make a price of \$40 per acre on easy terms. One crop of wheat will pay for land. W. G. McCARTNEY, 102 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

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

FOR SALE BY OWNER, unimproved, ten acres near Topeka. Well located. Fine building site. Jos Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

150 ACRES, well improved. Price \$12,500, cash \$4,000, good terms on balance. Immediate possession. Other Anderson County farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—Stock farms, ranches, wheat lands. Also unimproved grass lands suitable for farming. Bargains. Good terms. Whitmer Land Co., Ulicia, Ness Co., Kansas.

A REAL BARGAIN, 480 acres, 125 in cult., bal. in pasture. Fair improvements. This is a sure money maker. Am a cripple and not able to take care of it. \$10,000; terms. S. Eckert, Hardtner, Kansas.

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.

1920 WHEAT CROP paid more than we ask for our land, this has been the case with most of this land for past 3 or 4 years. 160 a. \$4,500. 1/4 cash. Write for descriptions. G. G. Immell, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

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

160 ACRE FARM, well improved, good land, near Coffeyville, \$20,000. Improved 80, 6 miles out, \$5,000. Improved 280, Labette county, 140 acres cultivation, 60 hay, 80 pasture, \$18,200. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kansas.

WOODLAWN STOCK FARM 167 acres adjoining good town, grain and stock proposition, well improved, splendid water, priced right. Write for printed description and land list. The Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

640 ACRES AT \$32.50 ACRE. 1/4 in sod wheat up, all crops to purchaser, land nearby produced this year 28 bu. acre tested 62 lbs. We have tracts and farms of all sizes. Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Sharon Springs, Wallace Co., Kan. Agents wanted.

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

181 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles town, Franklin, Kansas. 8 room house, good barn, silo, well and windmill; 15 acres alfalfa; 30 acres pasture; fine location; price \$110.00 per acre. Possession this fall. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

80 ACRES 2 1/2 miles good town, 15 Ottawa. Good improvements, plenty water, school across road, 60 acres cultivation. Some alfalfa. Early possession. Must sell at once, \$100.00 per acre. Write for list of others. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

TREGO COUNTY WHEAT LAND FOR SALE I have a good wheat tract of 480 acres near Ulicia. Well watered, with 200 acres under cultivation. Raised enough wheat this year to pay one-half the price asked now. If taken quick \$40 per acre will buy it. Part terms. W. E. Traylor, Ulicia, Kan.

200 ACRES, 3 miles from town, large 9 room house, 400 barrel cistern, never failing well with wind pump, barn 40x60, small tenant house, garage and chicken house, etc. 85 acres wheat, 65 acres alfalfa, balance blue grass pasture. Can add 40 or 50 acres more if desired. Price \$100 per acre. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

RUSH COUNTY FARMS 240 acres, well improved, some good bottom land, plenty timber and water, 140 acres cultivated, 4 miles market. Priced \$70 an acre. Terms. 160 acres, practically all cultivated, unimproved, 5 1/2 miles to market, \$8,000. Write Jas. H. Little, The Rush County Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

RENTERS OPPORTUNITY 160 acres, 6 miles from town of 6,000 people, 3 1/2 miles from high school town, creek bottom, valley and second bottom land. Good 3 room house, lighted and heated by natural gas; older house of 2 rooms, small barn, plenty of good water. Price \$70 an acre, \$1,750 cash, and the balance one to twenty years at 6%. Why rent? This farm will go soon. Come at once. Send for other list. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

KANSAS

WANT GOOD SMOOTH unimproved western Kansas farm, 160 or 320 acres, full description and best price in first letter. V. E. Rogers, Wellington, Kansas.

OFFER FOR OCTOBER ONLY: 320 a. improved with 100 a. in cultivation, all level, black loam, 2 1/2 of Pierceville, 10 miles of Garden City; price \$10,000. Will take back mortgage of \$7,000, 5 years 7%. Write F. M. Wallace, Pierceville, Kansas.

NORTON CO., KAN., LAND, \$80 to \$125 per acre. Good productive, improved, unimproved, and close to good markets. Investigate Norton county's advantages before you locate. Write Clayton Mammel, Norton, Kansas, for particulars and list.

FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 240 acres, 3 1/2 miles out; fine level bottom land; no draws; no overflow; all in cultivation; 80 acres wheat; 6 room dwg.; large frame barn; 2 good wells; school 1 mi.; possession. Price \$24,000, 10,000 will handle. Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

PUMPING PROPOSITION OR NOT, please yourself! 450 acres, on river, half bottom land, sandy loam, cuts 100 tons of hay, stone house, artesian well, mile to school, church and depot, someone gets this at \$20, 1/4 cash, balance 6%. Write now. Owner, Box 56, Coolidge, Kansas.

314 ACRES, Woodson county, Kansas, 1 mile town, 90 acres cultivation, 35 acres alfalfa. 134 acres fine bluestem meadow, balance good pasture, 100 acres hog tight, 8 room house, barn 48x54, other buildings, never failing water. Price \$18,000. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kansas.

THE HOME YOU ALWAYS WANTED 160 acres, 50 fine wheat, 30 blue grass, remainder for spring crop; new 6 room Queen Anne house, good barn, poultry house, plenty water; real snap, \$125 per acre; terms; possession; 40 miles Kansas City. MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY, Bonfils Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

240 ACRES, all bottom, close to Lawrence, no overflow, good imp. Fine alfalfa, corn and wheat, \$175 per acre. 60 acres, fine imp. Close to Lawrence, lays perfect, big bargain. 150 acres, all good rich soil, well imp. Price \$250.00. We have several suburban tracts, well imp. Big bargains. Don't fail to write us for information. Wilson & Clewenger, 640 Mass. St., Lawrence, 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 1/4 miles Lawrence, 2 miles R. R. elevator and store, 1/2 mile from school, 157 acres tillable, 85 plowed for wheat, 15 pasture, balance spring crop. House 6 rooms, barn 32x40, addition 15x41, 100 ton silo, granary 40x40, chicken house, garage, never failing water. Land smooth. A real farm home in splendid neighborhood. Price \$155 per acre. Possession now. Hosford Inv. & Mfg. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

REAL BARGAINS IN COFFEY CO. FARMS 80 acres, 2 1/2 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school, 3/4 mi. to church; lays smooth, abundance of water, well improved. Price \$110 per a., liberal terms. 160 acres, 3 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school and church, 100 a. cultivation, 25 a. prairie pasture and meadow, 30 a. timothy and clover meadow, 10 a. alfalfa, well watered, and improvements good. Price \$100 per acre, with any reasonable terms. 240 acres, 5 mi. of Waverly, 4 mi. of Halls Summit, 1/4 mi. to school and church, pasture rolling, balance smooth, 60 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.

TEXAS

ONE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100 per acre by dealing with owner. L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.

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 HOMESEEEKER, Department 104, Los Angeles, Calif.

MISSOURI

LISTEN! 60 acre farm, fine fishing stream, \$2,000, \$300 down. McGrath, Min. View, Mo.

10,000 EXCHANGE PROPOSITIONS Universal Exchange, C413, West Plains, Mo.

DAIRY, poultry and fruit farms. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

BUY A HOME in the Ozarks. Write Boy & Stephens for list, Mansfield, Mo.

FREE LIST describing Ozark, 75 farms, dairy, orchard, timber, cut over and tobacco land. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

COME to the Ozarks. Good spring water. Farms all sizes. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

COWS, PIGS, CHICKENS, an Ozark farm, enough said. Write us your wants. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Missouri.

THE HOMESEEEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 south Missouri farms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Florence, Mo.

TRADES MADE EVERYWHERE; discuss property and tell me your wants. Duke, Adrian, Missouri.

FARMS, RANCHES, timber, fruit, and grazing lands, 40 acres or 40,000 acres. Write and let us show you. A sound, sensible proposition. Shuck Investment Co., Joplin, Mo.

160 ACRES, highly imp., orchard, fine living water, first and second bottom, \$135 acre, 50 per cent loan, 6% 5 or 10 years. C. E. Wendleton, Butler, Missouri.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST of improved and unimproved gently rolling, valley and bottom farms, \$15 to \$50 per acre. J. D. Gerlach & Co., Doniphan, Missouri.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, 35 months buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Missouri.

MISSOURI—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 60 acres truck and poultry land near town, Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 160, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

120 A. well imp., 90 cult., bal. pasture, fenced and cross fenced, springs and well, \$65 A. Terms. S. S. Tillery Real Estate Co., Humansville, Missouri.

ARKANSAS

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.

BOTTOM stock and fruit farms, fine climate, spring water. T. F. Crane, Gravette, Ark.

N. W. Arkansas grain, fruit and stock farms. Dunlap Realty Co., Siloam Springs, Ark.

65 ACRES, imp., 60 cult., 5 timber, 50 tight, family orchard, finest water, 175 a. Mansfield Land Co., Mansfield, Arkansas.

IMPROVED FARMS for \$10 to \$50 per acre. Send for large farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., DeQueen, Arkansas.

WRITE LETONA LAND CO., Letona, White Co., Arkansas, for a list of their small 20 to 300 acres well improved and well located farms. Good water, schools, healthy.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. Free literature and list of farms. Arkansas. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

FINE \$10,000 valley farm, Washington Co. for \$8,000. Pay \$4,000, 1927. Better terms. Owner G. T., care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

COLORADO

1,300 ACRES, in the land of flowing water, choice agricultural land, artesian water obtained from 196 to 250 ft. Will sell acre or part. Write owner. F. J. Dooley, Springfield, Baca Co., Colorado.

BARGAINS in farms and ranches in Eastern Colorado, where soil is good, rainfall ample, summers cool, winters moderate. Improved land \$20 to \$40 per acre. Write today. Wm. H. Gliese, Cashier, Farmers State Bank, Calhan, Colo.

SUGAR BEET LAND \$100 to \$150 per acre with irrigation water. Production per acre: 4 to 7 tons alfalfa, 18 to 20 tons sugar beets, 70 bu. oats, 50 bu. wheat, potatoes 300 to 400 bu. Old established sugar factories. This land is famous "Greely Colorado, district." Vernon McKelvey, Greeley, Colorado.

COLORADO FARMS of any size from 10 to 3,600 acres. Irrigated, non-irrigated and pasture land from the famous Zang ranch at Broomfield, Colo., 15 miles from Denver, on Lincoln Highway, two line and two railways. Modern improvements including stock farm set. Call on farm or send for Booklet V-3. The Zang Investment Co., Owners, American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

BEST LANDS

Nothing better in East Colorado; farms and ranches; lowest prices; best terms. Write for facts and lists. R. T. CLINE, OWNER, BRANDON, COLORADO.

COLORADO IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of Alfalfa, 60 bu. Wheat, 300 to 400 bu. Spuds, other crops equally well. The hog country in the world. Farm prices low. Send for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

Livestock Farm For Sale or Exchange

Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for cattle of any kind, horses, mules, or hogs, a big, well located and improved farm twenty miles from Wichita, Kan. Close to shipping point. Good buildings. Plenty of gas for fuel. Good pasture, alfalfa, and grain farm. Good roads. Good neighborhood. I will sell this in tracts of 40, 80, 160, 320, 640 acres, or as a whole. Have too much land, abundance of feed, and not enough livestock. In case of sale will carry loan at 6%.

Deal directly with owner, Business phone, Market 6854 Address 432 Laclede, Wichita, Kan.

NEW MEXICO
 32,000 ACRES grazing land with abundance of water. Located in the best sheep raising section of New Mexico. \$4.50 per acre. Write for facts. J. A. Casey, Corning, Kansas.

NEW YORK
 100 BUSHEL CORN LAND \$100 AN ACRE. Suitable best young man! - Save interest and freight. Write for facts. Charles Heritage, 331 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.

NEBRASKA
 80 ACRES of the best irrigated land, two and a fourth miles from Culbertson. \$300 per acre. A. R. Smith, Owner, Culbertson, Nebraska.

NEBRASKA
 240 and 320 acre tracts extra well improved. Good soil. Fine buildings. Good roads, water, schools. Price \$175 acre; terms. Frank Pilger and D. C. Deibler, Pierce, Neb.

WISCONSIN
 FOR SALE by owner: Improved and unimproved places. Priced to sell. Very easy terms. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

LOUISIANA
 LOUISIANA—Write for our booklet on Louisiana farm lands. Hopkins Land Company, Baton Rouge, La.

OKLAHOMA
 OKLAHOMA FARMS. Write for free agricultural booklet. Board of Commerce, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

WRITE for list of Dewey and Blaine Co., Okla., farms. Come and see the big corn. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

80 ACRES, 4 miles McAlester, 65 acres prairie, 15 timber, 45 tillable, 20 acres bottom land cult. All good land. \$40 a. terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA SNAPS—160 a. 5 1/2 ml. out, well improved, \$8,500; 1,680 a. ranch, improved, \$10,000; 160 a. 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, \$11,000, good terms. Free list and map. Deford & Cronkhtte, Watonga, Okla.

EXCHANGE
 WANT FARM—One store bldg., with living rooms above, also 3 small residences in 635 Tunka, all on five adjoining lots. Total price \$20 per month. Price \$14,000. E. E. Stewart, Owner, Enterprise, Kansas.

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.

FINE IMPROVED FARM in northeastern Wisconsin for sale or trade. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

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 suitable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS
 FARMS AND CITY PROPERTY for sale or trade. West Texas, West Kansas, West-ern Oklahoma. E. E. Gubbart, Alva, Okla.

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 quar-tered 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.

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.

BEEF, PORK AND POULTRY can be raised cheaply in the country along the line of the Kansas City Southern railway where almost anywhere else. Lands are water, natural pasturage good, excellent for producing forage, long growing season for transportation to market. Write for information to S. G. Warner G.P.A. No. 427 KCS Ry Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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 sample copy free for the asking. Only 3c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

WHETHER or not to sell mules and horses on the break in prices recently recorded is a question receiving careful study among farmers. Shippers making purchases for markets and dealers who distribute horses and mules to the South and to the East are asking the same question. Sentiment, as usual, is divided, but a holding policy in the case of horses seems far more advisable than on mules.

The break in the mule market is not surprising to the dealers and shippers who were aware of the danger of a slump in cotton and the consequent reduction in the purchasing power of the South, which is the principal buyer of mules. The South could not reason-

ably expect cotton to hold around 30 to 35 cents or at 40 cents a pound when the best wool could not be moved at 35 cents. Dealers as a result proceeded with caution in stocking up with mules when the season for Southern buying was about to open. In August the statement was made in this department that mule prices were in the hands of the South and that, while the supply is short in many localities, "it is difficult to imagine the possibility of a higher price level." Those who have since made sales have been the gainers, for they can replace the animals they marketed at lower prices.

Mules Still a Good Sale
 Mules, while lower, are still good sales at current prices. Horses ought to recover with improvement in credit conditions. Cattle and sheep have reached new low levels for the season, as anticipated. This is a time for conservative purchases of cattle and sheep. Hogs are still declining.

Buyers Dictate Cattle Prices
 Buyers are still in a position to dictate prices on cattle, depression continuing at Kansas City and other markets. The serious slump of the past month has checked receipts, but the let-up in the movement is not imparting any strength of importance to the

A Need for More Bins
 The difficulties involved in the marketing of wheat this year in Kansas should be considered carefully by every man interested in getting a higher return from the grain crops. It is not too early to think about the problems involved in the marketing of the wheat crop of 1921. As one gets deeper and deeper into the problem of grain marketing, he is confronted more and more with the need for additional bin room on the farms. When a producer has an ample amount of bin room available on his farm he is in the most independent position in the marketing of grain. It is then safe from the elements, and if he will have it insured as a rule there is no difficulty in borrowing money on it. There are many farmers in this state who year after year hold their grain until spring before selling, and they find that it pays well. A further extension of this system is needed.

Big Decline for Mules
 Mules have declined \$5 to \$50 a head since the middle of September, when weakness in cotton began to depress the market. However, the animals are still high, being worth more money than any other class of livestock. While the South is seeking to obtain higher prices for cotton, conditions in that territory hardly point to a reaction in its income which will be sufficient to impart great strength to the trade in mules. Happily for producers of Kansas and other states, the fact that dealers at Kansas City, St. Louis and other mule markets are well stocked insures a degree of support for prices which other livestock markets do not enjoy. Holders of mules who find opportunity to make sales of their surplus animals at current prices will do well to accept the bids, however.

For Rent or Lease
 FOR RENT—100 acres of the best corn land all on low bottom, can't be beat, all in one field, house and barn, cash or a good bankable note. Write me. J. W. Silvery, Atlanta, Kansas.
 FOR RENT—E. K. stock farm, thirty miles northeast of Greeley, five hundred acres or more, with all modern improvements, non-irrigated. Apply Frank Kirenhof Lumber Co., Denver, Colo.

early in September. The range of quotations for plain to fair and for fair to choice mules, respectively, are about as follows at Kansas City: 13.2 to 14 hands, \$60 to \$75 and \$75 to \$100; 14 to 14.2 hands, \$85 to \$85 and \$85 to \$125; 14.2 to 15 hands, \$100 to \$125 and \$125 to \$150; 15 to 15.2 hands, \$150 to \$175 and \$175 to \$225; 15.2 to 16 hands, \$225 to \$250 and \$250 to \$275; 16 to 16.2 hands, \$225 to \$250 and \$300 to \$350. Mare mules in good flesh command the best prices.

trade. In the event of a heavy frost, range and pasture shipments will be stimulated, with the result that further declines probably will be recorded and the low level of the year reached on prices. If frost comes very late, more gradual marketing will be possible with less weakness in prices. Following declines of around \$1 in the preceding week, cattle closed mostly 25 to 50 cents lower last week. Kansas City had only 50,000 head, against 86,000 a year ago, but the decrease in the West as a whole was not so sharp. Corn-fed cattle sold up to \$17.15, against \$18.10 a year ago.

Grass steers sold largely at \$7.50 to \$11, with only the choicest grades bringing \$12 to \$14. Grass cows sold at \$4 to \$7.50, with the lowest prices on the canner class. Calves alone advanced, selling 50 cents higher to a top of \$16.50. Stocker and feeder steers were available at prices 25 to 50 cents lower than in the preceding week. It was noticeable that the buyers from Illinois and Iowa as well as from Kansas sought low prices even tho they have an abundance of feed. Feeding steers sold largely at \$8 to \$10.50, tho 1,400-pound Kansas grass steers went out for a short finish at \$13.65. Stockers continued largely at \$6 to \$8.50, while stock cows were between \$5 and \$6 on bulk of sales. Stock calves sold mostly at \$6 to \$7.50, with the choicest grades at \$9.50.

Hogs Show Sharp Decline
 Further declines were recorded in hogs, prices breaking 50 cents to \$1 last week. Greatest weakness was in packing sows. Stock hogs lost about \$1, declining to a level around \$14. The top at the close was only \$15.80. Further declines are probable in prices.

A new low level for the season was reached in sheep and lambs, and the market gave indications of being more attractive to feeder buyers than at any other time this season. Best feeding lambs closed at \$10 to \$10.50. The writer saw lambs of the same grade sell at \$13.65 a few weeks ago. Fat range lambs closed around \$11.25, ewes at \$2 to \$5.25 and wethers at \$5 to \$6.25. Choice young breeding ewes closed at \$7.50. The general market was fully \$1 to \$1.50 lower. While the credit situation was dominant, reports of additional importations of New Zealand mutton exerted a bearish influence.

New Extension Workers
 W. T. Crandall, dairyman and E. B. Wells, soilsman, are two new additions to the department of institutes and extension schools in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Mr. Crandall holds the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture from both Milton college and the University of Wisconsin and the master of science degree from the University of Illinois. At one time he was head of the animal and dairy husbandry departments of the New York State School of Agriculture. Following this, he held the position of instructor in dairy cattle judging and milk production at the University of Illinois.

Mr. Crandall takes the place of W. E. Petersen who resigned to become field secretary of the National Holstein-Friesian association. Earnest B. Wells filled the place left vacant by H. J. Bower as extension soilsman. Mr. Wells was graduated from the University of West Virginia and has since the war been employed at the Ohio State University Experiment station.

Laws in Regard to Furs
 Farmers Bulletin No. 1165, Laws Relating to Fur-Bearing Animals, 1920, has just been issued by the government. This will be sent free to any address on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every man interested in trapping should send for a copy. The Kansas laws as given in this publication are:

Open seasons, dates inclusive: Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, civet cat, November 16-March 14; beaver, otter, no open season; other fur animals, unprotected. Prohibited methods: No restrictions. Licenses: None required. Written consent of owner or lessee required to hunt or kill wild animals on land of another. Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken. Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken. Propagation: No legislation. Bounties: Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow and pocket gopher, 5 cents each; paid by county.

Autumn
 It seems that the Goddess of Beauty, Stepped down from her mansion today, And over the hills and the meadows, She scattered her colors so gay; On the goldenrod tall, by the wayside, She sprinkled some dust from a star, And silvered a bright dancing brooklet, That came from a hillside afar.
 And then from a brilliant sunset, She chose hues of brown and red, And all over leaves and berries, The rich tints of Autumn she spread; Until every hill, nook and valley, In all of the far stretching land, Felt the soft kiss of color upon them, And the touch of her wonderful hand. —Rachel A. Garrett.
 Kansas soils need more humus.

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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.

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 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 violated each other before appealing to us.

Special Notice All advertising copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

AGENTS.
SAVES GASOLINE. \$1,000,000 INVENTION for Ford cars. Clark's Vaporizer Manifold doubles your mileage, increases your power, eliminates gasoline carbon. No overheating of engine. County agents wanted; territory free to hustlers. Call or write today. P. Peterson, State Agent, Clark Vaporizer Manifold Company, 321 Jackson street, Topeka.

EMPLOYMENT
GOVERNMENT CLERKS NEEDED BADLY (men-women), \$1,600-\$2,300. No experience. Write Ozment, 167, St. Louis.
WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE GIRL OR woman for general house work in small family. Phone 5396J, 1529 Jewell Ave., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—1,500 RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS; no experience; train for this profession thru sparetime home study; easy terms; \$10 to \$200 monthly and expenses guaranteed; or money back. Outdoors; local or traveling; under big men who reward ability. Get Free Booklet G-27, Standard Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.
DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address: Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

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 time orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED
CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kansas.
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AS MANAGER OF GOOD FARM. SALARY or per cent, experienced. Good reference. P. C. Colvin, Neal, Kansas.
TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.
WE FIND PEOPLE WHOSE ADDRESS IS lost. U. S. or Canada. Send full particulars. The Searchers Company, 205 South Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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.
LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Pristan Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.
WELL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Janes, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.
FAIRBANK MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR confinement; private; prices reasonable; may work for board; babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th, Kansas City, Mo.
HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union, by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. The rate is only 6c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper's Farmer, 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.

EDUCATIONAL.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. No. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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TOBACCO.

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

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S EXTRA FINE chewing and smoking tobacco for sale; hand prepared in the west; ready for use. Write for sample and prices. Adams Brothers, Bardwell, Ky.

TAXIDERM.

THE AMERICAN BIRDS ARE DISAP- pearing—save their memory—learn how to preserve them thru our single lesson in taxidermy by mail. Low cost. Write to Elkhorn School of Taxidermy, Norfolk, Neb.

FOR THE TABLE.

TWO 60-POUND CANS HONEY, ALFALFA and other flowers blend, \$24. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

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

FOR SALE—EARLY OHIO POTATOES, untrigged, large size, ear loads, bulk, 90 cents bushel. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Nebraska.

PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60 pound can, \$16; two, \$28. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 2510 Clayton Street, Denver, Colo.

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

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, PRODUCER to consumer, 100 pounds beautiful clean white new crop table rice in double sack, freight prepaid to your station, \$9. J. Ed. Cabanis, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

COME TO ORCHARD FOR GOOD SPRAYED fruit. Will begin picking York Imperials October 4. Expect to have 4,000 bushels. Would like to sell all to the people direct. Located 2 1/2 miles N. E. Perry, Kan. Albert A. Rose, Route 1, Perry, Kan.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STORE SWEET potatoes for winter use. Yellow Jerseys and Nancy Halls, either variety, \$1.50 per bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$1.25 per bushel. Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. V. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

"THE BEST" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HONEY, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.60. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

HONEY, CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, VERY fine, 12c lbs., \$25; light amber, \$26. Sixty lbs., 50 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL Tractor, used little. Harry Dych, Ness City, Kansas.

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NEW EMERSON BRANTINGHAM TRAC- tor, 24-inch thrasher. Oliver 3-4 bottom plow. Outfit used to thresh 160 acres. Can be had for sacrifice price. Terms if wanted, 2448 McCoy Avenue, Apt. B, Kansas City, Missouri.

ONE 26-52 WALLACE TRACTOR, ONLY used about ten days. A bargain. The Firman L. Carswell Mfg. Co., 1822 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

GOVERNMENT RECLAIMER AND SUR- plus property for sale: Wool O. D. blankets \$5.50; grey wool blankets \$5.00; wool O. D. shirts \$3.00; field, russets or hobnail shoes \$3.50; heavy leather halters \$1.00; complete McClellan saddles \$15.00. Cash with order. Write for new price list. Sales F. O. B. San Antonio. Army Supply Co., 803 East Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas.

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

WANTED—A few bushels of Fulghum Oats, Also would buy some good walnuts. F. J. Nesetrl, Munden, Kan.

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

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FOR SALE OR TRADE, ONE RUSSELL threshing rig, Box 85, Lorraine, Kan.

FOR SALE — SANDWICH PORTABLE grain elevator good as new. Price cheap. J. A. Kuntz, Abilene, Kan.

NEW 10-20 INTERNATIONAL MOGUL tractor for sale cheap. Also plows. Write or call C. F. Lutes, Fredonia, Kan.

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

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

\$11.50 BUYS GOOD AS NEW 10-20 TITAN I. C. H. tractor and disc plows if taken at once. Call or write, Elmer L. Desjardines, Routh 1, Morganville, Kansas.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—ONE 15-25 FAIRBANKS Morse oil tractor, nearly new. One Case 20-40 kerosene tractor, good condition; one 25x50; one 26x46 Case separators, in good condition; will sell either cheap. J. A. Haffner, Alta Vista, Kansas.

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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.

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

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BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$3 TO \$6. F. E. Johnson, Route 3, Coffeyville, Kan.

ANCONAS.

FOR SALE—ANCONAS, SHEPHERD strain. Mrs. W. M. Terry, 1001 North 7th street, Salina, Kansas.

DUCKS.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS, four hens, one drake, \$9.00. Donald Mitchell, Garfield, Kansas.

LANGSHANS.

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

GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, reasonable. Mrs. Geo. King, Solomon, Kan.

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

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

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, MARCH and April hatched. Extra good layers. Mrs. O. H. Olson, Mullinville, Kan.

LEGHORNS

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

ENGLISH TYPE WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, single comb, \$2 each. Mrs. Byrl Johnson, Erie, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

GUARANTEED STANDARD BRED BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Lee Smith, Route 8, Claflin, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, March hatch, \$1.75. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Barron strain, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Mrs. Lawrence Jones, Plainville, Kansas.

BUFF LEGHORNS—BEST LAYERS ON earth—classy cockerels. Champney's Poultry Yards, 2067 South Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels from Young Barron strain, nice large birds, \$2.25 each. Ida Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS strain, \$1.60. Mrs. C. D. Corwell, Osborne, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.00 each; six, \$10.00. E. S. Sherman, Sterling, Kansas.

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

NICE LONG-TAILED SINGLE COMB white Leghorn cockerels sold on approval. Fairview Farms, Stafford, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Fine ones. Mrs. W. B. Knowles, Mayfield, Kansas.

YESTERLAIN TRAPNESTED SINGLE comb white Leghorn yearling hens, direct, \$2.00. Mrs. W. G. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

FERRIS 230 EGG SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Ernest Lindgren, Lanham, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Iva Taylor, Westphalia, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Pullet strain, for October, \$1.25. C. E. Moore, Box 295, Scott City, Kan.

200 BIG PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1.50 each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels and hens. Mrs. John Holzberg, Bedena, Kan.

MINORCAS.

FINE LARGE S. C. BLACK MINORCA cockerels, March and April hatched, \$1.00 each. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

THOROUGHBRED BUFF ORPINGTON Barred Rocks, August hatched, \$11 dozen. Cash with order. Mrs. G. Letellier, Centralia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH. Mrs. Irvin Andres, Alta Vista, Kansas.

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

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BETTER than ever, \$3 each; 2 for \$5.50. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS April hatch. Price \$4. Mrs. Wm. Wood, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 200 EGG strain; Ancestors winners in Government laying contest. Farnsworth, 221 Tyler street, Topeka.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

REAL RED SINGLE COMB REDS: SOLD on approval. Fairview Farms, Stafford, Kansas.

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

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS March and April hatched, \$2-\$3. Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Lyons, Kan.

FALL SALE — S. C. REDS, MAHOOD strain, superb cockerels and pullets, pairs and trios. Will give absolute satisfaction. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS and hens for sale. Mrs. Ida Shirley, LeHarpe, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, CHAMPION strain, vigorous free range stock; \$3.00 to \$5.00. We have a splendid flock to select from and believe we can please you. Roy Wilkins, Miltonvale, Kansas.

WYANDOTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3. R. M. Cross, Netawaka, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB PLYM- outh White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 and \$4. B. Meier, Haven, Kansas.

SELECTED WHITE WYANDOTTE PUL- lets, three months old, from Fourwinds 290-egg strain; \$1.25 each in lots of twelve or more. Warren A. Smith, Cawker City, Kansas.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

BARRON ENGLISH COCKERELS, 25c PER egg production. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farms, Box B, Lancaster, Mo.

5,000 HENS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS First class breeding stock. Bred for heavy egg production. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farms, Box B, Lancaster, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coupons and cases. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

A Better Chance With Sheep

The wool and mutton growers of Kansas are not especially happy. The whole sheep business of the country is in an abnormal condition, and it is evident that some radical changes must be brought about if the producers are to be kept in the business. And there must be action very soon. Farmers especially object to things such as this in the Daily News Record recently: "The American steamship West Isletta is in port with a large cargo, consisting of wool, machinery and 1,700 tons of rags from Antwerp, and 526 bales of rags and cuttings, and many cases of dolls from Germany." We might ask in passing what sort of clothes will rags from Germany make for Americans? It is probable that these already have been used many times.

J. F. Walker, chairman of the wool committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation and secretary of the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' associations, in a recent issue of the American Sheep Breeder also says that "another thing that is vitally wrong is the importation of frozen mutton selling in competition with American lamb. The purchaser in many instances thinks he is buying American meat. It is out of the question for Eastern or Western sheep men to come in competition on an open market either in wool or mutton with such countries as South America and Australia, where land is merely nominal in value and labor and feed stuffs have not advanced as they have in United States. It has seemed strange that there seems no question in the minds of our lawmakers at Washington as to the advisability of the protection of American manufacturers and yet throw products of agriculture, a great majority of which goes thru some process of manufacture before they are available to the consuming public, on an open market in competition with the entire world."

The Marketing System

The first thing to be done in helping the sheep industry is to establish, in a broad, comprehensive way, a system of marketing that will provide a fair value to the producer for exactly the class of wool that he is producing. If he is producing an extra quality of clip, he should receive extra compensation for it regardless of his location, whether it be in Maine or California, Texas or North Dakota. This can be accomplished only by placing every individual grower's clip on its merits, preserving its identity until its grade can be determined by a competent grader.

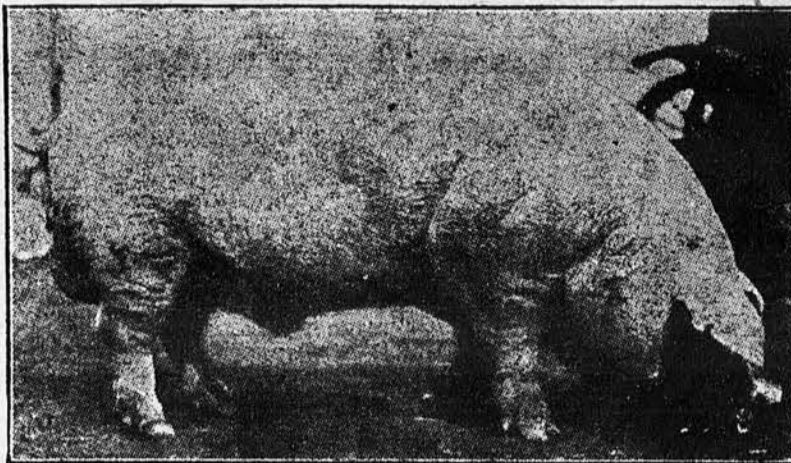
The next proposition holds equally true that grade for grade every man should receive approximately the same price for his product less only the differences in freight rates or rates of money exchange. Following this would be an experienced sales agency for the disposal of the wool. No commodity sells itself at its true value unless some thought and attention are given to that end of the business.

Another objection growers have filed against handling their wools on a consignment basis is that they do not immediately receive their money. No wool commission house buys its wool on its own capital, even tho it has large financial resources behind it. As a rule these moneys are being turned over often in channels entirely foreign to their immediate business, the wools being financed on money borrowed at the bank. Growers need have no more difficulty in financing themselves than dealers would have in securing money for the same purpose. Under Government license warehouses the security for these advances would be as great if not greater than loans to individuals based on their reputation as to reliability. A series of such warehouses could be established from coast to coast and easily financed by the growers themselves without working a hardship on any one. The growers in the East are looking forward to just such a movement. The Ohio association has purchased a large warehouse at Columbus sufficiently large to take care of the wools from the surrounding states where they could all be handled thru one sales agency at a minimum cost.

The growers of the Middle West could be very nicely taken care of thru the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, also operating along the same lines. It would be an easy

Tip Top Chester Whites

25 Prize Winning Boars, 15 Gilts that are their sisters. Sale in town rain or shine



Prince Tip Top, the undefeated grand champion of 1919 who further distinguished himself as a sire of 1920 prize winners.

Tonganoxie, Kan. October 28

My boar offering includes the first prize boar at Topeka and Hutchinson, junior champion at Hutchinson and all my first, second and third futurity litters.

Everything sired by Prince Tip Top, Don Bolshevik, Harvey's Big Wildwood, Henry's Model, Best Yet, Alfalfa Giant and other boars of note.

New blood for our old customers and everything immunized. An opportunity to secure a real herd boar and an equally good opportunity to secure well grown gilts with lots of quality. For the catalog address

C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards sell at the fair grounds, Topeka, Oct. 29. Arrange to attend both sales.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. J. Zack Wells, Kansas City; McCullough & O'Brien, Tonganoxie. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Cole & Reckards' Annual Fall Sale of Chester Whites

Topeka, Kansas, Friday, October 29

Sale at Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion 1:30 P. M.

Our offering will consist of 20 Boars and 20 Gilts unrelated

- 1 senior yearling boar
- 7 senior boar pigs
- 7 senior sow pigs
- 1 junior yearling boar
- 17 junior boar pigs
- 6 junior sow pigs
- 1 sow with litter.

Henry Murr sells Chester Whites at Tonganoxie, Kan., Oct. 28. Arrange to attend both sales.

C. M. Crews and Glen F. Pollom, Auctioneers. J. W. Johnson representing Capper Farm Press. Send mail bids to him in our care. For catalogs address either,

E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan. C. H. Cole, N. Topeka, Kan. Route 3

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Spring Pigs

Out of Royal Wonder, 17851, one of the biggest boned boars of the breed, a son of Spotted Wonder, 71405, and the famous Ruby 170583. This boar was in service in Henry Field's herd when I bought him. The mothers are extra choice, carrying a dip of English. Will ship a big long stretch pig of either sex for \$40.50; some later ones 60 to 75 lbs. at \$30.00. Papers furnished. My guarantee is to please you or return your money. **W. M. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KAN.**

SPOTTED POLANDS

for sale. Big type spring boars and gilts. Registered free. Also wish to sell my eight acre hog ranch with seven room modern residence. Priced to sell. **A. M. BRANDT, SEVERY, KANSAS**

CLOSING OUT SPOTTED POLANDS

Crop failure and inability to get building done this fall cause me to sell my herd of Spotted Poland; 8 tried sows, 10 fall yearling gilts, 20 spring gilts, 15 boars, 50 Aug. pigs, Kansas Jumbo (herd sire), Thrifts, Bargains. Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Poland

Spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, immuned. Satisfaction. **EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS.**

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring pigs; good February boars; two year old herd boar 50% white. **T. L. CURTIS, DUNLAP, KAN.**

Spotted Poland; Both Sex

O. P. MORGAN, AMES, KANSAS

proposition to establish warehouses thru the West or utilize warehouses already established, do the same at one or two central points in the East and the entire clip of United States

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Old Original Spotted Poland

Spotted pigs; both sex; priced to sell. **CEDAR ROW STOOK FARM, A. S. ALEXANDER, Prop., Burlington, Kansas**

FAIRHOLME SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Home of the Great Leopard King. A strong line of spring boars and gilts, making a special price on boars, bloodlines of Spotted King Jumbo, Osawatombie Boy, Billy Sunday, Kansas Monarch. **WILLIAM HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS**

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Boars, sows and pigs. **J. F. IRWIN, Geneva, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Chester Whites

From the two most popular blood lines for sale. Wildwood Prince Jr. and Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th, strains. Good big spring boars and gilts. All 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.**

SILVER LEAF CHESTERS

Feb. boars, tried sows and spring gilts open or bred for spring litters. Sept. pigs sired by Model Prince, he by Wildwood Prince Jr. Satisfaction guaranteed, or will ship on approval. Farmers prices. **C. A. CARY, EDNA, KANSAS**

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE GILTS

For sale. Gilts and boars sired by Mapleheights Prince, Kansas Jumbo and Big Combination. **H. C. NIELSON, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

O. L. C. PIGS, \$12.00 EACH
E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Raise Chester Whites

Like This the original big producers



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs. **G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1, Portland, Michigan**

I Offer Chester Whites

of both sex. The good footed, high arch backed kind, the kind that leads the procession and are sired by prize winning ancestors. Write, **HUGH GARRETT, STEELE GRAY, NEB.**

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

Won 80 per cent of the ribbons in seven big state shows 1920. No fall sale but all my 1920 tops at prices less public sale expense. Let us hear from you. **Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.**

Chester White Spring Boars and Gilts

for sale. **W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

3 February, 1 March, and 3 April boars. Also 2 bred gilts. **E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.**

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC BOARS

Big, uniform spring boars, sired by Royal Pathfinder, Royal Sensation and Uneeda High Orion. The kind you always find at Royal Herd Farm.

One junior yearling by Royal Grand Wonder and a Pathfinder dam.

Don't delay, but come for your boar now.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Bred Sow Sale in McPherson Feb. 5

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Peterson's O. C. K. by Orion Cherry King; Long Orion by High Orion sired the 50 March boars from which I have selected 20 for my fall boar trade,—with the exception of two good ones by High Pathfinder and out of a Great Wonder dam. These are splendid boars and priced very reasonable.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10.

M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.

Spring Top Boars

Fifteen picked boars by noted sires.

Eight by Joe King Orion, the \$7,500 boar.

Four by Great Pathfinder, Col. Putman's boar of national fame.

These boars are my tops and will be priced reasonable. Write for descriptions and prices.

Bred sow sale evening of Feb. 11.

W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Nemaha County

Gordon & Hamilton
Sensation King, Golden Pathfinder

Fifteen March boars by these proved and popular sires.

Seven boars (winter farrow) of Disturber breeding.

Five by High Pathfinder and out of an Investor dam.

These are the tops of our 1920 spring boar crop. **Bred Sow Sale Feb. 9.** Write for boar prices.

Gordon & Hamilton
Brown County Horton, Kan.

OTEYS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

Fall and Spring boars by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. "The Mighty Sire" and Great Orion 3rd. Gilts bred and open. Priced to sell.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Immune Duroc Boars Shipped on Approval

Duroc boars, immune and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big herd bred for size, bone and length. Prices right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

BIG TYPE DUROCS

20 spring boars, 20 spring gilts, sired by old Joe Orion 2nd, Proud King Orion, grandson of Orion Cherry King, and Pretty Valley Redeemer, a Col. and Redeemer bred boar.

Their dams by Jack's Friend, Potentate and Fairview Orion Cherry King, a son of Orion Cherry King. We strive to please. Write today for prices and description.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

Big Type Durocs

30 spring boars, 15 spring gilts sired by Valley Sensation-Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King dams. 5 fall gilts by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Either open or bred to Valley Sensation. Would also sell L's Pathrion, a litter mate to the grand champion Topeka, 1920.

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kansas

Four Daughters of Ideal Pathfinder

Two open and two bred. Twenty-five spring gilts from these sows. All priced to move. Write for description and prices.

E. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

Now Listen to This ANNUAL BOAR SALE, SATURDAY, OCT. 16

25 boars—15 gilts. Just the real ones and nothing else goes.

F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS.

FOR SALE—DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Farrowed March 22d and 25th. Ed Casey, P. O. Lead, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

FOGO'S DUROCS

The get of Fogo's Invincible won 1st, 2nd and 3d at Wichita, 1920. Spring boars sired by him for sale. A few choice sows for fall farrow bred to High Sensation Jr., Fogo's Invincible and Scissors Nephew. **W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS.**

Fulks' Big Type Durocs

Spring boars sired by my grand champion boar; also by Victory Sensation 3rd, a good son of the world's grand champion. Shipped C. O. D. See them before you buy. All immune.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

McClaskey's Durocs

Ten head of spring boars, Orion and Pathfinder blood lines. Well grown, immune, registered and priced to sell. Also spring gilts.

C. W. McCLASKEY, R. 3, GIRARD, KAN.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State-Fairs this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars.

G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

Extra Good Bred Gilts

Spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. **GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.**

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; cholera immuned; priced to sell.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN

Valley Spring Durocs

Big smooth early March boars for fall service of Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion, Col. and other big type blood lines. \$30. April and May pigs; same breeding either sex \$30 and \$35; all immune, registered and guaranteed to suit or money back. Weanling pigs \$15; immune \$20. **E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.**

REGISTERED DUROCS

20 boars 3 to 6 months old, also gilts, \$25 to \$50. Well bred, plenty length and bone. Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, \$100 to \$150. Liberty bonds taken at par. Write

J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

20 March Boars Farmer's Prices

Pathfinders, Sensations, Illustrators and Orions. Well grown, type boars carrying the blood of these famous sires; all immunized and priced right.

L. J. HEALY, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kansas.

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Good spring pigs, both sex, priced to sell. Book orders now for fall pigs and save money. Registered, immuned, guaranteed. **OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS**

Zink Farm Champion Durocs

We have some good gilts that will farrow soon priced to sell. Good spring boars by Uneeda High Orion and Victory Sensation 3rd now ready to ship.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS.

Duroc Bred Gilts and Spring Boars

8 good gilts, farrow next thirty days; sired by Great Wonder Model 1st; prized junior yearling both Kansas State Fairs. 10 big type spring boars and 25 gilts. Prices very reasonable; shipped on approval.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

BIG TYPE DUROC PIGS

Fall pigs priced right; Orion and Sensation breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed and orders booked now for shipment at weaning time. **HOMER HAYNES, R. 9, ELMONT, KAN.**

DUROCS Defenders' Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

Medicine Valley Durocs

Defender, Illustrator and Orion. Big type December boars \$50; March \$30. Registered and guaranteed.

Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

Duroc Boars

Spring yearlings and spring boars by Uneeda High Orion and Uneeda High Orion Jr. Satisfaction.

A. B. SIMPSON, STAFFORD, KANSAS.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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Sell all kinds. Book your sales early.

217 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KANSAS.

JOHN D. SNYDER WINFIELD, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

P.M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales.

Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Write for open dates and terms.

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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.

could be marketed thru such a chain of warehouses, to a degree independent of one another and yet be able to render co-operative marketing services.

The next thing that must be done is to eliminate the unfair competition of shoddy, not that shoddy shall not be manufactured. It has its legitimate place, but the person who buys should know what he is getting. If 90 per cent of the cost of the finished woolen product lies in manufacturing and distribution charges, and this is a statement of the manufacturers, and if 90 per cent of the value of a suit of clothes or any woolen manufactured article lies in its serviceability, and this is also their statement, then certainly the consuming public is entitled to know the material entering into the commodity they purchase. We are sure no one would willingly pay new wool prices for a suit of clothes manufactured from German rags if he expected to get value on his purchase based on the above percentages. This is legislation not only in favor of wool growers but also in favor of every person purchasing woolen cloth in any shape or form. The burden of carrying this fight naturally will fall on the wool growers, as unfortunately the vast majority of consumers think that "all wool" means all new wool.

The next step will be the protection of the sheep industry from the competition of cheap foreign produced wools and mutton. If the manufacturer of woolens is entitled to a protection against foreign manufactured goods, and neither political party has seen fit to deny them this protection, then the grower of wools is as justly entitled to the same protection because he is producing his goods under the same high labor charges and large investments as the manufacturer of cloth.

Again, ask yourself, what is the matter with the sheep industry? Then seriously consider this statement: "There is nothing the matter with the sheep industry, but there is something decidedly the matter with the men who are managing it," and that means every grower who is not looking forward to the plans outlined, or some other plan equally safe and workable. If the wool industry is ever put on a safe and solid business foundation it will only be thru the united efforts of every grower in United States, large and small, to be able to market his product without affording someone the "wonderful bargains now in prospect."

- Public Sales of Livestock**
- Hereford Cattle.**
- Oct. 21—Clay Co. Combination Sale, J. O. Southard, Mgr., Comiskey, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
- Oct. 29—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
- Nov. 4—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., sale at Council Grove, Kan., J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. Sale Mgr.
- Nov. 9—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Assn., Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Mgr., Atwood, Kan.
- Nov. 29—Carl Miller, Bellevue, Kan., sale at Alma, Kan.
- Nov. 27—Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan. Sale at Alma, Kan.
- Jan. 11—Mousel Bros., Cambridge Neb.
- Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle.**
- Oct. 22—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders Assn. at Humboldt, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.
- Oct. 28—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
- Oct. 28—Leavenworth Co. Shorthorn Club and adjacent breeders at Leavenworth, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.
- Nov. 8—Geo. Cramer, Kanorado, Kan.
- Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale, O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
- Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Oronoque, Mo.
- Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Alma, Kan.
- Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
- Nov. 11—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan.
- Nov. 12—George Brown, Leon, Kan.
- Nov. 17—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Hiawatha, Kan., D. L. Dawdy, Mgr., Arrington, Kan.
- Nov. 18—Cherokee-Crawford Co., Shorthorn Assn., at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Sale Mgr., Columbus.
- Nov. 18—American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., at American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.
- Nov. 19—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., Dan O. Cain, Sale Mgr., Beattie, Kan.
- Dec. 1—Nebraska and Kansas Breeders' Assn., at Franklin, Neb.; Harry W. Blank, Sale Mgr.
- Holstein Cattle.**
- Oct. 18—Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Oct. 19—Dispersal, A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan.
- Oct. 29—Dr. F. N. Caldwell, Higginsville, Mo. Sale at Lexington, Mo.
- Nov. 1—High Grades, W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan. Sale at Salina.
- Nov. 12—A. J. King, Grandview, Mo., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
- Nov. 18—Leavenworth Co. Breeders, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
- Nov. 23-30—Holstein-Friesian Asso. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

- Dec. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Dec. 8-9—Cowley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
- Dec. 15—F. M. King, Fairview, Mo., near Kansas City, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
- Dec. 16—Annual Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan., W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington.
- Chester White Hogs.**
- Oct. 22—F. B. Goodspeed, Maryville, Mo.
- Oct. 28—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
- Oct. 29—E. M. Reckards & C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.
- Jan. 18—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.
- Jan. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
- Jan. 28—C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, Topeka, Kan.
- Jacks and Jennets.**
- Mar. 10—Hillemann & Son, Dighton, Kan.
- Mar. 15-16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.
- Poland China Hogs.**
- Oct. 19—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
- Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
- Oct. 23—Isaac F. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo.
- Oct. 27—Harper Co. Breeders' Assn., Harper, Kan.
- Nov. 1—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.
- Nov. 3—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.
- Nov. 4—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
- Nov. 5—Earl Bower, McLouth, Kan.
- Nov. 13—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
- Jan. 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
- Jan. 13—F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
- Jan. 14—Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.
- Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
- Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.
- Feb. 19—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.
- Feb. 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
- Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
- Spotted Poland Chinas.**
- Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
- Jan. 20—Chas. Hoffline, Washington, Kan.
- Mar. 18—R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.
- Mar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs.**
- Oct. 18—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
- Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
- Oct. 21—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
- Oct. 23—Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
- Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
- Oct. 28—Pfander & McClelland, Clarinda, Ia.
- Nov. 4—Topeka, Kan.
- Nov. 5—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
- Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
- Nov. 6—Mather & Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
- Nov. 10—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
- Jan. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
- Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
- Jan. 26—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn. sale at Emporia, Kan. John Loomis, Secy., Emporia, Kan.
- Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn. sale, Topeka, Kan.
- Feb. 2—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.
- Feb. 2—Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
- Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Oklawaha, Neb.
- Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
- Feb. 4—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
- Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
- Feb. 5—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
- Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
- Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
- Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
- Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
- Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
- Feb. 14—Night Sale, Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
- Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
- Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
- Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
- Feb. 15—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan., at Tonganoxie, Kan.
- Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
- Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
- Feb. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
- Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Marquette, Kan.
- Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho, Roubidoux, Kan. in Emporia, Kan.
- Feb. 24—Frank Walker, Osceola, Mo.
- Feb. 28—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Mo.
- Mar. 2—John Sylvester, Oxford, Mo.
- Mar. 3—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
- Mar. 4—H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.
- Shropshire Sheep.**
- Jan. 5—Kansas Shropshire Breeders' Assn., Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Secretary, Kan., Mgr.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Ton Black Percheron Stallions

3 and 4 yrs. old; 1,600-lb. 2-yr.-olds. Black registered Percheron mares and fillies bred to champion sires. **FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA. Above Kansas City.**

JACKS AND BROOD MARES FOR SALE

One good low-down, heavy-boned jack, also good mares, all in foal to this jack; good blood to mares and this jack to show. A good lot of other mares that has feed. I am short of feed for some time.

CLARENCE WILLIAMS, Hanover, Kansas.

SHEEP.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Also a few choice ewes and some lambs. Farm 3 miles north of town.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Priced to sell; satisfaction guaranteed.

CEDAR BOW STOCK FARM, Kansas

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

For sale Yearlings and lambs, also 2-yr. olds (imported). Eyes in season. **W. T. Hammond, Paris, Kan.**

Reg. Shropshire Rams

Yearlings sired by imported ram \$12; large March lambs \$50. **Earl Scott, Bellevue, Kan.**

Reg. Shropshire Sheep

Ram and ewe lambs for sale; also one 2-year-old ram. **M. K. Darby, Washington, Kan.**

Reg. Shropshire Rams

For sale. Yearlings and lambs. Also one herd ram. **G. Q. PIERCE, NORTON, KAN.**

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

For sale. Two yr. olds. **G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kan.**

FIVE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

For sale. Mature to 200 lbs. Choice. **F. C. b. Milo, E. M. TAPPIN, MO.**

October 16, 1920.

Sale Reports

Gunn Brothers held a very good sale at Fairbury, Neb., October 4, when they sold some forty head of boars and sows at an average of \$117. There was a large number of buyers present and the local support was very good. The top of the sale went to the Duroc Farm, Woodville, Tex., at \$145. Below is a list of the representative sales:

- Lot No. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb. \$225
- Wm. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb. 835
- Lyden Bros., Hildreth, Neb. 290
- Warron Moore, Loomis, Neb. 235
- Geo. P. Lillard, Arlington, Tex. 155
- John Sylvester, Oxford, Neb. 140
- John Bridenthal, Wymore, Neb. 90
- Lake Hindernagel, Beatrice, Neb. 110
- Lyden Bros., Hildreth, Neb. 160
- Carl Day, Nora, Neb. 115
- Fern Moser, Sabetha, Kan. 105
- Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb. 165
- J. C. Forney, Beaver City, Neb. 50
- Earl Eppler, Nora, Neb. 50
- Carl Day, Nora, Neb. 450
- W. B. Dorman, Nashville, Ark. 75
- L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb. 265
- Dave Hindernagel, Beatrice, Neb. 230
- Fred Lyden, Hildreth, Neb. 270

Southard Has Great Sale.

J. O. Southard's record sale of Monarch Herefords at his farm, Comiskey, Kan., came off as advertised last Wednesday, October 6. The 63 head cataloged averaged \$142. A Monarch heifer sold for \$1,700 and a bull calf by Monarch brought \$1,750. Twelve daughters of Monarch went to B. F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who attended the sale with other railroad officials in their private cars and a Palace stock car, all side tracked at the station near Mr. Southard's farm. As fast as the cattle were purchased they were taken to the car and loaded. Mr. Bush was buying Monarch Herefords for his Hereford farm near St. Louis. He now owns 20 daughters of Monarch. It was a big clean up sale and after the first 100 head was sold the prices were not high. To sell 224 cattle in a half day is a big undertaking. The splendid sale organization of Mr. Southard's enables him to speed up a sale very successfully. Mr. Anderson, better known as "Andy," is Mr. Southard's assistant and to him Mr. Southard desires to give much of the credit for the high efficiency of the management of all the Southard conducted sales.

Hall Bros.' Holstein Sale Top \$8,000.

Hall Bros.' dispersion sale of Holsteins at Denver, Colo., last Tuesday, October 5, was attended by a good crowd from all sections of the West. The entire offering of 143 head made an average of \$410 and 99 mature cows and two-year-old heifers averaged \$173. The top price was \$8,000, paid by V. O. Coakley of Burlington, Colo., for the yearling bull, Western Colantha Sir Top. This bull is a son of Western Ascalon, the 26-pound three-year-old heifer that sold in the national sale at St. Paul last June for \$5,500. He was sired by Denver Pontic Combustion. Mr. Coakley bought several head. Charles Wilson, manager of the Spencer Penrose herd at Colorado Springs, bought for that herd Western Dirkie Ascalon, a daughter of Western Ascalon. Mr. Wilson paid \$4,100 for her. Another two-year-old heifer out of the same dam went to Mr. Coakley for \$2,500. Several other females sold for prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Dutchland Hengerveld Ascalon, the dam of Western Ascalon, who was the dam of the three highest priced animals in the sale, sold for \$1,400 to Mrs. Charles Hall. After the sale Hall Brothers expressed themselves as being well pleased with the result of their big sale. It was one of the most important Holstein sales ever held in the West. For more than 13 years Hall Brothers have been building this great herd of working Holsteins. The average would have been much larger but for unfavorable conditions over which they had no control. There was a nice crowd from Denver out each day and the weather was ideal.

Miller & Manning Hold Successful Sale.

Miller & Manning's annual fall sale of Fairfax Herefords at their Hereford farm, Sylvia Park, near Council Grove, last Thursday, October 7, was a very successful and satisfactory sale. Ninety-eight head sold for \$2,745 and averaged \$334. The feature of the sale was Miller & Manning's offer to give to each purchaser buying 10 head a herd bull free. Seventy-five head went to six beginners starting in the Hereford business with the purchases at this sale. They were as follows: Alva Paul, Eskridge, Kan., 12; S. L. Funk, Council Grove, 10; Wm. Patnoe, Council Grove, 12; Martin Williams, Council Grove, 21; Wm. Whittington, Wiley, Kan., 10; and H. S. Sanford, White City, Kan., 10. The value of these bulls was placed at \$500 and when Columbus Fairfax, a splendid two-year-old son of Alex Fairfax, was in the ring Miller & Manning announced that they would credit the purchaser if he was one of the six men entitled to a free bull with \$500 on his purchase. Wm. Patnoe secured him for \$2,150. After that the free bulls were driven into the ring and the winners were allowed to select their bulls in the order of their purchases. The purchase of the \$2,150 bull by Mr. Patnoe made an extra bull which was sold for the benefit of the ladies of the Methodist church at Parksville who served the lunch. Warren T. McGray bought a pair of Fairfax Herefords, Col. Fred Reppert making the selections for him. One or two went to Ferguson Bros. of Minnesota and the rest to Kansas buyers. It was a clean sale of real Herefords that is a credit to the Hereford industry. Almost everything in the sale was placed on their farm and it was a worthy offering of breeding cattle. The starting of six new breeders with the kind of cattle purchased by these six men is a real boost to the Hereford business.

F. P. Wilson Sells Shorthorns.

F. P. Wilson of Peabody, Kan., held his 100th anniversary sale of Shorthorn cattle at Peabody, Kan., October 6. Due to the fly disease the cattle were lacking in flesh. The offering included a number of aged representative sales:

- Ross Commander, F. N. Funk, Canada, Kan. 118
- Sharon, J. C. Jones, Hutchinson, Kan. 135
- Sharon, B. L. Taylor, Peabody, Kan. 100
- Valley Flower 6th, M. L. Converse, Walnut, Kan. 100
- Knight's Mary 8th, Harry Dean, Walton, Kan. 145
- Red Cherry 20th, Arch Ely, Marion, Kan. 170
- Red Cherry 12th, H. W. Davis, Peabody, Kan. 170

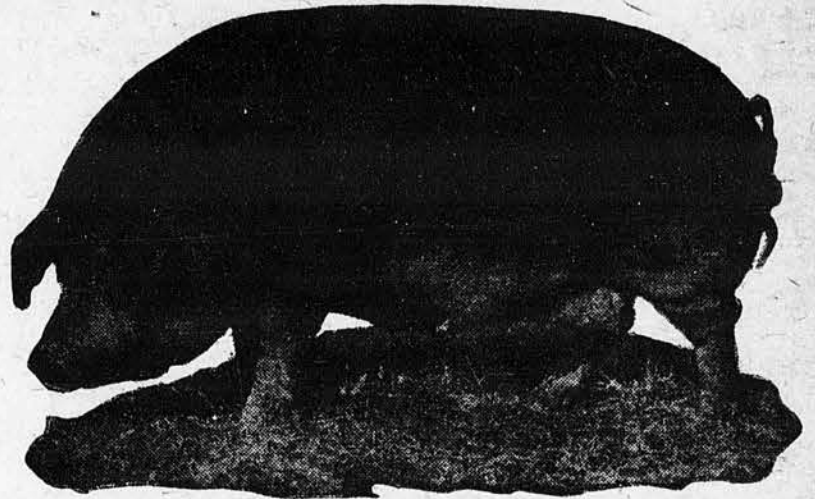
Proett Bros'. Duroc Sale

Sale at Farm

Alexandria, Neb., Wednesday, Oct. 27

65 Head of High Class Durocs

25 Junior Yearling Sows Sell Open. 10 Fall Gilts, 20 Spring Gilts and 10 Boars in our Offering



The junior yearlings are mostly sired by Pathfinder 2d and Orion King Orion. The fall and spring gilts and boars are sired by Orion's Amplifier, Orion's Prophecy, Great Orion Sensation, Sensation's Type, and Pathfinder 2d. The offering is mostly out of Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King sows.

Selling one good Great Orion Sensation fall sow.

P. S. There is also a couple of junior yearlings sired by Jack's Orion King 2d.

For good Durocs we invite you to Alexandria Oct. 27.

Send all mail bids to J. Cook Lamb in our care. For catalog write

Proett Bros., Alexandria, Nebraska

Pfander & McClellan Duroc Sale

In Sale Pavilion Fair Grounds

Clarinda, Iowa, Thursday, October 28

Our offering will include 20 spring boars by Educator's Orion. One of his sons was first prize junior Missouri State Fair 1920.

Others are by Great Pathfinder, Ideal Giant, Sensation Climax, Lawndale Disturber, Jack's Orion, and one by Pathfinder Fashion, and a yearling herd boar, Mc's Big Bone Giant, a son of the famous Big Bone Giant.

Twenty spring gilts by the above boars, also 5 tried sows.

For catalog write

Pfander & McClellan, Clarinda, Iowa

Send bids to J. C. Lamb, representing Capper Farm Press, Cols. Putman and Stickelman, Auctioneers.

13 Young Sows 2 yearling Boars By Black Buster

The 1919 grand champion in Oklahoma and Kansas. Dams are ex-prize winners also. Sows are by Black Buster and other great boars from F. Olivier & Sons noted herd. These sell in the Harper county breeders sale, Harper, Kan., October 27. Also spring Black Buster boars for sale. Write for catalog.

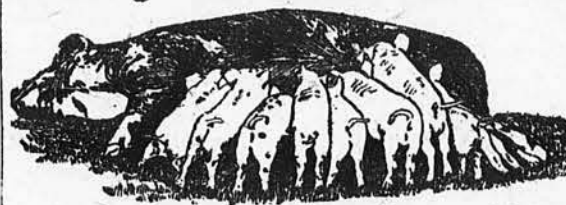
Duphorne Bros.
Harper, Kansas

Duroc Spring Boars and Gilts

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.
R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

SEARLE Durocs. Leaders since 1883. Immune. Circular free.
Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Early to Market—Full Weight



51 per cent of all hogs marketed in the United States in 1918 were Duroc-Jerseys.

Duroc-Jersey hogs have proved themselves in championship shows as well as on the market.

Duroc-Jersey hogs raise large families and put on weight quickly. They are hardy, easy feeding animals that mature at an early age, and are uniformly red in color. Write for our Free booklet "Duroc-Jersey Hogs Are Prolific and Profitable."

The National Duroc-Jersey Record Association. Dept. 240 Peoria, Ill.
The largest swine record association in the world—12,000 members

Big Type Bred Gilts

Six big summer yearlings sired by Pathfinder Jr. and Uneeda High Orion, Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder dams. These are bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation and Pathfinder Jr. for September farrow.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

Duroc Boars Ready for Service

Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding fine individuals. The kind that satisfy.
R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Morton County Durocs
June pigs either sex, unrelated pairs, Protection, Orion, and Cherry King breeding. **A. F. Cyr, Elkhart, Kan.**

Harper County's 2nd Annual Sale

In Sale Pavilion

Harper, Kan., Oct. 27-28-29

Students Judging and Show 9 A. M., Oct. 27.

Poland China Sale 3 P. M. Oct. 27

20 gilts sired by Golden Buster or Rainbow Lad, a litter mate to the \$3,800 boar by Rainbow. 25 sows (six with litters) sired by Oliviers grand champion Black Buster, Big Timm, A Wonderful King or Caldwell's Big Bob. 5 boars (6 to 18 mo.) sired by Black Buster. No better offering in the state this year.

Holstein Sale 10 A. M. Oct. 27

12 cows, heavy springers, tried producers, bred to 25 to 30 lb. bulls. 8 nice yearling heifers from 30 lb. dams. 4 splendid yearling bulls bred for quality and milk.

The above cows and yearlings are sired by or bred to Oakstead Pobes (one of the best bred Holstein bulls in the state) or Rag Apple Clyde whose first 5 dams were 32 lb. butter fat producers in 7 days. Milk records in catalog.

Shorthorn Sale 1:30 P. M. Oct. 28

50 head of Scotch and Scotch topped females and bulls. 12 heifers, 16 bred cows, 10 cows with calves and rebred, 3 bred Scotch heifers, 10 bulls, 2 pure Scotch herd sires, Rosewood Dale, Imp. Bapton Dramatist, Secret Robin, Butterfly Sultan, Alfalfa Leaf Dale and Silver Dale by Master of Dales.

Hereford Sale 1:30 P. M. Oct. 28

15 heifers, 15 bred cows, 10 cows with calves and rebred. Rupert Donald, Bonnie Boy by McCray Fairfax, Rupert, Beau Brummel, Echo Lad by Laredo Boy, Anxiety, 4th and Perfection Fairfax breeding. Cows sired by or bred to these bulls. Also 10 bulls by above sires, an offering of good individuals with good breeding.

Each sale consists of good, practical, desirable producers for the farmer, ranchman, or breeder. Also a few show prospects and herd headers. Herd sires on exhibition. Cattle tuberculin tested. Write for separate catalog.

H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kansas

Poland China Auction

Ottawa, Kansas, October 19

First offering of the Eastern Kansas Poland China Association. Consignments are made from some of the leading herds of Eastern Kansas which were prize winners at the recent State Fairs. An excellent opportunity to select a few good gilts or boars of the best breeding.

Consignors—Ross Coffman, Overbrook; Willis R. Colman, Lawrence; F. S. Cowles, Lawrence; Joe Hanson, Topeka; Jno. D. Henry, Leocompton; H. E. Meyers, Gardner; A. J. Nelson, Ottawa; C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles; Powelson Bros., Richmond; Jno. Riggs, Ottawa; Ross & Vincent, Sterling; Willis & Blough, Emporia.

50 Head Will Sell

Eastern Kansas Poland China Association
Write F. Joe Robbins, Ottawa, Kan. for Catalogue

Poland China Auction

Coffeyville, Kan., November 1

40 HEAD—Tried Sows, Gilts and Young Boars representing such boars as Caldwell's Big Bob, Liberty Bond, Giant Joe, and sons of The Clansman, King Bob and Caldwell's Big Bob. Some sows and gilts bred. Others will be sold with privilege of breeding to our chief herd sire, Giant Clansman. The offering will include a two year old grandson of Caldwell's Big Bob, a yearling grandson of Liberty Bond, and a yearling grandson of Big Bob. For catalog write

W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kansas

Sale in Fred House Horse and Mule Barn.

Wiebe's Big Type Polands

Offering two herd boar prospects, one September by Liberator and other November boar by Wiebe's Big Bob; also select high class lot of spring boars sired by Wiebe's Big Timm, Mammoth Giant and Big Orphan Timm, the Gage county grand champion and sire of my best pigs.

G. A. WIEBE & SON, BEATRICE, NEB.

Cedardale Poland Chinas

No boar public sale but 20 March boars, well grown, type and Big Bob Wonder, Guerstdale Jones and Big Timm breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JESS E. RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS (Smith County)

Kan.	145
Golden Poppy 6th, B. C. Gilmore, Walton, Kan.	150
Cherry Blossom, G. O. Thomas, Walton, Kan.	105
Superb Augusta, Jim Robinson, To-wanda, Kan.	495
Willow Brook Missle, B. C. Gilmore, Peabody, Kan.	525
Red Belle, Sam Dunn, Walton, Kan.	710
Sharon Spring, H. Davis, Peabody, Kan.	75
Archer Hope, Geo. Hachern, Marion, Kan.	75
British Hope, Geo. Uhlis, Peabody, Kan.	75
Victor R. C. Works, Peabody, Kan.	45
Village Hope, Jno. McPheters, Peabody, Kan.	50
Victor Hope, Harry Escheiman, Sedg-wick, Kan.	65

F. H. Yeager's Shorthorn Sale.

The average of the 52 lots in the F. H. Yeager Shorthorn sale, at Bazaar, Kan., October 7, was \$96. Ten spring calves sold separate from their dams and thereby reduced the sale average. In most sales a young calf sells with its mother as one lot. Considering the offering as comprised of 42 lots, the sale average would be \$119. The offering was in rather poor flesh due largely to the fly scourge that has been working havoc among livestock in southern Kansas and Oklahoma the past month. There were some very good cows that went at considerably low figures, but considering the condition of the cattle and the economic situation, the offering sold reasonably well. Following is a list of representative sales:

Minnie 12th, 7 years, Jim McCabe, Bazaar, Kan.	\$ 60.00
Lot 2 1/2, heifer calf, Leo Guthrie, Strong City, Kan.	64.00
Minnie C, 6 years, Jno. Haynes, Haven, Kan.	150.00
Lot 4 1/2, bull calf, Henry Williams, Cedar Point, Kan.	55.00
Minnie S, 2 years, C. C. Peister, Strong City, Kan.	75.00
Minuet, yearling, Theo. Guthrie, Strong City, Kan.	97.50
Roan Star 2nd, 7 months, Frank Cooper, Bazaar, Kan.	65.00
Morning Star, 6 years, Jno. Haynes, Haven, Kan.	185.00
Village Daisy, 2 years, Tom Vinson, Clements, Kan.	107.50
Good May, 3 years, Dave Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.	160.00
Nancy 4th, 14 years, Ben Lesson, Council Grove, Kan.	65.00
Satin, 4 years, Preston Hale, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.	150.00
Rajah, yearling, Ben Carpenter, Matfield Green, Kan.	80.00
Village Marshal, yearling, G. Martin, Bazaar, Kan.	67.50
Domino, 3 years, Roy Moore, Home-stead, Kan.	97.50

A. L. & D. Harris Shorthorn Sale.

The public sale of Shorthorn cattle held October 7 by A. L. & D. Harris at the farm near Osage City, Kan., resulted in the disposal of thirty-two head of cows and heifers and heifer calves at an average of \$288. The cow, My Butterfly by King Clipper, dam Longbranch Beauty, topped the sale at \$775. C. M. Marshall of Burlingame, Kan., was the purchaser. Her heifer calf, a grand-daughter of Avondale, went to W. T. Dixon of Carbondale at \$425. The entire offering was taken by Kansas buyers and a large per cent of the offering remained in Osage county. The following is a list of representative sales:

My Butterfly, 5 years, C. M. Marshall, Burlingame, Kan.	\$775
Heifer calf, W. T. Dixon, Carbondale, Kan.	425
Crestmead Beauty 2d, 10 years, C. M. Marshall, Burlingame, Kan.	550
Glenwood Lustre, 2 years, A. L. Johnston, Ottawa, Kan.	675
Dollie, 2 years, Geo. Olson, Osage City, Kan.	140
Gladys, 2 years, Elmer Gustafson, Osage City, Kan.	150
Laverne, 2 years, Elmer Olson, Osage City, Kan.	190
Elsie, 7 years, August Hagberg, Osage City, Kan.	160
Heifer calf, Osage County Calf Club	115
Lady Jane, 2 years, Fred Balding, Osage City, Kan.	215
Sunflower Prince, 1 year, Leon Mitchell, Burlingame, Kan.	120
Rosebud, 2 years, Victor Gustafson, Osage City, Kan.	265
Roan Prince, 1 year, G. H. Louder, Waverly, Kan.	205
Grand Prince, 1 year, A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.	230
Roan Duchess, 3 years, Ed Nelson, Osage City, Kan.	230
Julietta 5th, 6 years, Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.	190
Master's Lily, 9 years, Dan Layman, Gypsum, Kan.	450
Prairie Queen 2d, 2 years, Calvin Wilson, Osage City, Kan.	270
Valentine Rose, 2 years, V. A. Jaspersen, Carbondale, Kan.	270
Victoria 2d, 2 years, H. C. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.	185
Rose 6th, 2 years, G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kan.	230

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan., will disperse their entire herd of registered Holsteins on next Tuesday, October 19. The sale is at the farm five miles southwest of Topeka. Phone C. M. Crews 5518-J as soon as you get to town and he will tell you how to get to the farm.—Advertisement.

Wednesday, October 20, is the date of Fred G. Laptad's annual Poland China and Duroc Jersey boar and gilt sale. On that date he will sell a draft of boars and gilts of both breeds and all are immune. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. C. Herriott of Lawrence, Kan., announces a closing out sale of grade Holsteins in this issue. He is offering fifty head of high grade Holsteins. Thirty-five head of the cows are just fresh or heavy springers. The heifers are a choice lot of high grades and are all well marked. He is also offering one registered Holstein herd bull. Look up his ad in this issue and arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

T. S. Shaw of Glade, Kan., a breeder of Polled Shorthorns, is offering his fine herd bull, Proud Marshall X14690-50453, and seven of his bull's calves. He now owns Meadow Sultan, the white show bull from the herd of Achenbach Bros. of Washington, Kan. Mr. Shaw is building a great herd of Polled Shorthorns as he owns Orange Cup

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Plainview Polands

We sell all our stock at private sale and guarantee satisfaction. Liberator and Big Bob breeding.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring boars ready for service, sired by Big Orange, Smooth Prospect, and The Hawk. Also a few gilt prospects.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Registered boars and gilts ready for service. February pigs from real big type sires and dams. For breeding and prices write

F. M. SIMON, COLWICH, KANSAS

The Lone Cedar Polands

Spring pigs either sex, by Big Chimes he by Big Bayley Jr. Also herd boar material in fall boars by The Yankee Jr., he by The Yankee and bred sows by The Rainbow. Pigs out of Big Orange bred sows, Charles Immune, A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Kan. Jefferson Co.

POLAND SACRIFICE SALE

On account of change in location we are compelled to sell almost all of our herd at practically nominal prices. Let us price your herd boar, bred sows or piglets at once.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

Pigs sired by Expansive Wonder at \$19 each. Spring boars by Daylight Joe, Orange Lad and Seward Buser at \$25 each. Pedigrees furnished.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

Real Polands at Hog Prices

If you want herd boars, or gilts to breed for next litters, sired by the best big type boars in the country, write me for descriptions and low prices.

J. B. SHERIDAN, Carneiro, Kan., Ellsworth Co.

Smooth Large Type Black Poland China

Pigs by Buster King, he by Giant Buster, Dan Joe's Jumbo Giantess, Monarch Giantess and Dan First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

D. JANSSENS & SONS, FOSTER, MO.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

By A Wonder Hercules and A Sunflower. The big kind. **JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Mo.**

Masterpiece Boars

Three boars sired by Masterpiece, sire of the Fashion Girl. Real herd boar prospects. Pigs sell quick.

ELWOOD CAMPBELL, Louisville, Mo.

SELLING SON OF THE JAYHAWKER

Quitting farming. Will sell my Polands, including spring boar by The Jayhawker. **E. J. Thomas, Edna, Mo.**

IMPROVED BIG-TYPE POLANDS

Sows, gilts, herd boar prospects, any age.

B. E. McALLASTER & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring pigs for sale, either sex. For description and price write **LOGAN STONE, R. 4, Haddon, Mo.**

JERSEY CATTLE

Improve Your Dairy Herd

By buying a registered Jersey bull from such sire as IDALIA'S RALEIGH 14144 by Queen's Belle 88232; BARBARA'S OXFORD LAD 167003 by Miss Majesty 136740. They are from Register of Merit class.

BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Sylvania, Kansas
Thos. D. Marshall, Prop.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

headed by Queen's Belle 88232, the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Registered Marston of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever registered, 54 tested daughters, 96 tested granddaughters and producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Brochure.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

Tessoro Place Jerseys

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. First herd in the state to get on the accredited list. Young stock for sale.

R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS (Jackson County)

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Registered Jersey bull; two year, gentle, well bred, lead, good individual, good color, guaranteed every way. From the R. J. Lincott Jersey herd.

Priced to sell.
S. C. FARWELL, WOODSTON, KANSAS

Smith's Jerseys

For Sale—Registered Jersey cow and bull calf. Choice individuality, Owl breeding, 10 years old. Fine two year old bull. Light fat Torono breeding. Also choice Duroc pig.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Jersey Cows and Heifers

Choice Registered Jersey cows and heifers, to be sold Nov. and Dec. Also a few heifer calves.

FRANK WHITE, DELPHOS, KANSAS

3 Registered Jersey Bulls For Sale

3 years; 8 months; and 4 months. Out of country are going on test. **Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Mo.**


Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Mo.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland bred.

JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS
For sale. Also purebred bull 4 years old.

E. H. KNEPPER, R. 1, Broughton, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



Walter Shaw's Hampshires
Will sell pigs both sex, pure bred, and tris, unrelated. Breeds ship now. Messenger Boar pig ship now. Messenger Boar pig ship now. Messenger Boar pig ship now.

Amber Derby, Kan. 3918 Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

White Way Hampshires

on approval. Choice spring boars and gilts the big quick maturing kind, weighing around 200 pounds. Best blood lines at gaining prices.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

The Baron, two of the other herd bulls that helped to build up the great herd of Achenbach Bros. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Attention is called to the Chester White advertisement of Cole & Reckards in the issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. An offering from these two herds of Chester Whites has been selected for their October 29 sale to be held at the Topeka fair grounds pavilion. They will catalog 20 choice boars and 20 choice sows not related, and their offering will be one of the best lots of Chester Whites to sell this fall. Chesters from the herds of Mr. Cole and Mr. Reckards were creditable winners at Topeka fair 1920 in one of the very strong Chester White shows of the year. Look up their ad and write at once for catalog.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the big Holstein-Friesian breeders' consignment sale at Hutchinson next Monday, October 18. Eight prominent Kansas breeders, all members of the big Kansas association, are consigning choice cattle to this sale. Eighty-five head will be sold in the new sale pavilion at the Kansas state fair grounds in Hutchinson on this date. Fifty cows either fresh or bred to high record bulls and due to freshen this fall will be sold. There are 15 beautiful heifer calves of choice breeding. Many of the great families of the breed are represented in this big sale. In the evening a banquet will be given by the business men of Hutchinson and a general good time will be had. Matters of importance to Kansas Holstein breeders will be discussed. If you have not already asked for a catalog you can do so sale morning and you will find one waiting for you. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., is the sale manager. Hutchinson has good railroad and hotel facilities, and you should attend this big sale. It was advertised in the last two issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. For detailed information look up either of these two issues and be sure to attend if you are interested in the best in Holsteins.—Advertisement.

Eastern Kansas Poland China Ass'n Sale. The Eastern Kansas Poland China association will hold a consignment sale of Poland China hogs at Ottawa, Kan., October 19. This will be the first sale of the association and the offering will be from the leading herds in eastern Kansas. Look up their ad in this issue and write F. Joe Robbins, Ottawa, Kan., for catalog.—Advertisement.

Banquet for Shorthorn Sale. The members of the Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association have decided on a banquet the evening preceding their association sale which is to be held at Marysville, Kan., November 19. Secretary J. M. Nielsen of this association writes that the cattle consigned for the sale will be in good condition to give satisfaction to buyers, and he fairly shows the character of the offering.—Advertisement.

Ballentyne's Shorthorns. T. A. Ballentyne, Herington, Kan., starts his shorthorn advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He offers for sale at private treaty 20 bulls from 6 to 14 months old and they are roans, reds and whites in colors and a well bred lot of Scotch topped bulls sired by his herd bull, Roan Model. He also offers for sale some nice young cows and heifers with calves at foot or that will calve before the first of January. Mr. Ballentyne is a son of the veteran Shorthorn breeder of that name and for a long time was a partner with his father. But of recent years he has raised the herd and conducted it himself. You are invited to visit the farm just south of Herington and inspect the stock offered for sale.—Advertisement.

Big High Grade Holstein Sale. One hundred twenty-five head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers will be sold in the big sale in the new sale pavilion at Salina, Kan., Monday, November 1. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is manager of the sale and the offering is to be one of real merit. Mr. Mott was solicited by Salina business men to put on this sale of high grade Holsteins at Salina because it was felt that such sales were of real importance to towns like Salina. The drafts are from five of the good herds of the state and most of them are sold because the consignors are going into the purebred business. They will be sold under a strict tuberculin test and are a fine lot of cattle. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Hereford Sale at Clay Center. Thursday, October 21, is the date of the big Hereford breeders sale at Clay Center, Kan. The sale will be held at the Ray Hanna farm five miles southwest of Clay Center. One hundred head will be sold and about half of them are Polled Herefords and the rest are horned Herefords. The herds of Ray Hanna, Clay Center, and C. T. Drumm & Son, Longford, Kan., are both being dispersed and Howard Blake & Son of Clay Center are consignors with them. The cattle represent the popular blood lines of the day and individually they are good and sold in good breeding condition. You are buying from Clay county men who are

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 Bull Calf
From our largest and best cow, \$50. Write for particulars and photo. WM. BANTA, Overbrook, Kansas.
AYRSHIRE BULL CALF
Four months old; papers furnished; price \$50.
Edward Selzer, Canton, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
EXTRA GOOD GRADE DAIRY COWS
16 Holsteins, Jerseys and Jerseys for sale to close out. J. H. Kelsey, Lawrence, Kan.

MAXHALL SEARCHLIGHT, roan, Sept. 10, 1919, by Fair Acres Sultan Jr., dam Pleasant Julia by Violet's Searchlight, a Jealousy. \$2,500.

MAXHALL CLOUD, roan, July 14, 1919, by Imp. Caledonia, dam Violet Cumberland 2d by Fair Acres Stamp, a Violet Cloud. \$2,000.

LOOKY'S SULTAN, roan, Jan. 10, 1919, by 2d Fair Acres Sultan, dam Glendale Maid 3d by Royal Wanderer. A Village Blossom. \$5,000.

GOLDEN SULTAN, roan, Oct. 16, 1918, by Snowbird's Sultan, dam Golden Bloom by Prime Minister, a Campbell Bloom. \$3,000.

CALEDONIA TYPE, roan, Mch. 18, 1919, by Imp. Caledonia, dam Type's Goldie by Cumberland's Type, a Marr Goldie.

MAXHALL CRAIBSTONE, red, July 27, 1919, by Lookatonga Sultan, dam Dale's Queen by Pride of Avondale, a Rosemary. A show calf.

MAXHALL BANK, roan, Oct. 10, 1919, by Fair Acres Sultan Jr., dam Imp. Broombank Graceful by Brian Bori, a Graceful. A show calf.

MAXHALL GRAVESEND, roan, Nov. 2, 1919, by Pleasant Dale's Choice, dam Rosebud 8th by Straight Goods, a Rose of Autumn. A show calf.

COMMANDER 2d, R & W, Oct. 3, 1917, by Maxwalton Commander, dam Nonpareil of Pleasant Valley by Lancaster Floral, a Nonpareil. \$2,000.
PROUD LORD, roan, Feb. 24, 1917, by Lord Avondale, dam Juliette by Saranac, a Jealousy. \$7,500.

MAXHALL MISCHIEF, roan, Feb. 28, 1920, by Roan Lord, dam Imp. Albert Missie 5th by Bapton Mischief, a Marr Missie. \$5,000.

TYPE'S GOODS, red, Aug. 30, 1919, by Type's Marquis, dam Lovely Goods 3d by Cumberland Viscount, a Lovely.

Lookabaugh Shorthorns!
HERD BULL HEADQUARTERS
One of the largest, highly developed collections of the breed. Special attention is given to the production, development and sale of herd bulls and herd bull prospects. When you buy a Lookabaugh-bred bull you get the prestige that goes with such a purchase, the reputation of a nationally known sire, and the satisfaction of having a select and rich-bred dam. Yet such a purchase costs no more than the same quality bull elsewhere. The breeding of some of the bulls is here given in short. Complete pedigrees furnished upon request. Time extended to those who desire and are deserving of credit.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Roan Orange, weight 2600 pounds in flesh. Sultan's Pride, winner in 4 states heads herd of nearly 300. 20 halter broke bulls; 20 heifers and a few Shorthorns for sale.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Phone 2803 1 mi. west of Plevna, Kan.

Shaw's Polled Shorthorns
For Sale—My herd bull, Proud Marshal X14590-504953, and 7 of his bull calves 5 to 15 mo. old; also one 5 mo. and one 14 mo. by Meadow Sultan; the great show bull. Could spare a few cows and some Shorthorn heifer calves. Shipping station Phillipsburg and Stockton, Kan. Address
T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

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.
Twentyeth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

Walker's Red Polls and Shropshires
We offer 15 bulls sired by ton bull Herbert, 15 good cows and heifers, 25 rams sired by McKerrow's Imperator, 15 bred ewes.
Robert & W. E. Walker, Clay Center, Neb.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halleran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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.

ANGUS CATTLE
Eighteen three year old registered polled Angus cows with six heifers; \$2,100 takes lot.
W. S. TAYLOR, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Allen County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale
Humboldt, Kan., Friday, Oct. 22
Sixty-two head of well bred Shorthorn cattle carefully selected from high class herds and presented in medium condition. Twenty head of pure Scotch cattle in this offering, all Cruikshanks and Jealousies. This will be an opportunity for buyers to get a richly bred lot of Shorthorns at moderate prices. They have not been pushed; just in good breeding condition.
For catalog write
G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kansas

Three Big Shows
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 13-20.
Pacific International, Portland, Ore., Nov. 13-20.
International, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27-Dec. 4.
Important Shorthorn sales will be held in connection with each event. Watch the papers for further information. Watch also for the announcements of other Shorthorn sales in various parts of the country.
American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ballentyne Shorthorns
Twenty bulls, 6 to 14 months old. Roans, reds and whites. Sired by our herd bull, Roan Model. Also cows and heifers with calves or to calve before January 1. Write for descriptions and prices.
T. A. Ballentyne, Herington, Kan.
Successor to D. Ballentyne & Son.

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows
Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character. They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.
H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.

25 Shorthorn Bulls Reds and Roans
Strong in Villager and Maxwalton blood. Bulls for the farmer and breeder.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS Dickinson County

E. S. Myers Closing Out Shorthorns
I will sell my entire herd in the Allen County Shorthorn Breeders' association sale to be held at Humboldt, Kan., Oct. 22. My consignment includes 9 cows, 3 yearling heifers, 3 yearling bulls, 2 heifer calves and 3 bull calves. All representatives of Barmpton, Jamieson, Ruby and Jealousy families. They are well bred and nicely topped. Look them over when at the sale.
E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.
**J. A. FRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.**

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS
All ages. Address
HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

One Four Year Old White Scotch Bull
Three yearling bulls, also cows. Herd bull, White Goods #58806, weighs 2,400 lbs. Good disposition and a good breeder. Have small herd and cannot use him longer.
R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

Reg. Shorthorn Cows
For sale or trade. 11 cows and 10 calves, will trade for good young mares or improved western land. **F. B. Hoagland, Osborne, Kan.**

EIGHT REGISTERED SHORTHORNS for sale. Cows, calves by side and rebred.
John Thorne, Kinsley, Kansas
When writing advertisers mention this paper.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

125 Head of Selected High-Grade Holstein Cattle

Salina, Kansas, Nov. 1

Sale to be held in the new sale pavilion.

These cattle come from five of the good herds of this state. They are cattle that have been selected to keep but all of these consignors are going into the pure bred business and to make room are selling these choice dairy cattle.

They are all tuberculin tested, sold with a guarantee to be free from tuberculosis.

They are a most unusual lot of cattle, being large in size, of real dairy conformation, splendid udders and the larger part of them springers due in November and December. They are all bred to registered Holstein bulls except a few that are fresh now.

This is without doubt the greatest bunch of young cows ever assembled in one sale in this state.

Make your arrangements to attend. It is a real opportunity to buy dairy cows.

Salina has splendid shipping facilities, being located on four lines of railway, namely the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and the Salina Northern.

For full particulars concerning this sale write to

W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kansas

J. W. Johnson will represent Capper Farm Press at this sale.

Clean Sweep Holstein Sale

To make room for pure-breds I will sell at public auction at my farm, five miles northeast of Lawrence on the Leavenworth branch of U. P.

Six Corners, Kan., Oct. 21, 1920

Beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

50 head of high grade Holsteins: 35 head of cows just fresh or heavy springers; 14 choice heifers, two years old and under, well marked; 1 registered Holstein bull. These cows are good size, well marked and are heavy milkers, all bred to registered bull.

J. C. Herriott, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas

C. M. Crews, Auctioneer.

SPENCER PENROSE HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Won more prizes at the 1920 Colorado state fair than all other herds combined, including five champions and grand champions. Serviceable age bulls for sale by FINDERNE JOHANNA RUE VALDESSA, a son of King Valdessa, a 44 pound bull out of a 31 pound three year old daughter of FINDERNE PRIDE JOHANNA RUE, world's record three year old.

COLUMBINE HERD HOLSTEINS, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr., Bx 422, Colorado Springs, Colo. Spencer Penrose, Owner

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE



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

WILEY FAIRFAX AND BUDDY L.

Head our herd. Will sell Anxiety bred cows and heifers, many with calf at foot and ready to breed. Spring bulls and bulls ready for service also for sale.

Paul E. Williams, Route 3, Marion, Kansas

Hereford Heifers and Bulls

Fairfax and Anxiety heifers and bulls. Heifers bred in June, two and three year olds. Bulls range from spring calves to old enough for service. A well bred lot carrying plenty of quality. Phone or address.

E. H. ROBINSON, MARION, KANSAS
Live near Florence and Marton.

known as Hereford breeders who make their work good and who will sell their cattle on the square. You still have time to get the catalog by addressing J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., sale manager. Look up the sale advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Henry Murr's Chester White Sale.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., is the well known breeder and exhibitor of Chester White hogs. He has held several bred sow sales and this is his first boar and gilt sale at Tonganoxie, Thursday, October 28. In this sale he is selling 25 boars that are real herd header material. Also 15 big growthy gilts, the kind you will appreciate. Included in the boar section of the offering is his first prize boar at Topeka and Hutchinson. Also the boars and gilts in his first, second and third futurity litters. This is a sale of real breeding stock and not a common individual in the lot. But Mr. Murr is not looking for the kind of prices this kind of Chester White hogs command in the north and east. He invites farmers and breeders alike to his sale knowing his boars and gilts will sell at farmer's prices even if they are of superior merit. Mr. Murr finds it just about as easy to grow good ones as to grow poor ones. His big undefeated grand champion boar of 1919, Prince Tip Top, has won greater honors for himself and for Edgewood Chester Whites in 1920 because he is the sire of the winners. His ability as sire is the real measure of his greatness. The catalogs are ready to mail. C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, both of Topeka, will sell a select offering at the fair grounds on the day following.—Advertisement.

King's Holstein Offering.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the A. J. King registered Holstein-Friesian sale at Grandview, Mo., Tuesday, November 9. Grandview is a short drive from Kansas City. In fact it is a small town and Mr. King's Holstein breeding establishment is nearby. Sale headquarters will be at the Dixon Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., where everyone should report the night before and the morning of the sale for instructions as to free transportation to Grandview and return. The Kansas City address of A. J. King is 12 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Write Mr. King at that address for free copy of the sale catalog. This is a big sale of 100 head of carefully selected purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, and is a draft from the well known A. J. King herd at Grandview, Mo. All cattle are tuberculin tested and sold with a 90-day retest privilege. Mr. King has the greatest Holstein breeding plant west of the Mississippi river. He has bought the best cattle to be secured from the sales of the Middle West for his foundation. His mammoth, new, round barn is worth crossing the state to see. The cattle that will sell are in keeping with this splendid breeding establishment. Kansas Holstein breeders owe it to Mr. King to attend his sale because of the liberal patronage accorded Kansas breeders by Mr. King in the past. Special attractions of the sale will be 10 daughters of King Segis Pontiac; five daughters of Joe Calamo Hengerveld, a great show bull; 25 heifers of good lines of breeding, selected for this sale, on account of their superior individuality. There will be 30 cows, either fresh or heavy springers, many having A. R. O. records. This is one of the great sales of the season. It is going to be a great place for breeders, especially Kansas and Missouri breeders, from which to recruit a few of the kind that will strengthen any breeder's herd. Just go to Kansas City and register at the Dixon Hotel and make the fact known that you want to attend Mr. King's sale at Grandview, Mo. W. H. Mott, of Herington, Kan., is sale manager. Kansas breeders that are interested in this sale are invited to get in touch with Mr. Mott, who is very familiar with the offering. You can also ask him for the catalog, but it is probably more convenient to ask A. J. King, 12 East Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. Remember the sale is Tuesday, November 9. You will find the advertisement in this issue. Look it up and write for the catalog at once.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Earl Scott of Belvidere, Kan., is advertising some choice Shropshire rams in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They were sired by an imported ram and are well grown out and well woolled. If on the market for Shropshire rams look up his ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

V. and E. Curtis of Pawnee county, Kansas, write that they won a championship on their Chester White hogs, and a first prize on their Shorthorn cattle at the recent Pawnee county fair. The fair evidently was a big success as over 13,000 people were reported to have attended in one day.—Advertisement.

The Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association has inaugurated a steer show for purebred Shorthorn steers. They will have four classifications with prizes of \$10, \$6 and \$4 with a \$20 prize for grand champion steer. The shows will be held in connection with the semi-annual sales of the association and many members are already preparing to make entries.

E. S. Myers of Chanute, Kan., is consigning his entire small herd of Shorthorn cattle to the Allen county Shorthorn breeders sale to be held at Humboldt, Kan., October 22. Mr. Myers's consignment will consist of representatives of the Barmpton, Jealousy, Ruby and other popular families. They are well bred, nicely topped and a good lot of Shorthorns.—Advertisement.

Allen County Shorthorn Sale.

The Allen County Shorthorn Breeders' association sale will be held at Humboldt, Kan., October 22. The offering will consist of sixty-two head of cattle carefully selected from herds that are among the best in the country. Twenty head of pure Scotch cattle will be sold, all Cruickshanks and Jealousies. This lot of cattle will be presented in medium condition, they are richly bred and a good lot of individuals and it will be a chance for buyers to secure good Shorthorns at moderate prices. Don't miss this sale. Write G. A. Laude, sale manager, Humboldt, Kan., for catalog.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Stafford Co. Duroc-Poland Sale.

There will be a two-day sale of purebred hogs at Stafford, Kan., on Thursday, October 21, the Duroc breeders of the Stafford County Purebred Breeders' association will sell 50 Duroc in the sale pavilion at Stafford, Kan., and the next day the Poland breeders of the association will sell the same number of Polands. There are some

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Four Thousand Five Hundred Quarts of Milk per Year

The big-yield cow is the only cow that will ever make dairying profitable in the United States. The dairy farmers of Holland have blazed the way to a successful national dairy industry with their Holstein-Friesian cows that average between 9,000 and 10,000 lbs. of milk per year.

Imagine our cows averaging 4,500 quarts! Our farmers would then be able to make the finest, best and cheapest milk on earth, just as the Hollanders do now, and prosperity would abound, for every quart would mean profit.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.
The Holstein-Friesian Association
292 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS AND FARMERS

We have sold our farms and will sell at private sale our entire herd of 80 head pure bred and registered cows, heifers and bulls. Bulls ready for service, \$100.00 to \$125.00 for quick sale.

Smith & Hughes
Route No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Tilly Alcartra Bred Calf

Sire, a 31 pound son of Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince. 90 A. R. O. daughters. Dam, a 24.56 pound sister to the world's greatest dairy cow. Tilly Alcartra whose son sold for \$50,000. A dandy calf. Priced very reasonable.

McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

Heavy Producing Holsteins

For sale. Sons of Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac, 20 A. R. O. daughters, one producing son. Smithdale is from the same cow as the sire of Tilly Alcartra. Young, healthy, acclimated bulls from tested dams up to 33 lbs. American Beet Sugar Co. Center Farm, Lamar, Colorado. G. L. Penley, Farm Superintendent.

Bourbon County Holsteins

Bulls of all ages. Most popular breeding. Guaranteed in every respect. Priced to move. Bourbon Co. Holstein-Friesian Co. Address A. C. Maloney, Co. Farm Agt., Ft. Scott, Kan.

BULLY HOLSTEIN BULLS

Are you in the market for a young bull? Then write for description and prices. Three soon ready for service. CHEYENNE VALLEY FARM, Geo. L. Hartwell, Jamestown, Kansas

GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

For Sale—70 high-grade northern Holsteins; cows; fresh and close springers; age 3 to 6 years; weight 1,200 to 1,400; T. B. tested; the milking kind. Come and see them; do not write.

HANNON BROS., OLATHE, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$35 each. Express paid by us. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN 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 selected from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Wanted 20 Head Registered Holsteins

Heifers 2 and 3 years old; all must be bred. Please give price and full description. CHESTER MONTGOMERY, Pawhuska, Okla.

Three Purebred Holstein Bull Calves

For Sale—Nicely marked and from heavy milkers. JOHN D. HENRY, Leecompton, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Lake Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Manly Greenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. Bulls, cows and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.



of the best herds of hogs in the southwest... right there in Stafford county and pro-

Allen County Shorthorn Show. On October 21, the day before the Allen...

Unecda High Orion Boars. A. P. Simpson, Stafford, Kan., has spring...

Last Call for Morton-Wenrich Sale. Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kan., and H. R....

Harper County Breeders Sale. The Harper County, Kansas, Breeders...

1920 Grand Champion Duroc Boars. W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan., showed the...

Burlington View Stock Farm. C. W. Forsberg, Holdrege, Neb., will hold...

Dispersion Sale Horned and Polled Herefords Clay Center, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 21

100 Lots 50 Horned Herefords 50 Polled Herefords

Featuring the blood of such sires as Monnington, Elmo A March On 6th bull, Dandy Andrew 2d McGraw, Pistaque Exchange. The herd bull Fair Laddie 635388, A Beau Mischief, Beau Donald 7th bull sells.

For catalogs address

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas

Dispersion of Drennen Bros.' Herefords

150 Cows, Heifers and Bulls at Auction at the Farm near Blue Rapids, Kansas, Wednesday, November 10

The Drennen Bros. herd of Herefords is the oldest herd of this hardy breed in existence in Kansas. It was established 42 years ago by the father of its present owners and has consistently been producing good Herefords ever since.

J. O. Southard of Comiskey, who has charge of the sale, says of the cattle: "I have never seen a better herd of cattle than those owned by Drennen Bros. The cows, which are most of them young, average fifteen hundred pounds. The old cows weigh around eighteen hundred. The cows are big, smooth and all of them are outstanding individuals."

Remember the date and place of this dispersion and write for catalog to

J. O. Southard, Sales Manager, Comiskey, Kansas

The 640 acre farm of Drennen Bros. will be sold at auction just before the cattle sale, so this will be the opportunity of a lifetime for the farmer or stockman who wants a fine farm—which he may stock at dispersion sale prices.

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 Shadylope 10th, 588115. The entire lot are well-marked, well grown and good individuals.

Goodman Herefords

Sires in service Disturber Stanway 839673 Publican 8th 685039 Breeding cows, strong Anxiety breeding. We offer for private sale 20 cows and heifers and 10 bulls of serviceable ages.

Anxiety 4th Foundation

Beau Gwendolus, an Anxiety 4th bred bull, was our original herd sire. On his get we used Beau Blanchard 30th, Don Domino, and Bright Stanway Jr. Can't beat these blood lines.

Anxiety Herefords

Entire 1920 calf crop for sale Repeaters and Beau Beautys—23 heifers, 30 bulls. All registered. One car registered cows, one car soon registered cows.

Hereford Farmers Wanted

Want reliable farmers to keep good Whiteface cows for half the increase. Write W. M. GARRISON, SALINA, KANSAS

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Alma Herefords At Auction

Henderson Bros.' first public sale of Anxiety 4th Herefords 60 Cows and heifers bred. 25 Calves included in the Sale. In the Sale Pavilion

Alma, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 27

The offering was sired by Dominator 313344 by Domino, Dandy Dick 226261 by Dandy Rex by Lamplighter, Beau Beauty 2nd 415823 by Beau Beauty by Beau Brummel, Guadalupe 367495 by Beau Picture, and Defender 35th 344148 by Defender. The cows and heifers are bred to Beau Gudgell 569495, Beau Beauty 2nd, and Guadalupe.

Note: We would be pleased to have breeders interested in well bred Herefords write for our catalog and study the blood lines of the good bulls that produced this offering and the bulls that they are bred to.

Henderson Brothers, Alma, Kansas

Auctioneers: P. M. Gross, L. H. Brady, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Capper Farm Press.

My Consignment of Herefords

I am Consigning 19 Good Herefords to the Harper County Ass'n. sale at Harper, Kan., Oct. 29 4 bulls, 8 open heifers, 2 bred heifers, and 5 cows with calves at foot and rebred. All bred cows and heifers are in calf to my herd bull, Echo Lad 85th by Laredo Boy. My consignment represents blood lines of Anxiety 4th, Beau Brummel, and Perfection Fairfax. Look for my consignment at the sale. Write me for catalog. K. R. GARVER, ATTICA, KANSAS

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You can be sure of having warm feet and warm ankles when you wear "Ball-Band" Arctics.

Dry shoes, too—and it's expensive to let shoe-leather be soaked and ruined, nowadays.

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