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Better Farm Inventories

BY W. E. GRIMES

A farm inventory is a detailed list of all farm property, and debts with values assigned. It represents the property and property rights of the individual less any rights of others to the property included. The inventory is the simplest of farm accounts and for the time required to get the records more information is obtained than with any other type of farm accounts.

The date of the taking of the inventory should usually be January 1 or with tenant farmers, the date on which they move from farm to farm. For income tax purposes January 1 is preferable. When two inventories have been taken for the same business, they can be compared, the increase or decrease in the amount and value of property in the business on the two dates determined.

For the purpose of convenience and to make them more easily understood, inventories are usually divided into the following: 1. Resources, or the property and property rights of the individual owning the property; and 2. Liabilities, which are his debts or the rights of others to his property. The difference between these two gives the net value of his property and property rights after the amounts of the rights of others to his property have been deducted.

The resources are further subdivided into the following: 1. The land; 2. buildings and other improvements; 3. livestock, which may be subdivided into the various classes and the farm animals within each class; 4. machinery, and tools including all horse drawn machinery, power machinery, land and shop tools and harness; 5. feed and supplies, including all feeds, grains and miscellaneous supplies included in the farm business; 6. growing crops, altho sometimes omitted but where included they should be inventoried at the total of all costs included up to the time of taking the inventory; 7. cash on hand or in the bank; 8. accounts and notes receivable. Any accounts which cannot be collected should be omitted. Household goods and personal effects are not included since they are not part of the farm business but belong to the home of the person residing there. If a record of them is desired, they should be listed separately.

The Net Present Worth

The liabilities are divided into these items: 1. The accounts payable, which include all accounts outstanding and unpaid; 2. notes payable which include all notes and mortgages against the farm business. Interest due and unpaid may sometimes be included in the liabilities and if it amounts to any considerable sum it should be included. In the same way interest on notes receivable should be included among the resources if in any considerable amount.

After the inventory has been taken and all of the items entered, the total of the resources and the total of the liabilities should be determined. The difference is the net or present worth of the business.

The inventory may be entered in any account book or forms available for the purpose. The particular type of sheet on which the items are entered makes little difference so long as the purpose is understood and there is a thorough knowledge of the way to set down the items and determine the results. So far as possible, the property should be itemized so that the details may be available in case reference is made to it at a later date.

In assigning values, care should be taken that they are conservative. Usually market prices on the farm, or the price which the articles bring in case it was necessary to sell them, should be used for livestock and feeds. Care should be exercised to see that everything is included and that the inventory is as accurate as possible. It will be necessary to make estimates but if proper judgment and care is exercised they will be sufficiently accurate for practicable purposes.

Inventories frequently reveal why farmers get ahead. The farmer often says that he is not making anything when an inventory of his property shows that it is greater in amount and value than ever before. Too many are prone to remember the size of the bank account and the size of the debts rather than the increased value and amount of the farm property.

Modern Farming in Kansas

AN ENCOURAGING increase in dairying will be one of the results of the hardships thru which the business of farming is going in Kansas. This will be a fortunate thing. Most of the dairymen are making money this winter. While it is true there have been some declines in milk or butterfat prices, it also is true that these have not been so large as the reduction in feed prices. As a rule good cows are selling fairly well—and fortunately more attention is being paid to quality than in past years.

A Ray of Brightness

There is one ray of brightness in paying your income tax. Let's be thankful that we are paying it to Uncle Sam and not as an indemnity to William Hohenzollern.

Where Community Centers Win

Social problems of farm life are due to get a great deal more attention in Kansas in the next few years. A special effort probably will be made in the building up of good community centers. This is essential if the country is to hold the best of the younger people.

Let's Give Soils a Chance

The fertility problems on many farms have become mighty serious. It is time in the development of Kansas agriculture that we take a careful stock of the available resources which we have, with a view of obtaining larger yields. It is especially important that good crop rotations be established and that manure, corn stalks and straw should be conserved.

Are You Going to Manhattan?

An unusually good program has been prepared for Farm and Home Week, February 7 to 12, at Manhattan. It will be well worth while for every progressive farmer in the state to attend this most important meeting. You can get a program on application to Harry Emberger, dean of the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.

A Bulletin Worth While

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has published a bulletin which every livestock farmer in Kansas ought to have. This is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,167, Essentials of Animal Breeding; it can be obtained free on application. In this well written booklet, which is illustrated, a simple explanation is given of the ordinary principles of breeding which every farmer should know.

Away With the Blackjacks

Considerable clearing is being done on the blackjack hills of Eastern Kansas this year, especially in Woodson and Wilson counties. This is an encouraging item in the developing of a more prosperous agriculture in that section. This is the weed timber of Kansas, and it will be a mighty good thing when most of it is removed, and the land used for pastures, meadows and cultivated crops.

Help in Pumping Irrigation

Very efficient work is being done by George S. Knapp, state house, Topeka, the Kansas irrigation engineer. He has helped greatly in getting the business of pumping irrigation—which is certain to have a great future in Kansas—on a sane basis. If you wish some up-to-the-minute information on pumping irrigation problems, either by letter or a personal visit, you can get this help from Mr. Knapp. His services, of course, are free.

Larger Profits From Woodlots

Slowly but surely the farm woodlots of Kansas are getting a larger share of attention and care, to which they are justly entitled. The timber is coming to be considered as a farm crop, which will well repay real care. It is especially important that more care be used in cutting the trees, with a view to conserving the more important species and individuals. Poison and grape vines also can be eliminated along with the inferior trees. Along with this should come more planting, especially in the Western two-thirds of the state.

It might be remarked in this connection that you can obtain trees at cost from the Ft. Hays Experiment station at Hays. If you are interested in buying some trees adapted to Central and Western Kansas better drop a letter to Superintendent H. L. Kent and ask him for a price list.

Why Not More Legumes?

The price of clover and alfalfa seed has declined considerably in comparison with some of the abnormal levels of the last three years. Furthermore, there is a very definite desire on the part of many Kansas farmers to reduce the grain acreage. Why not plant a larger acreage of the legumes than usual this year? It will be a mighty good thing for the soil, and probably will pay better in immediate returns than the grain crops anyway. Kansas could profitably grow an alfalfa acreage at least twice as large as that of today.

Larger Gardens This Year

It is probable that the farm gardens of Kansas will get more attention this year than usual. With the drop in the price of farm products and the arrival of more conservative plans in farm management has come an increasing interest in making the farm produce to the limit of the things the family needs—especially food. It is mighty fortunate that this is the case. A good garden means much in holding down the family expenses and also in promoting a higher standard of health. The surplus may be canned—with a minimum of work if the modern cold pack canning methods are used—and saved for next winter.

Better Care of Orchards

With the higher price of fruit which has prevailed in the last two years has come an increase in interest in better methods of orchard management. There is a general realization that good spraying, pruning and cultivation must be the rule, if real fruit is to be grown. You can get information in regard to the more advanced methods of management on application to Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan; the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; or the farm question department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Increasing the Farm Profits

By a careful study of the principles of marketing, a higher profit frequently can be made from the smaller crops sold from the farm. This is especially true if quality and a high class trade are the aims. A writer in the Michigan Farmer, in a state where this type of farming has received considerable attention, says: "Take to market only the choicest goods and find a special market for the poorest stuff, thus making a name for your products. One cannot change people's tastes. When a certain product is popular in the market it will sell quicker and higher than even a better product with which the consumers are not acquainted."

"The question of marketing the many small products of the farm is a serious one. Unless there is a good salesman it can hardly be profitable, and if the salesman is an able-bodied man, whose being away from the farm means neglect of the larger work, it is decidedly an open question. But such products as fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products can be marketed profitably by women and children. As they gradually become accustomed to the business they will be able to find a market for many things which could be produced on the farm. Farming as a business is made up of little things, and men who have achieved the greatest financial success on the farm have devoted special attention to the selling end of the business. We believe that the farm would have greater attractions for women and children if they were encouraged to look after the marketing of the small products, and given a reasonable share of the proceeds to use as they see fit."

In cutting timber take out inferior species to a smaller diameter than the more valuable species and remove all defective trees in order to improve the quality of the farm woods.

Banish the Scrub Sire

BY G. C. WHEELER

Purebred sires mean better stock. Wherever good purebred sires have been consistently used the results—always have been highly satisfactory. In developing and improving the various breeds of livestock, breeders ever have placed great dependence on the sires they have used; in fact, no breeder ever has made any great success of the business except as he has used outstanding sires. It has become axiomatic that a crop of calves will average better than their mothers if the sire is better than the cows in the herd. If the calves will be inferior. There is no quicker, surer, nor more economical way to improve a herd than to head it with a bull of outstanding merit. And conversely there is no surer way to run down a herd than to use a scrub, inferior, poorly bred bull.

If you would build up and improve your herd rapidly and make it more profitable you cannot be too careful in the matter of herd sires. It matters not whether you merely plan to produce market stock or aspire to become a breeder of purebred animals and take a part in supplying the demand for seed stock. To be successful in either line of endeavor fix in your mind the type to be desired and then painstakingly select your herd bull of the desired type, making sure that the animal is not only of outstanding individuality himself, but sired by a bull high class and from a good cow. The increased value at weaning time of the first crop of calves from a herd of 25 cows of ordinary quality will more than pay the whole purchase price of the bull.

If there is any place where theory and practice go hand in hand it is in setting the value on a purebred sire of high class in livestock improvement. Theory says "blood will tell" and the practice of every livestock breeder who has made any success of the business proves it constantly in his flock and herds. A more progressive program could not be advanced by livestock breeders and breeders' associations than the placing of good purebred sires on all the farms of the communities coming under their respective jurisdictions. County, district and state breeders' associations can, by well organized publicity campaigns and by joining in the "Purebred Sire" campaign being put on by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, do much to promote the wider use of good purebred sires in the flocks and herds of the state.

Breeders of purebred stock will do well to line up for the purebred sire campaign being put on in the state. In all 14 counties will be covered in an intensive effort to set forth the merits of the plan of using good purebred sires in livestock improvement. Meetings are being held in every local community in a county the first day and the second day a big round-up is held in the county seat. Details of the programs in the various counties are being given out from the County Farm Bureau offices.

State Irrigation Report

George S. Knapp, state irrigation commissioner, in making his biennial report to the Kansas state board of agriculture makes several good recommendations. He advises that the state irrigation plants at Modoc and Selkirk installed by the former irrigation commissioner and now leased to farmers be sold, as they are depreciating constantly and of no value to the state.

Mr. Knapp further recommends that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee from Colorado on the question of a just and equitable division of the waters of the Arkansas River for irrigation purposes in Kansas and Colorado. As matters now stand Colorado farmers have their ditches full at all times, and there is water running into Colorado to the detriment of the land, while in sections of Kansas, the irrigation farmers suffer from a lack of water certain times.

Grass in the woods is a sign that trees are not close enough together that the woods are being mistreated. Pasturing and timber raising on the same area are mutually disadvantageous.

And Sorghums Win Again

M. R. Baker of Wallace County Has Conducted Forage Crop Tests of Value to Western Kansas Farmers Interested in Feed Production

By R. E. Getty

MR. BAKER has been running a little experiment station of his own, growing varieties of sorghum and corn the last two seasons on his ranch 14 miles southwest of Sharon Springs in Wallace county. He tested 12 varieties in 1919, and 15 in 1920.

Such experimenting, if well done, is too tedious for the average farmer to attempt, but Mr. Baker is especially interested. He says he has learned several things that will pay him good dividends, besides serving others who may benefit from seeing and studying the results. Many stockmen may profit from this work, too, for their forage problems are much the same thruout Western Kansas, especially north of the Arkansas River.

"If the experience you get for yourself is worth 100 cents on the dollar," asserts Josh Billings, "then experience you get at the other feller's expense ought to be worth 200 cents on the dollar."

Mr. Baker's experiments were undertaken as a result of a visit to the Fort Hays Experiment station two years ago. He was impressed with the value of the station's investigations, but saw that conclusions reached in Ellis county with 23 inches of annual rainfall, 163 days average frost-free period, and only 2,000 feet altitude could not apply fully to counties along the Colorado line with 16 inches of rainfall, 150 days of frost-free period and 3,500 feet of altitude.

Charles R. Weeks, then superintendent at Hays, was asked in the spring of 1919 to help lay out on Mr. Baker's ranch some experiments needed in that region. A test of feed crops was decided on, including Sudan grass and eight sorghum varieties supplied by the Fort Hays Experiment station, with local varieties of flint corn, dent corn, and early Sumac sorghum.

Many Variety Tests Made

The varieties were all planted side by side by Mr. Baker in $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre plots laid off at one end of his general sorghum field, and all were tended by ordinary good farming methods. Every fall the Fort Hays Experiment station cooperated in getting yields. Both 1919 and 1920 were more favorable than normal, which accounts for the relatively high yields. The forage yields are stated here in terms of silage, the green weight of total crop. Such weights are two to four times the air-dry forage yields, depending on how green the crop is cut, but for the reader's purposes in getting at cured forage yields, a factor of three is recommended.

The highest yielding forage sorghum both years was Red Amber, which averaged 10.5 tons of silage and 37.5 bushels of seed to the acre. Next was Black Amber with 8.1 tons of silage and 37.6 bushels of seed. Western Orange was third with 7.2 tons of silage and 27.5 bushels of seed. Two early strains of Sumac fell to 6.3 and 4.7 tons respectively, chiefly because of thin stands. Sudan grass in listed rows like the sorghum averaged 3.5 tons green, equivalent to about 1.2 tons of cured hay, and in 1920 some seed ripened, estimated at 100 pounds to the acre.

Red Amber sorghum produced excellent results for three of Mr. Baker's neighbors who planted samples received from the Hays station. Its superiority over Black Amber in these tests agrees with the experiment station results at Hays, Colby, Tribune and Garden City. Evidently Red Amber should be substituted for most of the Black Amber so commonly grown. The chief argument for Black Amber is that it is five days or so the earlier and therefore matures a better seed crop in dry or short

seasons. Quite a little of it from Oakley west was being topped for seed last October. Sorghum seed prices now are on the toboggan like other farm products, but as a cash crop it has paid good returns in several recent years.

In 1919 Mr. Baker topped his early Sumac, filled a pit silo with the stover, and sold his neighbors 26 bushels of seed an acre at a dollar a bushel. A drawback to the sorghum seed business is that if the season turns dry the



Sorghums Have Given Good Returns to Farmers in Western Kansas; There Will be a Considerable Increase in the Acreage in 1921.

yield is uncertain; if yields are good, then demand falls off and prices drop because other growers have seed to sell. Some early strains of Sumac sorghum are giving excellent results in Northwest Kansas for forage. One lot has rivaled Red Amber at the Hays station the last two years. It is clear, however, that as Sumac or any other sorghum is developed toward earlier maturity, there tends to be a corresponding loss in forage yield.

The kafir varieties, especially Pink kafir, produced excellent forage, but neither Pink nor Dwarf Blackhull (Dawn) matured grain either year in Mr. Baker's tests. With poor stands in 1919, the silage yield of Pink was only 4 tons and of Dawn only 2.8 tons. In 1920, with fairly good stands, Pink kafir produced 9.2 tons, and Dawn 6.7 tons. Comparing 1920 yields only, Pink kafir's forage yield was equal to that of Black Amber, and only 1.6 tons below that of Red Amber. Where kafir is grown chiefly for forage, as a large per cent of it is in Western Kansas, Pink generally is superior to Dwarf Blackhull, but the latter is about 10 days the earlier and is therefore a more dependable grain crop for the Western third of the state.

Dwarf Yellow milo led the grain sorghums in yield both seasons, its two-year average grain yield being 34.5 bushels and its silage weight 6 tons. Standard Yellow milo and early Standard White milo, both grown only in 1920, yielded 25.5 and 22.6 bushels of grain respectively as compared with 27.5 for Dwarf Yellow the same season. Their 1920 silage yields were 5.6 tons

and 4.9 tons, and that of Dwarf Yellow 4.7 tons to the acre.

Feterita and Freed sorghum—often called White cane—did not come up to expectations in these trials. Feterita in particular gave a poor stand in both seasons. In 1920 it was planted three times and the irregular stand finally obtained did not mature. In 1919 feterita produced a fair but spotted stand from the first planting, and yielded 26.6 bushels of grain and 5.7 tons silage as compared with 41.5 bushels of grain and 7.4 tons of silage from Dwarf Yellow milo. Freed's two-year average was 18.3 bushels of grain and 3.7 tons of silage.

Feterita and Freed have made excellent showings as early drouth resistant grain crops in several dry years on the experiment stations and many farms in Western Kansas. Their usefulness has been limited by the general trouble in getting a stand of feterita, and by the fact that Freed, while the surest grain sorghum to make something in a dry year, does not respond to more favorable seasons as well as most other sorghums. It is worth noting in this connection, however, that at Hays good stands of feterita have been obtained for eight consecutive seasons by the use of seed field selected before frost and by care to prepare a good seedbed; also that both these varieties did so well comparatively in dry seasons that their six-year average grain yield is right up with most of the kafirs and milos. Mr. Baker has used Freed grain very satisfactorily for work horses by mixing it half and half with barley and soaking the mixture for 24 hours.

Mr. Baker's local strain of dent corn produced a two-year average of 29.1 bushels and his flint corn 21.7 bushels. Their silage yields respectively were 4.9 and 5.8 tons, about like the average of the grain sorghums.

Corn Results Often Uncertain

As grain crops for half a dozen or possibly a dozen counties of Northwest Kansas where the altitude is high and hot winds least frequent, it seems to be about nip and tuck between the local corn varieties and the grain sorghums, with most farmers leaning to the corn. Thruout the rest of Western Kansas, hot winds damage corn and grasshoppers often help the job along, so that corn makes a sorry showing against the grain sorghums. Tho they know that corn makes good only in wet years like 1915 and 1920, farmers still persist in a considerable corn acreage. They are used to corn, and stick to it partly from habit, and partly because whether the corn itself pays or not, it usually leaves more soil moisture than do sorghums for starting fall wheat.

When Mr. Baker left Central Kansas 18 years ago to seek his fortune in Wallace county he found much more open range and less cultivated feed crops than at present. Cattle fattened on rich Buffalo grass the year around—that is, they did when the Lord sent enough rain in summer and not much snow in winter. Otherwise they went on an enforced hunger strike, and in severe winters many died. Now Mr. Baker and most of his neighbors raise feed and fill pit silos to guard against such losses. While the number of cattle has not changed much, the acreage of feed crops in Wallace and adjoining counties is three times what it was 20 years ago. Early settlers in Wallace county were disappointed with wheat as it yielded an annual average of 5.4 bushels to the acre for the 10-year period 1891 to 1900. Since then wheat has properly become secondary to sorghums, millet, corn, barley, and (Continued on Page 13.)



Dwarf Blackhull Kafir Grown on the Fort Hays Experiment Station; This is a Crop of Increasing Importance in Western Kansas.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

WITH sudden wealth usually goes a curse. The discovery of oil has brought riches to a number of Kansas communities, but it also has resulted in polluting some of the best streams in the state so that they are scarcely fit for stock water, much less for human consumption. A few years ago the Walnut River was noted as one of the few streams in Kansas in which the best varieties of fish abounded.

In the days of the late Bent Murdock, the Walnut River was noted for bass, channel cat and croppie. In his last report, just published, the state Fish and Game Warden declares that so far as he knows there is not a fish left in that beautiful stream; the oil, salt, and waste water from the oil wells have polluted the water until nothing can live in it. The water is no longer really fit for fish, man or beast.

The Neosho, Cottonwood and Caney rivers also are going the same way.

It becomes a serious question whether the citizens of the regions thru which these streams flow have not lost more than they gained by reason of the discovery of oil. The present legislature will be asked for legislation to correct the evil, but it is questionable whether the damage already done can be undone.

An Idea That's Growing

WITHIN the past week I have received letters from New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, South Carolina, Michigan and Iowa expressing strong interest in the co-operative corporation farm plan which I have been talking about editorially for several years. The writers are men of education for the most part, or their letters indicate that they are. In not one instance is the plan condemned, but in every case it is commended.

A Kansas farmer asks me why the farmers cannot form such a corporation among themselves. I know of no reason, if they are willing to work together and submit themselves to directions for a centralized management. There are at least three essentials to the success of such a plan; one is the willingness of the farmers to undertake it; the next is a willingness to work together instead of trying to work one another, and the third is competent management.

If any one of these essentials is lacking the plan will not succeed. Assuming, however, that the farmers have the brains and organizing ability, there is no reason why a number of them may not form themselves into a corporation and make their farms the basis of the assets of the same. Let us suppose that 26 farmers, whom we will designate as A, B, C, D and so on thru the rest of the letters of the alphabet, who own farms averaging in size 160 acres, or in the aggregate, six and a half sections, decide to form such a corporation.

The corporation being formed, all of the farm owners would sell their lands to the corporation at a valuation to be determined by a committee selected among themselves and take stock to the amount of the value of their several farms. The corporation would then own 26 quarter sections of land and would take up whatever individual mortgage indebtedness there might be with bonds of the corporation. The individual land owner whose land is mortgaged for, let us say one-half of its value, would be relieved of his mortgage, but he would get stock only to the amount of his equity in his land.

The corporation also would take over the stock and machinery owned by the individual members at a valuation determined by the arbitrating and valuation committee and the owners of such stock and machinery would be given stock in the corporation in amount equal to the appraised valuation of such machinery and stock. As much of the machinery would not be needed by the corporation, and as much of the stock would be of inferior quality, good business judgment would suggest that they sell this needless machinery and inferior stock and with the proceeds of the sale buy such improved machinery and livestock of high class as would be profitable. If the fund so derived was not

sufficient to buy the high-grade and purebred stock and the improved machinery required, the corporation would, thru the sale of its bonds, obtain the capital necessary to equip the corporation with the right kind of livestock and implements and to build the necessary concerns for the conversion of the raw material into the finished product, the erecting of schools, community houses, and other buildings for public use.

As most of the 26 farmers already would have reasonably comfortable dwelling houses and other buildings, these might be moved to a convenient central place and the foundation would be laid for the future farm corporation town. The first objective to be attained would be to demonstrate that by so joining forces these farmers would increase their production and profits. In other words, that the 26 farms operated co-operatively would produce more at less cost than the 26 farms produced when operated individually.

While I do not regard the mere matter of greater production and greater profit as the most important object to be attained, I know that at present we measure everything from the materialistic viewpoint, and if the corpora-

tion farm failed financially, even to the extent of decreasing production and increasing the expense of operation, it would probably go to pieces, and for that reason I would lay especial stress at first on efficient management.

It has been demonstrated over and over again that farm lands, on the average, do not produce half as much as they are capable of producing. It is also true that the methods employed on most of the farms are wasteful and inefficient. That is almost necessarily so. The individual farmer has to spend a great deal of time doing things that are not profitable. He must, in fact, do everything that has to be done on the farm, and no man lives who can be efficient at everything.

Again, very many farmers are hampered for lack of capital. They know that they could farm better if they had better machinery and could make more money if they had really good stock instead of scrub stock, but they have not the capital necessary to buy the best machinery or the best stock and have to get along with what they can get. They know that if they would farm better they would get greater returns, but they cannot get the labor necessary to do the best kind of farming. They are hampered, too, from lack of knowledge of their own business. They may be selling cream to the creamery or butter for the town trade. They milk a certain number of cows and put all of the milk into the same container. They do not know whether every cow is paying her way or not. They do not know which cow gives the richest milk and are not able to make the necessary test. When tests have been made it very often has been found that part of the cows were mere boarders and never paid for their board.

The corporation under efficient management would correct these evils. The men working together could effect a proper division of labor. Every man could do the kind of work he was most capable of doing. The corporation, with its combined capital, could get the best machinery, the best stock, and farm every tract of land in the way that would yield the best return. In my opinion, the solution of the farm problem lies with the farmers themselves. Under present conditions, legislation will not help them much. Their salvation will come thru intelligent co-operation.

Too Much Self Pity

AN IMMENSE number of complaining letters are coming to me every day now and altho I haven't calculated the per cent carefully, roughly speaking I would say that about 90 per cent of these communications are letters grumbling about conditions. Apparently almost every writer in the list believes that he is getting it in the neck.

Now and then one of these grumblers has some remedy to suggest, but for the most part they are just complaints. Many are from farmers who believe that there is and has been a widespread and effective conspiracy to ruin them. A few are from laboring people who work for wages and who have the same idea.

Remarkable as it may seem very few come from the persons who constitute the poorest paid laborers in the country. It seems to me speaking in a comparative way that these persons have suffered most. They have not had their wages advanced in proportion to the advanced cost of living and they are not in position to pass any of the added costs of living to somebody else. And yet comparatively few of them voice their complaint if they have any. Possibly it is because they are not accustomed to writing letters or it may be that never having had the opportunity to experience much of anything except work and plain clothes and plain food, they do not realize that they have anything in particular to complain about.

It has always seemed to me that the most contented and happiest persons I ever have known had the least and about the most dissatisfied and unhappy persons had more than they needed. A certain amount of discontent is not a bad thing. The person who is entirely satisfied stops growing mentally and in every other way.

A certain kind of discontent is responsible

Capper's Platform

Fair and open markets for all farm products, free from manipulation and hold-ups by speculators and middlemen.

Full and complete facilities for Nation-wide, co-operative marketing by farmers, thru the Capper-Hersman Bill.

Abolish gambling in wheat, cotton, corn and all farm products.

Adjust speedily and definitely this Nation's great load of war taxes, placing it squarely and immovably on the shoulders of those best able to bear it, allowing no business, great or small, to evade or escape contributing its just and proper share.

Adequate credit for farmers, thru short-time and long-time loans, adapted fairly and practically to the peculiar conditions of the farming business, to afford farmers the same credit accommodations now afforded other lines of business and that they may not be compelled to dump their products on a glutted or demoralized market.

Strict and honest enforcement of prohibition.

Broaden and strengthen the Federal Farm Loan system.

Re-establish trade relations with foreign countries and arrange credits that will enable Europe to buy our surplus products.

Tariff revision to protect American agriculture.

Protection for wool growers and the public from the unfair competition of shoddy goods, thru the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabrics Bill.

Immediate end to price gouging.

A square deal for all; special privileges to none.

Just one kind of law for rich and poor.

Strip waste, extravagance, graft, incompetence and all partisan favoritism from public service.

for all inventions of value and for all improvements in living conditions. However, the individual who does nothing but complain gets nowhere. He simply makes himself and everybody about him miserable. There is such a thing as a cheerful discontent which does not complain about present conditions but believes that they can be bettered greatly. That sort of discontent is the hope of the world.

There is too much grumbling and growling; too little constructive optimism. I cannot think of a single thing in our Government or economic policy which it seems to me could not be improved greatly. Quite probably if some of the things I believe would improve conditions were put into operation I would be disappointed. Government is a continuous experiment and that is also true of economic policies.

The most faulty thing in our economic system is our system of distribution. There can be no doubt that it falls far short of being what it ought to be; still I doubt whether any man is wise enough, even if he had the opportunity and the power to fix it just as he wished, to devise an approximately perfect system of distribution. It does no good, however, just to sit round and grumble. That avails nothing.

Neither does it do any good simply to complain about the shortcomings of the Government. We need much more real constructive thought in this country and in the whole world and a great deal less grumbling and chewing the rag. It is so easy to find fault and apparently so difficult to make really sensible suggestions, and even more difficult to get them put into practice. Nevertheless, I can think of nothing more unprofitable than to spend one's time grumbling and complaining.

Even assuming that conditions are as bad as the most pronounced pessimist believes they are, it still is a waste of time and temper to complain. If you have what you believe to be a constructive idea urge it. Perhaps, you will not get it adopted but the fact that you fail will not hurt you, if you do your best.

Some Hopeful Signs

I AM noting some hopeful signs. The sentiment in favor of disarmament for example, is growing and I think growing fast. There is no sense in war. It is within the power of five nations to stop it and stop it permanently. The way to get rid of the awful burden of National taxation is to quit spending money in preparation for war.

The proposition seems to me to be as plain as the nose on your face, but there are many of the supposed wise men and alleged statesmen who do not seem to have sense enough to appreciate the self-evident fact. But more and more are advocating it. That is encouraging. The leaders of the world are going to learn a great many things in the next few years and all of us are going to learn a great many things that we do not seem to have sense enough to see now.

Too Much Grumbling

I THINK that matters might be remedied much faster than they are being remedied if we would quit grumbling and wasting our breath in fruitless general denunciations and would concentrate our attention on the causes and the remedies; not in a spirit of bitterness and denunciation but if you please in a spirit of humble willingness and desire to learn.

Let us not wrap our robes of self-righteousness about us and assume that none of the fault is ours and that somebody else is to blame for whatever is wrong. The truth is that to a greater or less degree all of us are to blame because while we may not have been guilty of anything that could be called a crime, we have failed to do all that we might have done.

Here we are worrying on account of the crime wave that is sweeping over the country, but how many are really with open minds trying to get at the causes for the widespread prevalence of crime and the remedy? There is a cause. There can be nothing which is not the result of some pre-existing cause. It may not always be easy to see and understand the cause. There may be a number of causes tending toward one single effect.

I am of the opinion that there are several contributing causes for the present crime wave and I think those who have occupied positions of leadership in our Government and society are to a large degree responsible. I do not believe that it is the natural inclination of human beings to be criminals, but I am of the opinion that, perhaps, most men might become criminals under certain conditions.

Society is organized on the theory that the individual will not be let alone until he commits what society calls crime. No particular effort is made to abolish conditions which naturally will tend to create the inclination to commit the crime. The child grows up amid conditions calculated to brutalize him, to make

him a loafer and a tough. Then when his character has been formed: when he has become an enemy of organized society and established authority society tries to reform him by physical punishment and good persons wonder at the increase of criminals. To me the wonder is that there are so few criminals as there are, not that there are so many.

The Menace of Unemployment

ALL OVER the country manufacturing plants are closing down and tens of thousands of men and women are being thrown out of employment. For years and years we have been spending a great many millions of dollars every year on education. The persons now thrown out of employment have tasted of comforts and some luxuries. Just at present there is a great deal of criticism of these persons because they spent their money for luxuries and pleasures instead of saving it. Well, perhaps, it would have been better if they had saved it, but they saw the persons who are now criticizing them, enjoying luxuries. In fact they always had seen these persons enjoying luxuries and they desired the experience themselves. When you come to think of it, why not? Were not these persons as much entitled to pleasures and luxuries as most of the persons who have them and always have had them?

There is going to be a great deal of distress. In fact there is considerable distress right now and there will be more before the winter is over. Why should there be? The world never was possessed of greater resources or so much wisdom as at present. The capacity for production is greater than ever before. Why then should there be want and misery among persons who are willing to earn what they need? Why should there be unemployment?

There is certainly something wrong with a system which alternates between a feast and a famine. There is something wrong with conditions which continuously keep before the eyes of the average man who has to work for the support of himself and his family the dread of want and unemployment.

Conditions need to be changed, but how? That is the all important question and it needs the best thought of everybody. It does no good merely to sit down and curse and complain. That only makes matters worse. The old world is fully capable of giving a decent living to everybody. When half of the nations are on the verge of starvation there is something wrong with the works. They can be fixed, but how?

Hiram Johnson is Sensible

I HAVE not always agreed with Senator Hiram Johnson of California, but I agree with his recent declaration that the first and greatest step toward preventing war would be an agreement entered into by the five great allied nations, the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy to disarm. These nations can dominate the world situation and compel other nations to follow suit. There are of course other things besides disarmament necessary to prevent wars, because nations warred when they had no modern weapons and no regularly organized armies. The soldiers provided their own arms, bows and arrows, crude spears, pike poles sometimes tipped with iron points and sometimes untipped, slings-fashioned for throwing stones. If all guns and bombs were destroyed men could still fight and kill one another when they so desired, if they were willing to follow ambitious leaders and so war might not be abolished by disarmament; but it would do much to abolish it.

Disarmament would have to be followed by world-wide co-operation and friendly commerce, by higher moral standards in order to bring about permanent world peace, but that condition in my opinion would be furthered tremendously by general disarmament.

Killing the Engine

WHEN the Federal Reserve Board and the market gamblers "deflated" farm products to the extent of from 6 to 8 billions in less than six months, they took more money away from this country's wealth producers and business creators than there is in circulation in all of the 48 states and bound them hand and foot so far as credit is concerned.

If you draw a line representing the rise and fall of this country's bank deposits during any year, and then draw another line representing the seasonal sales of farm products for that year, you will find that one line is a duplicate of the other. The lines correspond. That shows the intimate relation of the farm industry to the business of the country.

Cotton went below 14 cents a pound recently and wheat took another tumble. According to the New York Chamber of Commerce, 3 billion dollars' worth of merchandise is tied up in New York alone by the cancelling of orders.

Farmers can't buy if they cannot sell their products for enough to pay their bills. How much better it would be to make it possible for a farmer to finance himself, and get these goods to moving instead of financing merely the superstructure of business and the gambler speculators who toil not but make confusion worse confounded.

It is quite business-like and legitimate for a Wall Street speculator to borrow money in order to carry stocks for a higher price. He can get a thousand, or a million, or millions at any time, and so can a big wheat pit operator. But nothing can be done to help the farmer to hold any of his products for a fair and living price. Only one dollar in every thousand of the rediscounts of the Federal Reserve Bank is farmers' paper.

On the other hand, on the financial pages of the big city newspapers, I see large sales of foreign bonds listed daily. Some of the American money going into these securities is being used to aid agriculture and other industries in foreign countries. But it seems almost impossible to get our financiers to consider a proposition to finance our own farmers in their present disastrous plight, to help get them on their feet and so promote business generally.

What our farmers need is a chance to do business on equal terms with the rest of the United States, something they do not have now. They are told to "Take what you are offered and pay what is asked." No one else has such totally inadequate credit facilities.

To quote from a recent letter written to me by the Secretary of the Polk County Farm Bureau, an organization of 1,300 progressive Minnesota farmers:

It is not lack of confidence, nor lack of export business that has us all tied up, but lack of credit. Thru lack of credit we are compelled to stop trading. Not even can we borrow by giving first mortgages. We have not credit even to meet the admittedly legitimate demand for production and farm activities.

Another Minnesota farmer writes me:

I am writing you to find out where and how a man could borrow some money. Last summer I bought an 80-acre farm and owing to the big decline in farm products, I am finding it difficult to meet my obligations. I am now renting a 230-acre farm and have rented it for another year and plan to handle the two farms together. I need a loan of about \$4,000. Can you tell me how to obtain it, and under what conditions?

HENRY BENDICKSON.
R. 4, Preston, Minn.

This moving appeal comes from another state:

I live in Nebraska and I owed a bank \$8,500. I have worked years to keep my cattle and pay my debt, but last fall they would not let me have any longer time, so I just turned over everything I owned and had to give the bank authorities my note for \$1,500 besides.

I have a family to support and nothing coming in but what I can earn at odd jobs. I should like to know just what I can do. What would you advise?
ELMER L. SHAUL.
Wood Lake, Neb.

I should like to have somebody tell me how I am to advise this man.

The head of an Iowa corporation which does business with farmers in 12 states and is one of the largest of its kind in the country, writes me that he finds it impossible to collect 95 per cent of the company's accounts, altho the greater number are due from farmers who have dealt with this concern for years. He sends me these sample extracts from their letters:

This is the worst year in a financial way I ever have known. Medium crops, high wages for hands, no cars to market grain with when prices were good, banks absolutely closed as far as lending farmers money. It sure is H—, but I will pay you.—LaMoure, N. D.

I am sorry that I have kept you waiting for your money. I have tried to get it but cannot. I will have it for you by January 1. I hope this will be satisfactory.—Battle Creek, Ia.

I received your letter in regard to my account. I would like a little more time if it will be all right with you, as I can't get money at the banks.—Larchwood, Ia.

I have received your letter in regard to my account. I will have to ask you to wait for this until I sell my corn. I cannot get money at the banks.—Walthill, Neb.

On account of grain being very low, I am not able to borrow money at this time, and I must ask you to give me a little longer time on my account.—Oakes, N. D.

I can quote from a thousand letters such statements as I have given from my own correspondence and the list is being augmented daily.

The Federal Reserve act should be so amended that farmers may have equal benefit with business from this system. It should provide preferential rates for loans for productive purposes. It should provide for loans on warehouse receipts that farmers may market their products in an orderly way. It should provide personal credit for improvements, machinery, better livestock, seed, and other necessary things. We have reached that period in our development when the agricultural industry of the United States must be put on a fully modern business basis.

Arthur Capper.

State Farm Bureau Items

Contributed by County Agents

AT A MEETING held at Mankato recently, the Jewell County Poultry association was formed. It was decided to hold a poultry show at Mankato during the last week in January. The show will be indoors and the birds will be well housed. Provision was made for a superintendent to look after the show. The meeting was called by W. W. Houghton, county agent, who says there are a large number of excellent flocks in the county. Mr. Houghton believes Jewell county should have one of the best poultry shows in the state. According to report of the state board of agriculture, Jewell county produces more poultry than any other county in Kansas, the annual production being valued at \$325,000.

County Agent's Services are Free

"Some members of the Farm Bureau have the impression that when they call the county agent out to their farms to aid them in any way they will be charged for the trip," says Arthur L. Meyers, Marion county agent. "This is a mistake. The only charges ever made are for materials used and only the cost price of these is charged. For other work, absolutely no charges are made. For example, when I go out to aid in poisoning gophers or in vaccinating calves against blackleg, the man who has the work done pays the Farm Bureau just what it pays for the poison or vaccine used. The public does not always seem to understand that the agent's services are absolutely free."

Praises Soybeans

Ray Adams of Lafontaine, Kan., is a strong believer in soybeans as a hay crop, a soil builder, and a crop for hogging off with corn, according to C. O. Grandfield, Wilson county agent, who says that Mr. Adams has 100 bushels of seed for sale. Mr. Grandfield is urging farmers in the county to buy the seed since the soil in Wilson county needs to be planted to legume crops.

Advantages of Farm Bureaus

An instance of the advantage of belonging to the Reno County Farm Bureau was cited recently by Major W. L. Brown, who "kept shop" for Sam J. Smith, county agent, while the latter was on his vacation. Thomas D. Marshall of Sylvia wrote to the county agent saying he desired a carload of alfalfa hay. Other county agents were advised of his need and in a few days he received an offer of a carload at \$14 a ton from a farmer in Marion county. "Had Mr. Marshall bought the hay in Kansas City," said Major Brown, "it probably would have cost him \$5 or more a ton in excess of this price, since hay on the Kansas City market at that time was quoted at about \$20 a ton."

Aggie Graduates Become Farmers

Fifty per cent of the students who studied agriculture and completed the four-year course offered by the Kansas State Agricultural college from 1900 to 1920 became practical farmers, according to F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture. All but 14 per cent of the total number of four-year graduates of the past 21 years are now engaged in some agricultural occupation.

"It must not be forgotten," Dean Farrell said, "that if the welfare of agriculture is to be safeguarded the service of men scientifically trained in agriculture must be had in many other occupations besides farming—such occupations as teaching agriculture in high schools, investigational work.

Sewing Schools for Clyde County

A sewing school has been organized at Clyde under the supervision of the Cloud County Farm Bureau, for women in and around the town of Clyde. The organization has just been completed, and the membership is at the limit, 14. There are about a dozen more people who have expressed a desire to enlist with the organization and it is probable that a second school will be started soon. The purpose of the class is to teach sewing, dressmaking, and kindred arts.

A Model Poultry House

C. M. Anderson of Highland township, in Harvey county, has recently built a new hen house, modeled after a plan supplied by the rural architecture department of Kansas State Agri-

cultural college, according to A. B. Kimball, Harvey county agent. Mr. Kimball is asking other farmers who care to build such a poultry house to call at the county agent's office and obtain the use of the blue print from which the plans for Mr. Anderson's building were obtained.

Rooks Wool Growers Organize

The Rooks County Sheep and Wool Growers' association, recently organized, shipped a carload of 23,263 pounds of wool to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage company, at Chicago, December 31, according to Kyle D. Thompson, Rooks county agent, who is secretary of the wool growers' association. The shipment was held up several days because of difficulty in obtaining a car. Farmers in the vicinity of Natoma supplied the bulk of this wool, or 13,677 pounds. The heaviest single shipper was Henry Miller of Codell, who consigned 3,266 pounds; Charles McFadden of Morland consigned 3,050 pounds, and J. W. Smith of Natoma, 2,210 pounds. Ten growers consigned more than 1,000 pounds apiece.

Reno Bureau to Elect Officers

The annual meeting of the Reno County Farm Bureau, for the purpose of electing officers and discussing plans for the coming year, will be held at the court house in Hutchinson, January 25, according to Sam J. Smith, county agent. H. Umberger, dean of the division of extension of Kansas State Agricultural college, will be the principal speaker at the meeting. Mr. Smith has mailed out notices to all members of the bureau. Along with the notices he sent a printed list of Farm Bureau members, by townships, for the convenience of the members. The different townships in the county held meetings January 4, to choose a vice-president to serve on the advisory council for the coming year.

Home Cured Meat

"Do not neglect to put up a good amount of meat this winter," urges

Arthur L. Meyers, Marion county agent. "Meat fully as good as any packing house product can be cured on the farm. It will cost less and it is worth something to know the condition of the animal from which the meat was made. It is difficult to imagine anything better than beef or chicken which has been canned properly. Of course canning means work, but some canned meat is convenient to have when the housewife has to get a meal in a hurry."

Makes Money With Sheep

Earl Bushnell and Roy Bushnell of Coffeyville are in the sheep business to stay. They recently received a shipment of Shropshire ewes from Ohio to add to their flock, which already has a reputation of being one of the best in Southern Kansas, according to Hayes M. Coe, Montgomery county agent. At a sheep sale, held recently at Independence, they sold a young ram for \$100. According to Mr. Coe, they plan to have a special pasture in order to get rid of the stomach worm which is usually troublesome when old pastures are used. A part of the new pasture will be in Sudan grass, part in Sweet clover, and the rest in a combination of cowpeas, soybeans, rape, stock beets, pumpkins, squash, and turnips. This is a good farm practice, Mr. Coe says. He believes it likely that more feed will be raised and turned into mutton from the 6 acres they are sowing than could be produced on the average 20 acres of farm land in other crops.

Cow Testing Increases Profits

"One organization much needed in this county is a cow testing association," says Arthur L. Meyers, Marion county agent, in a recent issue of the Marion County Farm Bureau News. "Dairying is an industry which is bound to grow here. A cow-testing association will not only promote the dairy interests, but will permit the dairymen to discard their worthless cows and replace them with animals

of value. A record on a good cow will increase her value at least 100 per cent. Everyone who is at all interested in dairying should write immediately. Some of the dairymen are working on such an association now. All we need is enough members to provide herds which will keep a tester busy. The cost will not be nearly as much as one might think."

Better Sires Campaign

The Farm Bureaus of Kansas are putting on a campaign for better sires for livestock during the latter part of January and the first of February. County agents in Southern Kansas have been quite active in making preparations for this campaign. In Sedgwick county the campaign will be February 4-5, according to E. J. Macy, county agent. Local meetings will be held in the different communities by representatives of Kansas State Agricultural college, February 4, according to Mr. Macy. February 5 a central meeting will be held in Wichita. Meetings will be held in Harvey county February 2-3.

Sweet Clover Increased the Yield

Two plots of corn near Savonburg were measured, husked and weighed recently, under the direction of James A. Milham, Allen county agent. One plot made a yield of 89 bushels an acre, and the other a yield of 66 bushels. Every plot had less than three-fourths of a stand of corn, according to Mr. Milham, who says the difference in yield was due to the fact that in 1916 a crop of Sweet clover was plowed under on the first plot.

Livestock-Marketing Committee

A livestock marketing committee of 15 persons has been appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, with the assistance of O. E. Bradfute, vice-president. The appointment of this committee is in response to the recommendation of the temporary committee of the livestock marketing conference held in Chicago October 8. It will investigate livestock marketing and may study other livestock problems.

Practically all the important farm organizations are represented on this committee. It will report to the various bodies represented and to a conference called by the president of the Farm Bureau Federation. Kansans on the committee are W. A. Cochel, of the American Shorthorn association, who is the owner and operator of a livestock farm near Manhattan, and O. O. Wolf, of Ottawa, Kan., a farmer and member of the state board of agriculture. He is also a member of the Kansas Livestock association and of the executive committee of the State Farm Bureau.

Other prominent men on the committee are C. E. Collins, president of the Colorado Farmers' Union; C. H. Gustafson, of Nebraska, president of the Farmers' Union of that state, and also of the Farmers' Union Co-operative Livestock Commission Company at Omaha, the largest co-operative livestock marketing house in the United States; S. P. Houston, of Missouri, president of the Livestock Producers' association of that state and an extensive feeder and handler of cattle; Senator J. B. Kendrick, of Wyoming, extensive ranchman and one of the authors of the Kenyon-Kendrick bill, and E. H. Cunningham, of Iowa, an extensive feeder of cattle and hogs, former speaker of the house in the Iowa legislature and now secretary of the Iowa State Farm Bureau.

Reno Interested in Club Work

Considerable interest in boys' and girls' clubs has been manifested in Reno county, according to Sam J. Smith, county agent. Mr. Smith has asked R. W. Morrish, state club leader, to come to Reno county to help in forming pig and calf clubs in the different communities which desire them. The Reno County Farm Bureau has been organized less than six months and boys' and girls' clubs have had no encouragement up to the present time.

For Better Seed

To encourage increased production thru the use of better seed, E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent will publish a pure seed list next spring. He will prepare about 2,500 copies to be given away to farmers who desire them.

Hell Never Boasted a Bigger Gambling Hall Than This

BY RAY YARNELL

MEN, FOR HUNDREDS of years, have gambled in everything from war clubs to wives. They have risked their money and their homes, their lives and future on the turn of a card or a wheel.

Today those forms of gambling in most countries, notably in the United States, are prohibited by law. While not stamped out, gambling is fairly rigidly controlled, so far as the ordinary mechanism employed in that profession is concerned.

Roulette wheels are found only in exceptional places. The game of poker is played under cover. Faro never appears in public and all the other ordinary games of chance flourish behind drawn curtains.

The gamblers once risked only that which was their own and concerned no one else, unless it may have been the members of their families. The public was not much concerned over the individual losses. Its interest lay solely in the evil influences that sprang from gambling.

And yet, despite all the anti-gambling laws, there flourishes in the Chicago wheat pit the most flagrant sort of gambling the Nation has ever known. All other gamblers were pikers when compared with the men who daily gamble with the food of the world.

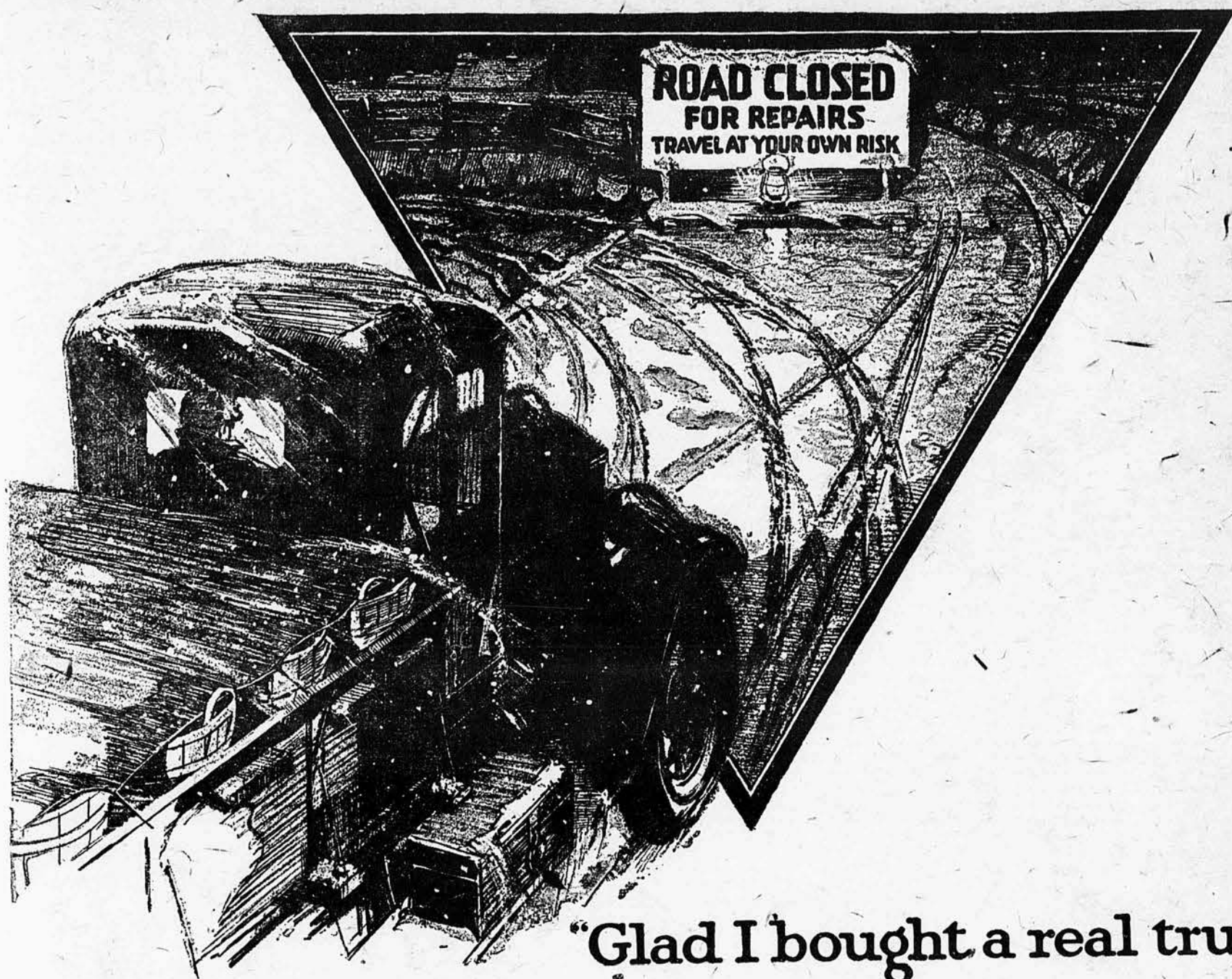
If they traded in actual wheat there might be some excuse for the speculation, altho such an excuse would be flimsy. But no wheat changes hands and it is not intended that it should. That little word "futures" holds the secret of the whole gambling enterprise. It makes of the Chicago wheat pit a gambling hell second to none in the world.

Every influence possible is brought to bear upon the wheat market, to force the price either up or down, depending on whether the bears or the bulls are in the ascendancy. The man who grows the wheat has nothing to say and he can do nothing to control the situation. The gamblers grin, and in the face of a world shortage, when the price of wheat should go up from natural causes, they smash it down and down, below cost of production and bring loss to thousands of farmers.

Wheat pit gambling is a National crime. It is a vicious assault upon the American farmers. Every American citizen is a victim of the pit and helps fill the pockets of the gamblers. Into the most humble kitchen the greedy hands of the gamblers reach and take their rakeoff.

If it was right to smash the roulette wheel and close the richly furnished gambling hell, it is right to smash the Chicago wheat pit gamblers and smash them so hard that there will be no question of a resurrection. If the Nation has to gamble, which it doesn't, it would be far better to let it gamble on a poker, rather than a bread, basis.

The wheat pit parasites need spraying with a virulent concoction of rigorous legislation. That's the way to treat all pests.



"Glad I bought a real truck"

"'Spouse they'll get that stretch of highway fixed some time. Glad I had sense enough to buy a *real* truck. She's simply eaten up this blamed detour day after day in *good* weather—guess no storm is going to feaze her now!"

Nowhere is a truck subjected to more searching tests of stamina and reliability than in the day-in, day-out run to market over all sorts of road in all sorts of weather—especially when the trip includes a detour that takes big extra toll in the shape of unusual road shocks and strains.

Has it ever occurred to you how much of your truck's success in standing the gaff is due to the builder's wisdom in making the foundation of truck staunchness and road-ability the use of major units that have proved their worth through

years of the searching tests of actual daily work?

Take axles, for instance. The most important unit of all, for the axles not only have to carry the load but also have to meet every road shock, every strain and end thrust of skidding, and of rounding curves. And the rear axle particularly, which not only carries more than half the load, but also has the strenuous task of transmitting the power of the engine, stepping it down to the wheels, and besides has to meet the sudden strains of braking.

If the maker of your truck is one of the 60 progressive builders who use Timken Axles, you have as the final drive and support of the bigger part of your load a Timken Worm Drive Rear Axle. With its few simple, sturdy parts—with its one re-

duction worm and gear, whose strong, specially formed teeth are always held in perfect mesh—with its positive lubrication of all moving parts, you have such a powerful, sure-running, trouble-free drive that it is bolted up inside the dirt-proof housing and *left there*. All the attention it needs is occasional lubrication.

In many a case Timken worm gears have run 100,000 miles or more, and when examined have been found in perfect condition and ready for another hundred thousand. In fact, more than nine years constant use has not been enough to find their mileage limit. Often, even when every other part of a truck is "on its last legs," the Timken Axles are salvaged and used over again under a new chassis.

Timken Axles outlast the truck.

TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

TIMKEN AXLES



LONG AGO, when the great city of Gitcheapolis was a rather small, untidy hamlet in the middle of a plain, it used to be that a pool of water, possibly two hundred feet square, gathered every spring immediately back of the courthouse. The snow falls thick and heavy in Gitcheapolis in winter; and the pond was nothing more than snow water that the inefficient drainage system of the city did not quite absorb. Now snow water is occasionally the most limpid, melted-crystal thing in the world. There are places just two thousand miles west of Gitcheapolis where you can see it pouring pure and fresh off of the snow fields, scouring out a ravine from the great rock wall of a mountain side, leaping faster than a deer leaps—and when you speak of the speed of a descending deer you speak of something the usual mortal eye can scarcely follow—from cataract to cataract; and the sight is always a pleasing one to behold. Incidentally, these same snow streams are quite often simply swarming with trout—brook and cutthroat, steelhead and even those speckled fellows that fishermen call Dolly Vardens for some reason that no one has ever quite been able to make out. They are to be found in every ripple, and they bite at a fly as if they were going to crush the steel hook into dust between their teeth, and the cold water gives them spirit to fight until the last breath of strength is gone from their beautiful bodies. How they came there, and what their purpose is in ever climbing up the river that leads nowhere but to a snow bank, no one exactly knows.

The snow water back of the courthouse was not like this at all. Besides being the despair of the plumbers and the city engineer, it was a severe strain on the beauty-loving instincts of every inhabitant in the town who had any such instincts. It was muddy and murky and generally distasteful; and lastly, there were no trout in it. Neither were there any mud cat such as were occasionally to be caught in the Gitcheapolis River.

A little boy played at the edge of the water, this spring day of long ago. Except for his interest in the pond, it would have been scarcely worth while to go to the trouble of explaining that it contained no fish. He, however, bitterly regretted the fact. In truth, he sometimes liked to believe that it did contain fish, very sleepy fish that never made a ripple, and as he had an uncommon imagination he was sometimes able to convince himself that this was so. But he never took hook and line and played at fishing. He was too much afraid of the laughter of his boy friends. His mother probably wouldn't object if he fished here, he thought, particularly if he were careful not to get his shoes covered with mud. But she wouldn't let him go down to Gitcheapolis Creek to fish with the other boys for mud cat. He was not very strong, she thought, and it was a rough sport anyway, and besides—she didn't think he wanted to go very badly. As mothers are usually particularly understanding, this was a curious thing.

A Desire to Fish

The truth was that little Dan Failing wanted to fish almost as much as he wanted to live. He would dream about it of nights. His blood would glow with the thought of it in the spring-time. Women the world over will have a hard time believing what an intense, heart-devouring passion the love of the chase can be, whether it is for fishing or hunting or merely knocking golf balls into a little hole upon a green. Sometimes they don't remember that this instinct is just as much a part of most men, and thus most boys, as their hands or their lips. It was acquired by just as laborious a process—the lives of uncounted thousands of ancestors who fished and hunted for a living.

It was true that little Dan didn't look the part. Even then he showed signs of physical frailty. His eyes looked rather large, and his cheeks were not the color of fresh sirloin as they should have been. In fact, one would have had to look very hard to see any color in them at all. These facts are interesting from the light they throw upon the next glimpse of Dan, fully twenty years later.

This story isn't about the pool of snow water; it is only partly about Gitcheapolis. "Gitche" means great in the Indian language, and every one

THE VOICE OF THE PACK

A Story of the Western Forests

BY EDISON MARSHALL

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knows what "apolis" means. There are a dozen cities in the Middle West just like it—with Indian names, with muddy, snow-water pools, with slow rivers in which only mud cat live—utterly surrounded by endless fields that slope levelly and evenly to a drab horizon. And because that land is what it is, because there are such cities as Gitcheapolis, there has sprung up in this decade a farseeing breed of men. They couldn't help but learn to see far, on such prairies. And, like little Dan by the pool, they did all their hunting and their fishing and exercised many of the instincts that a thousand generations of wild men had instilled in them, in their dreams alone. It was great exercise for the imagination. And perhaps that has had something to do with the size of the crop of writers and poets and artists that is now being harvested in the Middle West.

Except for the fact that it was the background for the earliest picture of little Dan, the pool back of the courthouse has very little importance in his story. It did, however, afford an illustration to him of one of the really astonishing truths of life. He saw a shadow in the water that he pretended he thought might be a fish. He threw a stone at it.

The only thing that happened was a splash and then a slowly widening ripple. The circumference of the ripple grew ever larger, extended and widened, and finally died at the edge of the shore. It set little Dan to thinking. He wondered if, had the pool been larger, the ripple still would have spread; and if the pool had been eternity, whether the ripple would have gone on forever. At the time he did not know the laws of cause and effect. Later, when Gitcheapolis was great and prosperous and no longer untidy, he was going to find out that a cause is nothing but a rock thrown into a pond of infinity, and the ripple that is its effect keeps growing and growing forever.

It is a very old theme, but the astonishment it creates is always new. A man once figured out that if Clovis had spared one life that he took—say that of the under-chief whose skull he shattered to pay him for breaking the

vase of Soissons—there would be today the same races but an entirely different set of individuals. The effect would grow and grow as the years passed. The man's progeny each in turn would leave his mark upon the world, and the result would be—too vast to contemplate. The little incident that is the real beginning of this story was of no more importance than a pebble thrown into the snow-water pond; but its effect was to remove the life of Dan Failing, since grown up, far out of the realms of the ordinary.

And that brings all matters down to 1919, in the last days of a particularly sleepy summer. You would hardly know Gitcheapolis now. It is true that the snows still fall deep in winter, but the city engineer has finally solved the problem of the pool back of the courthouse. In fact, the courthouse itself is gone, and rebuilt in a more pretentious section of the city. The business district has increased tenfold. And the place where used to be the pool and the playground of Dan Failing is now laid off in as green and pretty a city park as one could wish to see.

The New City

The evidence points to the conclusion that the story some of the oldest settlers told about this district was really so. They say that forty and fifty and maybe seventy-five years ago, the quarter-section where the park was laid out was a green little glade, with a real, natural lake in the center. Later the lake was drained to raise corn, and the fish therein—many of them such noble fish as perch and bass—all died in the sun-baked mud. The pool that had gathered yearly was just the lake trying, like a spent prize-fighter, to come back. And it is rather singular that buildings have been torn down and money has been spent to restore the little glade to its original charm; and now construction has been started to build an artificial lake in the center. One would be inclined to wonder why things weren't kept the way they were in the first place. But that is the way of cities.

Some day, when the city becomes more prosperous, a pair of swans and a herd of deer are going to be intro-

duced, to restore some of the natural wild life of the park. But, in the summer of 1919, a few small birds and possibly half a dozen pairs of squirrels were the extent and limit of the wild creatures. And at the moment this story opens, one of these squirrels was perched on a wide-spreading limb over-arching a gravel path that slanted thru the sunlit park. The squirrel was hungry. He wished that some one would come along with a nut.

There was a bench beneath the tree. If there had not been, the life of Dan Failing would have been entirely different. In fact, as the events will show, there wouldn't have been any life worth talking about at all. If the squirrel had been on any other tree, if he hadn't been hungry, if any one of a dozen other things hadn't been as they were, Dan Failing would never have gone back to the land of his people. The little bushy-tailed fellow on the tree limb was the squirrel of Destiny!

You Will Live Six Months

Dan Failing stepped out of the elevator and was at once absorbed in the crowd that ever surged up and down Broad street. Where the crowd came from, or what it was doing, or where it was going was one of the mysteries of Gitcheapolis. It appealed to a person rather as does a river: eternal, infinite, having no control over its direction or movement, but only subject to vast, underlying natural laws. In this case, the laws were neither gravity nor cohesion, but rather unnamed laws that go clear back to the struggle for existence and self-preservation. Once in the crowd, Failing surrendered up all individuality. He was just one of the ordinary drops of water, not an interesting, elaborate, physical and chemical combination to be studied on the slide of a microscope. No one glanced at him in particular. He was enough like the other drops of water not to attract attention. He wore fairly passable clothes, neither rich nor shabby. He was a tall man, but gave no impression of strength because of the exceeding sparseness of his frame. So long as he remained in the crowd, he wasn't important enough to be studied. But soon he turned off, thru the park, and straightway found himself alone.

The noise and bustle of the crowd—never loud or startling, but so continuous that the senses are scarcely more aware of them than of the beating of one's own heart—suddenly and utterly died almost at the very border of the park. It was as if an ax had chopped them off, and left the silence of the wild place. The gravel path that slanted thru the green lawns did not lead anywhere in particular. It made a big loop and came out almost where it went in. Perhaps that is the reason that the busy crowds did not launch forth upon it. Crowds, like electricity, take the shortest course. Moreover, the hour was still some distance from noon, and the afternoon pleasure seekers had not yet come. But the morning had advanced far enough so that all the old castaways that had slept in the park had departed. Dan had the path all to himself.

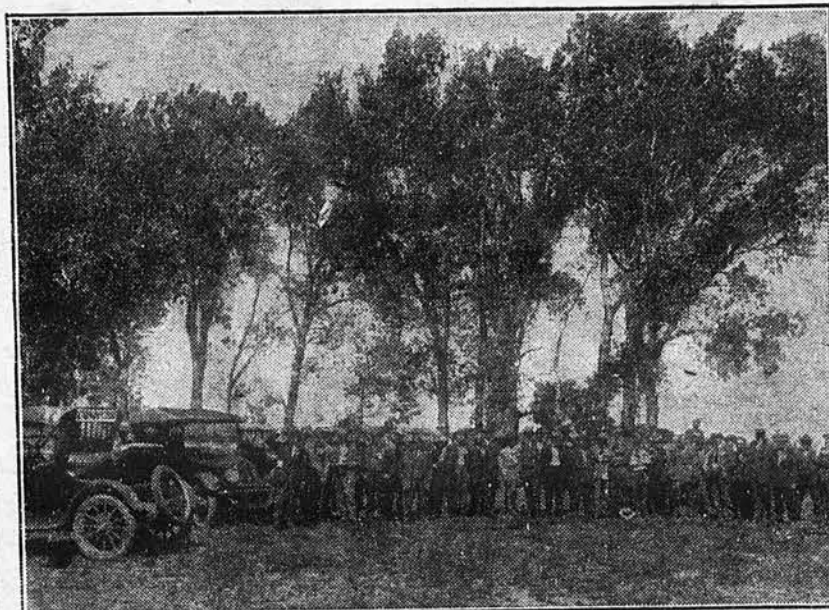
Altho he had plenty of other things to think about, the phenomena of the sudden silence came home to him very straight indeed. The noise from the street seemed wholly unable to penetrate the thick branches of the trees. He could even hear the leaves whispering and flicking together, and when a man can discern this, he can hear the cushions of a mountain lion on a trail at night. Of course Dan Failing had never heard a mountain lion. Except on the railroad tracks between, he had never really been away from cities in his life.

At once his thought went back to the doctor's words. Dan had a very retentive memory, as well as an extra fine imagination. The two always seem to go together. The words were still repeating themselves over and over in his ears, and the doctor's face was still before his eyes. It had been a kind face; the lips had even curled in a little smile of encouragement. But the doctor had been perfectly frank, entirely straightforward. Dan was glad that he had. At least, he was rid of the dreadful uncertainty. There had been no evasion in his verdict.

"I've made every test," he said. "They're pretty well shot. Of course, you can go to some sanitarium, if you've got the money. If you haven't

Genuine Community Work

MASS MEETINGS in various points of the 22 counties, included in the Great Southwest association in Southwest Kansas, Northwest Oklahoma, and Southeastern Colorado, are proving a great aid in the community building in that section. The accompanying picture shows a gathering of about 60 prominent business men and farmers from the different parts of the territory at Meade, Kan. This winter a large number of Better Community clubs have been organized. They function largely as local chambers of commerce in addition to upbuilding the community spirit of the town and its surrounding trade territory.



—enjoy yourself all you can for about six months."

Dan's voice had been perfectly cool and sure when he replied. He had smiled a little, too. He was still rather proud of that smile. "Six months? Isn't that rather short?"

"Maybe a whole lot shorter. I think that's the limit."

There was the situation: Dan Failing had but six months to live. Of course, the doctor said, if he had the money he could go to a sanitarium. But he had spoken entirely hopelessly. Besides, Dan didn't have the money. He pushed all thought of sanitariums out of his mind. Instead, he began to wonder whether his mother had been entirely wise in her effort to keep him from the "rough games" of the boys of his own age. He realized now that he had been an under-weight all his life—that the frailty that had thrust him to the edge of the grave had begun in his earliest boyhood. But it wasn't that he was born with physical handicaps. He had weighed a full ten pounds; and the doctor had told his father that a sturdier little chap was not to be found in any maternity bed in the whole city. But his mother was convinced that the child was delicate and must be sheltered. Never in all the history of his family, so far as Dan knew, had there been a death from the malady that afflicted him. Yet his sentence was signed and sealed.

Memories

But he harbored no resentment against his mother. It was all in the game. She had done what she thought was best. And he began to wonder in what way he could get the greatest pleasure from his last six months of life.

"Good Lord!" he suddenly breathed. "I may not even be here to see the snows come!" Perhaps there was a grim note in his voice. There was certainly no tragedy, no offensive sentimentality. He was looking the matter in the face. But it was true that Dan had always been partial to the winter season. When the snow lay all over the farmlands and bowed down the limbs of the trees, it had always awakened a curious flood of feelings in the wasted man. It seemed to him that he could remember other winters, wherein the snow lay for endless miles over an endless wilderness, and here and there were strange, many-toed tracks that could be followed in the icy dawns. He didn't ever know just what made the tracks, except that they were creatures of fang and talon that no law had ever tamed. But of course it was just a fancy. He wasn't in the least misled about it. He knew that he had never, in his lifetime, seen the wilderness. Of course his grandfather had been a frontiersman of the first order, and all his ancestors before him—a rangy, hardy breed whose wings would crumple in civilization—but he himself had always lived in cities. Yet the falling snows, soft and gentle but with a kind of remorselessness he could sense but could not understand, had always stirred him. He'd often imagined that he would like to see the forests in winter. He knew something about forests. He had gone one year to college and had studied all the forestry that the university heads would let him take. Later he had read endless books on the same subject. But the knowledge had never done him any good. Except for a few boyish dreams, he never imagined that it would.

In him you could see a reflection of the boy that played beside the pond of snow water, twenty years before. His dark gray eyes were still rather large and perhaps the wasted flesh around them made them seem larger than they were. But it was a little hard to see them, as he wore large glasses. His mother had been sure, years before, that he needed glasses; and she had easily found an oculist that agreed with her.

Now that he was alone on the path, the utter absence of color in his cheeks was startling. That meant the absence of red—that warm glow of the blood, eager and alive in his veins. There was, indeed, another color, visible only because of the stark whiteness of his skin. He was newly shaven, and his lips and chin looked somewhat blue from the heavy growth of hair under the skin. Perhaps an observer would have noticed lean hands, with big-knuckled fingers, a rather firm mouth, and closely cropped dark hair. He was twenty-nine years old, but he looked somewhat older. He knew now

that he was never going to be any older. A doctor as sure of himself as the one he had just consulted couldn't possibly be mistaken.

Away From the Crowd

It was rather refreshing to get into the park. Dan could think ever so much more clearly. He never could think in a crowd. Someway, the hurrying people always seemed to bewilder him. Here the leaves were flicking and rustling over his head, and the shadows made a curious patchwork on the green lawns. He became quite calm and reflective. And then he sat down on a park bench, just beneath the spreading limb of a great tree. He would sit here, he thought, until he finally decided what he would do with his remaining six months.

He hadn't been able to go to war. The recruiting officer had been very kind but most determined. The boys had brought him great tales of France. It might be nice to go to France and live in some country inn until he died. But he didn't have very long to think

upon this vein. For at that instant the squirrel came down to see if he had a nut.

It was the squirrel of Destiny. But Dan didn't know it then.

Now it is true that it takes more than one generation for any wild creature to get completely away from its natural timidity. Quite often a person is met who has taken quail eggs from a nest and hatched them beneath the warm body of a domestic hen. Just what is the value of such a proceeding is rather hard to explain, as quail have neither the instincts nor the training to enjoy life in a barnyard. Yet occasionally it is done, and the little quail spend most of their days running frantically up and down the coop, yearning for the wild, free spaces for which they were created. But they haven't, as a rule, many days to spend in this manner. Mostly they run until they die.

The rule is said to work both ways. A tame canary, freed, usually will try to return to his cage. And this is known to be true of human beings just

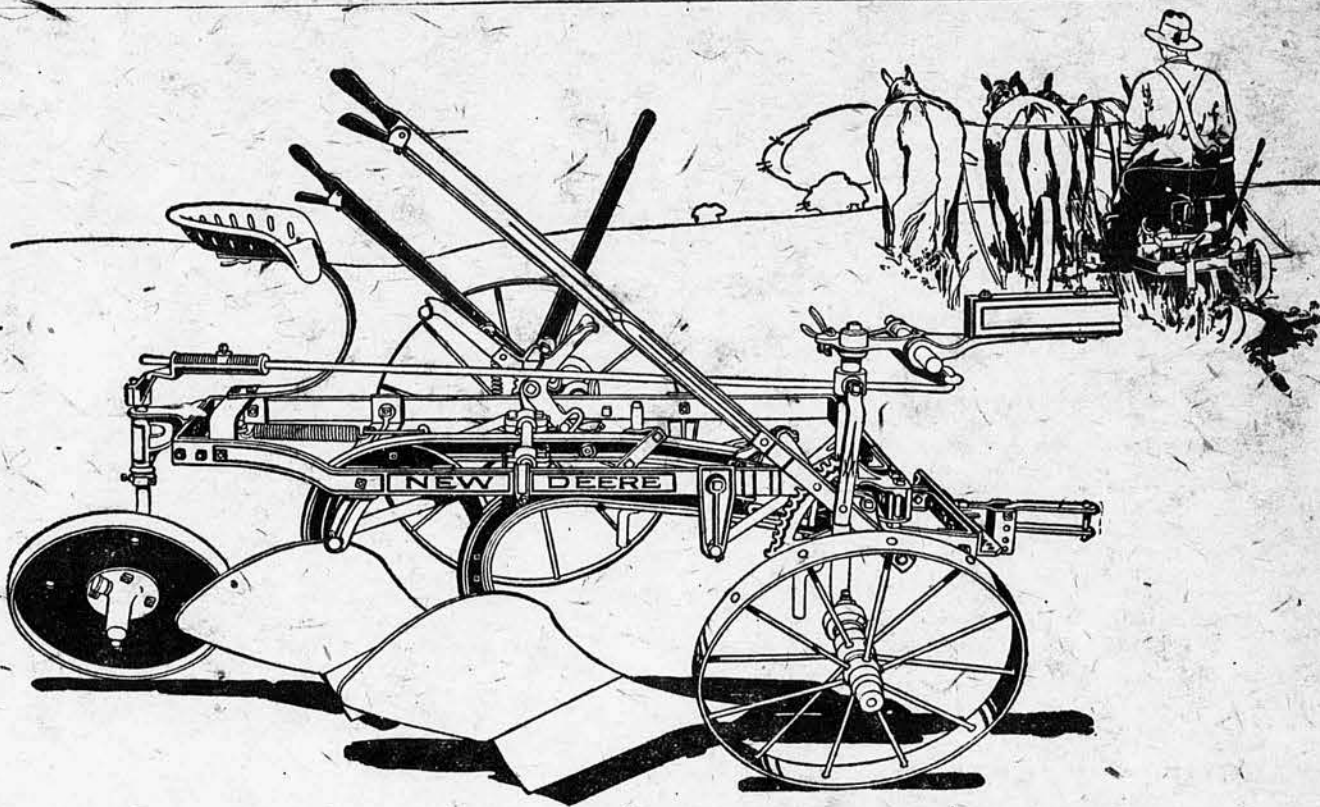
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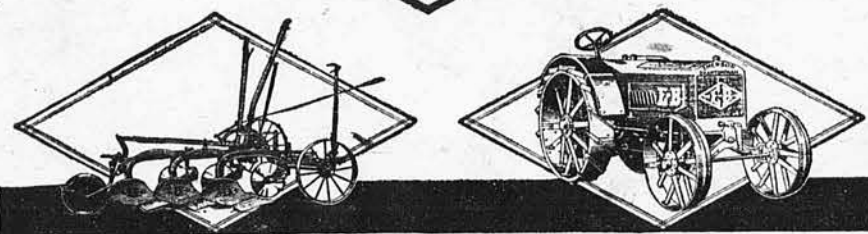
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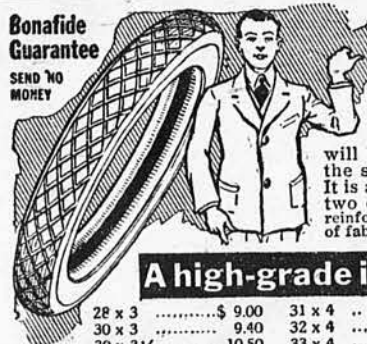


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as of the wild creatures. There are certain breeds of men, used to the far-lying hills, who, if inclosed in cities, run up and down them until they die.

Bushy-tail was not particularly afraid of the human beings that passed up and down the park, because he had learned by experience that they usually attempted no harm to him. But, nevertheless, he had his instincts. He didn't entirely trust them. Occasionally a child would come with a bag of nuts, and he would sit on the grass not a dozen feet away to gather such as were thrown to him. But all the time he kept one sharp eye open for any sudden or dangerous motions. And every instinct warned him against coming nearer than a dozen feet. After several generations, probably the squirrels of this park would climb all over its visitors and sniff in their ears and investigate the back of their necks. But this wasn't the way of Bushy-tail. He had come too recently from the wild places. And he wondered, most intensely, whether this tall, forked creature had a pocket full of nuts. He swung down on the grass to see.

"Why, you little devil!" Dan said in a whisper. His eyes suddenly sparkled with delight. And he forgot all about the doctor's words and his own prospects in his bitter regrets that he had not brought a pocketful of nuts. Unfortunately, he had never acquired the peanut habit. His mother had always thought it vulgar.

And then Dan did a curious thing. Even later, he didn't know why he did it, or what gave him the idea that he could decoy the squirrel up to him by doing it. That was his only purpose—just to see how close the squirrel would come to him. He thought he would like to look into the bright eyes at close range. All he did was suddenly to freeze into one position—in an instant rendered as motionless as the rather questionable-looking stone stork that was perched on the fountain.

He didn't know it, at the time, but it was a most meritorious piece of work. The truth was that he was acting solely by instinct. Men who have lived long in the wilderness learn a very important secret in dealing with wild animals. They know, in the first place, that intimacy with them is solely a matter of sitting still and making no sudden motions. It is motion, not shape, that frightens them. If a hunter is among a herd of deer and wishes to pick the bucks off, one by one, he simply sits still, moving his rifle with infinite caution, and the animal intelligence does not extend far enough to interpret him as an enemy. Instead of being afraid, the deer usually are only curious.

Dan simply sat still. The squirrel was very close to him, and Dan seemed to know by instinct that the movement of a single muscle would give him away. So he sat as if he were posing for a photographer's camera. The fact that he was able to do it is in itself important. It is considerably easier to exercise with dumb-bells for five minutes than to sit absolutely without motion for the same time. Hunters and naturalists acquire the art with training. It was rather curious that Dan succeeded so well the first time he tried it. He had sense enough to relax first, before he froze. Thus he didn't put such a severe strain on his muscles. And this was another bit of wisdom that in a tenderfoot would have caused much wonder in certain hairy old hunters in the West.

A Surprised Squirrel

The squirrel, after ten seconds had elapsed, stood on his haunches to see better. First he looked a long time with his left eye. Then he turned his head and looked very carefully with his right. Then he backed off a short distance and tried to get a focus with both. Then he came some half-dozen steps nearer.

A moment before he had been certain that a living creature—in fact one of the most terrible and powerful living creatures in the world—had been sitting on the park bench. Now his poor little brain was completely addled. He was entirely ready to believe that his eyes had deceived him.

All the time, Dan was sitting in perfectly plain sight. It wasn't as if he were hiding. But the squirrel had learned to judge all life by its motion alone, and he was completely at a loss to interpret or understand a motionless figure.

Bushy-tail drew off a little further,

fully convinced at last that his hopes of a nut from a child's hand were blasted. But he turned to look once more. The figure still sat utterly inert. And all at once he forgot his devouring hunger in the face of an overwhelming curiosity.

He came somewhat nearer and looked a long time. Then he made a half-circle about the bench, turning his head as he moved. He was more puzzled than ever, but he was no longer afraid. His curiosity had become so intense that no room for fear was left. And then he sprang upon the park bench.

Dan moved then. The movement consisted of a sudden heightening of the light in his eyes. But the squirrel didn't see it. It takes a muscular response to be visible to the eyes of the wild things.

The squirrel crept slowly along the bench, stopping to sniff, stopping to stare with one eye and another, just devoured from head to tail with curiosity. And then he leaped on Dan's knee.

He was quite convinced, by now, that this warm perch on which he stood was the most singular and interesting object of his young life. It was true that he was faintly worried by the smell that reached his nostrils. But all it really did was further to incite his curiosity. He followed the leg up to the hip and then perched on the elbow. And an instant more he was poking a cold nose into Dan's neck.

But if the squirrel was excited by all these developments, its amazement was nothing compared to Dan's. It had been the most astounding incident in the man's life. He sat still, tingling with delight. And in a single flash of inspiration he knew he had come among his own people at last.

A Study of Wild Places

The creatures of the wild—they were the folk he had always secretly loved and instinctively understood. His ancestors, for literally generations, had been frontiersmen and outdoor naturalists who never wrote books. Was it possible that they had bequeathed to him an understanding and love of the wild that most men did not have? But before he had time to meditate on this question, an idea seemed to pop and flame like a Roman candle in his brain. He knew where he would spend his last six months of life.

His own grandfather had been a hunter and trapper and frontiersman in a certain vast but little known Oregon forest. His son had moved to the Eastern cities, but in Dan's garret there used to be old mementoes and curios from these savage days—a few claws and teeth, and a fragment of an old diary. The call had come to him at last. Tenderfoot tho he was, Dan would go back to those forests to spend his last six months of life among the wild creatures that made them their home.

The dinner hour found Dan failing in the public library of Gitchieopolis, asking the girl who sat behind the desk if he might look at maps of Oregon. He got out the whole question without coughing once, but despite it she felt that he ought to be asking for California or Arizona maps, rather than Oregon. People usually did not go to Oregon to rid themselves of his malady. A librarian, as a rule, is a wonderfully well-informed person; but her mental picture of Oregon was simply one large rainstorm. She remembered that she used to believe that Oregon people actually grew webs between their toes, and the place was thus known as the Webfoot state. She didn't know that Oregon has almost as many climates as the whole of nature has in stock—snow in the east, rain in the north, winds in the west, and sunshine in the south, with all the grades between. There are certain sections where in midwinter all hunters who do not particularly care to sink over their heads in the level snow walk exclusively on snowshoes. There are others, not one hundred miles distant, where any kind of snowstorm is as rare a phenomenon as the seventeen-year locusts. Distances are rather vast in the West. For instance, the map that Dan Failing looked at did not seem much larger than the map, say, of Maryland. Figures showed, however, that at least two counties of Oregon were each as large as the whole area of the former state.

He remembered that his grandfather

had lived in Southern Oregon. He looked along the bottom of his map and discovered a whole empire, ranging from gigantic sage plains to the east to dense forests along the Pacific Ocean. Those sage flats, by the way, contain not only sage hens as thick as poultry in a henyard and jack rabbits of a particularly long-legged and hardy breed, but also America's one species of antelope. Had Dan known that this was true, had he only been aware that these antelope are without exception the fastest-running creatures on the face of the earth, he might have been tempted to go there instead of to the land of his fathers. But all he saw on the map was a large brown space marked at exceedingly long intervals with the name of a fort or town. He began to search for Linkville.

Time was when Linkville was one of the principal towns of Oregon. Dan remembered the place because some of the time-yellowed letters his grandfather had sent him had been mailed at a town that bore this name. But he couldn't find Linkville on the map. Later he was to know the reason—that the town, halfway between the sage plains and the mountains, had prospered and changed its name. He remembered that it was located on one of those great fresh-water lakes of Southern Oregon; so, giving up that search, he began to look for lakes. He found them in plenty—vast, unmeasured lakes that seemed to be distributed without reason or sense over the whole southern end of the state. Near the Klamath Lakes, seemingly the most imposing of all the fresh-water lakes that the map revealed, he found a city named Klamath Falls. He put the name down in his notebook.

The map showed a particularly high, far-spreading range of mountains due west of the city. Of course they were the Cascades; the map said so plainly. Then Dan knew he was getting home.

Westward Bound

The preparation for his departure took many days. He read many books on flora and fauna. He bought sporting equipment. Knowing the usual ratio between the respective pleasures of anticipation and realization, he did not hurry himself at all. And one midnight he boarded a west-bound train.

There were none that he cared about bidding good-by. The sudden realization of the fact brought a moment's wonder. He had not realized that he had led such a lonely existence. There were men who were fitted for living in cities, but perhaps he was not one of them. He saw the station lights grow dim as the train pulled out. Soon he could discern just a spark, here and there, from the city's outlying homes. And not long after this, the silence and darkness of the farm lands closed down upon the train.

He sat for a long time in the vestibule of the sleeping car, thinking in anticipation of this final adventure of his life. It is true that he had not experienced many adventures. He had lived most of them in imagination alone; or else, with tired eyes, he had read of the exploits of other men. He was rather tremulous and exultant as he sank down into his berth.

He saw to it that at least a measure of preparation was made for his coming. That night a long wire went out to the Chamber of Commerce of one of the larger Southern Oregon cities. In it, he told the date of his arrival and asked certain directions. He wished to know the name of some mountain rancher where possibly he might find board and room for the remainder of the summer and the fall. He desired shooting, and he particularly cared to be near a river where trout might be found. They never came up Gitchiepolis River, or leaped for miles in the pond back of the courthouse. The farther back from the paths of men, he wrote, the greater would be his pleasure. And he signed the wire with his full name: Dan Failing with a Henry in the middle, and "III" at the end.

He usually didn't sign his name in quite this manner. The people of Gitchiepolis did not have particularly vivid memories of Dan's grandfather. But it might be that a legend of the gray, straight frontiersman who was his ancestor had still survived in these remote Oregon wilds. The use of the full name would do no harm.

Instead of hurting, it was a positive inspiration. The Chamber of Com-

merce of the busy little Oregon city was not usually exceptionally interested in stray hunters that desired a boarding place for the summer. Its business was finding country homes for orchardists in the pleasant river valleys. But it happened that the recipient of the wire was one of the oldest residents, a frontiersman himself, and it was one of the traditions of the Old West that friendships were not soon forgotten. Dan Failing I had been a legend in the old trapping and shooting days when this man was young. So it came about that when Dan's train stopped at Cheyenne, he found a telegram waiting him:

"Any relation to Dan Failing of the Umpqua Divide?"

Dan had never heard of the Umpqua Divide, but he couldn't doubt but that the sender of the wire referred to his grandfather. He wired in the affirmative. The head of the Chamber of Commerce received the wire, read it, thrust it into his desk, and in the face of a really important piece of business proceeded to forget all about it. Thus it came about that, except for one thing, Dan Failing would have probably stepped off the train at his destination wholly unheralded and unmet. The one thing that changed his destiny was that at a meeting of a certain widely known fraternal order the next night, the Chamber of Commerce crossed trails with the Frontier in the

person of another old resident who had his home in the farthest reaches of the Umpqua Divide. The latter asked the former to come up for a few day's shooting—the deer being fatter and more numerous than any previous season since the days of the grizzlies. For it is true that one of the most magnificent breed of bears that ever walked the face of the earth once left their footprints, as of flour-sacks in the mud, from one end of the region to another.

"Too busy, I'm afraid," the Chamber of Commerce had replied. "But Lennox—that reminds me. Do you remember old Dan Failing?"

Lennox probed back into the years for a single instant, straightened out all the kinks of his memory in less time than the wind straightens out the folds of a flag, and turned a most interested face. "Remember him!" he exclaimed. "I should say I do." The middle-aged man half-closed his piercing, gray eyes. Those piercing eyes are a characteristic peculiar to the mountain men, and whether they come from gazing over endless miles of winter snow, or from some quality of steel that life in the mountains imbues, no one is quite able to determine.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Kick When the Worm Turns

Eastern People Object Greatly When Western Wheat is Held on the Farms for a Fair and Reasonable Price

IT HAS LONG been customary to make the farmer the goat. He has been the "fall guy" in many a plot of extortion and profiteering, pure gaming manipulation and straight out hold-up. It has been an interesting and profitable game for the man who produced nothing and never expected to.

Back East, where a knowledge of agriculture among a great many persons is largely confined to rumors that the things folks eat grew in or on the soil and probably on a farm, the desire to make the farmer the goat still persists. Perhaps one very good reason for this attitude is that if the farmer is made the goat some other fellow will escape.

Many Eastern newspapers reflect this attitude and recently a number printed editorials taking the farmers of the country to task for holding their wheat in the hope that they may be able eventually to sell it at a price which will at least equal cost of production. The following editorial from the Washington Post, under the title "Holding Their Crops," is of this mould:

"Word comes from the Granger states that the Wheat Growers' Association of America, which is conducting a campaign to induce farmers to withhold their wheat from the market until prices are higher, now claims to have a membership of 100,000 in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska and is extending its organization into Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. The plan is to have growers agree to keep their wheat out of the market until they can get a price which they consider reasonable.

Keep Wheat Off the Market

"It is estimated that about 53.4 per cent of the Kansas wheat crop is still held in the hands of the farmers. Last year at this time the farmers held 35.5 per cent of their yield and in the preceding year 11 per cent.

"The Lever act remains in force upon the statute books, and it is interesting to note that section 9 of this law says:

"That any person who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any necessities; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessities; (c) to restrict the distribution of any necessities; (d) to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessities in order to enhance the price thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding \$10,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both."

"And it is further interesting to note that this conspiracy section does not contain the exemption for agriculturists that is provided in the hoarding section, where it is specifically stated that the inhibition against hoarding does not apply to any farmer, gardener, co-operative association of farmers or gardeners, including livestock farmers."

"It is not probable that the government will attempt to invoke the conspiracy section against the farmers in their attempt to manipulate the market so that they may dispose of their crops without loss, but at the same time it is not amiss to keep in mind that the farmers are pursuing a policy which if adopted by the coal operators or the producers of any other necessary of life would get them into trouble. The Lever act is scheduled soon to be wiped off the books, but it is yet there and with as much vitality as it ever possessed."

Coal Barons Won

The editorial, referring to coal operators, points out that if the fuel barons attempted to hold coal off the market in the hope of enhancing prices they would get into trouble under the provisions of the Lever law. That may be true. But nobody has yet had the nerve to intimate that the coal barons cannot sell their product except at a price which will not pay cost of production. Rather the coal operators have been more or less frequently under investigation on charges that they have grossly profited.

The Government went on record to

the effect that a corporation has a right to earn a reasonable profit on its investment when it granted increased rates to the railroads so they might receive 6 per cent on the enormous investment in rails and rolling stock. The Government not only was in favor of granting the railroads a tariff that would meet the cost of producing the service of transportation, but also went a step farther and insisted that a profit should be included.

Great woolen mills, cotton mills and shoe factories in the East are idle today and have been for some months, because owners say it is unprofitable to produce on a falling market. These factories are restricting production. A shortage of supply makes for higher prices. Many other factories are running on half time or less.

So long as the seller's market persisted, retail merchants say it was common for manufacturers to accept their orders for goods, and on the day of delivery to tender only a small portion of merchandise because the market had risen and the goods could be sold to other merchants at an advance.

But gentlemen engaged in those industries have no desire to be goats and they possess the power to escape. They see no good reason why practices of the past should be changed and the farmer exempted from being their understudy in the matter of "being the goat."

There may be 100,000 farmers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska who are holding their wheat until they can sell it at a price which will enable them to at least break even. These farmers produced their crop when prices of everything concerned in the operation were at their peak. Seed was costly. Labor was both costly and in many instances inefficient. The expenses of harvesting were extreme. There were few cars to carry the wheat to market while prices were still fair. For months the breakdown of the transportation system and its failure to function compelled farmers to hold their grain. And all this time gamblers on the board of trade were forcing the price of wheat down without reason, and by artificial manipulation were nullifying the law of supply and demand.

High Production Costs

When the market had been forced down to a point where it meant a heavy loss to every farmer who sold his wheat and the transportation system had somewhat recovered so that cars were available to haul the grain to market, many farmers no longer desired to sell.

Their wheat was hoarded. They had produced it. They had a heavy investment in the grain which it was their duty to protect. These farmers had grown an enormous crop because the Nation asked them to produce at the maximum. Farms were not shut down as shoe factories have been. Acreage, instead of being curtailed, was increased.

No reasonable man asks any business to continue functioning at a loss. The merchant who cannot make a profit closes his store. Manufacturing plants don't operate when the balance shows up in red. There is quick retrenchment when profits shrink.

The farmer is producing as a business man, not as a philanthropist. He has a right to break even and to make a profit. He would be absolutely justified in closing up the shop if he could never make a profit.

Continued operation at a loss will ruin any industry. The men engaged in it will get out in self-protection and nobody will volunteer to take their places—especially not the man who prefers to have the farmer be the goat.

It is unfortunate but true that many farmers have been forced to sell their wheat at a loss because bankers insisted on liquidating loans and declined to advance money on renewal notes, even with heavy security. Credit has been very difficult for the farmer to obtain and the Federal Reserve System apparently has not done as much as it could to help the farmer over his difficulties.

Nevertheless it has been fairly easy for speculators to obtain both money



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and credit with which to carry on their operations and make more critical a situation already serious. The gambler in wheat could borrow money at the bank with which to handle margins in a straight gamble. But the farmer, who desired to hold his wheat until he could get a price that would return cost of production, had a hard time in getting any kind of a loan and sometimes never did get it. It is just another instance of where the farmer is considered the "fall guy" and is left to get along any way he can.

All farmers and livestock men are in the same boat. Many men who make a business of feeding out hogs or cattle or sheep have been forced to the wall. They have been compelled to take ruinous prices for livestock to meet notes at the bank and they have been unable to obtain credit to properly finance future operations. One result is that there is a marked shortage of livestock thruout the Nation.

When the farming industry has been battered about until it is no longer able to produce the food supply of the Nation and foreign grain and livestock has to be imported, then perhaps some men will finally wake up to the fact that the only way out is to give belated attention to the greatest industry in the United States—agriculture.

A Real Kansas Poultry Show

BY RAY YARNELL

Kansas poultry raisers set a new mark this year by putting on the highest quality poultry show in the history of the association, in the opinion of judges and exhibitors. More than 1,500 birds, representing all the standard breeds and including many individuals of high merit, were on exhibition. The City Auditorium, in which the show was housed, was jammed with uniform wire coops, every available foot of space being occupied. In fact, turkeys were crowded into one of the ante-rooms.

In point of numbers, Barred Plymouth Rocks led the show and the quality was unusually good. White Wyandottes ranked second in numbers. Exhibits of this breed were said by judges to be better than those shown this season in surrounding states. The showing of Leghorns was unusually large, and these prolific egg producers attracted much attention.

The show speaks unusually well for Kansas poultry breeders, who brought unusually high quality exhibits to Topeka. Many out-of-state exhibitors were also represented. Competition was keen in the various classes and five judges were kept busy more than two days judging the entries. It was a comparison show.

An atmosphere of optimism was evident among breeders and the outlook for poultry raising was said by exhibitors to be the best in years.

Prices of both eggs and live poultry remain good and readjustment has not affected this business. The price of feed is low and the opportunity for good profits in poultry therefore is excellent.

G. D. McClaskey, of Kansas City, one of the judges, declared that the poultry business was in better condition than for several years and that breeders and farmers having flocks of good, standard bred chickens, were in a position to obtain excellent returns.

"Even if the price of eggs goes down," said Mr. McClaskey, "the cheap feed now available will enable farmers and breeders to obtain a good profit from their flocks. Poultry today is one of the best investments a farmer can have and it will pay any farmer to give a great deal of attention to his chickens."

Mr. McClaskey told of a Missouri breeder who has given up all his outside business and is devoting his entire time to poultry raising because he can make more money out of it. He is expanding his plant rapidly and feels absolutely certain that it will pay out.

Good crowds attended the show thruout the week and much interest was shown in the various breeds on exhibition, with most attention being given to the Leghorns and dual purpose poultry particularly adapted to the average farm. The show made evident the value of standard bred poultry in farm flocks as opposed to the mixed flocks frequently found. Good breeding was strikingly in evidence in the size and general appearance of the

birds and its value for increasing egg production could be easily demonstrated.

Poultry breeders plan to ask the state legislature now in session to make an appropriation for the advancement of the poultry industry in Kansas. Carl Moore, Shawnee county breeder, stated that surrounding states have made such appropriations.

Income Taxes, and Farmers

Thousands of farmers whose net income for 1920 equaled or exceeded the exemptions of \$1,000 for single persons and \$2,000 for married persons will be required to file on or before March 15, 1921, income tax returns for the year 1920.

As an aid to farmers the Bureau of Internal Revenue has prepared a special form, 1040 F, for recording sales of livestock, produce, and a summary of income and expenses. This form should be attached to the taxpayer's individual return on Form 1040 or 1040 A. Full instructions for making out the forms are contained in each.

Under gross income a farmer is required to include all proceeds derived from the sale of farm products whether produced on a farm or purchased for resale. When he exchanges his produce for groceries, clothing, or other merchandise he must include in his income the value of the articles received and exchanged. Profit received from the sale of farm land or rent received for the use thereof must also be included.

In determining his net income, upon which the tax is assessed, the farmer may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the operation of his farm during the year. These include cost of cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of his crops, the cost of seed and fertilizer used, amount spent in repair to farm buildings other than the dwelling, and to fences and machinery. The cost of farm tools used up in the course of the year, wages paid to employees other than domestic servants, and rent paid for farm land and buildings (other than dwelling) are deductible items.

Farmers who keep no records or only records of cash receipts and disbursements should make their returns on the basis of actual receipts, but farmers who keep complete accounts and who take inventories at the beginning and end of the year to determine their profits should report on the accrual basis. Both methods are fully explained on Form 1040 F, copies of which may be obtained from the Collector of Internal Revenue, Wichita, Kan.

And Sorghums Win Again

(Continued from Page 3.)

alfalfa on the ordinary bottomlands.

With the area of cultivated feed crops further expanded, in connection with more pit silos and cattle, there is a bright agricultural future for Wallace, Greeley and Wichita counties in particular and for sections where wheat growing has not yet proved profitable in parts of other Kansas counties west of the 100th meridian. It is clear, also, that this agricultural progress can be greatly furthered by correctly choosing crop varieties, in doing which much help can be obtained from such tests as those of Mr. Baker and the Western Kansas experiment stations.

A well known oil company asserts that many motor troubles arise from improper lubrication following the non-specific order "Give me a quart of oil." Likewise a lot of the farmer's sorghum troubles come from the indifferent or eleventh hour order: "Give me a bushel of cane seed." In a 1,000-mile automobile trip thru Southwestern Kansas, L. E. Call, agronomist at the Kansas State Agricultural college, found in this year's big sorghum crop very few fields of pure seed. It will be a great step forward when more growers are convinced that there is all the difference in the world between clean, sound seed of the choicest varieties as compared with common seed that is often mixed, smutty, unsound, or not adapted to the locality.

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beginning to bloom when only 6 or 8 inches high. Fruit is as large as any of
the early varieties, almost perfectly smooth and of superb quality. Very few
seeds, making them excellent for slicing. Splendid keepers and good for ship-
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til frost. Stand hot, dry weather better than other sorts. You will make no
mistake by planting some of these. Fully described in my Catalog, sent free.

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have grown it for five years with the best of success. It is the
sweetest corn I have ever grown. Contains about 5 per cent more
sugar and 5 per cent less starch than the early white varieties, which makes it much bet-
ter for table use. The stalks grow 4 to 5 feet high, each stalk producing one or two well-
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time as Early Minnesota. I would advise everyone to try this, as I believe, if you use it
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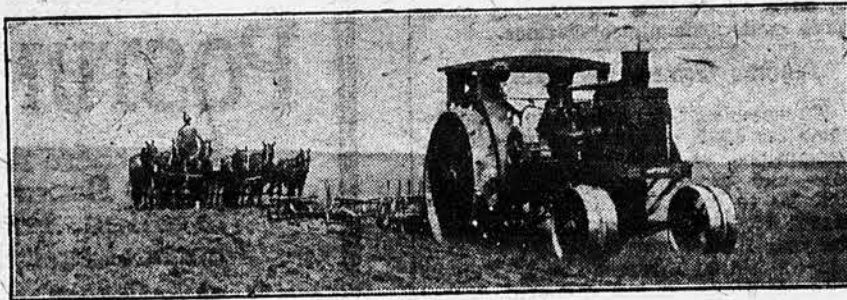
UNITED ENGINE CO. Dept. 136 Lansing, Mich. (27)

THE GREAT UNITED LINE FARM MACHINES

Machinery Cuts the Cost

Small Margins Necessitate Greater Production

BY FRANK A. MECKEL



One Man With a Tractor and the Right Kind of Supplementary Machinery Can Accomplish as Much as Two or Three Men with Old Equipment.

MANY farmers say that they will not buy new machinery until farm products command better prices, or until implements are sold more in accordance with the slump in farm produce values. No doubt there is some logic in the contention that things should equalize, and that the burden of the slump should not be thrown entirely upon the farmer. However, there is such a thing as carrying this idea too far. Farmers must continue at their work in the farming business. They know that they can have a living on the farm, and they will continue farming as long as they remain on the farm. If they do they will need machinery to replace the old worn out equipment. They must have it, for when prices of products are low, the only salvation for the farmer is to do business on a larger scale than before so that he may participate in some of the economies of large scale production.

A man who builds motor trucks may make a profit of \$100 on every truck which he turns out. If he makes only 10 trucks a year, his profit will be only \$1,000 which will not be sufficient to justify his remaining in the business. His overhead costs and other expenses will eat up the profits and leave him in debt. On the other hand, if he turns out 1,000 trucks a year, he can make \$100,000 profit at the old scale, but in reality, if he manages his business properly he can make even more money than that, for he can then afford to put in new machines which, perhaps, will replace 20 men in his plant, thus eliminating the wages of these men. His office force can handle very easily the business on the larger scale without the addition of any more clerks and his rent on the same building will not be any higher, so he can make more money when he produces on a larger scale. He can cut his profit in half and still make 50 times as much money as he did when he turned out only 10 trucks a year.

An Illustration With Corn

A farmer who raises corn knows that he would starve to death if he raised only 1 acre or 10 acres a year. His time would not all be taken up in the production of this small amount of corn, but if he planted 100 acres, it would enable him to employ the same amount of machinery and power which he would employ on the 10 acres, and he would have the extra 90 acres to help pay the bill.

If he cultivated the corn with a hoe, as his grandfather used to do, he would be hard pushed to keep 10 acres going, but with the modern machinery he is able to farm 10 times as much land with half as much labor. Why should he conclude that he cannot afford to buy machinery now. The fact is that he cannot afford not to buy it.

Larger Crops Increase Profits

When prices are low, the only thing to do is to grow larger crops and let the volume of business increase and so take care of the deficit on the old scale of production. If a man has grown 1,000 bushels of corn and sold it for \$1 a bushel, he must grow 2,000 bushels when the price drops to 50 cents in order to break even. He can grow twice the crop at much less than twice the cost of raising the 1,000 bushels. The cost does not double with the doubling of the production. In fact, if good machinery is coupled with good management the cost a bushel can be reduced greatly, and if this is carried out far enough, it will run into profits instead of losses.

For example, if a man has been plowing his corn with two horses and a single row cultivator, he usually has permitted two or more horses to stand idle in the barn, or else he has bought another cultivator and hired a man to run it with the extra team. Now, if he would dispose of the two cultivators, and buy one two-row cultivator and run it himself with the four horses, he could cut out the labor cost of one man, and the cost of upkeep of an extra machine. The one two-row cultivator can be bought for considerably less than the cost of the two single-row machines, and there is economy in such operation. Nevertheless, we see very few two-row cultivators in use today.

The same thing is true of gang plows. How often we pass a field in the spring or fall when the plowing is being done, and how often we see two teams working with sulky plows. Every plow is pulled by three horses, and requires a man to run it. There are six horses, two men and two plows doing less work than could be done by five horses, one man and one plow. A man with a five-horse team and a gang plow can plow 5 acres a day easily enough if the plowing is good. He loses less time in making turns, and does a better job of plowing in less time and at a saving over the first plan. He eliminates one man, one plow, and one horse, and that amounts to something.

Cheaper Labor in Sight

When farmers realize that there is real economy possible and begin to see where corners can be cut, they will be in the market for more and better labor and time-saving machinery. Perhaps, labor will be cheaper in another year. Anyhow it should be. There is no reason why a farmer should be obliged to pay outrageous wages for farm hands during harvest, nor is there any reason why hired men should be so scarce this year when the factories in the big cities are laying off their workers in regular armies. The men hired originally from the country will be glad enough to get back on the farm, but others will not care to return. They will prefer loafing around town to working a full day at lower pay than they have been getting for the last few years in the factories.

Tractor men say that tractors will replace a certain number of horses on the farm. No doubt this is true, and in replacing horses, they will replace men and in so doing, they will cut down feed and labor costs. But the fact is, that the big field of the tractor is not so much in replacing horses or men as it is the ability to put more land under cultivation. This is the secret. If a man has six good horses and a hired man and can farm 240 acres with this outfit, he can farm easily an extra 80 acres when he puts a tractor on the job. He will retain the same number of horses, but there will be fewer horses to every acre cultivated. He will in all probability retain his hired man, especially if he is a good one, but there will be an extra 80 acres in crop which will more than pay the bill for the horses, the man and the tractor combined.

Conditions are distressing, it is true, but right now is the time for everyone to redouble his efforts and thereby make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. If this is possible, let prices be cut down, and we will have twice the amount of stuff to sell, and our incomes will stay right up where they were before.

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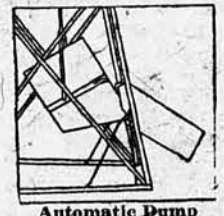
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It's time to take off our glad rags, quit crowing and go to scratching. Poultry products are still high and promise to bring a good price for a long time. If you have purebred stock to sell, remember that the

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Have you noticed how many of your neighbors are now reading Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?

State Aggie Board Meets

Farmers Ask Place on Trade Committees

BY RAY YARNELL

INSISTENCE that Kansas be represented upon committees of the National House or Senate dealing with foreign affairs and foreign commerce because Kansas is largely dependent upon foreign markets for disposing of its principal crops and livestock products was voiced in resolutions adopted by the Kansas state board of agriculture at the 50th annual convention in Topeka.

The resolution urged Kansas United States Senators and Representatives to ask for and insist upon membership on some committee or committees to which are referred matters pertaining to foreign trade and commerce.

Opposes Large Appropriations

The board also stated its disapproval of large appropriations for public buildings and experiments of uncertain value and urged the restriction of state expenditures to the minimum consistent with efficient conduct of state business.

Appropriations for the Kansas State Agricultural college providing salaries for the president and faculty equal to salaries of the same officers in any other educational institution were urged.

The board also went on record as favoring the standardization of repairs for farm machinery, so that losses from delays in obtaining new parts might be lessened.

Absolute opposition to enactment by Congress of a general overturn tax or to the passage of the Nolan bill providing for a flat tax of 1 per cent on all land valued in excess of \$10,000 was expressed. The Capper-French bill, known as the Truth-in-Fabric bill, was indorsed.

As a means of encouraging more interest in purebred livestock the board urged that purebred cattle be assessed for taxation at their true market beef value. Another resolution asks that the Interstate Commerce Commission be required to make the railroads pay demurrage charges when they fail to provide freight cars to shippers within a reasonable time and to transport those cars to their destinations promptly, by deducting such charges from freight rates.

The board went on record as favoring legislation and policies which will raise the standard of general education in Kansas, particularly in rural communities. A plea for the elimination of foreign language newspapers and magazines in the United States was also made.

Strong Resolutions Adopted

Following adoption of the resolutions the convention, at the suggestion of H. W. Avery of Wakefield passed a motion to the effect that members of the board would meet in advance of the next session and devote time to the consideration of the affairs of the state and means of making them better and of more general benefit.

Officers of the board for the coming year elected were: President, E. E. Frizell; vice president, H. W. Avery; treasurer, W. J. Young. J. C. Mohler, secretary, holds over from the last election. O. O. Wolf and E. E. Frizell were re-elected as members of the state fair board. The other members of this board are H. S. Thompson and H. W. Avery.

The following members of the board were re-elected: First district—Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha, M. J. Hines, Lancaster; Second district—O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Paul Klein, Iola; Third district—E. I. Burton, Coffeyville, E. A. Millard, Burden; Fourth district—W. J. Tod, Maple Hill, F. H. Manning, Council Grove; Fifth district—H. W. Avery, Wakefield, H. G. Kyle, Abilene; Sixth district—H. M. Laing, Russell, O. A. Edwards, Goodland; Seventh district—H. S. Thompson, Sylvia, E. E. Frizell, Larned; Eighth district—W. C. Edwards, Wichita, W. J. Young, McPherson.

Organization of farmers not only to market products but also to finance production and improve the quality of crops and livestock was advocated by many of the speakers. Co-operative effort was urged by A. C. Shallenberger of Alma, Neb., as a means of

breaking the packer control of livestock markets and insuring to the producer a price for his product that would net a profit above cost of production. Mr. Shallenberger declared the packer buyers absolutely control the market and he accused the packers of smashing livestock prices so they could fill empty store houses with cheap meat.

Again organized effort was urged by C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Professor McCampbell advocated more attention to improvement of feeding methods by which more otherwise waste feeds might be profitably utilized. He gave several examples of feeding tests which showed the value of forage for which there is practically no commercial market. The speaker also urged an "eat more meat" campaign thruout the country.

The Tax Exempt Bonds

In discussing finance J. R. Burrow, president of the Central National Bank of Topeka, attacked tax exempt bonds as throwing an unjust burden of taxation on the poor while the rich put their wealth in exempt securities. He said many farmers borrow too much money and that the interest paid to the bankers often takes much of their profits. Mr. Burrow criticised the Federal Reserve Bank because it prevented banks from handling more long time farm paper.

Much interest attached to the plan suggested by A. F. Lever, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, Washington, D. C., for financing farmers. Mr. Lever proposed that farm products be bonded and the bonds sold in the securities market as railroad bonds are sold. He proposed a corporation with an adequate revolving fund supplied by the Federal Government if necessary, which would issue against warehouse receipts of grain, put in the hands of a trustee, debentures which could be sold to investors. The revolving fund would be for the purpose of securing these debentures in event farmers desired to sell the grain in warehouses. Twelve regional corporations to handle this system of financing farm operations were urged. Mr. Lever also urged general organization of farmers to improve products and market them. He said there was no reason why 2 billion dollars worth of farm products could not be made liquid assets thru his proposed system of financing.

Theodore Wade, of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, substituting for George Livingston, chief of the bureau, discussed co-operative marketing and co-operative buying, giving much attention to the history and development of the movement.

Many Interesting Subjects

Helen B. Thompson, dean, division of home economics, Kansas State Agricultural college, gave a talk on "The Farm Daughter's Hope Chest." and Chancellor E. H. Lindley, of the University of Kansas, discussed "The New Pioneers" in a very interesting address.

Taxation, in which there is wide interest, was discussed by H. C. McKenzie, Walton, N. Y., chairman of the taxation committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Dr. F. S. Blaney, of Abilene, spoke on "Moral and Social Life in Rural Communities."

An interesting and constructive address was by Frank I. Mann of Gilman, Ill., a very successful farmer, who discussed soil fertility and permanence and gave Kansas farmers many valuable suggestions.

At the opening meeting of the convention Governor Henry J. Allen made the address of welcome, in which he scored the Nonpartisan League and mentioned legislation of benefit to farmers. Short talks were made by Mayor H. J. Corwine of Topeka and President H. M. Laing of the Kansas state board of agriculture. F. Dumont Smith, president of the Kansas Historical Society, told of "The Harvest of Fifty Years" in Kansas.

A banquet Friday evening brought the convention to a close.

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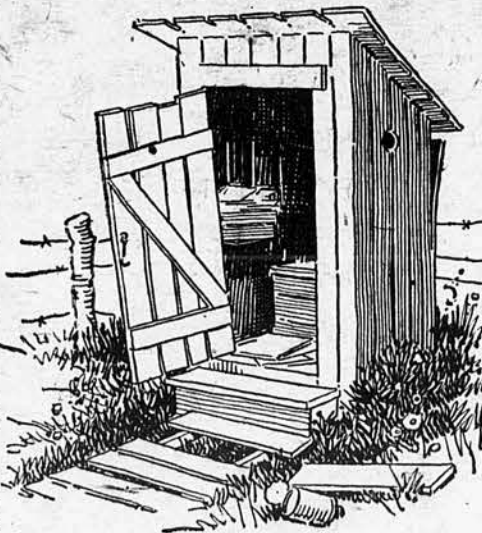
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Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

AN IMPLEMENT dealer in Northern Kansas is spreading optimism in big bunches these days. He looks at the present situation in a favorable light. Farmers are going to plow, sow, harvest and plow again. To operate a farm it is necessary to have equipment and supplies, and farms will be operated every hour of every day that the sun shines, not only in 1921, but forever. The granaries are full today, and another season's crop is already in the ground and doing well.

Salesmen should preface their sales talks with sound logical reasons why 1921 is going to be a banner year of opportunity and profit for all who wish to make it so. Advertising, circulars and correspondence should reflect the optimism that will put a man in a better frame of mind.

Everyone goes into the dumps when he sees business slumping, and the present slump is due in a large measure to the very attitude of the people. They have heard for months that a bump was due, and they have been going around ducking their heads waiting for the blow to strike. They have been overfed on it and have taken conditions for granted. Temporary business depression was inevitable, but permanent crippling of business is a myth and exists only in the minds of a morbid few.

How About Mother

No farmer will admit that he desires to have his wife get along with antiquated kitchen equipment or backwoods household equipment while he is operating his farm with modern machinery. Still, that is exactly what thousands of farm women are doing today. They are carrying water from the well or cistern, and carrying the waste water out of doors; trimming and cleaning old kerosene lamps that are good for nothing except to create a premature demand for spectacles. They are carrying coal and wood from the woodshed to heat the house during the winter months, and they are bringing themselves to early graves by doing the family washing out of doors, or in an unheated shed all thru the winter.

Farmers do not stop to realize that the women are, after all, the most essential part of the farm home. No one will argue that the modern machinery which the farmer uses is not necessary to his business, but why should the woman be expected to run a modern home with equipment which smacks of the feudal days? There is no good excuse for putting off the equipment of a home until the last thing. Usually, the wife is dead and gone by the time most of us get around to the point where we feel that we ought to do something. Then it is too late, and it is never done.

The National Tractor Show

The National Tractor Show will be held at Columbus, Ohio, this year, February 7 to February 12, and from all reports, it promises to be the best show that has been planned so far. Heretofore, the show has been held at Kansas City, but this year the manufacturers voted to hold it in the East.

The committee on arrangements promises to have the show feature an educational program this year which never has been attempted previously. As a rule, the tractor show has been an opportunity for tractor salesmen to meet interested tractor folks and make a lot of sales in a week. Farmers who have gone to the show with the idea of learning something regarding tractors have come home disappointed. This year it will be different. The show will be held at the Ohio State Fair Grounds, and a series of lectures will be offered by well-known tractor experts from every part of the country. These will be strictly of an educational nature and no farmer will be hounded to death by salesmen urging him to buy a tractor.

Farm Questions

I have a 10-horsepower gasoline engine equipped with a Webster magneto which is very difficult to start. Some of my neighbors tell me that I ought to change the timing of the spark or valves, but I do not like to fool with that part of the engine, as I must confess I understand very little about

such things. Can you tell me what might be the matter with it other than what the neighbors suggest? M. D.

I think you are right in refusing to fool with the timing of your engine if you feel that you do not understand it. There are always a number of tinkers in any neighborhood, who know about all there is to know concerning another man's engine or any of his machinery. It is significant that in most instances, these same good neighbors usually come to their conclusions thru costly experience.

It may be that the compression of your engine is bad. If this is true it may lie with the valves, which may be dirty or pitted to such an extent that gas leaks out thru the openings. It may also be due to worn piston rings. Valves are easily ground. Get a small box of a grinding compound and follow the directions on the box. If this does not help the engine the trouble is probably with the piston rings, or you may not be using the proper grade of oil. Try a little heavier oil in case you are using a very light oil, and if you try using kerosene, be sure to use an oil recommended for kerosene engines, as none other will serve satisfactorily.

Hard starting may be due to the fact that the carburetor is not properly adjusted. Often it is necessary to start the engine on a little richer mixture than the one it uses in running. Try giving it a little more gas and less air. There should be some device for choking off the air, and taking in a charge of raw gas. Be careful not to flood it, however. Hard starting can be traced to one of three causes: poor ignition, poor compression or improper mixture. If your engine runs all right after it has started, there is probably nothing wrong with the ignition, but if it misses fire continually, it will be best to look at the points of your spark plug.

Stock Tank Heaters

Can you tell me how to install a tank heater in my stock tank? I am now using a wooden tank, but am contemplating the building of a round concrete tank for my cattle. Do you know of any cases where a heater has been successfully installed in such a tank? B. M.

It is an easy matter to install a tank heater in a circular or a rectangular concrete tank if the forms are properly constructed with that end in view. The first thing to do is get the accurate measurements of the heater you wish to install. There are several good types on the market, but if you prefer you may try your hand at making one of your own. If so, try to get a piece of iron casing at least 10 inches in diameter. With the aid of properly fitted and threaded reducing couplings, you can put a smoke stack on one end of this and a metal collar on the other end which is to extend thru the tank wall. On the outside of the wall where the casing comes thru, you can attach a small furnace door with a small adjustable opening to provide for the draft. Provide a good firm concrete foundation for this in your tank floor and imbed it in concrete. Cut a circular hole in your inner tank form, and put the heater in place before the concrete is poured. When the concrete is being poured, see that it is well tamped around the place where the casing extends thru the wall. This should give a leakproof fit at the joint.

Should you deem this method inadvisable, you can cut a circular hole thru the concrete after it has set, making this hole about half an inch larger in diameter than the outside diameter of the casing. After the heater is placed, pack the joint tight with stripped rope soaked in tar. For this purpose use a dull chisel and a mallet and pound the packing in very tight. Finish off the joint both inside and outside with a neat cement mixture, and apply several coats of pitch or tar of some sort. The fire is built inside the casing, and heats the water in a very satisfactory manner. It may be, however, that you would have better success and less work if you bought one of the better types of tank heaters now on the market.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

IT PAYS to advertise in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In the issue of two weeks ago we spoke of having a bunch of hogs on feed which we intended to sell soon. That issue of the paper scarcely had reached Coffey county when a buyer called us up to say that he noted we had fat hogs for sale and that he was going to ship the next day. We sold them for \$8 a hundred. Their average weight was 274 pounds. If we figure the corn they ate at 60 cents a bushel, these hogs made a good profit. Unfortunately, they ate a lot of \$1.40 corn before new corn was available and that put our balance in this deal in the red.

Motor Trucks Save Time

A truck is exceedingly handy to haul any farm produce to market, especially when that market is from 8 to 12 miles distant, but it is best suited to haul at a profit when hogs are being shipped. Not only can the trip be made in one-third of the time required by a team but the hogs go in such comfort and so quickly that there is little or no shrink. We have scales on the farm and for several years have weighed every hog that was sold and so have been able to know to a certainty the exact shrink on every load of hogs between this farm and our market at Gridley, 8 miles away. When hauled by wagon the shrink has been from 4 to 5 pounds to the hog. When hauled by truck the shrink has averaged about 2 pounds to the hog. The load hauled this week weighed 2,210 pounds at the farm and just 20 pounds less at the yards in Gridley.

Fewer Public Sales

Not for years have public sales of farm property been so few as they have of late. Usually this is the time of year when every date the auctioneers have is taken weeks in advance but now we see no sales at all advertised in any of the local papers. There are two reasons for this, perhaps three. First, the banks do not care to cash any new notes as it is all they can do to take care of their old paper. Second, farm property does not sell very well just now. All kinds of rough feed sell so poorly that the cost of harvesting it is not returned, while farm machinery brings but a mere fraction of its first cost, even when in the best of condition. This is one indication as to how difficult it is going to be to hold the price of new farm machinery where it is now. I know of no farmer who intends to buy any new machinery until the price falls to a level nearer to that of farm produce. Perhaps a third reason for the lack of sales is the scarcity of land sales. Few farms are changing hands hence there is less moving than usual.

Not Many Farms Sold

Real estate agents are disappointed this winter. They knew they had the best bargains in the West to offer and so they expected to do a large business with land buyers from the regions where land sells for more than \$200 an acre. When a farmer comes from such a region to this part of Eastern Kansas and finds land selling for \$80 an acre on which are growing better crops than he left at home he is very likely to buy if he is in the market for a farm. But the financial situation is holding most of these men at home. Those who have only an equity in a farm worth \$200 an acre are compelled to hold to it. They can't sell now and pull a dollar of that equity out to invest in cheaper land. The tenant in that region of high priced land is also tied down for he has a big crop on his hands which cannot be sold for what it cost to raise it. The best thing he can do is to hold on, hoping for better times. Thus it happens that no land buyers are coming in; all the land that is sold goes to home buyers.

Too Much Worry About Loans

We really believe that the creditors now are worrying more than the debtors. The man in debt knows that he

will not be closed out so long as a prospect remains of his eventually getting on his feet. The man heavily in debt is usually a plunger, which is another word for optimist, who fully expects that in the near future things are coming his way so he can settle to the satisfaction of all concerned. Hence he does little worrying about his debts. The creditor sees values falling every day and fears that his security will soon be worth much less than the amount of the debt. So he worries for fear he will never get his money back. This raises the question "Which is the worst, to owe \$1,000 which you know cannot be paid or to have someone owe you \$1,000 which you are very certain you will never get?"

New Dam for the Reservoir

The work on this farm for the week has been cutting hedge and working on a dam for a new reservoir on the farm just north of this one. There is a pasture of 60 acres on this farm and it has no adequate water supply. A run carrying considerable water in a wet time goes thru the pasture and it is across this run that a dam is being made. The dam will have to be made very strong to hold the water and so it has a base 50 feet wide. To put it well above the land near the run the dam will have to be about 12 feet high. This will carry the waste water to one side where there is plenty of clearance to insure that flood water never will overflow the dam. This reservoir lies about 1/2 mile from the buildings on this farm and a survey shows that when completed it will be about 8 feet higher. This is enough to let water run to the buildings by gravity and we may decide to bring the water here if the price of pipe ever gets down to a reasonable figure.

Water Supply for Livestock

It is not planned to let stock run to the new reservoir which is being made. The plan is, to put in a tank below the reservoir and feed it thru a pipe thru the dam. This pipe, 2 inches in diameter, we put in yesterday. A trench was dug to the level of the pond bottom and the pipe laid in this. It was then covered with concrete so that the water would not follow the line of pipe thru the dam. Even if we never should pipe the water to the farm buildings on the other farm, it is better to water stock by the pipe and tank method than to let them have access to the reservoir where they would stand in the water and tramp up the mud. Our present water supply comes from a large reservoir which we built one year ago. This reservoir is about 60 rods from the farm buildings and on ground about 20 feet lower. The water filters from the reservoir into a well from which it is pumped to the buildings by a three-way force pump run by an 8-foot windmill. This system works well but it would be still better to bring water to the yards by gravity from the new reservoir we are just building, provided the pipe cost was not too great.

Plenty of Shallow Wells

Some farms in our locality are well supplied with water during any kind of a dry period while others are not so favorably situated. Well water is reached in this part of Kansas rather close to the surface of the ground. Most of our wells are less than 20 feet deep. In very dry periods these shallow wells sometimes fail to supply sufficient water. Deep drilled wells often provide water but it is of a salty nature. So that for stock purposes on many farms a reservoir is the surest, best and also the cheapest method of supplying water. A reservoir which will provide water 7 to 10 feet deep can be made easily on any 30-acre farm in the county and such a body of water will not fail to provide an abundant supply of water even in the driest years. For stock I prefer such a reservoir to a well.

There is an encouraging interest in Kansas in more silos.

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

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES 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.

Women's Clothing and Health

I don't quite agree with one of my church friends, who thinks that all feminine fashions are foolish and those of the last few years positively iniquitous. It is my opinion, as a physician, that the fashions adopted by our wives and daughters in the last decade have in them much that is admirable.

A man need not be very old to recollect the day when every decent woman had to have one hand free to reach back and grab a handful of skirt material, so that a gentle lift might hoist it clear of the worst filth of the streets. She could not hope to escape with skirts that were really clean, but she did try to avoid the worst of the mire.

How absurd and sinful was a fashion in skirts that laid such a burden on our women and exposed them to such a host of disease infections! It may be acknowledged that some of the active young women who set the pace for dress reform at the present day do indulge in somewhat undue exposure of the patella, but this is a mere trifle from the viewpoint of health and decency, as compared with the muck-raking garments of two decades ago.

And just lately has come to my notice another fashion note which deserves nothing but praise. It is the wearing of woolen stockings. I don't know what the dear things will do when the heat of summer days comes, but for these times woolen stockings are just the thing. And I am glad to point out to my church friend that short skirts and woolen stockings worn by women, young or old, are nothing more than sane and healthful dress reform.

Questions and Answers

I am a woman of 52 and have passed the change nearly four years. Lately my periods seem to be coming back and the discharge has a bad odor. What can I do to correct this? N. D. T.

This is a very serious matter, I fear. The return of the menstrual flow after the "change" is almost a sure sign of cancer. The bad odor only confirms this. Go at once to a first class doctor for examination. A flow of that character coming on in a woman past 50, after regular periods have ended, is a very serious danger signal.

Ear Trouble

I have some rattle snake oil which I wish to use for ear trouble. I killed the snake before he had a chance to bite himself, and rendered the oil out. Would it be safe to use this oil in my ear? M. R. B.

Altho rattle snake oil is very highly prized by certain persons for various supposed medicinal properties it is really no better than any other animal oil and not nearly so useful in the ear as olive oil. It is a dangerous matter to put anything into the ear. Warm olive oil may be used for the purpose of softening and removing hardened wax, but even this should not be used if there is any suspicion of a perforated ear drum. I do not know of a market for rattle snake oil.

Nasal Catarrh

What can you tell me about preparations to be used in the nose for catarrh? M. N. S.

Nasal catarrh, whether acute or chronic, is greatly helped by using borated vaseline in the nose. Use it at bedtime. Snuff as much as possible

into each nostril and then rub the outside of the nose well, so as to spread the vaseline uniformly. It may be used again in the morning if necessary. It is especially helpful in old, chronic catarrh, in which mucous scabs form and choke the nostrils. You can buy borated vaseline at the druggist's in sealed tubes, or you may compound it yourself by mixing sterile vaseline and boracic acid powder.

Canker Sores

I have been troubled for years with canker sores in my mouth and at times they are very bad. Sometimes I have as many as 10 at once. The condition of my teeth doesn't seem to make any difference. What do you think is the cause and remedy? MRS. R. R. R.

Among the most common causes of canker sores in the mouth are decayed teeth and diseased tonsils. If you are quite positive that you have nothing of the kind you must look elsewhere. Are you anemic and underweight? Building up nutrition will cure the sores if such is the case. It seems to me that the vaccine treatment should be very helpful to you.

Varicose Ulcers

Kindly give me some information on treatment of varicose ulcers. Is there any successful treatment and what would you recommend? I have been suffering with one for several years. S. B.

Your description is indefinite. You don't give any particulars as to your state of health, age, condition, employment or even the location of the ulcer. Most ulcers are found on the legs and feet. In such cases great relief is obtained by wearing elastic bandages or stockings. If the varicose veins—that cause the ulcers—cannot be banded successfully it may be best to have one or more cut out.

Broken Arch

Will you please tell me what is best for a broken arch in my foot? M. M.

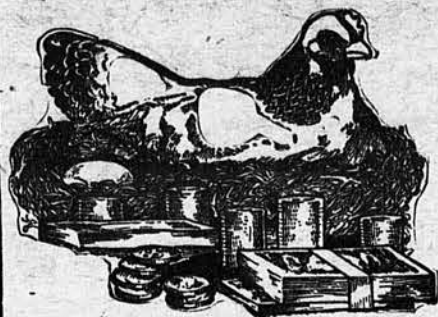
It depends upon the age and strength of the patient. One in good health should get a pair of sensible shoes, without any special supporters, but with the inner side of the sole built up a little, and try to strengthen the natural arch by exercises. But an old person, one with weak muscles or who is very heavy, may as well get help by buying artificial arch supporters. They may be bought at any good shoe store.

A Safe Investment That Will Pay You Well

I receive many letters from readers of my publications asking me how they can invest their surplus money so that they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care or worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

I have given the subject a good deal of attention and I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of the Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. The plan has so much merit in it that in the last few weeks several hundred persons, including residents of almost every state in the Union, who wrote me they had money to invest, have adopted the plan I recommended to them. I will be pleased to give full information to anyone who will write me. Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

The selection of the right bull to head a herd makes the herd. A selection cannot be made without study and consideration. The female part of the herd should be studied and a bull selected to "nick" with them.



4,200 Eggs From 48 Hens

Simply write me and I will send you a big double size box of my famous Buttermilk Compound Tablets by return mail. I want you to know that you can double and treble your poultry profits by doubling or trebling your egg yield—perhaps get five to seven times as many eggs as did many of my friends last winter by using these wonderful tablets. Fed in drinking water or feed. Because I want these tablets known in every township in America I say: Try them at my risk. If you like them, tell your friends. If not, you are not out a cent.

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Here are a few samples of the kind of letters I get from all parts of the United States.

4,200 Eggs.

I used two boxes of your tablets. Before using them got only 6 eggs a day. Within two weeks was getting 12 to 15 eggs a day. In seven months I got about 350 dozen (4,200) eggs from my 48 hens. I did not have any Roup. I give your tablets the praise.

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I found the tablets were fine to start hens to laying. Before using the tablets I wasn't getting any eggs. Within 10 days after using tablets increase started. I was finally getting 75 eggs a day and fed the tablets until spring.

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Last winter I fed two boxes of your tablets mixed with feed. Before using tablets got only 12 eggs a day—afterward 30 to 35 eggs a day. This was within three weeks. After feeding the tablets six weeks got 50 and 60 eggs a day and in the coldest weather in winter.

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30 DAY TRIAL OFFER

Because I want one million new users of these wonderful tablets I am willing to send you a big double size box of my Buttermilk Compound Tablets by return mail, post paid. I will send the tablets 30 days then report results to me. If you are not satisfied in every way—if you are not more than pleased—the tablets are to cost you nothing. But if you do find that you get many, many more eggs—probably three to five and even seven times as many—and your flock is healthier than ever before—full of pep and strutting around with healthy red combs—the tablets cost you only \$1.00. Not only do I make this exceptional offer, but our tablets give such universal satisfaction that a Big Bank GUARANTEES that we will live up to every word of our offer. With the box of tablets I will send you a letter from the Broadway State Bank which reads in part as follows: "You therefore take no risk whatsoever in ordering a package of tablets from them, as this bank will refund out of this deposit the one dollar you send them provided the Milk Products Co. fails to do as agreed." Because you are fully protected and are the sole judge as to whether you want your money back, I ask, as an evidence of good faith on your part, that you pay the mail man the dollar when he delivers the package. No matter what you have tried before, I want you to remember that my secret formula is absolutely different from anything else—that it has been known to succeed where others failed. Not only that—you must remember that I send you a big double size box—twice as big as the ordinary box of tablets.

At any rate, the risk is all mine. You can't afford to pass up this Special Introductory offer a single minute—it may never be made again.

Send No Money—Just Write Me, That's All.

All I need is your name and address—just put it on a postal card or use the coupon below—I'll understand and send you the tablets by return mail.

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As per your offer send me your big double size box of Combs' Buttermilk Compound Tablets.

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Capper Poultry Club

Members for 1920 Gather Harvest of Prizes

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

WHAT do you think of a girl who, in order to keep her feed cost down and raise her chickens as cheaply as possible, followed her father when he was plowing and picked up angle worms; who dug up her contest pen after every rain, so that her chickens could scratch for worms and bugs; who pulled grass every day during the summer so that her contest chickens might not lack for green feed; who cooked peelings and table scraps and fed these while warm, so she wouldn't have to feed so much grain? This girl also parched egg shells and mashed them for grit. Don't you think she worked hard to make a big profit?

Alma Bailey, of Atchison county, is the energetic worker whom I have described. Entering a pen of Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites in the con-

Leavenworth, and raising Buff Orpingtons, carried off the \$2 prize. The five girls whose names follow won \$1 prizes: Henrietta Stanley, Jefferson, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; Carol Greenwood, Greenwood, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Carrie Mae Smith, Wallace, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Pauline Watkins, Leavenworth, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Ruth Wheeler, Coffey, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

The associate members for 1920 were in a little department of their own and competed for a different set of prizes. As some of these girls entered baby chicks and some were members of the pen department, the prizes were awarded on a percentage basis. Ethel Ellis, associate member of Coffey county, won first prize of \$10 with her White Wyandottes; Ruby Coffey, of Linn county, came out second with her Anconas and won the \$6 prize; Clea Paddock, Linn county, whose contest entry consisted of White Wyandottes, came out third and received a cash award of \$4; Hazel Parmley, another Linn county member with an entry of White Wyandottes, won the \$3 prize; Laura Belle Hunt, of Coffey county, won the fifth prize of \$2 with her Columbian Wyandottes.

"Five dollars each will be awarded to the 10 girls in the county making the highest grade for a county club," stated the club rules last year. All counties having 10 active members were in competition for these prizes, but when the grades were totaled, it was found that Linn county was the winner. These members of the Linn county club received the special county prizes: Nellie Powls, Marybelle Huffman, Elva Howerton, Mildred Ungeheuer, Wilma Rogers, Elma Parmley, Blanche McGee, Anna Thyer, Leona Rogers, Pearl Morrell.

Trios, pairs, cockerels—how happy Kansas breeders made Capper Poultry club girls when they offered these prizes for them to work for! Alice Hansen of Rooks county won the trio of White Plymouth Rocks offered by Mrs. A. H. Bryan, of Gardner; Anna Thyer, of Linn, the \$5 cockerel by Mrs. A. B. Gregg, of McCune; Myrtle Dirks, of Butler county, made the best grade with Single Comb Buff Leghorns and to her Mrs. F. R. Harbison, of De Soto, sent a \$25 trio of this breed; Thelma Boyer, of Saline county, came out second with Single Comb Buff Leghorns and won the \$25 pair of this breed offered by H. D. Wilson, of Holton; in the Single Comb Brown Leghorn contest Grace Harrison, of Linn, won the \$15 trio from Mrs. H. D. Emery, of Girard; Merle Blauer, of Rooks, held second place with Single Comb Brown Leghorns and received a setting of eggs from Mrs. Nettie Fowler, of Baldwin; Helen Andrew, of Johnson, won the trio of Black Langshans which Mrs. C. T. Horton offered; Agnes Neubauer, of Republic, won the \$30 trio of White Wyandottes offered by J. B. Bourne, of Delphos; Neva Rolph, of Cloud, made the next highest grade with this breed and to her went the \$15 trio offered by H. A. Dressler, of Lebo; Esther Teasley, of Cloud, won first place with Silver Wyandottes and to her was awarded the cockerel which Wm. P. Royer, of Coffeyville offered; Edith Davis, of Haskell county, won the trio of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from W. P. Strode, of Rosedale; Mildred Ungeheuer, of Linn, holding second place and winning the \$5 cockerel offered by Mrs. Mary Wheeler, of Hartford; William Powls, of Blue Mound, sent his prize offer of a \$10 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel to Gladys Davey, of Greenwood county; Nellie Powls, of Linn county, came out second with Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and to her went the \$5 cockerel offered by Mrs. Ethel Smith, Lyons; the third prize in this special contest, a \$5 cockerel offered by Mrs. Grace Erlewine, of Liberal, to go to the girl making the best record with Rose Comb Rhode Island Red baby chicks, went to Carol



Four Greenwood Girls Win Prizes.

test for 1920, she made a profit of \$600.34 and for the second time won a profit trophy cup and \$20 in cash. "Having received more orders in 1919 than I could fill, I decided when I entered the contest in 1920 to raise as many birds as I could at the least possible expense," said Alma. She gathered \$59 eggs from her pen chickens, hatched 398 chicks and raised 244 of them. The prizes which Alma won on her fine stock also helped out her income and as she kept her expenses down, she was able to show a good, big profit at the close of the contest.

Following is a list of the prize winners in the pen department:

Name	County	Breed	Prize
Alma Bailey, Atchison, R. C. Rhode Island Whites			\$20.00
Gwendolyn White, Shawnee, S. C. White Leghorns			15.00
Anna Thyer, Linn, Barred Plymouth Rocks			10.00
Clara Jamison, Cloud, Golden Wyandottes			5.00
Anna Greenwood, Greenwood, Barred Plymouth Rocks			1.50
Mary Greenwood, Greenwood, Barred Plymouth Rocks			1.50
Agnes Neubauer, Republic, White Wyandottes			1.00
Blanche McGee, Linn, S. C. White Leghorns			1.00
Neva Rolph, Cloud, White Wyandottes			1.00
Esther Teasley, Cloud, Silver Wyandottes			1.00
Gladys Bowman, Coffey, Buff Orpingtons			1.00

Girls who were members of the baby chick department in 1920 made some good records, many of them raising every one of the 20 chickens they entered in the contest. Ella Bailey, of Atchison county, not only raised all of her 20 chickens, she sold them for fancy prices and had a profit of \$88.05 to show for her year's work. Ella came out at the head of the list of baby chick winners and received a check for \$12. Her contest chickens were Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, the same as Alma's. Ella has the distinction of having won the profit trophy cup offered in 1918 with a pen of chickens of this breed.

Mattie Clarine Grover, of Coffey county, won second place with her entry of White Wyandotte chicks and received a prize of \$7; Marion Gregg's Barred Plymouth Rocks thrived so well that she made a profit of more than \$50 and won a \$5 prize; Lillian Hughey, of Leavenworth, with Buff Orpingtons won fourth place and a cash award of \$4; Beth Beckey, also of

(Continued on Page 20.)

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You must counteract conditions that hens live under in winter by stimulating their egg producing organs and fortifying their systems against disease. Thus you will increase your profits. Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription will do these very things. Used successfully by thousands of poultry raisers." For example:

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Dr. L. D. LeGear, V.S.
(In Surgeon's Robe)

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HARRY JOHNSON
"Incubator Man"

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First cost may be your first consideration, but it is unimportant—it stops when purchase is made. Results, which means profit, and cost and ease of operation should always be the deciding factors.

X-RAY INCUBATOR

Always gets a favorable verdict from poultry raisers who know. Built to insure best possible results at lowest operating cost—big profits to you. 20 big exclusive X-Ray features insure big hatches of strong, healthy chicks. Each feature is there for your convenience and to insure your success. X-Ray enables you to hatch your own chicks and make sure of the breed and quality—the only profitable way.

BIG CATALOG FREE Shows X-Ray Incubators and Brooders in colors. Send for it today—it's free. X-RAY INCUBATOR CO., 342 X-Ray Building, Des Moines, Iowa

2

We Ship Express Paid

When a \$42,500,000

FOR seven years one of the largest engineering staffs and the country's foremost consulting engineers worked to build this brute of steel—a tractor worthy of the Allis-Chalmers name.

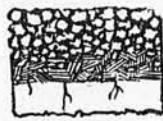
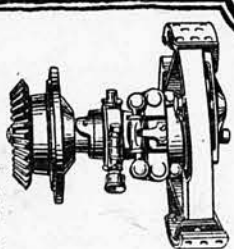
For seven years the same honest policies which shaped a once small manufacturing company into a 65-year-old \$42,500,000 institution, have guided every step in Allis-Chalmers' solving of the farm power problem.

For seven years the development of Allis-Chalmers tractors has been marked by a succession of tests—by trials of a score of models—and the expenditure of \$3,000,000 that Allis-Chalmers tractors should prove capable of withstanding the punishments of service.

But that was not enough! It was the endorsement of the farmer that Allis-Chalmers wanted! That is why Allis-Chalmers first released only a limited number of 18-30's—why the judgment of owners was considered paramount—why the particular needs of every territory were anticipated and governed every unit of design.

Such is Allis-Chalmers thoroughness—an insistence that every product of the Allis-Chalmers plant serve its owners just a little more faithfully, economically and efficiently. So, today, the A-C 18-30 stands as the perfected tractor—serving in every section of the country, and against which not a single farmer has made complaint. And in support of this, we refer you to any A-C 18-30 owner for the facts about the service he is getting. So advanced is this tractor in design, so remarkable its field performance, that an A-C 12-20 is being built—*embodying the same time-tested features which made the 18-30 famous.*

THE expanding-shoe clutch of the 18-30 is extremely simple and easily adjustable. Removal of an inspection plate gives quick access to clutch proper. In case more gripping engagement is desired, a few wrench-strokes on a turnbuckle set both shoes out an equal amount. This illustrates only one of the many refinements that make Allis-Chalmers tractors so far advanced in design.



Plow Deep—Grow Larger Crops

The difference between a shallow and a deep furrow is the difference between a seed bed which rapidly loses moisture and one which tends to conserve it. Plow deep—into subsoil—and make every inch of rainfall deliver the maximum amount of moisture necessary for healthy plants and early harvests. By all means get a tractor that will plow deep—without strain! It will quickly earn its slight increase in cost through vastly increased crop yields. Both the Allis-Chalmers 18-30 and 12-20 are built for deep plowing.

Now, climaxing seven years of tests and engineering effort, the \$42,500,000 Allis-Chalmers Company says "O. K." Now Allis-Chalmers tractors are ready to set heretofore unattained standards in farm power efficiency—will do the work tractors should do—but more economically, at less expense and for a longer time.

Power Which Conquers the Hardest Jobs

The heavy-duty motor of the 18-30 is conservatively rated and possesses an abundant reserve. Under ordinary soil conditions it pulls four 14" bottoms—without strain. This tractor forever does away with the need for a heavy stationary engine on the farm. A 28" separator, with all attachments, comes within its range of power. It handles the largest size ensilage cutter with 40-foot silo. The special governor, (Allis-Chalmers' own make), automatically holds the engine at a constant speed—varying the mixture according to the load.

A Tractor with "Built-In" Long Life

Down to the last nut and bearing the 18-30 is built to stand the gaff of hardest service. Frameless construction and three-point suspension provide a flexibility that relieves all strains in roughest going; bearings are thoroughly lubricated by a pressure feed system perfected at a cost of \$75,000; air entering the carburetor is first washed—freed of every particle of dirt and dust; an oversize fin-and-tube type radiator prevents overheating even in the warmest weather.

Quick Accessibility to Every Part

Every working part of the A-C 18-30 is open to almost immediate inspection. Clutch shoes can be taken out for re-lining in 15 minutes; cylinder heads are easily removable and expose all valves for grinding or cleaning of carbon; spokes on both guide and drive wheels

are riveted both to the hub and rim, thus making it possible to replace individually any damaged spoke; two large side-inspection plates give quick access to interior of crankcase; entire transmission is exposed by simply removing a dust-proof cover-plate.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET TODAY: Ask for 18-30 booklet giving exclusive features of Allis-Chalmers construction. Descriptive literature on the coming A-C 12-20—the smaller partner to the 18-30—will also tell you why your choice should be an Allis-Chalmers tractor.

THE ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Dept. 13A Milwaukee, Wis.



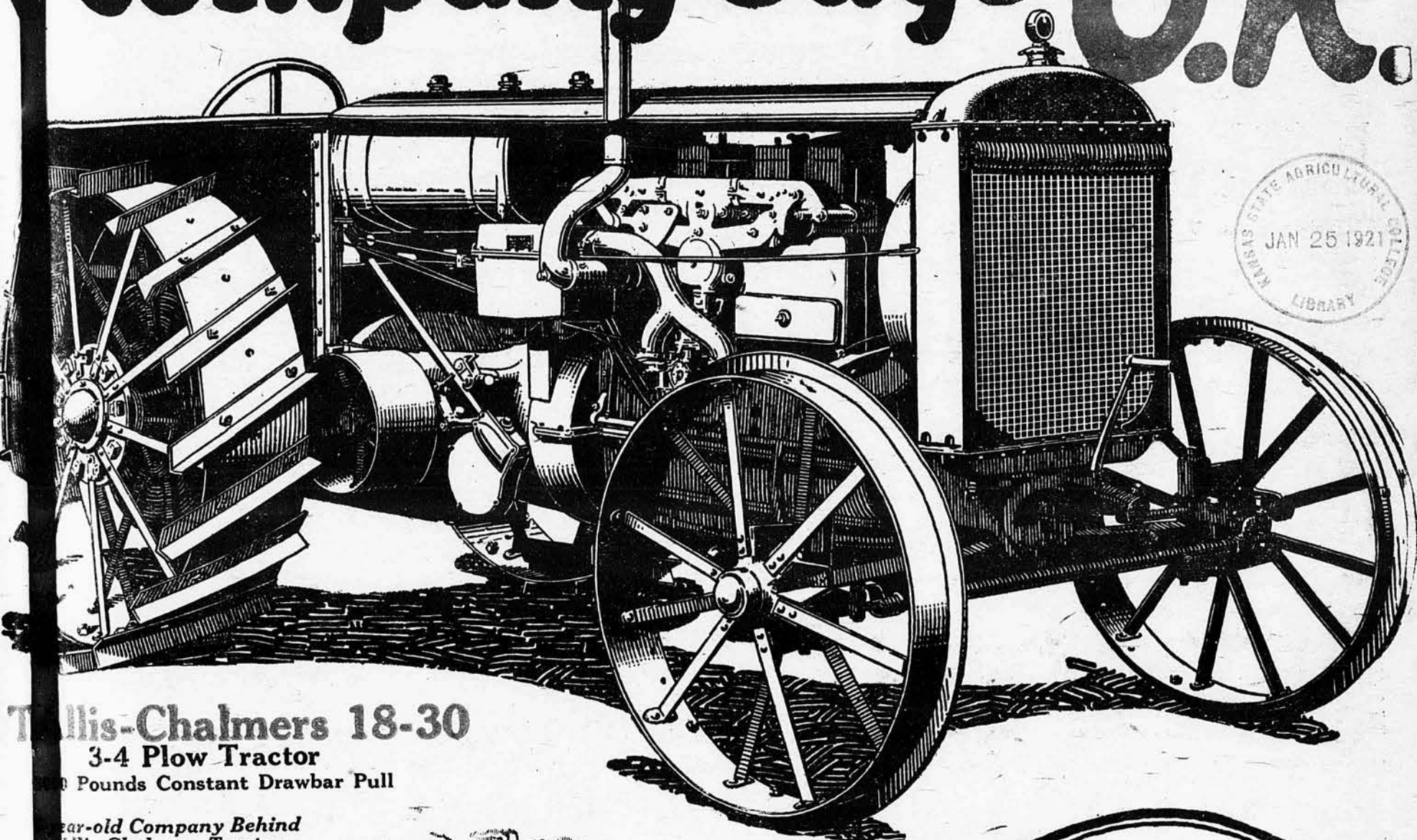
Watch

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LLIS

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Company Says "O.K."



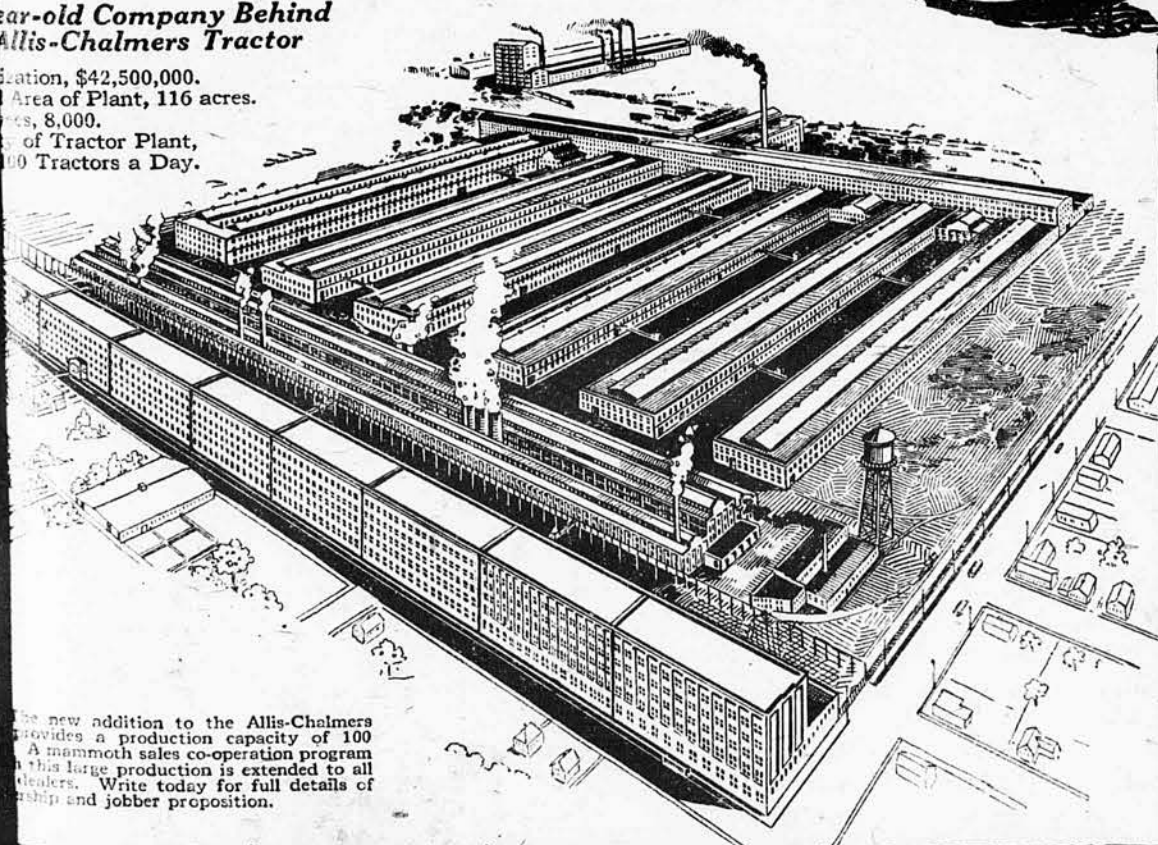
Allis-Chalmers 18-30

3-4 Plow Tractor

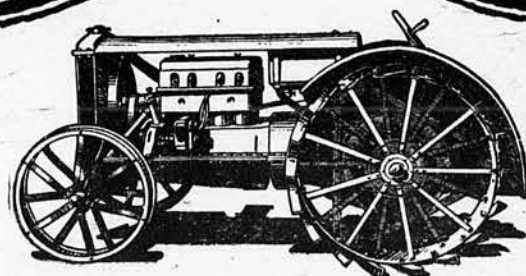
2000 Pounds Constant Drawbar Pull

Year-old Company Behind Allis-Chalmers Tractor

Investment, \$42,500,000.
Area of Plant, 116 acres.
Employees, 8,000.
Output of Tractor Plant,
100 Tractors a Day.



The new addition to the Allis-Chalmers
provides a production capacity of 100
A mammoth sales co-operation program
this large production is extended to all
dealers. Write today for full details of
shipment and jobber proposition.



Watch for the A-C 12-20

Here is the coming 12-20 tractor. There is no guesswork about what it will do in the field—the A-C 12-20 embodies the same construction features as the A-C 18-30. It is a 2-3 plow tractor with 2000 pounds constant drawbar pull—with a power reserve to overcome all emergencies on either drawbar or belt. Its speed range is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour.

Factory and field tests are completed and this new tractor is now being made ready for production. The same Allis-Chalmers engineers who have designed and built the manufacturing machinery for some of the largest factories in the world are entrusted with the making of the A-C 12-20. Large scale production, combined with Allis-Chalmers' enormous buying power, will make this 12-20 one of the greatest tractor values in the country.

Go to your dealer today and ask to see the 18-30, after which the 12-20 was modeled. A demonstration will convince you that Allis-Chalmers is the make of tractor you want.

ALLIS-CHALMERS This Year

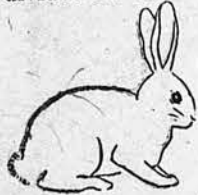


Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

A Variety of Subjects From Which You May Gather Some New Ideas

I FEEL fer fried rabbit!" Small John mimicked old Isaac Kuntz—of course, "Kuntz" isn't his real name, but it's like that—the other day, rushing into the house and giving his books a fling. Then he seized his gun and slammed out of the door before I could protest. However, I really didn't mind because ours is a family that does appreciate rabbit. So, telling him not to go further than the creek that divides our farm from the Kuntz place, I went about my work.



A few hours later, small John returned with half a dozen jacks and cotton-tails slung over his shoulder. That evening he cleaned and skinned them and I washed them well, soaking them in salt water until the next day. Our first meal was just the plain fried rabbit and John said it was "some rabbit!" I made a rich brown gravy with it and served sweet potatoes and cranberries.

I selected one of the young rabbits and cooked it for old Mr. Kuntz whose teeth aren't what they used to be. I first dredged the pieces of rabbit with flour, as I had for the fried rabbit, and browned them well in 4 tablespoons of fat. Then I changed the rabbit from the frying pan to the stew pan and covered it with boiling water, cooking slowly until the pieces were almost falling from the bones. I removed the meat from the broth, which I thickened, allowing 1 tablespoon of flour to 1 cup of broth. I brought this to the boiling point and dropped into it several dumplings made from a rich biscuit dough, rolled out and cut into small biscuits. I covered the stew pan closely and steamed the dumplings 20 minutes. Then I poured the dumplings and gravy over the meat and sent small John hurrying with the hot dish over to the Kuntz's.

Those half dozen rabbits went a long way. To an old colored Mammy over

the hill I gave a fat medium-sized jack and when she returned my dish she gave me some hints for cooking rabbit in the future. One of her recipes was this: Fry several slices of bacon until light brown and remove from the fat. In this fat brown the pieces of rabbit which have been dipped in flour. Arrange in a baking dish the rabbit, the strips of bacon, a couple of sliced onions and potatoes and dredge lightly with flour. Pour 2 cups of hot water over all, cover and cook slowly 2 hours. Season with salt and pepper.

Another recipe of Mammy's sounds good: Cut the cleaned rabbit into halves by splitting down the back, or stuff with a well-seasoned dressing, truss and cook whole. Put the rabbit into a roasting pan, dredge with flour, salt and pepper and dot with butter. Lay 3 or 4 strips of bacon across the rabbit, add 2 cups of hot water, cover and cook until tender. Remove the cover and allow to brown. Thicken the liquid around the meat and serve as gravy with baking powder biscuits.

This is a favorite recipe of Mammy's: Cut the cleaned rabbit into pieces at the joints. Dip in flour and brown in a little fat. Put 2 tablespoons of lard or butter in a deep iron skillet or a roasting pan, and stir in 3 tablespoons of flour. Add 1 chopped onion, 1½ cups of tomato pulp or juice, 2 teaspoons of salt, ½ teaspoon of pepper and 2 cups of boiling water and cook 5 minutes. When this is boiling, put in the browned rabbit. Cover and let simmer on top of the stove or in the oven 1 hour.

Mrs. Kathleen Armour.

Washing Flannels

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

One of our readers has written asking how to restore flannels that have been hardened by improper laundering. In answering her I was unable to tell her of anything that would undo the mischief once done, and if any reader knows of something, we should be

glad to have her write it to us so that we may pass it on. Washing carefully in the future, adding a few drops of ammonia to the water and using only the purest of wool soaps will gradually better the condition of the flannels.

Right here might be a good place to warn mothers of the care that should be used in washing baby's woolen things. An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure here. You will be wise if you buy the part cotton or silk garments. They are more comfortable on the baby and much more easily washed, and they serve the purpose just as well as the all wool.

I like soap chips to wash woollens better than any other kind of soap. In this way the soap never actually touches the garment, as it is dissolved before the garment is put in. The water should be hot to make the suds and cooled to tepid before putting in the garments. Let them soak for 10 minutes, then rub out and rinse in water of the same temperature. One rinsing is sufficient.

Methods of Drying the Garments

There are forms you can buy on which to dry wool hose to keep them in shape, but these are not necessary if you do not buy the all wool. In washing sweaters, a coat hanger is an excellent thing on which to dry them. This can be slipped into the sleeves and holds the garment in shape. Never pin a sweater on the line. It will lose its shape and stretch. The little caps should be laid on a bath towel to dry. In this way they can be easily pulled into shape after they are dried.

If you have a colored sweater suit for the baby that you are afraid will fade, pour some gasoline in a pan and put into it a little boiling water. This heats the gasoline and makes it work much more effectively. White woolen coats for children are better washed in this way than in water as they do not have to be pressed after a gasoline

bath, and anything made of silk or wool never looks quite the same after being dipped in water. It is, of course, unnecessary to say that in working with gasoline one must be careful of open fire near.

Brown Paper in the Kitchen

BY CAROLINE D. GREENE

I received such a useful Christmas present this year that I should like to suggest it to other housewives. It was a roll of grocer's brown paper on its frame all ready to tack upon the wall. A friend sent it to me from the city.

And it is truly a great help in my kitchen work. When I fry croquettes or fritters or doughnuts, I have only to dip them from the deep fat onto a large piece of the brown paper to dry. And I know it is much more sanitary than draining them on the wrapper in which the meat came from the city or the sack that held the sugar. The heavy paper makes a good lining for the cake pan, too. And I use it to cover food, for wrapping the children's sandwiches and similar purposes. And best of all, it's clean, for I know the roll hasn't been handled since it entered the machinery in the factory which produced it.

By having paper for such purposes I can save my newspapers to place under hot kettles or black pans. In this way there is less scrubbing of sink and table. I often use paper, too, to clean soiled pans, so that my dishwasher will not become so "thick."

The girls thought paper a queer Christmas present, but it's just such little things, unappreciated until put into actual use, that mean a great deal to a busy housewife. For it is as much a convenience for me to slip a piece of paper from the wall in my work as it is for the grocerman who hands his packages across the counter. And the greatest comfort about it is that it is clean! Any housewife, no matter where she lives, will find a roll of brown paper useful in her kitchen.

Helps for Renovating Time

By Mrs. Nell Beaubien Nichols

K EEPING THE winter clothes clean isn't an impossible task even though you sometimes think it is. A good brushing after the garment is worn helps. Hanging it on the line outdoors does more. And if a few flakes of crisp snow play upon it, the color of the material is certain to take a new lease on life.

Every now and then spots appear on woolen clothing, and the removal of these is one of the tasks women dread. Yet it need not be difficult for the stubborn grease spots can be removed with gasoline in most instances.

If there are several spots on the woolen dress, they can be marked with stitches of thread of a contrasting color. Then it isn't likely that any of them will be overlooked in the cleaning. The dress is turned, wrong side out and spread on an ironing board or some other flat surface.

By placing a pad of blotting paper or absorbent cotton under the spot, the dirt and grease which are dissolved by the gasoline will be absorbed, preventing the forming of a ring about the spot.

Just what one uses to apply the gasoline to the fabric varies with individual choice. Some women prefer to use a piece of material the same color as the dress being cleaned, while others use a "tampion" which is nothing but a piece of absorbent cotton, covered with a piece of soft cloth. Many professional cleaners use sponges. These sponges are soft and pliable; if kept clean, they are satisfactory. The gasoline is applied to the spot and is

rubbed into the fabric gently until all the dirt disappears.

Another way to remove the spots from woolen clothes is to sponge the entire surface of the garment with quick, long strokes. A few layers of a soft cloth placed under the dress will absorb the dirt and gasoline which go thru the fabric.

Of course there are times when it is almost impossible to clean a dress by this method because it is so badly soiled. The only thing to do in such instances is to give it a gasoline bath.

The night before the dress or skirt is to be washed, it is placed in a large kettle, covered with gasoline and set on the back porch or some other safe place outdoors. The kettle is covered tightly to avoid the evaporation of gasoline.

By morning much of the dirt will be loosened. Then the garment is ready for washing in clean gasoline. A pan filled about half full of gasoline is set in a larger pan which contains hot water. This heats the gasoline, making it more efficient in cleansing. The dress is immersed in this, the soiled places are rubbed and the garment is moved up and down, forcing the gasoline thru the pores of the wool. When it appears to be clean, it is rinsed in another pan filled with gasoline.

After the rinsing, the frock is shaken, placed on a wooden coat hanger and hung outdoors on the line until it is dry and the odor of gasoline has dis-

appeared. This requires several hours.

The heavy winter coat is more difficult to handle in cleaning, and for this reason it is seldom advisable to immerse it in gasoline. Instead it can be brushed with a stiff brush and then sponged on the right side with a cloth dampened in gasoline. The collar, if made of velvet, may need especial attention.

Any garment made of velvet is sometimes spotted by rain or snow. Before brushing, hold the velvet over the spout of a tea kettle containing boiling water. The steaming will freshen the velvet and also raise the nap. It removes the water spots in most cases.

Velvet dresses frequently need to be steamed to raise the nap and to remove the wrinkles. Of course they are too large to be held over a kettle of water but they can be hung over a hanger on a line in a room containing a large tub of hot water. By keeping the doors and windows closed, the room is soon filled with steam. When it has cooled, the windows are opened but the dress is not moved until it is thoroughly dry.

Gloves frequently need attention, too. White kid gloves are cleaned easily; they are soaked overnight in a fruit jar filled with gasoline and then rubbed in gasoline until clean. The colored kid ones are more difficult to treat because the dye in them may run thus causing streaks. New kid gloves can be kept clean indefinitely by rubbing

with art gum. A mixture of fuller's earth and powdered alum, in equal parts, also will remove the dirt from kid gloves.

The shoes require care, also. If they are of black kid, they can be cleaned by rubbing with a clean piece of flannel which has been dipped in a little ammonia and rubbed over a white soap. When the flannel becomes soiled, a new piece is taken and the shoes are rubbed until the dirt is removed. Some persons prefer to keep shoes clean by rubbing them gently with a cloth which has been dipped in gasoline or benzine.

Patent leather shoes are cleaned in a different way. Most of the soil can be wiped off with a dry cloth and the

Precaution!

Gasoline can be used with safety outdoors or in a room with the windows wide open. Never use it in a room where there is fire of any kind.

Uppers may be washed with a cloth dampened in sweet milk. Tan shoes which become stained with mud are cleaned by pouring a few drops of turpentine on a woolen cloth and rubbing the shoes with this gently. Afterward an application of polish is essential.

A wax crayon the color of the leather will cover the scuffed places on shoes.

Time For Needles to Fly!

Styles for Using Your January Bargains

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



THE HOLIDAYS are past. There is still a little time left before the spring farm work begins. We have visited the department stores in the cities and have picked up innumerable bargains. We can turn our attention now to the choosing of patterns for the spring wardrobe.

Pattern No. 9567 shows a women's and misses' middie blouse. The pointed yoke and deep trimming bands lend variety to the pattern. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9877—Women's Waist. This simple waist can be made up prettily in sheer cross barred dimity. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9866—Girls' Coat. A deep collar that suggests a cape when worn open is the dominant feature of this coat. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9856—Women's Dress. This simple frock will make up well in tricotine

with the design in the skirt traced with beads or wool. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9855—Women's and Misses' Coat. The panel effect, now so popular, appears in this smart spring coat. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9878—Women's Apron. Blue and white or pink and white striped gingham may be chosen for the trimming of this neat bungalow apron of plain blue or pink chambray. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

YOU certainly want to save money, and you would like to have better bakings. Then use Calumet. It's the biggest thing you can do to improve the quality of your bakings—and lower baking costs.

Calumet is made in the largest, most sanitary Baking Powder Factories in the World. No Baking Powder is made under better conditions—none can be better in quality.

It contains only such ingredients as have been officially endorsed by the U. S. Pure Food Authorities. An absolute guarantee that it is pure.

RAISES THE QUALITY — LOWERS THE COST
OF ALL BAKINGS

CALUMET
BAKING POWDER



It received highest Awards, World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago — Paris Exposition, Paris, France—positive proof of its superior merit.

It is used by more housewives, domestic scientists and chefs than any other brand. That would not be the case, if it were possible to secure a higher quality leavener.

It is sold at a moderate price. All you have to do is to compare costs to determine how much you can save by buying Calumet.

Pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

Calumet Cream
Cake
Recipe

—3 cups pastry flour, 3 level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 1/2 cup butter, 1 1/4 cups granulated sugar, Yolks of 3 eggs, 1/4 cup cold water, Whites of 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon orange extract. Then mix in the regular way.

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



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

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

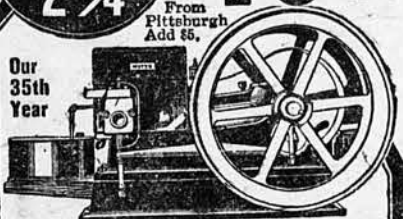
Aunt Alice has a Doll for every little girl, so be sure and write and tell her your name and address TODAY and she will send you her big free Doll offer.

Address your letters to
AUNT ALICE
24 CAPPER BLDG.
Topeka, Kansas

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A new serial will begin at an early date and is the liveliest and most thrilling story the Weekly has ever published. This story in book form would cost you \$1.75. You can read this story in Capper's Weekly by sending only 25 cents which will pay your subscription for a term of four months. Mail order blank today.

Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find 25 cents for which please send me Capper's Weekly for a term of four months, as per your special offer.

Name

Address

Women's Service Corner

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

Pure Toilet Preparations

Will you please tell me where I can buy talcum powder, face powder, face cream and other toilet preparations that are harmless. I have heard there are only three kinds that are pure. Is that true?—A. C.

There are many kinds of toilet preparations that are pure and harmless. If you wish to buy a cold cream face powder, I suggest that you write to the Armand Company, Des Moines, Ia., for a sample of the kind they make. The Nyal Company of Detroit, Mich., carries a complete line of toilet preparations, and also would be glad to send you samples.

Bathtubs and Water Heaters

I should like to obtain the address of a company that sells bathtubs and water heaters.—Mrs. G. B.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has agents for this line of equipment in nearly every territory. I suggest that you consult your local plumber who can tell you the agent in your territory.

Readings for All Occasions

Will you please tell me where I can get a good book containing all kinds of readings?—A. C.

"Cummock's Choice Readings" may be obtained from the Hall Book and Stationery Company, Topeka, Kan. The price of this book is \$1.50.

Law on Usage of Tobacco

Is there a law in Kansas stating that boys under 21 years of age shall not be seen smoking or chewing? Does that law say that merchants or business men shall not sell cigarettes or tobacco in any form?—A. C.

Section 3806, Chapter 28 of the Statutes of Kansas reads as follows:

Every minor person who shall smoke or use cigarettes, cigars, or tobacco in any form on any public road, street, alley, park or other lands used for public purposes, or in any public place of business, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than \$10; and every person who shall furnish cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form to such minor persons or who shall permit such minor persons to frequent any premise, owned, held or managed by him, for the purpose of indulging in the use of cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25, and not more than \$100.

Combings Made into Switches

Will you please give me the name and address of someone in Colorado who makes switches from hair combings? What prices are charged for this work?—Colorado Reader.

I understand that Mrs. B. H. Hartley, Jarosa, Colo., makes hair switches. I suggest that you write to her regarding her prices.

Help Kansas Lead America

America leads the world; may Kansas lead America! It all depends upon how we treat our children.

A children's code commission was appointed by Governor Allen in July, 1920. This commission has prepared a group of proposals which are to be presented to the coming legislature. On reading this list, we feel sure you will want to do some definite thing to help put this splendid program across. Among the specific things you may do are the following:

Reach every legislator with the radius of your acquaintance or influence by personal interview or written appeal asking each one to promote this program.

Ask every organization which you are able to reach to adopt resolutions of endorsement and send them to the secretary of the code commission at the state house at Topeka.

Send any human interest stories or illustrations which may be suitable for publicity on any one of the proposals.

The following is an outline of legislation proposed by the Kansas Children's Code Commission:

1. Bill for establishing at the University of Kansas, a department of research into fundamental problems of child and family life.
2. Bill for creating county departments of public welfare with a director in the state board of administration.
3. Bill to amend the marriage laws:
 - a. To require public notice of intent to marry given by both parties to contract in person 10 days before legal ceremony.
 - b. To require presentation of specified certificates of mental and physical examination by all applicants for marriage certificates.
 - c. To strengthen the law which makes it a misdemeanor to perform marriage ceremonies in violation of provisions of law.
 - d. Bill to permit the expenditure of city

and county funds for establishment of health service of any kind determined by ordinance or referendum. Said service may include full time health officer, public health nurses, health centers, laboratories, sanitary inspectors, technicians or any other form of health protection desired by the majority of the voters. Also authorize adjacent counties of less than 20,000 population to combine to form health district.

5. Bill providing for:

- a. Physical examination (including free dental inspection) of all school children at least once each year.
- b. Legalizing employment of school nurses, physicians, dentists and dental hygienists.

6. Bill for the examination, license and supervision of midwives.

7. Bill for protection of the rights of the child born out of wedlock.

8. Bill to amend the present child labor law:

a. Providing more strict definition of age for children entering industry, harmonizing this with the compulsory education law.

b. For more strict and equitable definition of "hazards" for children in industry.

c. Amendments to employment certificate law to prevent prevalent evasions and violations.

d. Specific physical examination of all children entering employment, changing employment and yearly in case of children continuing in employment.

9. Bill repealing the present kindergarten law and making mandatory the establishment of kindergartens in all districts having 25 children between the ages of 5 and 7 years.

10. Bill to amend present laws concerning adults contributing to delinquency of minors.

11. Bill for the establishment at the state training school at Winfield of a department for education and training of high grade mental defectives.

12. Bill to establish:

- a. A state receiving home for infants and children under 2 years old.
- b. State supervision of all child placing within the bounds of the state, including public and private individuals and agencies and also agencies from other states, this supervision to be vested in a state agent and such assistants as may from time to time be necessary.

c. To provide temporary facilities for care prior to confinement of clinical obstetrical cases at the state university hospital at Rosedale.

13. Bill to amend present law providing for license and inspection of maternity homes and children's homes.

a. To exempt charitable institutions from paying license fee.

b. To provide for full time inspector in child hygiene division of state board of health for the carrying out of the provisions of the inspection law.

c. To amend law establishing detention homes, bringing said homes clearly under provisions of the inspection law.

d. To provide for separate detention of delinquent and dependent children.

14. Bill to amend present mothers' pension laws making issuance of mothers' pensions mandatory and increasing maximum allowance.

She Wasn't Hungry

The other day I visited a home in which there was a girl convalescing from pneumonia. While I was there, the mother entered the room with the patient's supper. The girl turned eagerly from her book when the mother announced that she was bringing the meal. But as her eyes caught sight of the tray, she turned listlessly back to her book, and said, "I don't want anything. I'm not hungry."

And no wonder! The chipped enameled tray on which the supper was served, had no covering. The milk was in a handleless cup, and the dish of rice was in a chipped saucer. The apple sauce looked unattractive in its container, which was decorated with a faded floral design. The food was good, and the mother meant well, but she didn't know that service has much



to do with a meal, especially when it is for a convalescent. There was nothing about the appearance of the tray to tempt anyone.

How different from the meal I saw served to a young boy convalescent! The tray was covered with a fancy doily and was garnished with a few sprays of a foliage plant. The milk was in a pretty tumbler, and beside it lay two straws. The milk toast was in a pretty bowl, and the dessert of rice and apple soufflé was so attractive that I could scarcely resist asking for some of it. When this mother announced that she was bringing the meal, the boy said he wasn't hungry, but when he caught sight of the food, he changed his mind.

This mother had been a practical nurse, and she gave me some recipes for dishes for convalescents that were tempting as well as nourishing. This

is how she makes rice and apple soufflé: Cook 1 tablespoon of rice until tender in a double boiler. Add the well-beaten yolk of 1 egg and a tablespoon of sugar and place in a border mold. Pare and core an apple and cook until tender. When the rice is firm, turn on a plate, place the apple in the center and fill the core cavity with jelly. Cover all with the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Place in the oven until a golden brown. Serve with cream and sugar.

I also received these ideas from my mother-nurse friend. Gelatin and tapioca may be prepared in various ways to make nourishing, appetizing and tempting dishes. Many persons do not like milk, but in order that they may receive the nourishment it contains, it may be served in cocoa, milk soups, custards, and so forth. Egg soup is nourishing and appetizing for invalids. To make it, beat 1 egg, 1/2 teaspoon of salt and 1/2 teaspoon of sugar until very light. Add 1 pint of boiling milk, stirring all the time. Serve at once.

If you have difficulty in getting your convalescent to eat, try some of my friend's methods of tempting them. Perhaps you have no sickness in your family now, but store away these ideas for future use. Your patients will appreciate your having them.

Mrs. A. E. S.

Woodson Co., Kansas.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Those who are skilled in dressing different kinds of poultry generally agree that of all farm poultry, the goose is the most difficult to dress. Some experienced pickers pick all loose feathers and then scald the goose. Old timers succeed better by wrapping sacks or old woolen cloths around the dead goose and plunging the bird in boiling water. The cloths retain the heat and the steam loosens the down and feathers. If merely plunged into the boiling water, the feathers shed the water and no good is accomplished.

One who has had much experience in using the pressure cooker tells us how she makes excellent pot roasts with that tool. She first browns the meat she is cooking either in the cooker or in a skillet, then places it on the rack in the cooker with a small amount of water in the bottom and steams the meat tender. In using this method she has all the advantages of a pot roast, brown meat and brown gravy and none of the long, slow, tedious turning and cooking.

For the tickling cough that so often bothers the school boy or girl, we have found nothing better than a cold compress. The success of this treatment depends largely upon having the water in which the first wrapping is dipped very cold. The outer wrapping is best if woolen. Generally, one cold cloth is sufficient to stop the cough. When that good result is attained, we remove both wrappings and place a dry cloth around the neck for the rest of the night. Many coughs may be avoided by warming the feet well before going to bed, and by plenty of fresh air in the bedroom.

The comparison of roosters and capons is at this time, in favor of the capons. The last of the spring hatched roosters were sold the other day. They brought only 14 cents a pound. Altho some weighed 7 pounds, they brought less than a dollar. For Christmas, some capons were advertised at 40 cents a pound. They were penned and fattened for 10 days and brought nearly \$4 apiece. What is more to the capon's credit, that was that much difference in their value as food.

In our district, an effort was made to make the dental examination of the children's teeth an occasion for a pleasant and profitable time. A truck was hired and the children were taken to a Lawrence dentist. Contrary to custom, he charged nothing for his services. From the dentist, the truck took the children to the University Museum and to some of the other buildings. A few minutes in the 10-cent stores and a trip to the poultry plant completed the day's program.

For Our Young Readers

School Won't Be Out Soon But Good Times Will Make the Months Seem Shorter and Lessons Easier

IT'S a long, uneventful time until school closes in the spring, isn't it, boys and girls? The holidays are over and there doesn't seem much to look forward to now but just hard study. But good times will make the time seem shorter and the lessons easier. Some of our young readers wish to tell what good times they are having in their schools. Let's read some of the letters:

"Tacky Day"

(Prize Letter)

To change the monotony of daily school work we planned a "tacky day." The three students having the most original costumes were to give short talks, describing the characters and customs of the persons they represented. This wasn't only fun, but it introduced us to the customs and dress of various nations.

The boys and girls whose costumes won the prizes represented a typical Canadian lumberman who gave the students a description of a lumber camp, a plump, rosy-cheeked New England lassie who gave us a vivid description of life in Colonial days, and a western "broncho buster" who told us of his thrilling adventures in the wild west.

I hope all of my friends who read this will agree with me that "tacky day" was very interesting as well as amusing. I am 14 years old.

Johanna Winkelman.

Edwards Co., Kan.

She's the Target

Only six boys and girls go to our school, the Lone Star School, so we don't play many of the games that are played in other schools. We have a dandy basketball, but we can't play that game, so we originated a game of our own called "Keep Going." The ball is placed on the ground, some one says "Go," and all rush toward it and strike it to some other player. The one who stops the ball or picks it up is out of the game, which is continued until all the players are out.

We play "Show," too, in the basement. One of the boys is Charlie Chaplin. Then we play "Fox and Geese" in the snow, and also "Trail" and "Snowball." I am usually the target in this last game. It's real fun, for it keeps me dodging. Elsie Sheets.

Ottawa Co., Kan.

Profitable Play Time

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to North Grove school. We play "Blind Man's Bluff," "Antiover" and "Blackman." We play out of doors most of the time when it isn't snowy. We also make knife racks, kitchen dollies, tally boards and many other things at play time and enjoy them as much as the games. Beulah Kelley.

Nodaway Co., Mo.

Teacher Played, Too

We have swings and teeter totters on our school grounds, but when it is snowy we play "Snowball" with the boys on one side and girls on the other. The teacher played with us once and we made snowballs as fast as we could and when they were all ready the snow flew in all directions. The boys won the game. We are practicing for a nice entertainment at our school. We think the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze the best paper published.

Gladys Smith.

Arapahoe Co., Colo.

A "Gospel" Team

We play "Hide and Go Seek" and "Tag," and the high school plays football and baseball and basketball. The boys have played Topeka, Dover, Saint Marys and other places and have won the banner often.

But the most interesting of all are the high school's "Gospel" team and glee club. We surely are delighted with them. I am a very small girl of 10 years and am in the fifth grade, so am not old enough to join any of these,

but my pick is the gospel team. I am going to join as soon as I am old enough.

Shawnee Co., Kan.

A Good Team

Olathe is a small town with a high school of about 150 pupils. Our football squad has won many honors on the Western Slope. The 1920 team averaged about 160 pounds. In the first two games of the season Olathe was beaten by a small score. We won the next six games, but lost the championship of the Western Slope on Amistice Day. Olathe always plays fair and square, as all good sportsmen should. I am 15 years old.

Harold Conner.

Montrose Co., Colo.

A Long Ride to School

I live out in Gray county where they have consolidated schools. Montezuma has four Oldsmobile busses which are heated by the exhaust. They hold 30 children each and have windows along

After the Lesson

We had the nicest lesson today in our class at school; it read this way:
"Mary loves the little birds,"
And teacher bade us spell the words;
And then—I'll whisper in your ear
So nobody else can hear—

Bobby, who sits in front of me,
Wrote on his slate so I could see—
But I'm most ashamed to tell it,
So, instead, suppose I spell it—
And don't you tell, now promise true:
"Twice—I L-O-V-E-S U!"
—Irene Judy.

the sides which shut tightly. The longest round route is 27 miles. That is the one on which I live.

Two of the busses are driven by teachers, the third by a high school student and the other by a mechanic. Our school has two basketball courts. The high school has one and the seventh and eighth grades have the other. We do not have our teams organized yet, altho the high school has played two games. We have a \$13.50 ball. We also play "Dodge Ball." I am in the seventh grade and am 12 years old. Hoping that other boys and girls receive the same school advantages that we do, I am

Gray Co., Kan.

A Farmer Boy

I like to read the letters from you boys and girls. I am 12 years old and in the seventh and eighth grades. I love music and have taken piano lessons for three summers. I am a farmer boy.

Bourbon Co., Kan.

A Club Member

I am 10 years old and in the seventh grade. I like the Young Folks' page very much. I am a member of the Capper Poultry club. I have about 85 young chickens which I raised from eight hens. They are the Rhode Island Reds.

We have two dogs. Gyp is a pup and Shep is 10 years old. My brother has seven pigs and when they come into the yard the dogs chase them out. My brother Frank is 12 years old, Clark is 7 and Wilbur 3.

Meade Co., Kan.

Can't Tell Them Apart

I am 10 years old and in the fifth and sixth grades in school. I have a twin sister who looks so much like me that folks can't tell us apart. We live in the country and have many pets.

Mitchell Co., Kan. Louise Folger.

Flying Ants

Have you boys and girls of the Mail You Guess?—Cupboard. Prize winners and Breeze heard of flying ants? I are: Blanche Hamon, Edward Stoppel, Elwyn Buster, Marie Paronto, Carmel Meyer and Archie Hayes.

backs and are not quite as large as common ants. They are black with white wings that you can see thru. They leave the house in the spring. If you could look for them you likely would find them in some old wood. Last June two litters came out of some wood by our house. They make good chicken feed; anyway the chickens eat them as fast as they can. It would be as hard a job to count them as to count the stars in the sky, for there are millions that come out in one day. It is a wonderful sight to see them. I have told you all I know about them.

Ottawa Co., Kan. Harold Simpson.

Likes the Winter

I hope you boys and girls are happy this winter. I am because I like to skate and trap and shoot rabbits. Do you like to hunt? I do. In my part of the country there aren't many people, so I can hunt all over it.

Beatrice Gillian.

Wallace Co., Kan.

Jack Begs for Food

We have a pet dog named Jack. He has brown eyes and is brown and black. He can climb ladders and he sits up to beg for his food. When the chickens get into the yard or garden, Jack chases them out again. But he doesn't hurt them.

Carbondale, Kan.

Likes the Farm

I think the farm is a good place on which to live. We have a quarter-section of land of our own and have three quarters rented. We milk 11 cows and get lots of milk and have a big bunch of chickens. When we need eggs we can get nice fresh ones out of the hen house and we can use all the cream and milk we need and make our own butter. People who live in the country can raise most all of their food for themselves and for their stock. I would rather live on a farm than in town because I can have a nice garden and raise watermelons and muskmelons. I have two cows and three calves and I sold two calves about 16 months ago and I'm going to buy some more calves, so when I start to farm for myself I can have some nice cows and calves.

Monument, Kan.

Trix is Particular

I think our little rat dog, Trix, is very intelligent. One day I went to the mail box and she followed. When I returned I started toward the back gate. She stood up and took my hand in her mouth and led me to the front gate.

Admire, Kan.

Can You Spell Them?

Little Miss Susie asks you to try to solve her puzzle. When you have filled in the missing letters, you will have words that spell the same either way. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be



packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

Solution January 8 Puzzle: Can You Guess?—Cupboard. Prize winners and Breeze heard of flying ants? I are: Blanche Hamon, Edward Stoppel, Elwyn Buster, Marie Paronto, Carmel Meyer and Archie Hayes.

SALE New 1921 Prices

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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MOST farmers in Kansas and other states of the Middle West still have almost 50 per cent of their wheat on hand which they expect to hold until better prices are offered. At the recent meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture there was much discussion of this subject. J. R. Burrow, president of the Central National bank of Topeka, who is considered one of the best authorities in the Middle West on agricultural financing, in his address stated that if the farmers continued to try to hold their old crop and the new crop continued to develop favorably, he would expect to see the price drop to \$1.25 a bushel.

"The farmers who did not sell when they could get \$2 a bushel acted very unwisely," Mr. Burrow said. "And I wish to tell you," he continued, "in my estimation the persons who put out the propaganda for farmers to hold their wheat until they could get \$3 a bushel for it, committed one of the gravest crimes ever committed against the farmers."

History of Market Variations

W. H. McGreevy, secretary of the National Wheat Growers' association and the officers of that organization say that if farmers will just be patient and hold their wheat a little longer satisfactory prices will be obtained. In the normal order of things prices usually continue to advance until May and June altho there may be slight recessions in some of the intervening months. The highest average price in 1920 was \$2.583 a bushel on June 1. The following prices were paid for the preceding months: January, \$2.318; February, \$2.357; March, \$2.266; April, \$2.34. In 1919 the highest average prices paid on the first of every month until June according to the United States Department of Agriculture were the following: January, \$2.048; February, \$2.075; March, \$2.08; April, \$2.142; May, \$2.311; June, \$2.284. In 1918 prices continued to advance steadily until the peak was reached on November 1 when the amount paid was \$2.06. In the light of these facts it would seem that farmers have good reason to believe that they have a chance to get better prices if they hold their wheat until May or June. Of course the interest on the present worth of the grain, and storage charges at ordinary rates should be charged against the wheat in considering this question. The available surplus of wheat in Australia, Argentine, South Africa and other foreign countries also will have to be taken into consideration.

Milling Demands

Of course the milling demands of our own country will have to be met and a little later we may be brought to a realization of the fact that the supply of wheat for home consumption may not be as large as some would have us believe. The milling industry in the United States has expanded greatly within the last few years. In Kansas the milling industry has made such wonderful growth that few persons realize that it has outstripped every other manufacturing enterprise and has placed the state second only to Minnesota as the largest milling center in the world. At Wichita, Salina, Hutchinson, Topeka, Garden City, Emporia, and Fort Scott are some of the largest and most modern mills in the United States.

According to J. S. Hart, state grain inspector, Kansas winter wheat is the best in the world for milling purposes and Kansas flour is shipped all over the globe. More than 40 per cent of the hard winter wheat of the United States is produced in Kansas. There are at present 200 flour mills in the state with a combined capacity of 75,000 barrels. If all of these mills were to grind wheat to their full capacity it would require 355,000 bushels of wheat a day or more than 100 million bushels a year to meet their demands. They really grind about 50 million bushels or about half of a normal year's Kansas crop.

Corn Makes Expensive Fuel

Prices offered for corn thus far have been disappointing to Western farmers and in some communities where coal is scarce and unusually high many have declared their intention of using corn for fuel. However, coal would have to sell for more than \$20 a ton before corn at 47 cents a bushel for a 75 pound bushel could equal it as fuel. The Iowa Experiment station has just

Snow Benefits the Wheat

Farmers Still Hold Grain for Better Prices

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

finished some interesting tests on that basis. According to the Iowa authorities corn just out of the crib in December containing about 10 per cent moisture, has a heating value of 7,540 B. T. U. a pound. At this rate of heat units and the corn price of 47 cents, which was the farm price in Iowa on December 1, according to the state crop reporter at Des Moines, 1 cent's worth of corn would produce 12,000 B. T. U. units. The average heating value of a pound of Iowa coal of the common grade is also 12,000 units so that coal would have to sell for \$20 a ton before corn could take the place of cheap fuel.

Corn it was found, was poor fuel, having a poor burning factor and resembling green cord wood. It needed considerable firing and was exceedingly difficult to keep burning.

According to the December Crop Reporter of the United States Department of Agriculture, the level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 17.3 per cent during November; in the last 10 years the price level decreased about 1.4 per cent during November. On December 1 the index figure of prices was about 41.4 per cent lower than a year ago; 37.3 per cent lower than two years ago; and 3.6 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years to December 1. Farmers say they would not object to this downward trend if the prices of articles they have to buy would also decrease in a proportionate rate.

Mohler's Farm Report

Some interesting agricultural conditions are shown in the weekly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture issued January 17. In this report, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says: "Eastern and North Central Kansas received a good snow on Wednesday night and Thursday of the past week which fell without wind and practically no drifting occurred. In Northeast Kansas the fall was from 4 to 6 inches, from 6 to 7 inches being reported in Southeastern Kansas and from 2 to 3 inches in North Central Kansas. In South Central Kansas and most counties of Northwest Kansas no snowfall is reported, and only a trace is reported in Southwest Kansas. The snow formed a fine blanket on the wheat in the eastern part of the state and warmer weather following melted it to a great extent, practically all of the moisture going into the ground. Aside from Thursday skies have been clear and temperatures moderate. Some plowing had been carried on until Wednesday, especially in eastern Kansas. The wheat and other growing crops are generally in excellent condition but alternate freezing and thawing has left the soil in some portions

of Central and Western Kansas in a loose condition on top, and winds on Friday are reported as having done slight damage in Ellis, Pawnee, and Ford counties.

"More wheat is reported moving to market than in the previous week especially in the northern half of the state owing to a strengthening of the local price paid for wheat during the past week is given as between \$1.60 to \$1.70. Corn is ranging from 50 to 70 cents a bushel but very little is moving at those prices.

"Cattle on full feed are making good gains because of the open winter but prices of both cattle and hogs are very discouraging to the farmer. A few cases of hog cholera are still being reported in two or three of the Eastern Kansas counties but the situation seems to be well under control."

Local conditions of farming in the state are shown in the following county reports:

Barton—We have been having excellent weather for cattle and wheat. There is plenty of pasture now. Practically all of the kafir has been threshed. Some alfalfa threshing is being done. Wheat is worth \$1.57; alfalfa seed, \$7.50 a bushel.—Elmer J. Bird, January 15.

Brown—We are having more open winter weather than we have experienced for many years, which is excellent on stock and the coal bin. Wheat is excellent. The price of farm products is still low and money is hard to get. Wheat sells for \$1.55; corn 53c; butter, 40c; cream, 45c and eggs are 40c; hogs, \$8.90; hens, 25c; eggs, 50c.—A. C. Dannenberg, January 15.

Chase—We are having excellent weather but there is not much moisture. A number of cattle have died from corn stalk poisoning. Corn is selling for 55c to 56c; alfalfa hay in stack, \$6, ensilage \$4 to \$5 a ton and hogs are 8c.—F. O. Pracht, January 15.

Chautauque—Business is very dull here. Farmers and stockmen are very much discouraged as feed is high and livestock is very cheap. Hogs are very scarce. Cattle look well. Wheat is very poor on the uplands and is providing no pasture at all. Work is shutting down as the pipe lines are only taking 50 per cent of the oil now.—A. A. Nance, January 15.

Cherokee—The past week has been fair and warm for this time of year. Livestock is in good condition. The wheat outlook is very discouraging at present. Market for all farm products is very low; partly caused by miners being out of work. Butterfat is worth 54c and eggs are 45c.—Lydia Smyres, January 15.

Cheyenne—Corn husking is nearly completed. Some wheat is being marketed. No public sales are being held. Wheat is still in good condition and some fields are being pastured. All cattle are in good condition. There have been several reports of cattle dying from cornstalk poisoning. Feed is plentiful and cheap. Eggs are worth 50c; hens, 19c.—F. M. Hurlock, January 15.

Coffey—Weather is ideal for this time of the year. We have had no hard winter weather so far. Wheat fields do not look as green since the hard freeze. There is plenty of feed and all kinds of livestock are in good condition. Very few public sales are being held owing to tightness of money and low prices.—A. T. Stewart, January 15.

Cowley—We are having good weather. Corn husking is nearly completed and the yield is good. Wheat is excellent but it is too small to pasture. Stalk fields are being pastured. No loss from stalk poisoning has been reported. A few public sales are being held and all kinds of livestock are bringing a little better price than a month ago. Farmers are holding their

grain. Wheat is worth \$1.50; corn, 50c kafir, 50c; butter, 50c; milk, \$3.60 a 100 and oats, 40c; eggs, 45c; hens, 18c; young calves, \$1.50 a head.—L. Thurber, January 15.

Doniphan—We have had several days of excellent winter weather and the roads are getting in good condition. Many hogs are going to market. Corn sells for 50c; butter, 25c; cream, 40c and hogs are \$9; eggs, 50c; hens, 20c; potatoes, \$1.25; sweet potatoes, \$1.50.—Boyd B. Ellis, January 15.

Ellis—We are having colder weather again. All kinds of livestock do not look as well as they did but there is plenty of roughness to winter them thru. A considerable amount of grain is going to market. Wheat is worth \$1.55; corn, 80c; flour, \$5 a hundred pounds.—C. F. Erbert, January 15.

Elk—During the last 10 days we have been having ideal weather. Roads are in good condition. A few more public sales are being held than there were six weeks ago, and there is better demand for livestock. Nearly all the corn is husked. Some hay is being marketed. Farmers are preparing for spring work. Oil activities are showing more strength of late.—D. W. Lockhart, January 15.

Ellsworth—We are having ideal weather. A considerable amount of plowing is being done. A number of hogs and cattle are being shipped. Fat hogs are scarce. Corn is worth 75c; cream, 43c and eggs are 55c.—Charles Grant, January 15.

Ellsworth—We have been having excellent winter weather and wheat has made a little growth but there is not much top to any of it. A number of farmers are cutting wood. Some wheat is going to market but most of the farmers are holding it. All kinds of livestock are in good condition. More farmers than ever before are putting up their own meat, both beef and pork. Wheat is worth \$1.53; butterfat, 45c bran, \$1.85 and eggs are 47c.—W. L. Reed, January 15.

Graham—Up to the present time we have had an ideal winter, better weather could not be desired. Corn is nearly all husked and the quality is exceptionally good—as well as the yield. Wheat in the bin is being marketed as farmers are taking advantage of the good roads. The fall wheat crops seem to be in fair condition. Some livestock losses are reported from cornstalk poisoning tho the condition of all farm animals is excellent as there is an abundance of feed and field pasture. Stock hogs are scarce. This is the time to put up one's summer meat while it is cheap and plentiful.—C. L. Kobler, January 15.

Gray—Farmers are husking corn and topping kafir. Corn is yielding satisfactorily. A great deal of the seed threshing is done. We have been having excellent weather. There has not been any rain lately but there is plenty of moisture in the ground for the wheat. The ground has been frozen for some time so plowing has been delayed. Stock is doing well on wheat pasture and straw. Farmers are losing heavily on wheat. Corn sells for 50c; wheat, \$1.50; butterfat, 43c and eggs are 50c.—A. E. Alexander, January 15.

Hamilton—Our snow is melting rapidly and is good for wheat and rye as the ground was getting dry. We have had very little cold weather. Stock is on pasture and doing well. There is a considerable amount of threshing being done; kafir and milo are making satisfactory yields but prices are very low. Not many public sales are being held. Horses and mules sell at very low prices. Corn is worth 50c; kafir and milo, 65c to 70c; cream, 35c; butter, 40c to 50c.—W. H. Brown, January 15.

Harper—We are having excellent weather. The winter so far has been a very open one with plenty of moisture. Wheat is excellent. Business is very dull here. Corn is nearly all husked. About 40 per cent of the wheat is on hand yet. No land sales this year and no public sales have been held. Wheat is worth \$1.55; corn, 55c; kafir and cane seeds 45c; cream, 45c and oats are 50c.—H. M. Henderson, January 15.

Haskell—Threshing is nearly completed, the yield averaging from 3 bushel to 46 bushel an acre. Wheat pasture has been damaged considerably by recent frosts. Some plowing has been done. The weather has been warm and fair. Not many public sales have been held. Farmers are marketing wheat. Kafir and milo are changing hands among farmers. Kafir is worth 45c to 50c; wheat, \$1.55 and hens are 17c.—H. E. Tegarden, January 15.

Hodgeman—We are having excellent weather but we need more moisture for the wheat. Stock is in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.60 but not much selling; kafir and milo, 65c; cream, 45c and eggs are 50c.—W. B. Severs, January 13.

Kearny—This is the third snow we have had this winter but the others did not amount to much. Livestock is doing well. Wheat is excellent. Livestock of all kinds is cheap. Butterfat brings 45c and eggs are 45c.—Cecil Long, January 15.

Lincoln—Wheat is not as large as it should be but there is a good stand. Farmers are threshing kafir and a good yield is reported. There is plenty of feed for stock. A number of farmers are feeding cattle. No corn has been sold but some grain is being shipped here at 55 cents. Wheat is worth \$1.45.—E. J. G. Wacker, January 15.

Linn—We are having good winter weather. Roads are good. Farmers are plowing and shelling corn. Cattle are still on pastures but there is plenty of feed. Kafir was a good crop, both in fodder and grain. Farmers are cutting wood, hauling manure and feeding. Very few public sales have been held. Butter brings, 25c; corn, 59c; wheat, \$1.50 and eggs are 52c; chickens, 20c; oats, 37c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, January 15.

Logan—We have had excellent weather the past week. During the holidays we had a good snow but it is all gone now. Ground is in good condition and wheat looks good but it is not large enough to pasture. There is plenty of rough feed and stock looks well. Corn is nearly all husked. Wheat is worth \$1.60; barley, 42c; corn, 45c; cream, 48c and eggs are 55c; milk cows, \$60 to \$80 but horses are poor sale.—T. J. Daw, January 15.

Neosho—We are having excellent weather. Corn is nearly all husked. Stock looks well. Meadows will be turned to pasture and more cattle and hogs will be raised. Corn is worth 50c; wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.60; kafir, 40c; baled hay, \$8 to \$10 but not much has been shipped; butter, 40c to 50c and eggs are 54c.—A. Anderson, January 15.

Osage—Some corn is going to market. Wheat that was not sold at threshing time is being held. Green wheat is excellent. Very little fall plowing has been done. We had good roads until the snow came. No public sales are being held now but a few were held early in December. Farmers are

Church Union That Wins

BY F. A. HATCH

THE INCREASE of output from the educational facilities of any community has so revised the program in live towns that the consolidation of schools has taken a permanent place.

If consolidated schools, why not consolidated churches? But the objection will be raised, "there are too many differences." Yet there are wide-minded folks in every church who see that the differences are of less importance than the underlying single foundations. True it is that at present some denominations might not be able to see their way to combine in any fashion whatever. But whenever even two small churches agree to make one larger and more effective organization, it has been a striking example of increased efficiency.

It requires, however, a real harmonious, unselfish spirit on the part of officers and pastors—and their wives. (Do not forget the wives.) It will take time, as it does for newly married folks, to get accustomed to one another; to put in practice the counsel of the preacher, "You must bear and forbear," but Christ will help to make the church vision so inviting that others will realize that His larger plans are infinitely finer than can be the program of any individual church.

Sectionalism in religion cannot have the same motion and momentum that union has. And if the menace of the "white plague" or of the "black plague" is met by any community, it has to be faced with a united front which produces results commensurate with the needs of the situation. There is deeper need now than ever for consolidating the religious forces of the land. It can be done, slowly in all probability, but all the more surely because it is not hurried.

alarmed about the road building talk. They think they will have to sell out if much of it is done.—H. L. Ferris, January 15.

Pawnee—The weather the past week has been very favorable for farm work. Corn husking is nearly completed. A few farmers are shelling their corn. Farmers are holding their wheat, corn and maize. There is plenty of feed. Wheat pastures are good. No farms are changing hands and very little business of any kind is transacted. Our slogan is "Watching and Waiting."—E. H. Gore, January 15.

Pottawatomie—We had a good snow on January 13 which was excellent for the wheat. Farmers are butchering hogs and cutting wood. Stock is in excellent condition. Some wheat is being marketed. Wheat is worth \$1.60; corn, 55c; butterfat, 40c and eggs are 57c; hogs, \$8; hens, 25c.—F. E. Austin, January 15.

Republic—The weather has been very warm for January and there is but very little frost in the ground. Stock is in good condition. Rough feed is very cheap and plentiful. Very few public sales have been held. Farmers are cutting wood as coal is too high to use. Corn sells for 45c; wheat, \$1.65; butterfat, 50c and eggs are 50c; hogs, \$7 to \$7.50.—E. L. Shepard, January 14.

Riley—The weather is fair and mild. Farmers are cutting wood. A number of cattle have died from corn stalk poisoning. A number of young calves are being fed for market. Wheat fields look good but not many fields being pastured. Wheat is being marketed. Roads are good. Corn is worth 60c; flour, \$2.60; wheat, \$1.55; butter, 25c and eggs are 52c.—P. O. Hawkinson, January 15.

Scott—The weather has been excellent. Stock is in good condition. Farmers are butchering more beef than usual because the price of cattle is so low. Grain prices have improved slightly. Jack rabbits are numerous. Corn is not all husked. There is some cane, kafir and milo to thresh but if prices do not get better some will be left in the stack and kept over.—J. M. Helfrick, January 15.

Sedgwick—We are having good weather. Wheat is excellent and fruit buds are all right. Very few sales are being held and times are rather quiet. Stock is generally healthy and doing well. Not many hogs are being raised. A number of flocks of poultry were culled the past season.—F. E. Wickham, January 15.

Sherman—We have been having a January thaw here and fall wheat is doing satisfactorily. Corn husking is nearly completed and farmers are pasturing the stalks. Cattle are on part feed and are doing well. Some wheat is being marketed but not at a very satisfactory price. Corn is worth 50c but not much is being sold; wheat, \$1.80; butter, 35c; cream, 30c and eggs are 60c.—J. B. Moore, January 15.

Smith—Farmers are nearly thru husking corn. Corn shellers are busy and much corn and wheat are going to market, for many of the farmers feel that the banks have done well by them and they want to pay their debts, in part at least, and help relieve the bankers' anxiety. Corn is worth 45c; wheat, \$1.55; butterfat, 44c; butter, 25c to 40c according to demand, and eggs are 46c; hogs ship out about \$8.20.—E. D. Panter, January 15.

Thomas—We had a 12 inch snow but it is melting now. Roads are in very poor condition. Wheat is in good condition under the snow. Not all of the corn has been husked. Stock is doing well. There is plenty of feed. Wheat is worth \$1.40; barley, 36c; corn, 40c; butterfat, 40c.—C. C. Cale, January 15.

Wabunsee—We are having good winter weather. More farmers than usual are butchering their hogs. Corn is all in the crib. Wheat looks fairly well. Farmers are cutting wood and a few are plowing. Stock looks well. There is plenty of corn fodder. Prices look more encouraging but not much stock or grain going to market. There will be very little moving this spring. Wheat is worth \$1.55; corn, 48c to 50c; rye, \$1.55; butterfat, 47c and oats are 45c to 50c; hens, 24c; old cocks, 10c; springs, 21c; broilers, 25c; eggs, 51c; turkeys, 37c; hogs, \$8 to \$9.—F. E. Marsh, January 15.

Washington—The weather for the past two weeks has been mild. The roads have been very muddy but are beginning to get good. Farmers are butchering, shelling corn, cutting wood, hauling feed and manure. Livestock is in satisfactory condition, due to excellent weather. Very few public sales have been held and prices remain low. Butterfat brings 43c; corn, 60c to 65c; flour, \$2.60 and eggs are 45c.—Ralph B. Cole, January 15.

Wichita—We have had good weather the past week. We had a light snow Friday night. Corn shellers are charging 3c to 4c a bushel. There is some corn to be husked. Corn is worth 45c and barley, 45c.—E. W. White, January 15.

Wyandotte—Wheat is excellent. We have not had much winter weather. Livestock looks well. Corn sells for 75c; hay, \$18 to \$26 a ton.—A. C. Espenlaub, January 15.

Kansas Map to Readers Free

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big one-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 \$1.00 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 \$2.00. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

The business of farming in the great wheat growing sections of Central Kansas would be more profitable if there were more of an effort made with crop rotations and livestock production.

The Grain Market Report

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

KANSAS farmers are beginning to realize the need of a better system of marketing grain and all farm products in order to make farming more profitable. It is said a new attempt will be made to institute a farm marketing bureau in Kansas at this session of the legislature. The principal features of it are embodied in a bill being prepared by Senator Gordon A. Badger, of Greenwood county. Merits of the bureau are corroborated by facts found by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture.

Kansas is said to be one of the 13 states in the Union without a farm market bureau. Bulletins from other state headquarters received by J. C. Mohler indicate that it doesn't lack interest or support by the farmers where it is provided.

The bill provides that a director be chosen thru non-political channels to assume full charge of the bureau and work in concurrence with the board of agriculture. Other functions of the bureau either incorporated in the original bill or left to be amended later, are:

Power to inspect shipping conditions and see that cold storage goods are properly labeled; custody of the standard weights and measures used in marketing; to enforce the law of using the dry quart measure instead of the liquid in selling berries is the first point of law mentioned in this clause; proper grading of grains, fruits and vegetables to insure uniform prices for No. 1 grade; to act as arbitrator of disputes between producers and transportation companies; power of inspection of records of warehouse and commission companies.

Kansas wheat growers are still holding their grain and have about 50 per cent of the crop still in storage. The National Wheat Growers' association seems confident that its members will be able to market their grain later at prices that will pay them well for their trouble. The only salvation of the American farmer is to organize, J. Thomas Morrow, National lecturer for the National Wheat Growers' association, declared at a mass meeting of Pratt county farmers last week. Farmers should refuse to sell wheat for less than it costs to raise it. By February 1, the sales marketing plan of the Wheat Growers' association will be in operation, Mr. Morrow said, and the wheat of 150,000 to 200,000 jobbers of the association will be marketed thru its own sales organization thruout the entire territory in which it is operating.

Wheat Shortage is Reported

Everything seems to indicate that there is not enough wheat in both North America and South America to supply Europe with grain needed for breadstuffs. E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association, has compiled some interesting statistics in this connection. According to Mr. Smiley, the total production of winter wheat for the United States in 1920 is 580,513,000 bushels; spring wheat, 209,365,000 bushels; carry-over from 1919 is 108 million bushels; grand total from all sources, 897,878,000 bushels in the United States. Domestic requirements based on 5½ bushels per capita, 576 million bushels; seed requirements, 90 million bushels; grand total, 666 million bushels. This leaves us for export about 218 million bushels. Deducting the amount exported to November 15 of 170 million bushels, there remains a balance of 48 million bushels for export from the United States.

The amount of wheat produced in Canada is estimated at 230,260,000 bushels and deducting the amount required for domestic use, seed and bread, 37 million bushels, there remains an exportable surplus of 193,260,000 bushels. The latest estimate of wheat production in Argentina, Australia, and South Africa is 359,640,000 bushels, but we have no estimates of the amounts required for domestic and seed purposes.

The estimated requirements for Europe amount to 660 million bushels. Of this quantity, the United States will

supply 218 million bushels; Canada, 193 million bushels; Argentine and Australia will be able to supply probably 200 million bushels. That would make the available supply for Europe approximately 611 million bushels, which would be about 55 million bushels short of its requirements.

Mr. Smiley gives the total visible supply of wheat in the United States for November 22 as 47,376,000 bushels as compared with 82,698,000 bushels for same date last year. Of the total visible supply in the United States all but 14,378,000 bushels is stored in elevators at tidewater awaiting vessels for shipment abroad. It is estimated that approximately 58 million bushels of the Canadian crop has been shipped into the United States.

Flour Stocks Exhausted

It is Mr. Smiley's opinion that stocks of flour in the Middle West and the New England states are exhausted and that bakers and jobbers will be compelled to come into the market in the near future and purchase. However, he does not believe there will be much of an advance in price until there is a domestic demand for flour.

Wheat at present is averaging a lower price largely as a result of slackening of the export demand. Weakness of the hog market also had a depressing effect on other markets. Seaboard demand helped to keep corn and oats relatively steady, notwithstanding that rural offerings of corn were liberal. At Kansas City hard wheat was quoted a cent to 4 cents lower, dark hard wheat was unchanged to 2 cents lower, and Red wheat was unchanged to 4 cents lower. Demand was fairly good early in the week, but was soon satisfied and the market closed dull. No. 1 dark hard wheat was quoted at \$1.82 to \$1.85; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.81 to \$1.85; No. 1 Red, \$1.97 to \$1.98; No. 2 Red, \$1.95 to \$1.98.

Corn Prices Decline

Corn was quoted a half cent to a cent lower and demand was moderate for fairly liberal offerings. No. 2 White sold at 63½c to 64c; No. 3 white, 62 to 62½c; No. 2 Yellow, 64 to 65c; No. 3 Yellow, 63 to 63½c. Other grains were quoted at the following prices: No. 2 White oats, 45c; No. 3 White oats, 44c; No. 2 Red oats, 45c; No. 3 Red oats, 44c; No. 2 rye, \$1.57; No. 3 rye, \$1.57; No. 2 kafir, 90c to \$1; No. 2 milo, \$1 to \$1.02.

Improvement is reported in demand for millfeeds. Bran at Kansas City is quoted at \$24 to \$25 a ton. January deliveries are going generally at \$24 a ton. Gray shorts are quoted at \$25 to \$26; brown shorts, \$23 to \$24 a ton. Corn chop in sacks is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30. Linseed meal, Chicago basis, is quoted at \$41 to \$45 a ton.

Hay of all grades and classes was in fair demand and sold at steady prices. Sales of alfalfa were \$25 to \$25.50 a ton for choice quality; No. 1, \$23.50 to \$24.50; standard, \$20 to \$23. Prairie hay, No. 1, is quoted at \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$12; timothy, No. 1, \$21.50 to \$22.50; standard timothy, \$19 to \$21; No. 1 clover hay, \$16 to \$17; No. 2 clover, \$10 to \$15.50; packing hay, \$6 to \$6.50; straw, \$7.50 to \$8 a ton.

Farmers Adopt Resolutions

The Kansas Agricultural council, composed of representatives from all farm organizations in the state, at its annual meeting in Topeka during the second week in January, formulated a program of interest to all farmers. Every recommendation was adopted by unanimous vote.

One important resolution asked that organized agriculture be given adequate representation in the various state boards and another provided that marketing systems being worked out on a National scope be given a chance to prove their merits before remedies of a local nature be resorted to. The resolutions follow:

If the state buildings are inadequate and new state buildings are necessary, the council recommends to the legislature that first consideration be given to the need of an agricultural building.

Whereas, The rural boys and girls of Kan-

sas do not receive the training in school which the economic conditions of the present day demand and to which they are justly entitled;

Resolved, That we are in favor of fewer supervisors and better salaries for those who are engaged in the real business of classroom instruction so that the best talent obtainable may be obtained for the rural schools.

We favor a law relieving school districts from taxation from which they derive no school benefit.

We ask and recommend that activities in state schools be so adjusted as to stop duplication of work where not needed as shown by attendance in the classroom.

We are opposed to Federal interference with state schools, or with the distribution of Federal funds appropriated for aid of schools in the state. The administration of all educational affairs should be in the hands of state people.

We favor more practicable instruction in agriculture in the form of home demonstrations and home project work, that boys and girls may be taught to put into practice use the results of their studies.

We recommend and urge that only persons who are citizens of the United States be employed to teach in Kansas, in private schools, public schools or state educational institutions.

We favor the passage of a law providing for the teaching of ornithology and entomology in the primary schools.

We favor the passage of a law giving to communities of Kansas the privilege of organizing and establishing co-operative banks, subject to the authority of the banking laws of the state.

We favor a perpetual closed season on the prairie chicken, quail, pheasant and sage hen, provided that, if at any time in the judgment of the board of county commissioners of any county in the state, prairie chickens have become so numerous as to be a detriment or a menace to the farming interests of the county, the provisions of this law will be declared inoperative.

We favor the passage of a law giving adequate protection to those buying seeds.

We favor legislative action to see that the present anti-discrimination laws be so amended as to make them effective.

We approve the Federal standardization of weights and measures.

We oppose any weakening of the commission merchant's law.

We are unalterably opposed to any general advance of salaries, but in view of the supreme importance of agriculture to this state and the unquestioned supremacy of our agricultural college, we ask that the salaries of president and instructors of the Kansas State Agricultural college be made equal at least to the salaries paid such officers in any other educational institution in this state.

Officers elected for the coming year by the Kansas Agricultural council were: O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, president; vice presidents, James R. Plumb, Emporia; John Tromble, Salina; B. Needham, Lane; John L. Boles, Liberal; R. E. Lawrence, Hutchinson; Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa; W. B. Vining, Piper; Lorraine E. Wooster, Topeka. J. C. Mohler, Topeka, was elected secretary-treasurer.

A Story Worth While

A novel that should be of interest to all fiction fans has just been issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. This is No Defense, by Gilbert Parker. It is a real Parker story; the setting is in Ireland, England, the Atlantic ocean and the West Indies during the stirring days after the French revolution. It has a dramatic sweep of action that is irresistible. The price is \$2.

At Parting

Outdoors the sun is warmly, brightly shining,
Upon a world that seemingly is gay.
Within my soul deep clouds of sorrows roll—
Because, dear friend, you soon will go away.
You've heard the Western call and you have answered,
And soon will stand beside the restless sea,
And I am left alone and sad to wonder
Why Life must separate my dearest friends from me.
Since days of childhood when our lives were moulded
Into a friendship that has stood the test of years,
We've gladly shared our joys and all our pleasures,
And just as gladly shared our griefs and tears;
Our eyes have read the heart life of each other,
The inmost soul we well have learned to know,
And oh, no earthly mind can ever fathom,
My heart-ache when I know that you must go.
Years may speed by before we see each other,
Or Fate decree that never more we meet,
And yet the miles apart we make Life's journey,
Our friendship still will ever grow more sweet;
For the your span of years may claim and keep you,
Beneath the sun kissed sky of some far distant land,
Across the many miles that stretch between us,
I still shall feel the warm clasp of your hand.
—Rachel A. Garrett.

On farms which have no woods the owner will often find neglected corners or poor soil slopes where planted trees would be a profitable investment. The most should be made of these, for there are times when wood is as urgently needed as the products of the kitchen garden.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.20	\$4.00	26.....	\$3.12	\$10.40
11.....	1.32	4.40	27.....	3.24	10.80
12.....	1.44	4.80	28.....	3.36	11.20
13.....	1.56	5.20	29.....	3.48	11.60
14.....	1.68	5.60	30.....	3.60	12.00
15.....	1.80	6.00	31.....	3.72	12.40
16.....	1.92	6.40	32.....	3.84	12.80
17.....	2.04	6.80	33.....	3.96	13.20
18.....	2.16	7.20	34.....	4.08	13.60
19.....	2.28	7.60	35.....	4.20	14.00
20.....	2.40	8.00	36.....	4.32	14.40
21.....	2.52	8.40	37.....	4.44	14.80
22.....	2.64	8.80	38.....	4.56	15.20
23.....	2.76	9.20	39.....	4.68	15.60
24.....	2.88	9.60	40.....	4.80	16.00
25.....	3.00	10.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Special Notice

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

AGENTS WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X671, Springfield, Ill.

DISTRIBUTORS TO APPOINT AGENTS and sell Powere at wholesale. Agents make \$30 a day. Special terms to distributors. Equals gasoline at 5c. The equivalent of 20 gallons express prepaid, \$1. P. Barnes, Q424, Santa Rosa, Calif.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

WELL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR YOUNG women, before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 21st, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN NURSING. PAID WHILE TRAINING. Special advantages. Write Axtell Hospital Training School, Newton, Kansas.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS HUNDREDS railway mail clerks, immediately, \$135 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. G15, Rochester, N. Y.

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KANSAS City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto-elec. 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog. Enroll any time.

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

SHORTHAND—LEARN COMPLETE SYSTEM, few evenings (home) then acquire speed, pleasant practice. Brochure free. Save money, time, increase your efficiency, earnings. King Institute, EA-1106, Station F, New York.

WANTED—1,500 RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS; no experience; train for this profession thru sparetime home-study; easy terms; \$110 to \$200 monthly and expenses guaranteed, or money back. Outdoors; local or traveling; under big men who reward ability. Get free booklet G-27 Stand. Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 252 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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, which calls on 500,000 families every week. Sample copy free for 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.

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.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

LUMBER AND BALE TIES. HALL-MCKEE, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE

CATALPA POSTS FOR SALE IN CAR load lots. S. G. Schmidt, Harper, Kansas.

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

VIOLINS ON PAYMENTS. FREE TRIAL. Miss Bertha Mardiss, Shawnee, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sandpoint, Idaho.

CARLOAD GOOD WALNUT POSTS, 6 1/2 foot, 12c on car. Also walnuts \$4 per hundred lbs. sacked, on cars. F. W. Freese, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

PURE EXTRACT HONEY, TWO SIXTY pound cans, \$18. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

PURE ALFALFA HONEY, 60 LB. CAN \$12.00, 10 lb. pail \$2.30. E. C. Polhemus, Lamar, Colorado.

PRODUCING HIGH GRADE HONEY AND selling it direct to consumers is our business. Write for prices and particulars. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, Crawford, Colorado.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE. FRESH FROM the fields to the consumer. 100 pounds beautiful clean white table rice in double sacks, freight prepaid, \$7. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

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

TABLE RICE AND SPANISH PEANUTS. New crop. 100 pounds in double sack, freight prepaid to your station as follows: Extra fancy whole long grain white table rice, \$8. Choice unhusked cleaned peanuts, \$8. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

BLACK WALNUTS FOR SALE. 8 LBS. postage prepaid, for \$1. By express or freight, purchaser to pay charges. 1 bushel, \$2.50; 3 bushels, \$7. These walnuts are fresh and best quality. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—AVERY 8-16 TRACTOR AND plows. Herman Stiff, Baker, Kan.

WANTED: 20 OR 22 IN. CASE SEPARATOR. W. J. Robinson, Viola, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ONE RUSSELL AND ONE Avery 36x60 separator. P. W. Blomberg, Falun, Kan.

SIX HOLE JOLIET CORN SHELLER. Good condition. Price \$250.00. C. C. French, Silver Lake, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY SEPARATOR 32x64, new last fall. Ed Glinther, Achilles, Kansas.

SHARPENS YOUR HORSE AND TRACTOR discs without taking apart. Costs little, circular testimonials free. Farmer agents wanted. Yankee Sharpener Co., Algona, Ia.

HEIDER 12-20 TRACTOR 3-BOTTOM PLOW, \$750. Rumely 3-roll shredder, nearly new, \$750; could use 28 or 32 inch steel separator. Ira Romig, Abilene, Kan.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$3 PER 1,000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

BEST WHITE SWEET CLOVER, FARMERS' prices. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

HERSHEY MILET, RECLEANED, ANY amount, 3c pound, my track. Sacks extra 30c. M. E. Glidden, Copeland, Kansas.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, RAISED ON high dry land. Priced right. J. A. Brown, Edmond, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH White Holland turkeys wanted to buy some. Mrs. C. May, Garfield, Kan.

LARGE WELL MARKED BOURBON RED turkey toms, \$8. Louis Young, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$6; toms, \$10. Unrelated trios. Mrs. Norman Gross, Rushville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$9.00. Hens, \$7.00. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS TEN DOLLARS, hens seven. Hattie Helvie, Lydia, Kansas.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7.00. Hens, \$5.00. Donnie McGuire, Paradise, Kansas.

LARGE BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8 AND \$10; hens, \$7. Mrs. Dave Lohrengel, Linn, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, CHOICE young stock. Winners at recent shows. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS sent on approval. Mrs. M. E. Kavanaugh, Belleville, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, YOUNG TOMS, 20-32 lbs., \$10-\$25; pullets, 15-18 lbs., \$8-\$10. Catalogue. Laura Ulom, Lamar, Colo.

GOLDBANK STRAIN MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, May hatch, pullets, 14 to 20 pounds, \$10. Toms, 25 to 30 lbs., \$15. Mrs. Will Denny, Protection, Kan.

EXTRA FINE LARGE BOURBON REDS from prize winners. Toms, \$8; hens, \$6. Also early White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2. Mary Strelow, Russell, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLD bank strain. Toms \$12, pullets \$7.50. Sire 40 lb. tom. Elmer Harris, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

150 BRONZE TURKEYS FROM MADISON Square winners, \$7.50 to \$25. First at Kansas State Fair. Free booklet. Mrs. A. H. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

EARLY DARK RED SNOW WHITE wings, tail, Bourbon Red turkeys, guaranteed. Toms \$10.00, hens \$7.00. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred WHITE HOLLAND Toms \$8.00. Large boned, pink legged, from prize winning turkeys. Laura Shupe, Coats, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred BRONZE TURKEYS from prize winning stock. Goldbank strain. Toms, \$12; hens, \$8. Mrs. Minnie Snider, Piedmont, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, WORLD'S biggest and best prize winning strain. Extra fine. Exceptional prices. Gertrude Washington, Kensington, Kan.

HAVE MADE GOOD SHOWING IN THREE large shows this winter. Won cup for best Bronze turkeys at Kansas State Show. For sale 1st, 2nd and 4th cockerel from Kansas State Show. Earl Erickson, Clyde, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE bred from prize winning stock. Big bone, vigorous, well marked. June hatch 26-pound toms \$12.50. Pullets sold. Mrs. Chas. Henry, Sun City, Kansas.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLANDS, THE big boned pink legged kind. Bigger and better than ever. Satisfied customers in seven different states. Pullets, \$10.00; Toms, \$15.00. Mrs. E. V. Collins, Belleville, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. Wm. Treiber, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—FOR sale. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kansas.

50 GOOD SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kansas.

CHOICE AND FANCY BUFF WYANDOTTE cockerels. A. A. Bratton, Luray, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES

POCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. Utility and show birds.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PRIZE winners, \$3 each. C. C. Kagarice, Darlow, Kansas.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Early hatched. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. Hens and pullets, \$2. J. O. Stewart, Wamego, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each. J. W. Watkins, Brewster, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$3.00. Vernie Smith, Studley, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Ed Ecklund, Route 1, Herington, Kan.

VERY CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Write for prices. E. Foster Strohm, Route 2, Wamego, Kan.

THOROUGHbred WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, 3 and 5 dollars. James Leland, Cummings, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, PULLETS, \$1.75. Mrs. Bert Ireland, Smith Center, Kan.

THOROUGHbred WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3. Eggs, \$7. Bruce Taylor, Alma, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, WINNERS at late shows. Wyckoff Bros., Luray, Kan.

CHOICE PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 to \$5. John Collier, Junata Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, early hatched, \$3. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, First pen, \$3.50 per setting. Second pen, \$2.50. Farm run, \$1.75. H. W. Batchelor, Manhattan, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, STATE SHOW winners. Heavy laying stock. Cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 each. Barron's English strain. 200 egg record. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKENS, cows and hogs in the world is La-Mo-Pep, Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

THREE FORMULAS? MAKES HENS LAY. Destroys lice and mites, Roup Remedy, prepared at home, inexpensive, \$1 each, all three \$2, good as the best; poultryman should have them, money back guaranteed, makes money. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kansas.

"QUEEN" INCUBATORS, 180, 275, 400, 600 egg sizes. "Queen" Coal Burning Brooders; Warm Water Fountains; Dry Mash Hoppers; Leg Bands; Carbolic Whitewash; Carbollum Disinfectant. Write for Catalog. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED

IN LAST WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENT OF The Copes, Topeka, Kansas, the price of pigeons was quoted at \$15 a dozen. This was an error. The correct price is \$1.50.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMPANY, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Capons wanted. Prices good. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

PAYING FOR NUMBER ONE CAPONS 28c, turkeys 38c, heavy hens 25c, pigeons \$1.50 dozen. Eggs and other poultry wanted. Coops and cages, cleaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

Sheep Meeting at Manhattan

The annual meeting of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' association will be held in Manhattan on February 9. A very complete program has been arranged, at which time there will be a discussion of practically every problem of the sheep raising industry. On Wednesday forenoon, February 9, there will be a judging and breed demonstration by A. M. Paterson; and trimming sheep for shows and sales will be discussed by Thomas Dean, college shepherd.

The afternoon session will consist of the president's address by A. L. Stockwell, Larned, Kan.; "Feeding Lambs at a Profit," by Prof. Howard J. Gramlich, Lincoln, Neb.; "What Kansas Has Done in Marketing Wool Co-operatively," by C. E. Elling; and "What Can Be Done for the Sheep Industry," by A. M. Paterson. The program will close with a discussion on flock management by the members at large.

Owing to the fact that the Bronze turkey is the heaviest, it is more popular among turkey raisers than the other varieties. Since turkeys are sold by weight, the heaviest birds bring the greatest returns. When a large number of people are to be served, as in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, the demand is for heavy turkeys. For family use the demand is for small

The Real Estate Market Place

There are 6 other Capper Publications that reach over a million and a half families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

165 ACRES, bottom farm, imp., near Agricultural college. Box 386, Manhattan, Kan.

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

SUBURBAN HOME—Nice 7 r. house, barn, hen houses, joins county seat, 19 a. \$5,500. Poss. March 1. D. O. Gifford, Burlington, Kan.

FARMERS make big money in Trego, Gove and Logan Co. Write Cave Realty Company, Wakeeney, Grainfield or Oakley, Kan.

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

GOOD CORN, wheat and alfalfa farms. Close to drilling wells in oil country. Prices reasonable. C. H. Wilson, Moline, Kansas.

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

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

590 ACRES, improved, eastern Kansas, 390 bottom, bal. pasture. Price \$110, part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

WE CAN SELL YOUR LAND FOR CASH within 30 days. Write the National Land Sales Co., 401 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

80 ACRE Ottawa suburban home, slightly location, smooth, all tillable, only \$165 acre, terms. McConachie Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS Good buys of all sizes; alfalfa, corn and wheat farms. Write for latest list. Byrd H. Clark Investment Co., Erie, Kansas.

SUBURBAN HOME, 40 acres, near town, large buildings, \$9,000. Forty acres 6 miles out, well improved, \$5,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

IMP. 80, Lyon county, \$6,000. Terms \$1,000. Balance long time at 6%. Imp. 320 Lyon county, \$40,000. Terms \$12,000. Bal. long time. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

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

INVESTORS, speculators, homeseekers—We make specialty on Ness county land. Let us show you what we have to offer. Write for list. Whitmer Land Co., Ute, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND Good smooth land from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Write for free list and county map. Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.

SUMNER COUNTY, where wheat never fails. Good improved farms for sale and all the growing wheat goes. Write for list. Wm. Hembrow, Caldwell, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS—Good creek and river bottom farms, \$100.00 per acre and up. Come look and you will buy. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

TWO LANE COUNTY BARGAINS 160 acres, unimproved, \$3,200. 640 acres with 160 acres wheat, all level, \$25 an acre. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

166 ACRES, well imp., 1/2 blue grass, living water, second bottom, 30 a. wheat, 40 head stock, all implements. Quick sale \$100 a. C. R. Dewitt, Owner, Mont Ida, Kan.

CHOICE HALF SECTION 5 1/2 miles to good town. All level, fine land. Price \$8,000. Terms 1/4 cash, balance easy payments. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS Ness county raised 3,000,000 bushels wheat in 1920. Has 200,000 acres fine wheat now. Write for list and county map. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

WE HAVE three choice improved farms, with wheat on them, 320, 480 and 500 acres, possession of all three March first. Write us for complete description. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

LET ME SELL YOU A FARM in the Oakley 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.

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

IMPROVED 152 ACRE stock and dairy farm, silo, on Blue Valley, 50 acres plow land, 1/2 alfalfa, balance timber and pasture. Terms on part at 5 1/2% interest, long time. Owner, C. F. Smith, Cleburne, Kansas.

FRANKLIN COUNTY BARGAINS 40 acres 3 miles Ottawa, good improvements; water; fruit; nice poultry and dairy farm; \$5,500. Terms. 80 acres 4 miles Ottawa, good improvements; level; on automobile trail; 1/2 mile school; \$12,500, \$3,000 down, balance terms. 180 acres 3 miles of R. R. town, well improved; never failing water; 45 acres wheat; 20 alfalfa; 1/2 mile high school; extra good farm; extra good terms. \$120 per acre. S. W. Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

Buy, sell, or exchange your real estate here. Real estate advertisements on this page (in small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 75 cents an agate line each issue. Study these ads, write a good one and figure its cost. Send money order, draft or check with your ad.

KANSAS

THE BEST present investment is land and the best place to buy land is in Ness Co., Kansas. All sized tracts from 160 acres to 10,000 acres improved and unimproved at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre. Some exchanges. Agents protected. A. W. Buxton, Ute, Ness County, Kansas.

SACRIFICE SALE—77 acres. Highly improved. All smooth, tillable land. Over \$6,000 worth of improvements. Best buy in eastern Kansas. Located 70 miles south of Kansas City on main line of railroad. One-fourth mile from town. Price \$100 per acre. \$2,000 will handle the deal. Wilson Land Company, Osawatimie, Kansas.

FARM HOME

160 acres, 22 miles K. C. rock road most way; 30 alfalfa; 50 clover; 90 pasture; living water; 5-room house; cellar; large barn; stanchions, etc.; belongs to estate must be sold; \$100 per acre, think of it, at Kansas City's door.

MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY, 415 Bonville Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

115 ACRES, Kaw bottom, 1 1/2 miles Lawrence, Kansas, good improvements, \$7,000 cash, balance terms.

160 acres, 3 1/2 miles good town, 35 miles Kansas City, good improvements, \$5,000 cash, balance terms.

160 acres, 4 1/2 miles Lawrence, Kansas, improvements fair, \$3,000 cash, balance terms.

80 acres, 8 miles Lawrence, Kansas, improvements fair, \$4,000 cash, balance terms. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

KANSAS SPECIAL

Two 80-acre farms, fairly well improved, excellent second bottom land. No stone, no waste land, good location. Possession March 1st. Sacrifice price. Can be handled on a payment of \$2,200 each. Send for full description or come and see them at once. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

75 ACRES ONLY \$300.

Only 22 miles Wichita; 35 acres cult., balance pasture and lots; 6 room house, barn, well, etc., only \$300 cash, \$500 yearly.

R. M. Mills, Schwellter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write J. M. Doyel, Mount Auburn, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—Rich Arkansas land. Fine farms, both bottom and uplands. Cotton, corn, alfalfa and stock farms. Healthy climate, fine water, hard surfaced roads, fine schools and colleges. Write me what you want. Liberal terms. Progressive community. W. O. Scroggin, Morrilton, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

SELECT YOUR HOME among California irrigated farms in the only U. S. gov't project in the state, located at Orland. Rich productive soil adapted to the growing of wide diversity of crops. No killing frosts. No cyclones or thunderstorms. Easy access to markets. Splendid climate. Modern, progressive town. Best of schools and churches. For free descriptive literature write The Chamber of Commerce, No. 10 Hutz Bldg., Orland, California.

COLORADO

40 ACRES Washington county, Colo., land. \$40 per acre. Box 513, Augusta, Kansas.

COLORADO FARMS of any size, irrigated or non-irrigated. Near Denver. Send for free booklet Y-3. The Zang Investment Co., American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

COLORADO LAND

Sugar beet, grain, potato, alfalfa, etc., land. Be sure to send for my farm list before you buy. Vernon McKelvey, Greeley, Colorado.

160 ACRES, 23 miles from Denver, on State highway, rural route, school bus; bearing orchard, 70 acres wheat, good well, buildings and fence. Two miles from Bennett. No trade. G. J. Fey, Bennett, Colorado.

BEST LANDS

Nothing better in East Colorado; farms and ranches; lowest prices; best terms; write for facts and lists. E. T. CLINE, OWNER, BRANDON, COLO.

COLORADO IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of alfalfa, 60 bu. wheat, 390 to 500 bu. Spuds, other crops equally well. Best hog country in the world. Farm prices low. Send for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schwellter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

FLORIDA

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA

Your choice from thousands of acres in south central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming and cattle lands; wholesale prices, easy terms or exchange. Interstate Development Co., Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

MINNESOTA

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI

BUY A HOME in the Ozarks. Write Roy & Stephens for list, Mansfield, Mo.

THESE ARE the cheapest good level improved farms we have found in Mo. Come or write. Turner & McGlothlin, Lamar, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozarks and list of cheap farms, all sizes, best of terms. Durnell Land Co., Cabool, Missouri.

FREE LIST describing Ozarks. 75 farms, dairy, orchard, timber, cut over and tobacco land. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

TRADES MADE EVERYWHERE; describe property and tell me your wants. Duke, Adrian, Missouri.

COME to the Ozarks. Good spring water. Farms all sizes. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

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.

COME to beautiful Bates Co., Mo., the home of corn, bluegrass, and clover. See Wendleton's farm bargains. Do it now. C. E. Wendleton, Butler, Missouri.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

MISSOURI—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

720 ACRE Missouri stock and hay farm. 700 acres smooth prairie land, everlasting water. 400 acres meadow, 100 acres wheat, 120 acres corn, 100 acres pasture. Cut from \$100 to \$65 per acre. Easy terms. Consider smaller farm. G. Letchworth, Commerce Bldg., K. C., Mo.

NEBRASKA

PIERCE COUNTY, Nebraska, farms for sale. 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.

NEW MEXICO

HOMESTEADS—We can locate you on desirable 640 acre homesteads in New Mexico. Send \$1.00 for map and guide book, giving full descriptions and information. Locate yourself without additional cost. Harrington & Thomas, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

NEW YORK

A THOUSAND DOLLARS down gives you 316 acres, smooth loam. You can pay for in one year. Location O. K. \$4,200. See catalog. Coughlin Farm Clearing House, 121 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE—Some of the cheapest farms in the U. S. Our farms have been hard hit and some want to sell. Now is the time to buy. Write us. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

N. E. OKLA., 60 acres, one mile of Vinita, all smooth valley land, fair improvements, flowing well, good water, no rock, six thousand, terms. Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Okla.

TEXAS

FARMS FOR SALE—West Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma. E. E. Gabbart, Alva, Okla.

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.

WYOMING

DON'T PAY commissions, deal direct, complete list of homesteaders and ranchers taken from U. S. Land Commissioners plats, all for \$3.00. A. B. Post, Glenrock, Wyo.

WYOMING. Wonderful opportunities to engage in general farming and ranching; ideal climate, good roads, excellent schools and markets; close to growing cities. Write Commissioner of Immigration, 315 Capitol Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Capper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

HIGH CLASS K. C. PROPERTY, yearly income \$8,000. Trade for farm. Lembo, 208 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS, ranches, city property, merchandise for sale and exchange. Write us. Weeks & Shackelford, 1023 E. 31 St., Kansas City, Mo.

FINE STOCK FARM SOUTH MISSOURI 265 acres, well improved, 2 miles town, 125 valley. Fine spring. \$15,000. Want Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas farm. Eford, 2519 East Ave., Springfield, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 800 acres Franklin county, Kan. Two sets improvements. Can divide into two 400 acre farms. Choice location. Well improved. Nice black land. Ask for special description. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

Corn Produced at a Loss

It cost on the average of 93 cents a bushel to produce Iowa corn in 1920, according to figures made public by the farm-management department of Iowa State Agricultural college, which, in co-operation with the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, is investigating farm products costs. A total of 337 farms were investigated by trained men, who worked in seven counties in Iowa.

Corn at present is selling between 40 and 50 cents a bushel on the farm, showing that practically all of the 1920 crop was produced at a loss to the farmer.

Considerable care has been taken to get these figures and all phases of the costs have been taken into consideration. Where land was owned by the farmer, an interest of 5 1/2 per cent was charged and the farmer made his own value of the land. Care was taken to sort out the first class land from the poorer land in this valuation.

Where seed was farm grown it was charged at only feed prices. If it was purchased it was charged at that price. Man labor was charged at 35 cents an hour and horse labor at 20 cents an hour, which were moderate charges. Where tractors provided the power they were charged at the rate of \$1.50 a tractor hour. Care has been taken to give credit for use of manure and any minor uses such as depreciation of machinery used.

The lowest cost in a county was in Fayette, where the corn was produced on 40 farms at an average cost of 83 cents. The highest cost occurred in Union county, where it cost on an average of \$1.06, testing representative farms.

Costs ranged from 55 cents to \$1.35, but most of the cost figures ranged from \$1 to \$1.20.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 19.)

Greenwood, of Greenwood county; the \$5 Light Brahma cockerel offered by Hazel Horton, of Blue Mound, went to Lena West, Republic county.

On account of lack of space, the winners in the mother-daughter contest and in the mothers' division will not be announced until the next club story.

Haven't Capper club girls proved that purebred poultry pays? They couldn't have made such good records with crossbreeds. It isn't too late for farm girls wishing to get a start with purebreds to line up for work in 1921. However, you should send in your application at once, if you wish to be a member, in order to have a better chance at the prizes.

New Bulletins of Interest

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has just issued three Farmers' Bulletins which should be of interest to Kansas farmers; copies may be obtained free on application. These are: No. 1,158, Growing and Utilizing Sorghums for Forage; No. 1,182, Farm Inventories; and No. 1,183, The Care of Leather.

Improvement cuttings helps the woods in the same way that weeding helps field crops.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE INFORMATION on the Southwest and Mexico where opportunities abound. Weekly bulletins, \$3 yearly. Rogers-Burke Service, Tucson, Arizona.

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 quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 15c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kansas.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Livestock Markets

BY WALTER M. EVANS

MANY farmers during the past year were compelled to sell their livestock at prices that brought no profits and often heavy losses. A large number of feeders and shippers were brought to the verge of bankruptcy and for the present have practically quit the livestock business. Of course there were many factors that contributed to a generally declining market for fresh meats during the year of 1920, all of which has a distinct relation to the dwindling profits of livestock producers. The principal depressing influences were stagnant markets for hides, skins, wool, credit conditions, generally declining markets for livestock, and reduced margins of feeding operations resulting therefrom, a materially reduced foreign outlet caused partly by unstable conditions of foreign exchanges and the limited buying power of many of the European nations, and heavy importations of lamb and mutton, principally from New Zealand. To these disturbing factors were added during the latter half of the year the general reaction from the abnormally high level of prices for all commodities, the accompanying process of retrenchment by persons of all classes, and the general curtailment of expenses on the part of the public.

Future is More Hopeful

The Institute of American Meat Packers has just sent out a statement which takes a hopeful view of the future. According to this statement meat packers are facing the opening of the present year with optimistic confidence.

"The consensus of opinion," says the Institute of American Meat Packers, "is that the end of 1920 has brought the meat and livestock industry nearer to stabilized conditions than has been the case within the last few years. Individual packers freely voice the opinion that the disturbing swings of the markets will become narrower, and that both packer and producer will enjoy a greater degree of stability in the prices of their products. This feeling, which is expressed in many quarters, seems to be grounded on the following things:

1. That since the meat and livestock industry entered into a downward readjustment of its values before any other business group, it is emerging proportionally earlier. Some discount, however, is made for the fact that the market for the products will be influenced by conditions in other industries, and particularly by purchasing power of those on industrial payrolls.
2. That the low prices for meat at wholesale, having exerted a downward influence on retail prices, have resulted within recent weeks in a stimulation of consumption.

"There are other general and specific reasons, apparent at the close of the year, why, just as the unfavorable reaction occurred earliest in the meat and livestock industry, the favorable reaction should occur earliest in the same industry.

"While meat consumption seems now to be responding better to low prices, grains are quoted at figures which agricultural editors profess to believe should make it wise, to feed them to livestock. Moreover, the slackening in production occurred fairly early among livestock producers. From the producer's standpoint, the supply and demand situation is far from being without its hopeful elements.

Decreased Exports Hard on Packers

"Furthermore, the producers and packers have taken some of their hardest hurdles. One of these was the decrease in export demand. During the 11 months ending with November, 1920, only 567,894,118 pounds of bacon, worth \$140,391,585, were exported, as compared with 1,131,314,740 pounds, worth \$358,188,391 in the same period of 1919. At the same time exports of fresh beef shrunk from 168,365,230 pounds to 88,101,986; and hams and shoulders, from 581,107,366 to 170,754,992 pounds.

"Heavy and downward readjustments of inventories have already been made. The economies and drastic readjustments which have been effected in the packing industry, and effected safely, leave it in sound condition for facing the future."

Demand for livestock at Kansas City

has been showing increasing proportions. Liberal supplies were absorbed readily. Prices declined early in the week, but later the loss was regained with fat cattle closing strong to 25 cents higher, hogs up 25 to 40 cents, and sheep and lambs up 50 cents. The trend in the market eliminated most of the pessimism which prevailed late in December, and the general opinion is that outlet channels are now ready to absorb liberal supplies.

Receipts for the week were 30,200 cattle, 4,018 calves, 59,850 hogs, and 39,493 sheep, compared with 28,250 cattle, 4,830 calves, 45,100 hogs, and 33,200 sheep the previous week, and 45,100 cattle, 4,000 calves, 71,100 hogs, and 26,750 sheep a year ago.

At the first of the week prices for fat cattle broke 35 to 50 cents, but in the middle of the week all the loss was regained and closing quotations were strong to 25 cents higher. The most strength in the past two days was shown in the cheap and medium priced kinds. Choice heavy steers were scarce, but they sold slowly. The top price, \$11, was paid for 1,207-pound full-fed native steers. A few loads brought \$10

HEAVY INQUIRY FOR CATALOGS

Livestock Service, The Capper Farm Press—I am delighted with the advertisement submitted in yours of the 6th which is to appear in the Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze and in the Nebraska Farm Journal. I will await with great interest the results from this advertisement, and trust it may be very satisfactory.

We are having already a remarkably heavy inquiry for catalogs and information in connection with this sale. I do not know whether this is because people generally are of the impression that prices are now on a plane where they can afford to buy these cattle or not, but if a small portion of the men who are inquiring actually attend the sale, we will have a record-breaking crowd. —B. O. Gammon, Secretary Polled Hereford Association.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1921.

to \$10.85, and bulk of steers \$8.25 to \$9.50. Cows and heifers were in active demand the latter part of the week. Cows sold up to \$8, and heifers up to \$9.50. Veal calves declined 50 to 75 cents.

Stockers and Feeders

Demand for stockers and feeders this week was limited by moderate receipts. Most of the choice thin cattle sold 50 cents higher than last week and the plainer kinds were quoted strong to 25 cents higher. Some cattle are going on feed, but most of those taken out were to be roughed thru to grass.

Owing to heavy receipts early in the week, the hog market broke sharply. In the middle of the week demand revived and offerings were taken at a big advance, making closing quotations for the week 25 to 40 cents net higher. The top price was \$9.65, and the bulk of sales were \$9.30 to \$9.60. Pigs sold at practically the same price range as fat hogs.

Both sheep and lamb prices are 50 cents higher than a week ago. Receipts were the largest in some time past, and over 90 per cent of the supply went to local killers. Fat lambs are quoted at \$10.50 to \$11.25, yearlings \$8.50 to \$9, ewes \$4.50 to \$5.25 and wethers \$6 to \$6.50. Some choice thin ewes brought \$5.50.

Horses and Mules

Trade in horses and mules showed returning strength. Horses 5 to 9 years old sold at the following range of prices: Draft animals weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$175; fair to good drafters, \$50 to \$100; good chunks, \$50 to \$90; medium chunks, \$25 to \$75; drivers and saddlers, \$100 and upward; medium to good drivers

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

80 Registered Polled Herefords

The product of the Modern Polled Hereford Farms. Attend the first "all Polled" Hereford sale in the state, or southwest. At the Farm,

Herington, Kansas, February 18

Plato 8th crossed with Anxiety cows. 20 cows with calves at foot, 30 yearling heifers open. 30 Polled bulls. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

R. H. Longhofer, Owner, Herington, Kansas

Farm five miles east of Herington; Fred Reppert, Auct. Headquarters, Herington Hotel

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Bulls for Sale

10 2-year-olds; 14 yearlings; 12 9 months old; well grown; heavy boned; in good condition; priced to sell. L. COWMAN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Hereford Cows Wanted

Registered or grades. Send catalogs and sale bills to W. M. GARRISON, SALINA, KAN.

Ten Head Hereford Bulls

By Fairfax King Monarch and Parsifal. Two years and under. A. H. James, Clay Center, Kan.

HEREFORD BULLS and heifers, sired by Rupert Donald, a half bro. of Dolly Rupert, a grand champion. Priced to sell. W. H. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

40 Big Black Reg. Tenn. Jacks With Size, Bone, Quality

Sired by undefeated champions; Gen. Logan, The General Gen. Wolf; 2 to 6 years; 15 to 16 hands; broken to serve. Few Belgians and Percherons at reduced prices. We have what we advertise. Meet trains at Lyons, Chase, Raymond. M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan., J. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan.



Jacks and Jennets

For sale. 15 to 16 hands, all blacks, good bone and body. From 3 to 7 years old. Also some younger jacks.

Philip Walker

Moline, Kansas, Elk County

Percheron Stallion, Reg. For Sale

Coming 3 years old. Or will trade for brood mare. For pedigree and further particulars call or write EARL M. PECK, R. 16, TECUMSEH, KAN.

Ton Black Percheron Stallions

3 and 4 yrs. old; 1,600-lb. 2-yr.-olds. Black registered Percheron mares and fillies bred to champion sire. FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA. Above Kansas City.

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Bankers and Auctioneers are the Men Who Make Big Money

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Sell all kinds. Book your sales early.

217 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KANSAS.

P. M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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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.

A. D. McCULLOUGH, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Livestock Auctioneer. Special attention to purebred sales.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER. OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer

1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Efficiency First. For open dates address as above.

and saddlers, \$65 to \$95; good to extra

Southerners, \$75 to \$100; medium

Southerners, \$50 to \$75; common

Southerners, \$20 to \$45. Good mules

13 to 14 hands high, \$65 to \$90; 14 to

15 hands high, \$85 to \$105; 15 to 15:2,

\$120 to \$135; 15:2 to 16, \$160 to \$185.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE.

THERE IS A BEST BREED



The best breed for you is the one that fits in best with practical farming affairs, makes the most of farm raised feeds and produces a readily selling surplus (grades or purebreds) at always good prices.

The Polled Hereford

Has proven in many ways its claim to this distinction. Throughout the breed's history it has drawn a larger per cent of its users from the ranks of practical, general farmers than has any other breed. At the recent International Sales the most "snappy bidding" and most genuine demand seemed to be for Polled Herefords. These are but samples; a letter to Sec'y Gammon will bring dozens of equally significant facts in their favor; write for them and at the same time

Get the Sale Catalog

giving pedigrees, pictures, breed history, and the program of show, sales and entertainment included in the Sixth Annual Polled Hereford Week, the annual classic of the breed at which will be exhibited and sold

200 Polled Herefords

selected to represent many of the breed's best herds. The place and date are

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 1-3

Attendance at this show and sale is the best Polled Hereford short course in America, and gives not only the best information as to the real qualities of the breed, but also as to the kind of men engaged in the business, and the superior co-operation which breeders, large or small, get from their association office. The catalog alone is a wonderfully interesting book, equally important whether you attend the sale or not. Your request for this catalog will be welcome and catalog promptly sent. Mention this paper and address

B. O. Gammon, Sec'y

344 Valley Nat'l Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

80 herds and 10 states will be represented in this great Polled Hereford auction. Sale at Iowa State Fair grounds under most modern sale ring conditions and absolutely on the square.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

50 Polled Shorthorns

Reds, Whites and Roans, 20 males, 30 females for sale. Not of kin. Sired by Roan Orange, Sultan's Pride, Grand Sultan, and Scottish Orange. Nearly 200 in herd. Prices cut. Calves \$75.00 to \$300.00. Yearlings \$75.00 to \$400.00. Cows and heifers \$100.00 to \$1000.00.

J. C. Banbury & Son

Plevna, Kansas

One mile west of town. Phone 2803.

6 mi. south and 20 mi. west of Hutchinson.

Fine Lot of Polled Shorthorns

Bulls, strong in Scotch blood. Also a car load of young cows and heifers. All at a big reduction in prices.

JOS. BAXTER & SON, Clay Center, Kansas.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The Second Annual Holstein Sale

Held in Connection with the
Kansas National Livestock Show at
Wichita, Kansas, Thursday, Jan. 27

75 Head of Registered Cattle

Many of them show cattle

40 Cows, fresh or heavy springers.
25 Heifers, bred to high record bulls.
10 Bulls, ready for service. The best bred lot we have ever offered in one sale.

This will be a good place for the buyer, not so good for the seller. Take advantage of it. Write at once for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

Following the better sire campaign put on by K. S. A. C. and the farm bureau of the state, we are offering you the following inducements for you to buy your registered Holstein bull now. Why not double your production of the cows you milk. It can be done by the use of a good sire. We have placed 23 head of our cows and heifers in the advanced registry in the past year, with records from 15 to 17 lbs. for junior 2-year-olds to 26 lbs. for mature cows. Have 10 on long time test at the present time. We have bulls from these cows and from Konigen herd sire whose four nearest dams averaged better than 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, that we are offering at beginners' prices for the next sixty days. Come and visit our herd. Will guarantee to please you in bulls any age up to 14 months.

Ira Romig & Sons, Station B, Topeka, Kansas



Fred W. Kiesel
Vice-President of the California
National Bank
Sacramento, California

writes
"Recognizing the strength of the Holstein Association and acting upon the advice of men who should have known, I finally picked out the Holstein. I am more than thankful that I had sense enough to make the decision along practical lines."

Send for free booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America
292 American Bldg., Brattleboro, Vt.

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.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Three yearling bulls from A. R. O. dams. One by Walker Copia Champion, whose dam and sire's dam held world records in their day, and one of whose daughters has held the Kansas state record for a year for any age, and another the state record for a year for senior 2s. Two by Count College Cornucopia, whose dam and sire's dam average 648 lbs. milk and 32.62 lbs. butter for a week. All ages younger, of like quality.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

To improve your dairy herd, from daughters of Alcartra Polkadot, Corrector, Korndyke Queen Dekol's Prince, King Mead Dekol, and Aggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad 7th. Short of help, feed and room. Bargain prices. Write for what you want.

McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLO.

Holstein Bull Bargains

Purebred bull calves, \$25 up; serviceable age as low as \$75. Sixty head for sale. Quality and breeding will surprise you.

The Bourbon County Holstein Friesian Co., Fort Scott, Kansas

8 Months Old Bull Calf

FOR SALE—White with few black markings; sired by Denver Sir Segis, a thirty lb. bull with two 30 lb. sisters and one 31 lb. junior three year old sister and one 35 lb. sister. This calf's dam is out of a sister to Pieterje Maid Ormsby. The most famous Holstein of them all. The dam has a 23 lb. record made in August weather and is one of the most persistent milkers. Price \$300, and he will be a great money maker at that figure.

Mrs. R. G. Douglas, Rush P. O., Colorado

6 High Class Coming 2-Yr-Old Holstein Grade Heifers
For sale. Bred to bull whose first two dams averaged 34 lbs. butter. Also yearling registered bull sired by 30 lb. bull.

Winwood Dairy Farm, Burlington, Kansas

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES
Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

TWO HOLSTEIN YEARLING BULLS

For Sale. Both from A. R. O. cows and the proven sire, Woodmont Butter Boy Rose; a good son of Spring Farm Butter Boy. **PAINE BROS., ADMIRE, KAN.**

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
6 and 8 weeks old, \$25 each; reg. bulls, \$50. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY calves, 21-32nds pure, 7 weeks old, \$25.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE
By Champion Alcartra Boy, \$100 for choice. **Henry Genhart, Hope, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 56 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet **M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.**

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. We won \$1,300 at four state fairs this fall. A choice lot of bull calves, grandsons of Financial Countess' Lad out of Register of Merit cows. Other stock for sale. **R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS**

Jerseys For Sale

Farm has been sold and must sell immediately. senior head bull (out's Jolly King, son of best Jersey cow in Kansas by test; junior head bull, Financial Raleigh brother; also young bulls; 17 females; calves, heifers, springers, milkers.

TREDWAY & SON, LA HARPE, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF
Financial Countess' Lad breeding. Tested. **Deane L. Smith, Colony, Kansas.**

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.
Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

FINE JERSEY BULLS
Young, high producing families, good individuals. **A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas.**

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE
Hood Farm breeding. \$50.00 each. Credit if desired. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.**

REG. JERSEYS, cows, heifers and bulls. **W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan., R. R. Mayetta**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

6 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS
For sale. Three in milk, also registered bull calves. **R. C. KRUEGER, BURLINGTON, KANSAS**

BERKSHIRE HOGS

REG. BERKSHIRE boars. Fall farrow, cholera immune. **Warth & Knauss, Garnett, Kan.**

Good demand was reported for dairy products. Creamery butter of extra grade in cartons was quoted at 53c a pound; butter in bulk at 2 1/2 to 4c less; packing butter, 18c; butterfat, 46c.

An advance of 1 cent was made on eggs, broilers, spring chickens and young roosters. The following quotations are given:

Eggs—Firsts, 63c a dozen; seconds, 57c; selected case lots, 70c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 26c; springs, 28c; broilers, 31c; young roosters, 21c; old roosters, 14c; turkey hens and young toms, 40c; old toms, 3c less; ducks, 25c; geese, fat and full feathered, 22c; live pigeons, \$1 a dozen.

Rabbits—Good No. 1 rabbits, \$1.75 a dozen.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.

Young trees should be coming up in the openings. They should be encouraged by keeping out stock and fire, and by proper cutting methods.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Jan. 28—Kansas National Sales, Wichita, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.
Jan. 26—Kansas National Sales (forenoon and afternoon), Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 19—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kan.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
Apr. 14-15—Rawlins County Hereford Breeders' Association, H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Mgr.

Polled Herefords
Feb. 4-2-3—Polled Hereford Association, Des Moines, Ia. B. O. Gammon, Sec'y, 314 Valley Nat'l Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.
Feb. 18—H. Longhofer, Herington, Kan.
March 24—Pawnee County Polled Hereford Ass'n, Larned, Kan., C. E. Cutler, Mgr., Larned, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Jan. 27—Kansas National Sales (forenoon and afternoon), Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 14—A. C. Lobough and M. Z. Duston, joint sale, Washington, Kans.
Mar. 29-30-31—Central Shorthorn Assn. Show and Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Apr. 6—Smith County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wellington, Kan. County Agent W. A. Boys, Mgr., Wellington, Kan.
Apr. 14—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Apr. 15—Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.
Jan. 26-27—Kansas National Livestock Show and Sales, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 16—Smith & Hughes (Lidac Dairy Farm) Topeka, Kan. Disolution Sale—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Feb. 22—H. A. Tuttle, Lawrence, Kan.
H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 25—Mullvane Breeders, Mullvane, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 26—Sam Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Mar. 24-25—Kansas Association Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Chester White Hogs.
Feb. 11—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 28—C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, Topeka, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.
Feb. 16—At Concordia, Kan., Clyde Dull, Mgr., Washington, Kan.
Mar. 15-16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.
Feb. 3—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders' Association, Council Grove, Kan. S. C. Scott, Council Grove, Sale Mgr.
Feb. 4—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 7—Geo. M. Long, Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 10—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 14—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. C. Martin, Welda, Kan.
Feb. 19—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.

Feb. 19—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
April 27—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Feb. 7—Edgar Sims, Lathrop, Mo.
Feb. 7—Miller & Manning, Sylvan Park near Council Grove, Parkerville, Kan. P. O.
Feb. 23—H. J. Haug, Holton, Kan.
Mar. 5—Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.
Mar. 18—R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.
Mar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 25—A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.
Jan. 25—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 25—State Association 3rd District Sale, at Independence, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Jan. 26—State Assn., Fourth District Sale, at Emporia, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Jan. 27—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Jan. 27—State Assn., First District Sale, at Topeka, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Jan. 28—State Assn., Second District Sale, at Ottawa, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Jan. 31—Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.
Feb. 1—Waddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 3—Zink Stock Farm, Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
Feb. 4—L. J. Healey, Hope, Kan., and Jno. W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., joint sale at Hope, Kan.

Feb. 4—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 5—J. C. Theobald, Oklawaha, Neb.
Feb. 5—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 8—Wm. Fulka, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 9—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, 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. 10—R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)

Feb. 12—J. F. Staudt & Son, Ottawa, Kan.
Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 15—Royal Selon Farm, G. C. Norman, owner, Winfield, Kansas

Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 15—Dr. Burdette & R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 17—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

Feb. 22—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 23—State Association 7th District Sale, Pratt, Kan. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 24—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 24—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan. Sale at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 25—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
Feb. 26—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 26—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Kan.

Mar. 2—John Sylvester, Oxford, Neb.
Mar. 4—H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.
Mar. 5—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
April 27—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Percheron Horses.
Jan. 20—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 16—Northwest Kansas Percheron Breeders, Concordia, Kan. Clyde Dull, Washington, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Mar. 8—Chas. T. Dyer, Pratt, Kan.
Mar. 14—Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets
Jan. 29—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Mar. 14—Wilmer L. McIlroy, Louisiana, Mo.

Shropshire Sheep.
Jan. 25—Kansas Shropshire Breeders' Assn., Wichita, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., Mgr.

Sale Reports

Lyden Brothers of Hildreth, Neb., made a \$76 average on their offering of Durocs at Minden, Neb., January 7, 1921. This price was low on this offering. During the week of sales, about 350 head were sold at an average of almost \$100 per head which, taking it as a whole, is considered very good. The Lyden Brothers will hold a second sale March 29, 1921. The top of the sale was No. 20, a gilt by Pathmarker, which went to H. C. Luther, Alma, for \$205. No. 17 went to Warren Moore, Loomis, Neb., for \$140; No. 18 to Ora Ayers, Orleans, for \$117.50; No. 28, Earl Nelson, Minden, \$125; No. 26, Clyde Phillips, Tecumseh, Neb., \$85; No. 4, Wm. Putnam, Tecumseh, \$100; No. 8, James Nelson, Upland, Neb., \$73; No. 15, C. C. Boyd, Kirk, Colo., \$65. The rest of the offering were largely sold to buyers around Minden at an even run of prices.

Sheep Meeting at Manhattan

February 9 is the date for the annual meeting of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' Association. This will be held at Manhattan, Kan., during the Agricultural

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the best one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue should reach this office eight to ten days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding stock, can keep in direct touch with the managers of the desired territories at the addresses given below. Where time is limited, advertising instructions should come direct to the main office, as per address at the bottom. All cancellation orders must be addressed to main office at Topeka.

TERRITORY MANAGERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES.

John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
Elliott S. Humphrey, Special, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.
Stuart T. Morse, Okla. and S. W. Mo., 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City.
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo. and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.
George E. Bergeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., 2128 Wirt St., Omaha, Neb.
Glen Putnam, Iowa, 1611 Carpenter Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

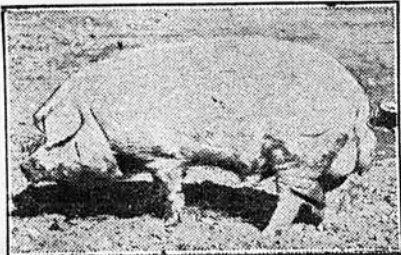
W. J. Cody, Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.
Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Annual Sale Chester White Bred Sows

35 Bred Sows and Gilts
In Town

Tonganoxie, Kan.
Friday, Feb. 11



"Snap Shot" Prince Tip Top, grand champion, Kansas, 1919, sire of two junior champions of the 1920 show and other winners.

Most of the offering is sired by or bred to this premier boar of the breed. Our first, second and third prize junior sows will sell safe in pig to the first prize junior yearling boar, 1920.

Tonganoxie Chief

Part of the offering was sired by Tonganoxie Chief and bred to

Big White Chief

a worthy son of Alfalfa Giant. Others are by Model Giant, Harvey's Big Windwood and Henry's Model and bred to Tonganoxie Chief, Big White Chief and Crown Prince, a junior prize boar of Mr. Murr's breeding.

A superb offering of easy-feeding, big-type Chester White hogs of show-yard winning qualities.

For the catalog address

Henry Murr, Owner Tonganoxie, Kansas

Auctioneers—Wells, McCullough and O'Brien. J. W. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Serviceable and Fall Boars

Some late gilts, bred or open. Big bred sow sale Feb. 11, 1921. Send for catalog. Everything shipped on approval. The old reliable. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Reg. Chester White Gilts and Boars

1 bred gilt, 9 July gilts and boars. 33 fall pigs. WYCKOFF BROS., LURAY, KANSAS.

Registered Chester White

Yearling boar \$45.00, June gilts \$25.00. EARL SCOTT, BELVIDERE, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE SOWS AND GILTS Bred fall and spring gilts; tried sows; fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS by Hob Tip Top. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

BIG CHESTER BOARS, ALL AGES F. Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS and boars for sale. Verg Curtis, Larned, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS and fall sow pigs. C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

Sold on approval: a few choice boars; gilts open or bred; the big, growthy kind; flinty bone and quality; fall pigs, either sex. Special prices for 30 days.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 head; registered; immune; 35 tried sows bred; 50 gilts; service boars; best of breeding. Wichita, Kan., R. 6. Tel. 3918. DERBY, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Spring boars and gilts; also one tried boar; excellent breeder. Priced to sell. C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

College Farm and Home week. The meeting will open in the forenoon with a demonstration of sheep judging and sheep breeding by Professor A. M. Patterson, the chief expert of the college. Following that Thos. Dean, the College Shepherd, will give a demonstration for preparing sheep for shows and sales. The afternoon program will be very complete, including papers and discussions by authorities from outside of the state as well as within.

Mousel Bred Herefords in Demand

17 bulls averaged.....\$1,570.00
40 females averaged.....1,019.00
57 head averaged.....1,183.50

The Mousel Bros.' sale at Cambridge, Neb., has been built on their offerings of Gudgell & Simpson bred Anxiety 4th Herefords. This year's sale, held January 11, listed some good ones from the Gudgell & Simpson herd, but this year buyers were after Mousel bred cattle. The offering went to buyers from Connecticut to California, from Oregon to Texas, and in every instance a premium was paid for Mousel bred cattle. The demand for females was much better than for bulls. This was so evidenced that when I look over my catalog I find practically every bull noted as "bargain." Of the blood lines offered the blood of Young Anxiety 4th was in greatest demand, surpassing even old Beau Mischief. Young Anxiety 4th is a Gudgell & Simpson bred son of Bright Stanway from Donna Anna 22nd by Beau Bummey and a granddaughter of Lamplighter. Whenever his blood entered the ring bidding jumped in high. Dandy Mischief 4th was one of the two bulls topping the sale at \$5,000 and was the bargain of the sale. John Phillips, Goodland, Kan., will never go broke buying such bulls as Dandy Mischief 4th to use in his herd. This son of Beau Mischief out of the \$5,500 Lady Stanway 11th should do wonders mated with the daughters of Beau Monington already in Mr. Phillips's herd. H. M. Logan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and H. A. Baldwin, Pleasanton, Cal., were contenders for herd bulls. Superior Domino 7th went to Tennessee at \$4,550 and the Anxiety 3rd to California at \$5,000. The Tennessee bull was accompanied by Pretty Lady 40th at \$900 and the California herd acquired three good females from the Mousel sale topped by Belle Stanway at \$1,025. John McConnell, Holbrook, Neb., took two of the sale's bargains in Mischief Domino, Jr., at \$850 and Beau Mischief I Am at \$950. The former was a trifle light in flesh, but a grand calf, while the latter carried one of the best heads that went thru the ring. Jake Koch, Hershey, Neb., took a bull and three females, his big bargain being Junior Domino at \$1,350. This yearling son of Superior Domino carried a very deep, thick-fleshed body and was one of the best animals offered thru the crops and front flank. C. E. Langsdon, Bower Mills, Mo., got a big, well-made, growthy son of Superior Mischief in Domino Mischief at \$1,200. J. W. McClung, the converted Angus breeder of Indianapolis, would split and put in a last bid when he saw any real bargain in Mischief 9th at \$900; Beau Stanway, a heavy-boned, big, well-made, quality bull, at \$675, and Georgia 7th, a good daughter of Domino with a show heifer calf by Prince Imperial, at \$1,950. Young Bros., Cozad, Neb., got a real bull calf with a typical head, two good ends and an exceptionally strong loin in Imperial Randolph at \$1,200. Ben Ough, Benkelman, Neb., got a show calf for \$500 when he bought The Imperial. Fred Mues also took a good one to Edison, Neb., at the same price in Beau Domino 30th. Two state agricultural colleges got real herd headers. The Oregon Agricultural college took The Anxiety 2nd by Young Anxiety 4th at \$850 and the University of Nebraska got Prairie Mischief 2nd by Dandy Mischief 4th at \$800. The top female, Capitola 45th, could still be marked cheap at \$2,125 paid by Charles Thompson, Indianapolis, Neb. Rat Jowell, Hereford, Tex., took the second top in Maybelle 52nd at \$2,000. E. W. Steuwe took Domestic 32nd, a daughter of Bright Stanway, with bull calf at foot by Mousel's Mischief, to Alma, Kan., at \$1,400. Henderson Bros., also of Alma, took the Gudgell & Simpson bred Dorana 19th at \$825. P. J. Sullivan, Wray, Colo., took home a choice cow and calf in Maybelle 42nd at \$1,275. The best buyer of females and the buyer of the best young females was P. J. Rich, representing Brookfield Farms, Durham, Conn. He took 12 outstanding young females for a total of \$13,125. It would be hard to say what was his real bargain, but it looked like a draw between Domestic 21st at \$1,000, Oneida 2nd at \$1,000, Superior Duchess at \$1,250 and Belle Stanway 2nd at \$1,500. Jake Koch, Hershey, Neb., added some more big, rugged, thick-fleshed cows to his already large herd by buying three head at an average of \$700. The Mousel Bros. can well feel proud of this sale and face the future with the knowledge that as Gudgell & Simpson bred cattle become scarcer, Mousel bred cattle are meeting the demands of the most critical, and as the direct descendants of old Beau Mischief become scarcer, they have in Young Anxiety 4th, a bull fully his equal.

Hereford Optimism Reborn

16 bulls averaged.....\$686.25
49 females averaged.....562.55
65 head averaged.....593.00

The eyes of the entire Hereford world were turned toward the M. Gaudreault & Son's sale at Hastings, Neb., January 10 as the first of the three early January sales which would show the coming year's movement in the purebred Hereford business. Not only was this true of the breeders at home awaiting news of the sale, but also it was true on the part of many breeders at the sale. If ever a sale was helped to success thru co-operation it was the Gaudreault sale. From the time one stepped off the train and was accosted in the dark by "Take this machine to Gaudreault's sale" until the ticket agent passed out a ticket and said, "Come back next year to Gaudreault's sale and Hastings," one heard nothing but praise of H. Gaudreault and his sons. With the closing of the sale came a return of optimism for the future of the purebred Hereford business such as the breeders have not enjoyed in years. Prices were not as high, perhaps, as they might have been a year or two ago, but they do represent an active demand on a fair basis that represents a good margin of profit for the seller and leaves room for a profit for the buyer. This was the first sale in the pavilion on the new Gaudreault farm at Hastings. It fittingly dedicated the new pavilion to "the use of the Hereford breeders of Nebraska," and it fittingly introduced the great Gudgell & Simpson bull, Beau Randolph, to breeders of the Cornbelt and the Northwest. It was strictly a Beau Randolph sale from the viewpoints of both buyers and sellers. The old bull was in prime breeding condition. His get showed well and his blood as sire

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

85-Registered Shorthorn Bulls-85

Ready for service. Bulls that are exceptionally good herd header prospects for the breeder. Bulls by the carload for the rancher or bull dealer, and Bulls in single lots for the farmer. Sons and grandsons of Parkdale Rex, Fair Acres Sultan, Snowbird Sultan, Radium, Imp. Doune Royalist. All in ordinary farm condition at your own price and terms delivered at your station. Extra special price to farmers who never owned a registered bull. Special prices on foundation and beginner's herds of cows and heifers in car lots if desired. Over 300 head to select from. Buy from a permanent establishment giving an iron-clad guarantee. For complete information write today to:

RIO GRANDE RANCH
North Muskogee, Okla.
Maney Bros., Owners, Clark S. Berry, Gen. Mgr.



Parkdale Rex

1886 Tomson Bros. Shorthorns 1921

200 head in the herd representing the most popular Scotch families. Just now we are offering a nice lot of Scotch bulls by Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. Prices moderate and within the reach of all. Address

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kansas or Dover, Kansas

A Good Proposition

We have a surplus of good registered Shorthorn cows and heifers, the kind that produce milk and beef at least cost. The kind that you need for a Shorthorn foundation.

Buy or Trade for Shorthorn Cows

Have an abundance of feed, also more calls for bulls than we can fill. Will take your grade or registered bulls and cows in exchange or your note for nine months' time.

Park Place Shorthorns

make good in the show ring and on the farm. Write, phone or call on

Park E. Salter, 615 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

SHORTHORN BULLS

Choice young bulls for sale, sired by bulls carrying the popular blood lines.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
Dickinson County

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

For Sale—Choice young bulls, age 9 to 20 months; herd header, Victoria Dam, second prize and senior yearling at Wichita Stock Show, 1920. For description and prices write

H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

20 cows, 10 heifers, 7 bulls; cows are bred to Rosario 696461, a pure Scotch bull; calves are by Rosario and Snowflake. Write or call.

C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KANSAS

ONE 5-YEAR-OLD ROAN SCOTCH BULL FOR SALE

Also some young bulls. Herd bull Marr Clara, bred by Tomson Bros. O. E. R. SCHULZ, Ellsworth, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

20th Century Stock Farm

Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding; also cows and heifers from heavy milking dams.

Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

Dispersal Sale of Red Polls

40 dairy cows, heifers and young bulls. Also two herd bulls. A good herd priced to sell. T. G. McKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS
Wabaunsee County

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Ches. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Groenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.

C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE



20 Bulls

12 to 14 months old.

Big, strong fellows.

Priced reasonable.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS

R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS, COWS and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

SHEEP.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs. Farm 3 miles north of town.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas.

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.

High Class Bulls Shorthorns

15 for sale by Choice Cumberland and other noted sires. They are of the right merit and of the richest ancestry. Good females in calf to Dale's Emblem, a great prize winning son of Dale Clarion.

A. R. FENNERN, AVOCA, IOWA

MONDAMIN SHORTHORNS

Scotch Bulls

Size—Quality—Individuality—Breeding

15 yearling and 2-year-old bulls by Golden Sultan, Royal Butterfly and Cumberland Crest; also a number of range bulls for sale. All are priced to sell.

HELD BROS., HINTON, IOWA

Amcoats Shorthorns

12 bulls, 7 to 13 months, including pure Scotch. Roans, red and white. Also Scotch and Scotch topped females. Write for descriptions and prices.

S.B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Abbotsford Shorthorns

Choice young bulls, reds, roans and whites. Six to fourteen months old. Also bred cows and open heifers. Can ship over Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe. Farm three miles south of Herington. For descriptions and prices, address,

T. A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kansas

SHORTHORNS, PRIVATE SALE

Cows bred, yearling heifers and bulls from seven to 12 months old. Fried right and sold in lots to suit purchaser. The blood of Choice Goods, Cumberland's Last and Red Knight predominates. Parties met at Wamego. Six trains each way daily. Phone 3218 Wamego.

W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kansas

Geary County Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped bulls from 6 to 13 months old. Reds, roans and whites. Also a few females. Write or come at once.

GEO. J. CASPER & SON, ALIDA, KANSAS

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

A Complete Dispersion of Polands

Geo. M. Long, Sells at Stafford, Kan., Monday, Feb. 7

Mr. Long is moving to Western Kansas and is selling all his Polands—8 tried sows, 1 fall yearling, 12 spring yearlings, 15 fall gilts, 10 fall boars and 3 herd sires. Everything insured and guaranteed. A few of the tried sows that are dams of the younger females in the sale: Walnut Valley Girl 9th by Long Bob out of Walnut Valley Girl 4th; Sunflower, by A Big Wonder, that was the largest boar ever sired by King of Wonders, out of Lady Jumbo; St. John Lady, by Big Hadley, Jr., out of Expansion Wonder 3d; Lady Jumbo 4th, by Long King Joe, by King Joe, out of Lady Jumbo; Miss Pansy, by Long's Best, by A Big Wonder; and Miss St. John, by Chief Miami, out of Big Bone Kate. These dams are mostly Erhart and Pfander breeding, and the sires sired on them and their get are Buster Sterling, by Sterling Buster, Long King Joe by King Joe, and Kansas Clansman 4th, by Kansas Clansman.

These are all good Polands with good breeding back of them and ready to go into your hog pens and produce more like them. Scarcity of hogs—grade hogs as well as breeding stock—insure the buyers against possible overproduction. Farmers are more than ever before wanting registered hogs to fill up their empty pens rather than start over with grade hogs. At the Long sale would be a fine place to get a good bred sow or two and take home to raise good ones for yourself and dis-

pose of a few at good prices to fill the local demand that is sure to come. When writing for catalog, mention Mail and Breeze.



GEO. M. LONG, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

John D. Snyder, Auctioneer
J. T. Hunter, Fieldman

Morris County Poland Breeders Ass'n

Introducing Their First Annual Association Sale in the Sale Pavilion
Council Grove, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 3

Sixty lots—selections from several of the association's best herds for this big sale. Tried sows, fall gilts, spring gilts, bred for spring farrow. The members of the Association consigning to this sale are: R. M. Collier & Son, Alta Vista; Howard Strouts, Wilsey; H. O. Mott, White City; S. C. Scott & Sons, Council Grove; O. H. Fitzsimmons, White City. The tops of these herds that you will appreciate. Most popular breeding represented. Catalogs ready. Address

S. C. Scott, Sale Manager, Council Grove, Kansas

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Lester Lowe, Council Grove, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Sows and Gilts

from our prize-winning herd. Bred to grandsons of Liberator and Big Bob. Also fall pigs. We ship on approval.
PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska

Deming Ranch Polands

We bred the 9 barrows shown by the Oklahoma A. & M. College, including champion barrow and champion pen at the recent International.
Bred Sows and Gilts For Sale
They will farrow in March and April and are priced reasonably, considering blood lines and individuality. Address
H. O. SHELDON, SWINE MANAGER, OSWEGO, KAN.

THE LONE CEDAR POLANDS

Gilts bred to The Yankee Jr. for April farrow, now ready to ship. Also some extra fine boar pigs of fall farrow, by The Yankee Jr. He is bred the same as The Rainbow. A. A. MEYER, McLOUTH, KAN., R. 2.

POLAND CHINA SOWS FOR QUICK SALE

Two Poland China brood sows. These are good tried sows. Registered and recorded. Bred to Jumbo Sampson. Address
H. BAECHE, CUBA, KANSAS

The Better Kind

of Poland Chinas at farm prices. Choice bred sows and some fall boars and gilts for sale.
Address, **MYERSDALE FARM, Gardner, Kansas**

Big Black Polands

Summer and fall boars and gilts that are growthy, and priced to sell. Also a few fall yearling gilts that are bred extra good.
E. M. WAYDE, R. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

Big Bone, Stretchy Polands

Spring boars and gilts ready for service; fall gilts and tried sows; fine fall pigs, both sex; insured and recorded; priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Poland China Bred Sows

and gilts for sale. Cholera insured. Big type. Priced right. Address
HERMAN SCHMALE, DE WITT, NEB.

1200 LONGFELLOW, assisted by A Wonder Hercules and the big Kansas winners, in service. Bred gilts and a few boars for sale. James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas, Route 1

PUREBRED POLAND CHINA BOARS
May farrow, eligible to registry, immune, Dec. price \$20. John Hime, Manchester, Okla.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

ROADSIDE FARM POLANDS

10 March boars, actual tops and a few choice gilts same age. The blood lines are popular and the prices are right.
T. Crowl, Barnard, Kansas, Lincoln County

POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.
G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLANDS

We will sell some top sows and gilts bred for March and April farrow to Woodward's Choice, the boar that weighed 895 lbs. at 14 months, and Rainbow Booster, a son of Booster King. Best blood lines. Priced at \$60-\$70-\$75 each. Our herd is one of the best. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CLOCK & CLARK, HAMPTON, IOWA.

Buy Some Spotted Polands

Special prices on tried sows and yearling gilts, bred or open. Good serviceable boars and fall pigs. Everything insured and in thrifty condition. Very attractive prices on lots of five or more.
THOS. WEDDLE, R. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS

WM. HUNT'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Tip-top fall and spring gilts; popular families; bred to or sired by our herd sires; one the 1918 national junior champion; the other a son of the grand champion same show. Auction sale March 5.
WM. HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS

Standard or English bred, either sex. Special prices on young boars; have a few Hampshire. All hogs reg. and insured. C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kan.

Curtis Spotted Polands

Reg. boars, \$35 each; gilts, \$30; August pigs, \$20; fall pigs, \$15. T. L. Curtis, Danlap, Kan.

BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS

Bred sows and October pigs, both sexes.
Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas

Big Boned Spotted Poland Boars, \$25 each.

Insured. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

DOGS AND PONIES

We accept advertising of only such purebred utility dogs for farm, ranch, poultry plant or home, such as Shepherds, Collies, Alredales, Terriers, or such hounds as are kept to protect herds and flocks from predatory animals.

Warning—Our guarantee does not cover transactions involving offers by advertisers to buy back offspring of animals sold by them.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE and Shepherd pups, natural heifers; males, \$15; females, \$7.50. Picture loc. R. Ellis, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

A BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED COLLIE DOG four years old, for sale.
Ada Sheldon, Kingman, Kansas

Carl Smith, Brady, Neb.; and A. E. Nolan, Red Cloud, Neb. Perhaps the four best bargains of the sale to go to one man went to Fred Thompson, Indianola, Neb. He bought Anna Gudgeon at \$350; Miss Vina at \$285; Rosemond 3rd at \$500, and Ella Beaumont at \$230.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Fred L. Crowl, Barnard, Kan., is advertising in the Duroc Jersey section some picked spring gilts by Pathfinder Orion and Ideal Giant and bred to his good herd boar, Climax Sensation, for March and April farrow. Mr. Crowl is a good man to patronize. His herd is one of the good ones and everything is immunized. Write him for prices which you will find very reasonable.—Advertisement.

A. A. Meyer Offers Choice Gilts.

A. A. Meyer of McLouth, Kan., is offering some choice Poland China gilts by The Yankee Jr. This boar is bred the same as The Rainbow and is proving to be a very fine breeder. The pigs in Mr. Meyer's herd by this boar are the best he has ever had on the farm and he has had some good ones. The gilts are a choice lot and will suit breeders wanting good herd material. Mr. Meyer is also offering some very fine boar pigs.—Advertisement.

Longhofer's Polled Hereford Sales

R. H. Longhofer, Herington, Kan., will sell 80 Polled Herefords in his big Polled Hereford sale at his farm, a few miles northeast of Herington, February 18. The catalog is being compiled and you are requested to send your name in early if you want a copy as soon as it is off the press. Write today for it. There will be 20 cows with calves at foot, 30 yearling heifers and 30 young bulls. It is the first sale of Polled Herefords of this magnitude ever held in the state or the southwest. Get the catalog early and attend the sale.—Advertisement.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

Ira Romig & Sons, owners of Shunga Valley Holstein herd, Topeka, have an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze that will interest anyone wanting pure bred Holstein bulls. Their herd is one of the best in the country and is noted for heavy production. At this time they are offering young bulls backed by high production records, at prices that should interest beginners in Holstein breeding. If on the market for a strictly high-class pure bred Holstein bull it will pay to look up their ad and get in touch with them.—Advertisement.

Kansas Duroc Association's Sales

The decision of the Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders' association at its annual meeting at Hutchinson recently to hold a bred sow sale in each congressional district this winter was a splendid idea. Ralph Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., was elected sales manager. His copyrighted book, "Kansas Durocs" is ready for free distribution. You are invited to send him your name at once for a free copy. It tells all about these big sales and just where they will be held and all about the sows and gilts that go in them. You will find it intensely interesting and you should send your name for your copy at once if you are interested in Duroc Jerseys.—Advertisement.

Holstein Show and Sale at Kansas National

January 26 and 27 are the big Holstein days at the big Kansas national in the Forum, Wichita, Kan. January 26 is the show day for Holsteins and the \$2,250 cash prizes insure a good show. January 27 is the big mid-winter sale in which 70 splendid animals will be sold. Over half of them are the show cattle of the day before. Rare bargains are sure to be found in this sale of high-class cattle. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has charge of the sale and the catalogs and everything necessary are all ready for the big event. Remember the shows lasts all week but the two big days are next Wednesday and Thursday if you are interested in Holsteins.—Advertisement.

W. L. Fogo's Durocs

W. L. Fogo's annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at Burr Oak, Kan., February 22 will be advertised soon in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He is busy compiling his sale catalog and you should send in your name early for one. Do it right now while you think of it. His 1921 bred sow and gilt offering will surpass anything he ever has offered at auction. They are bred to Fogo's invincible, a great sire of Duroc Jerseys of the popular kind, High Sensation Jr., Supreme Pathfinder and others. The sale will be held in Burr Oak, in comfortable quarters. If you are looking for popular breeding with wonderful individual merit you better write for this catalog.—Advertisement.

B. R. Anderson's Duroc Sale

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., who sells bred sows at auction in McPherson every February, is advertising his annual bred sow sale with five other Duroc Jersey breeders of southern Kansas in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week. His sale is Saturday, February 5 and follows the G. M. Shepherd sale at Lyons the day before. There are good connections for McPherson the morning of Mr. Anderson's sale from Lyons. Fifty sows and gilts go in Mr. Anderson's big 1921 bred sow sale and the most popular breeding will be found in this sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write for the catalog at once. Address, B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.—Advertisement.

Holstein Bull Calf at Cost

Would you buy a fine young Holstein bull calf of a twenty-two pound cow at just exactly what it has cost to raise the bull? You would not ask a reliable breeder maintaining a good herd and doing his part in the general work of livestock improvement, to sell you such a herd bull at a loss. Yet here is a firm, ready to sell such a bull at just what it would cost to raise a grade to the same age and weight, charging nothing for maintaining the high-class herd necessary to produce such animals for not only is this bull out of a twenty-two pound cow but is sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the World's record butter cow. The calf is old enough for service. For further particulars, address Capital View Holstein Farms, Topeka, Kan., and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Smith & Hughes Holstein Sale

The dissolution sale of pure bred Holsteins advertised in the last issue of the

or service bull brought a premium. The bidding was active and the offering went to Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Oklahoma. The demand for bulls was stronger than it has been in several years. Breeders met keen competition by farmers founding new herds. It remained for the June, 1920, calf by Beau Randolph and out of the Beau President cow, Miss Catherine 18th, to top the sale, going to Mackey Bros., Eustis, Neb., at \$2,400. This calf, Bon Carlos, carries as strong a Don Carlos pedigree as it is possible to write with a superior individuality. Following this top three bulls went at \$1,500 each. Beau Bredwell, a Beau Domino out of a Beau Dandy dam and Beau Brummel grand dam was the source of a spirited bidding contest between Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., and Hart & Son, Cozad, Neb. The Nebraskaans stopped at \$1,450 and Beau Bredwell went to Kansas for \$1,500. The next bull offered was Mischief Fal, a 4-year-old son of Beau Mischief out of a Parsifal 16th dam. Hart & Sons secured this one at \$1,500. The third \$1,500 bull was Floriano, an 8-year-old son of Domino out of a Beau Brummel dam and Don Juan grand dam. The 16 bulls sold averaged \$686.25. The females were taken readily, regardless of age, tho a decided preference was shown for Beau Randolph breeding or service. Typical of the spirit of the winter's sales was the purchase of six good heifers and a bull by L. A. Clark & Son of Hastings as the foundation of a herd to keep the boy on the farm. Mr. Clark bought a bunch of thick-fleshed heifers of the right type. Some of the bargains of the sale were in the higher priced females. Ed Nickelson took one in Dainty 28th at \$1,350. This 7-year-old daughter of Domino boasts a Beau Modest grand, Lamplighter grand dam and Don Carlos great grand dam in addition to carrying the service of Beau Randolph. H. G. Pratt got the 7-year-old Mabelle 37th at \$1,600. She, too, is a daughter of Domino and bred to Beau Randolph. Individually she is a trifle small, but as she is close to the source of Anxiety 4th blood with a Lamplighter dam, Don Carlos grand dam and Anxiety 4th and Longhorns the next two sires she brought the female top price, Lady Anxious 10th, a grand old cow of 14 years, went to Fred Chandler of Charlton, Ia. She is a half sister to the Chandler herd bull, both being by Beau Donovan, Henderson Bros., Alma, Kan., took two of the bargains of the sale in Bonny Lucy 7th by Beau President at \$800 and Correlline by Goodland, Kan., stole one when he got Beau Lassie, a double granddaughter of Beau Mischief, at \$400. Cleopatra 5th by Beau Dandy and with Millie Don Carlos and Don Quixote in the top brackets on her dam's side was one of the good females to stay in Nebraska, going to Thad Mendenhall of Fairbury at \$1,125. W. H. Karre of Wellfleet also kept one at home in Lady Randolph 4th by Beau Randolph and out of a Beau Dandy-Dandy Rex dam at \$1,550. With the close of the sale it was noticeable that the faces of those who had looked doubtful at the outset were wreathed with smiles and optimism was uppermost everywhere. In the evening the Hastings Chamber of Commerce banqueted the livestock men and topped a good dinner with "The Spirit of 1921—Let's Go."

Rodwell Sold Many Bargains

22 bulls averaged\$215.50
74 females averaged\$367.00
96 head averaged\$333.00

The average of the E. C. Rodwell sale at Cambridge, Neb., January 12 suffered by being the third day of Hereford sales. The first two days sold 122 head and buyers were already pretty well loaded when it came time for Rodwell's sale. There were altogether too many bulls and many of them lacked finish. The offering as a whole were big, rugged cattle worth more money as breeding cattle than they brought. But Ed Rodwell said, "I'm satisfied! They will make money in their new homes and I am gaining friends and future customers." From the buyer's standpoint it was a bargain sale thruout.

H. A. Baldwin, Pleasanton, Cal., helped both Rodwell and himself in buying females. He knew what he wanted and bid fast up to his valuation of the animal in the ring. He took 24 head at a total of \$11,825. His top price was \$900 for the 2-year-old Fairy Domino. C. B. Diehl, Stratton, Neb., laid in a fine lot of useful cattle buying 11 females, mostly cows with calves at foot and rebred. His 3 in 1 lots constituted the best buys of the sale. Other buyers who laid in nice bunches of females were Geo. Munroe, Morrill, Neb.; Fritz Beckel, Loup City, Neb.;

C. W. McCLASKEY, CHAIRMAN, BIRMINGHAM.

Dispersion Sale of Durocs Emporia, Kan., January 31

Here is where you buy the breeding plant. Unsurpassed in breeding and individuality. 28 tried sows, 7 fall yearlings, 10 spring gilts, 6 boars. (Note that the tried sows—the foundation itself—comprise most of the offering.) Sires of the females in the offering: (Wonderful breeding in this.) Great Orion Sensation, Cherry Chief's Pride, John's Combination, Jack's Orion King 2nd, Great Orion, Defender's Trail Maker, Peter Pan, Cherry King Orion, Model Alley, Illustration's Orion 3rd, John D.'s Wonder 1st, King's Col. Again, and Great Wonder.

Herd Sires are Included in the Sale

Model Alley, Kansas grand champion; General Pathfinder by Pathfinder, General Sensation, Pal's Sensation, and Pal's Sensation 2nd by Great Orion Sensation; J. D.'s Wonder 1st, by Great Wonder. Quitting the farm. Sale at the new pavilion, Emporia, Kansas. When writing for catalog address me at Saffordville, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kansas

J. T. Hunter representing Capper Farm Press

Lineup of Sows and Gilts Winfield, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 1

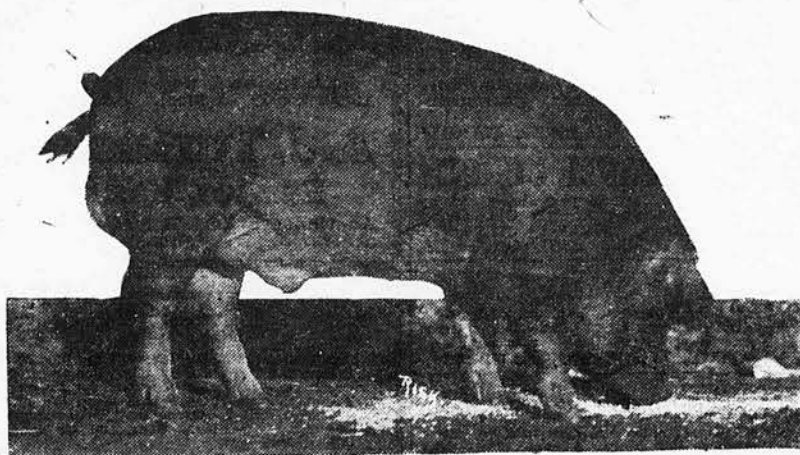
Tried sows, spring and fall yearlings, and spring gilts. Sired by or bred to Chief's Wonder, 1st prize aged boar at 1918 Kansas state fairs; Chief's King, junior and reserve champion at 1919 Kansas state fairs; (Chief's King was sired by Chief's Wonder) Uneeda High Orion, grand champion 1918 Topeka state fair; I Am Great Wonder by Great Wonder I Am, etc.

Durocs from the Wooddell and Danner herd won 30 ribbons at the 1920 state fairs, including first aged boar, first senior yearling, second spring boar, and second spring litter. This shows that this herd produces the kind that have quality and individuality. You will like this offering. Write for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.

J. T. Hunter representing Capper Farm Press

A Real Sow and Gilt Sale Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 2



Pathrion

SOWS THAT EVERY MAN CAN USE IN HIS HERD. Bred to PATHRION the 1920 grand champion at Topeka fair and whose paternal brother was the 1920 grand champion at Hutchinson fair. Here is a boar that is a long bodied, high backed, deep ribbed fellow with snap and go. He is perhaps the most promising sire prospect in Kansas.

THE FEMALES

5 tried sows, daughters of Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Some are litter mates of the 1919 grand champion sow. 10 fall yearlings by Col. Pathfinder, a half brother to Pathrion. 2 spring yearlings by Uneeda High Orion, the 1918 grand champion boar. 35 spring gilts by JACK'S-ORION KING A. A son of international junior champion, Jack's Orion King 2nd, and by Perfect Pathfinder. Come and pick out a good sow or gilt bred to Pathrion or Jack's Orion King A. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

J. T. Hunter representing Capper Farm Press

Mr. Farmer: Now is the time to buy future breeding hogs at bottom prices. These hogs should be popularly bred and have physical fitness to go into a herd as lifelong brood sows. The bred sows and gilts in these 6 offerings have necessary brood sow qualities. The boars also are equally good. When you see them you will want to take some of them home with you.

log address, John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

M. R. Peterson Sells Durocs Feb. 10

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., will sell Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in the new sale pavilion at Benda, Kan., Thursday, February 10. This is the day following the Gordon & Hamilton sale at Horton and you can leave Horton the morning of Mr. Peterson's sale for Benda which is third station on the Rock Island between Horton and St. Joe. You can stay there all day and return in the evening to Horton where there is a good hotel, and go to the Kempin Bros. and Wm. Hilbert joint sale at Corning the next day, February 11. These arrangements are very convenient and you can attend all of these sales with very little expense. Forty bred sows sell in Mr. Peterson's sale, 14 tried sows and 26 early spring gilts that have been carefully grown and conditioned and bred for this sale. The gilts are by Peterson's O. C. K., a splendid grandson of Orion Cherry King and Long Orion, a son of the 1918 Missouri champion, High Orion. Four gilts that sell in this sale are sure enough attractions for any sale. They are by High Pathfinder and out of a sow by Great Wonder. You will be interested in them. Look them up in the catalog. These four gilts are bred to Long Orion and the rest of the gilts are bred to High Pathfinder. High Pathfinder's Wonder, two boars out of the same litter as the four gilts mentioned above. They are good and will be on exhibition sale day. Long Orion will also be on exhibition sale day. The tried sows are an attractive lot of bred sows that either one of them would look good in any herd. They are sold in order to make the offering worthy and are the kind that any breeder likes to keep. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and write for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

Gordon & Hamilton's Duroc Sale

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan., are Duroc Jersey breeders who have a fixed purpose in the Duroc Jersey breeding business and that is to sell in Horton every February a draft of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts that will make Duroc Jersey folks proud of their breed. Last winter and the winter before they sold just that kind of Durocs. Big, handsome fall and spring gilts and always a few tried sows that are of the kind that make your herd valuable. This winter there will be three or four tried sows, in this sale that are by Sensation King that are young sows with their first or second litters that I think were the best yearlings that I ever saw. They were the talk of the breeders who had seen them all summer and fall. About half of them were sold in their fall sale and the best four or five reserved for their own herd. Now they go bred to Golden Pathfinder in this bred sow sale. Twenty-five spring gilts, mostly by Sensation King and Golden Pathfinder and bred to one or the other of these boars with a few to a good son of High Pathfinder, The Ahren Bros. boar that attracted favorable attention. Sensation King, the premier herd boar, by Great Sensation hardly needs an introduction to Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders or farmers up around Horton. Golden Pathfinder by Ideal Pathfinder and out of the great sow, Golden Uneeda is worthy of these two great Durocs. He is big and getting bigger all the time. He is a wonderful sire of typy Durocs and one of the splendid boars sired by Ideal Pathfinder. Write today for the catalog to Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan. Remember the sale is in town the day before the Peterson sale at Benda and you can stay all night in Horton and go to Benda the morning of the Peterson sale.—Advertisement.

Kempin Bros. & Hilbert Duroc Sale

Kempin Bros. and W. H. Hilbert, both Duroc Jersey breeders living near Corning, Kan., Nemaha county, have been planning ever since early last spring on holding a bred sow sale each in Corning in February. Recently they talked it over and decided upon a joint sale in Corning, February 11. In this way they can insure the breeders and farmers one of the very best Duroc Jersey bred sow sale offerings that will be made in Kansas this winter and at the same time reduce the sale expenses. They will sell 60 bred sows and gilts which are the actual tops of the 100 sows and gilts that were intended for the two sales. Among the attractions will be a splendid spring gilt by Joe King Orion and out of Big Lizzie. Joe King Orion is the famous Moser boar and Big Lizzie a Proud Col. sow that has produced more high priced boars and gilts than any other sow in the west. There are also three spring gilts by Joe King Orion that are litter sisters to Joe Wonder Orion, a senior pig that Kempin Bros. are keeping for a herd boar and a few gilts in this sale are bred to him. Mr. Hilbert has bred his part of the sale offering to Col. Orion by Great Orion and those by Col. Orion to a splendid son of Great Pathfinder the Putman boar that is so much in the public eye just now. The dozen fall gilts are hummers and no mistake. The spring gilts are equally as good. The breeding and the individual merit to be found in this sale will not be surpassed by a single sale offering in Kansas this winter. Corning is on the Central branch of the Missouri Pacific about 40 miles west of Atchison. You can leave Atchison in the morning and arrive at Corning for dinner. You can leave Horton, Kan., where Gordon and Hamilton sell the day before and arrive at Corning for dinner. You can go to Whiting on the Rock Island from either north or south and get to Corning by noon. You can make good connections either in or out of Corning. The catalog is ready to mail. Write for it today. Address either Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan., or W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER AND J. W. JOHNSON.

Why Farmers Should Buy These Durocs.

What is there behind the Kansas Duroc circuit January 31 to February 5 that makes it worthy the patronage of the readers of this paper? There are many reasons. For instance, the offerings are made up of good individuals selected from herds whose breeding dams and sires are not only sons and daughters in many instances of the world's most noted Durocs but have themselves proven to be prize winners. Then in the second place these herds have been developed to a high degree of usefulness by months and years of steady careful selection and mating of sires and dams so as to preserve and improve the better qualities of type, size, and conformation. Developing a breeding herd is not done by merely raising hogs. The breeder must mix brains in caring for and feeding hogs if he would accomplish much with his herd. In order to get a maximum of growth on a minimum of

feed one must have scientific knowledge and practical experience. These men know how to feed a balanced ration to a bred sow, a sow suckling pigs, a boar in service and one not in service. For those reasons the hogs in the offerings have been properly cared for. Finally, these men have been in the registered Duroc breeding business for several years and have built up a good patronage throughout Kansas and the Southwest because of their honesty in serving customers. Each breeder having a sale in this Kansas circuit has around him farmers who have bought Durocs from him and who have themselves developed in several instances creditable herds. That is the acid test of the breeder's reliability, the degree of confidence that the neighbors place in the breeder. Let us see what kind of an offering each man in the circuit will have.—Advertisement.

II—Petford Leads; Woodell & Danner Next.

Jno. W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan., sells at Emporia, Kan., January 31. He is dispersing his herd preparatory to moving to Emporia. In his sale are 28 tried sows, seven fall yearlings, 10 spring gilts and six boars. Some of the tried sows are by Cherry Chief's Pride, John's Combination, Jack's Orion King 2d, the 1917 world's junior champion, Defender's Trailmaker, Peter Pan, Cherry King Orion, Illustration Orion 3d, King's Col. Again and Great Wonder. The fall yearlings are by Great Orion Sensation, the 1919 world's grand champion; Great Orion, the 1918 world's grand champion; Model Alley, the 1918 Kansas grand champion; J. D.'s Wonder 1st. Then note these boars in the sale. Gen. Pathfinder by Pathfinder, J. D.'s Wonder 1st by Great Wonder that founded the national champion Sensation family, Model Alley that was the Kansas grand champion in 1918, and then there are three sons of the 1919 world's grand champion, Great Orion Sensation. Note that there is an unusual amount of world's grand champion breeding in the offering. Since the offering includes the breeding plant itself this sale should be an unusually good place to buy hogs. Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan., sell the second day, February 1. They offer 20 tried sows, 15 fall yearlings, and 15 spring gilts, all bred to Chief's Wonder, aged and reserve grand champion 1918 Kansas fair, and to Chief's King by Chief's Wonder, the junior and reserve 1919 Kansas grand champion. There are two other sires of which one is I Am Great Wonder by Great Wonder I Am, and the other is Pathfinder Jr. by Pathfinder. These boars are from good tribes and are individually good. Woodell & Danner this year at state fairs won over 30 ribbons. That quality of Durocs will be able to provide an unusually good offering at the sale.—Advertisement.

III—These Will be Bred to the Champion.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan., sells the third day, February 2. Mr. McComas owns the boar, Pathrion, that did the unusual thing of winning grand champion-ship against strong competition at the 1920 Topeka fair. Unusual in that he was but a senior pig at the time that he won the grand championship. It takes a crackerjack pig to win grand championship over mature hogs. This boar comes from a family of winners. His brother, Great Pathrion, was grand champion at the 1920 Hutchinson fair. Pathrion is developing into a wonderful boar. Mr. McComas is putting into his sale five tried sows, 10 fall yearlings, two spring yearlings, 35 spring gilts, and two spring boars. Most of the tried sows and fall yearlings are sired by Pathfinder, Chief 2d, Uneeda High Orion, and a son of the 1919 world's grand champion, Great Orion Sensation. The spring gilts are sired by Jack's Orion King A by the 1917 world's junior champion, Jack's Orion King 2d. Most of the females are bred to this great young Topeka grand champion, Pathrion, and to another good Pathfinder boar. One can say a whole lot in favor of this McComas boar, Pathrion, and yet not say too much. He is a comer and that is all there is to it.—Advertisement.

IV—Championship Blood Compounded Here.

Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan., sell the fourth day, February 3, at Stafford, Kan. "Zink" is a name that is synonymous with "Duroc" in Kansas. To enumerate the large number of winnings that Zink Stock Farms have won at state fairs in Kansas and elsewhere would require a pretty good sized book. The boar, Uneeda High Orion, that was Kansas grand champion in 1918 was owned and is still owned by Zink Stock Farms. This boar assisted by a son of the 1919 world's champion, Great Orion Sensation, and a son of old Pathfinder sired the majority of the females in their offering. A recently purchased boar, a son of Great Sensation and brother to the 1919 world's grand champion, has the appearance of being an extra good boar. A good many of the sows and gilts in the offering have been bred to him. Zink Stock Farms have had some extra good things in their sales previous to this year's sale but without doubt the offering this time is the best that these farms have ever put in any sale previously held by them.—Advertisement.

V—Shepherd's Sale Strong in Pathfinder Blood

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., sells the fifth day, February 4. Most of the females in this offering are sired by old Pathfinder, Pathfinder Jr., Cherry King Orion, High Orion, Shepherd's Orion Sensation, by the 1919 world's grand champion, Great Orion Sensation, Citation, and General Pathfinder. These females will be bred to Pathfinder Jr., Shepherd's Orion Sensation, Sensational Pilot by Shepherd's Orion Sensation, and some other extra good boars. These sows and gilts have been running in a large range pasture all summer and fall. This insures good healthy development of the females and production of rugged pigs. A few of the good ones in Shepherd's offering will be a tried sow by Pathfinder. She farrowed and raised 10 pigs her first litter. Then he sells nine sows and gilts exactly same breeding as the top sow in his last February sale. Also, there will be a gilt by Citation out of a litter sister to the world's champion gilt, Miss King Lady. All the offering will be commendable but the spring gilts are the best ever produced on the Shepherd farm.—Advertisement.

VI—Note Special Feature of Anderson's Sale.

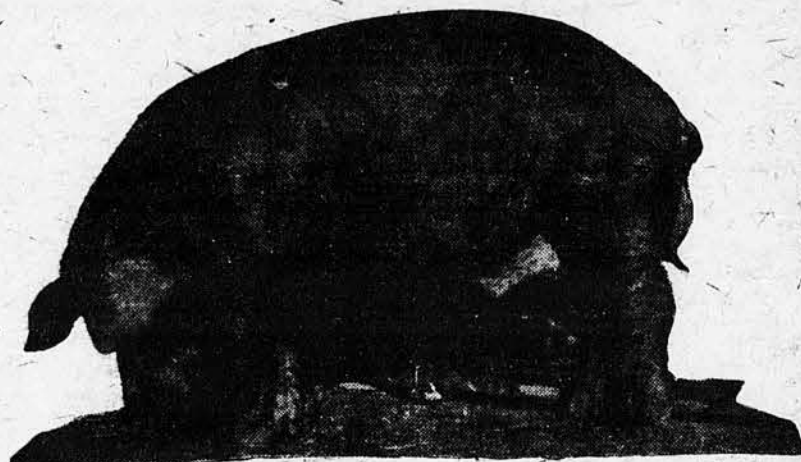
B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., sells the last day in the big Kansas Duroc Jersey bred sow sale circuit in McPherson in comfortable quarters. It is the day following Mr. Shepherd's sale at Lyons and good railroad connections for these sales. The best of railroad facilities are to be had the evening and night of Mr. Anderson's sale to all points. You should write Mr. Anderson for his catalog right now and plan on attending all of the sales ending with Mr. Anderson's

A Group of Duroc Females Stafford, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 3

A number are bred to or sired by **UNEEDA HIGH ORION**, the 1918 Kansas grand champion that sired the 1920 Kansas grand champion sow. A son of the 1919 International grand champion, Great Orion Sensation and a son of old Pathfinder have helped Uneeda High Orion produce most of this herd of good Durocs. Features: A sow sired by the International grand champion, Great Orion Sensation, and a junior yearling sow out of the 1st prize aged herd 1920 Kansas state fairs.

This is the greatest group of bred sows and gilts that Zink Stock Farms have ever sold from their herd that has won an enviable number of ribbons at Kansas and Texas fairs. A fine bunch of Duroc sows and gilts will be the opinion of all who see the offering on sale day.

Note the place for the sale—**Stafford, Kansas**—where a fine large sale pavilion is available. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. For your catalog address

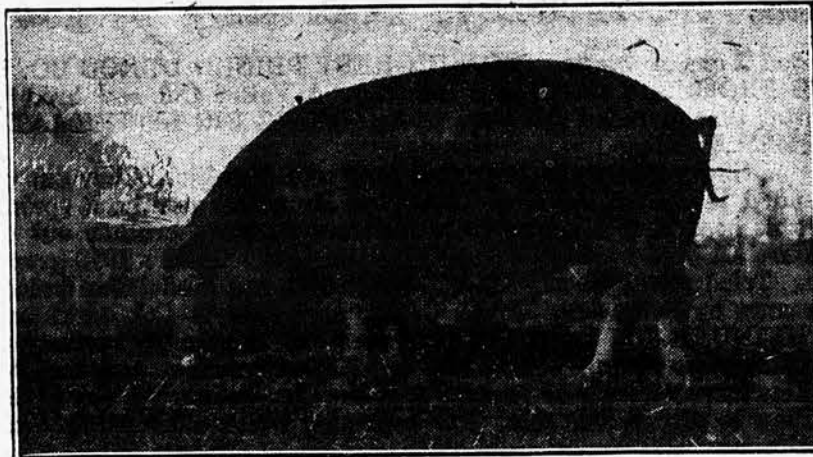


Great Wonder Sensation

Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.

J. T. Hunter representing Capper Farm Press.

Choice Bred Sows and Gilts Lyons, Kansas, Friday, February 4



Gilt by Pathfinder Jr.

SIRE: Pathfinder, Pathfinder Jr., Cherry King Orion, High Orion, Shepherd's Orion Sensation (The Kansas Giant), Citation and General Pathfinder.

BRED TO Pathfinder Jr., Shepherd's Orion Sensation, and Sensational Pilot.

A FEW SPECIALS: Tried sow by Pathfinder out of Big Lizzie 2nd. Tried sow by Cherry King Orion. Nine gilts exactly same breeding as the highest priced sow in last February sale. Tried sow, litter sister to world's champion gilt. Two fall yearlings out of 1918 grand champion sow at Kansas Fairs and Muskogee, Oklahoma, fair.

All females are good. The spring gilts are the best ever seen on the Shepherd farm. Everything is running on range pasture and fed for pig production. Immuned and in splendid condition.

Real sows, fall yearlings, and spring gilts bred to real boars. Write for catalog. Please mention Mail and Breeze.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

J. T. Hunter, representing Capper Farm Press.

Royal Herd Farm Annual Sale of Duroc Sows McPherson, Kansas, Saturday, Feb. 5

They are bred to **VICTORY SENSATION 3rd**. Yes, you saw him at the Kansas Fairs last fall, where he was 2nd prize junior yearling—only being defeated by the boar that was made grand champion, and say, he is going right on. He is a proven breeder of the highest class, siring some wonderful litters last year as a senior pig. Don't you want a sow bred to him?

Pathfinders—Orions—Sensations 50 Head

An outstanding offering of big sows, yearlings and spring gilts. A great opportunity to get seed stock for herd improvement. Send for our catalogue and arrange to attend. Sale will be held in McPherson at 1:30 o'clock.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas

J. W. Johnson represents the Mail and Breeze.

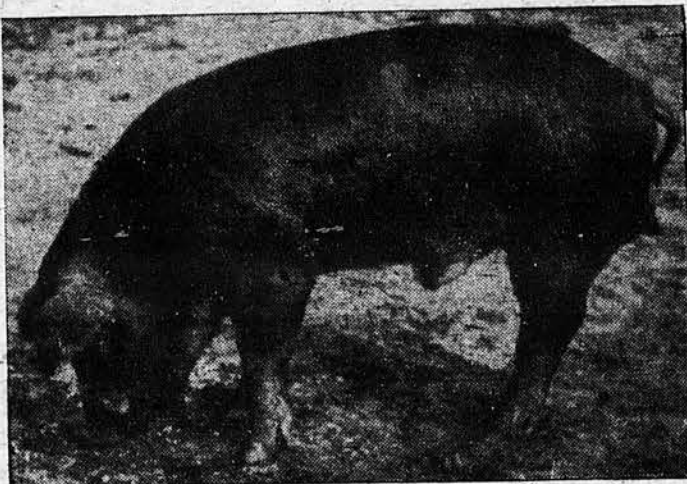
Mr. Farmer: Now is the time to buy future breeding hogs at bottom prices. These hogs should be popularly bred and have physical fitness to go into a herd as lifelong brood sows. The bred sows and gilts in these 6 offerings have necessary brood sow qualities. The boars also are equally good. When you see them you will want to take some of them home with you.

A Well Chosen Duroc Foundation

Provides the offering at **Turon, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 8, W. H. Fulks Sells**

Nine tried sows, 2 fall yearlings, 2 spring yearlings, 20 spring gilts and 2 boars.

CONSIDER THESE HERD Sires THAT Sired MOST OF THE FEMALES: The 1918 Kansas grand champion, Uneeda High Orion; Victory Sensation, a son of the 1919 world's grand champion, Great Orion Sensation; the 1917 world's junior champion, Jack's Orion King 2d; and the 1920 Kansas National grand champion, I Am a Great Wonder Giant. THEN CONSIDER THE NEW FULKS HERD SIRE TO WHICH THESE FEMALES ARE BRED. **Pathfinder, Jr., by Pathfinder.** Some of the females are bred to a good son of I Am a Great Wonder Giant that sired the good boars in the offering. All that one can ask in way of Duroc desirability is found in the Fulks herd. These hogs have the right type and conformation and they are bred right to produce the right type of animals. At the same time they come from popular blood lines and have had every opportunity possible to grow out right. Let Fulks' catalog tell you more about the size, type and blood lines of his good Durocs. When you write, please mention Mail and Breeze.



Pathfinder Jr., 383253.

Boyd Newcomb, Auctioneer
J. T. Hunter, Fieldman, Copper Farm Press

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KAN.

A Big Little Herd of Duroc Jerseys

Offers Topmost Values. **W. A. Conyers & Son Sell**

At Marion, Kansas, Wednesday, February 9, 1921

7 tried sows, 31 spring gilts, and 2 spring boars. (THE HIGHEST PRICED DUROC BOAR SOLD OUT OF KANSAS CAME FROM THE CONYERS HERD.) A Valley Col. sow bred to Pathfinder produced the great litter that included this boar. A SLASHING BIG LITTERMATE BROTHER HEADS THE CONYERS HERD.

The Offering Includes 6 tip-top spring gilts by the boar that was sold of which 2 are out of sows by Great Wonder that founded the noted National Champion Sensation family, 2 spring gilts out of a littermate sister to this boar, and 4 spring gilts by the littermate brother out of Great Wonder sows. These gilts are all bred to High Sensation, a son of the world's 1919 grand champion, Great Orion Sensation. Tried sows: Cherry Chief, Pathfinder, and Model Top breeding and spring gilts out of these sows by Sensation, Royal Critic, and King's Col. sires are nearly all bred to VALLEY PATHFINDER 3D., the senior herd sire and littermate brother of the boar that was sold. There will be two spring boars; one by High Sensation and one by Critic Model. Farmers and breeders have recently discovered that the Conyers herd is one of the biggest little herds in Kansas. Plan to attend this sale. For a catalog write, mentioning Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze.

W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kansas

Boyd Newcomb, Auctioneer.

J. T. Hunter will represent the Copper Farm Press.

Combined Dispersion Sale Durocs and Shropshires

R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., Thursday, February 10

35 bred sows and gilts; 2 boars. 10 tried sows, a number granddaughters of Pathfinder. 15 fall gilts by a grandson of Pathfinder. 10 spring gilts, some by Great Orion 4th, a son of the 1918 world's grand champion, Great Orion. The majority of these sows and gilts are bred to Pathrion 2d., a littermate brother to the 1920 Topeka grand champion boar. 2 boars, grandsons of Pathfinder out of Illustration and Great Sensation sows. **Shropshire Sheep**—22 high grade ewes lambing in February and March, and 2 rams. Mr. R. C. Smith is not quitting the registered Duroc business but owing to the recent death of his father, the senior partner in the business, the partnership herd must be dispersed. This is the best herd of Durocs that Mr. Smith has had on his farm and buyers will find good big upstanding gilts and sows that Mr. Smith would not sell under any circumstances other than those mentioned. Please mention Mail and Breeze when writing for catalog. Address

R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kansas

Boyd Newcomb, Auctioneer.

J. T. Hunter will represent the Copper Farm Press.

NOTE—Here are Durocs of good quality that will go into other herds and exert beneficial influence because they are bred right and are raised right, many of them having proven their worth by what they have produced. If you are thinking about getting some purebred hogs you should not hesitate to buy now when breeding stock can be bought at reasonable prices. Anyone looking for herd building material could do no better than to select a few of these good Durocs in these offerings.

Boars: Boars: Boars:

Pathfinders, Sensations and Orions sired by Giant boars and out of 700 and 800-lb. sows. These boars are big, rugged, thrifty fellows weighing from 200 to 300 lbs. In breeding form; immune; priced to sell; Liberty bonds taken in payment. Write now, describing your wants.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Woodell's Durocs

Some good spring and summer boars at farmers' prices to move at once; most of them sired by Chief Wonder, first aged boar at both Kansas fairs, 1920.

G. B. WOODPELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Duroc Yearling and Spring Gilts

Bred to our distinctly big type herd boar C's Giant Orion King. The yearlings are granddaughters Great Wonder. The spring gilts are by Watts Orion. Two April boars. Extra good. We invite inspection of our herd.

J. A. ORIETZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Duroc Spring Gilts Well Bred

A select group of spring gilts, some by a son of Orion Cherry King. Some out of a daughter of Pathfinder. Immuned and priced right.

J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Bred Gilts and Boars

Extra good big type gilts bred for spring farrow. Best breeding of the Sensations, Crimson Wonders, Orions, and Cois. families. All immune and priced right.

ERNEST A. REED, R. 2, LYONS, KANSAS.

ROADSIDE FARM DUROCS

Picked gilts by Pathfinder Orion and Ideal Giant. Bred for March and April to Climax Sensation. Immuned and farmers' prices.

FRED L. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

Sensation and Pathfinder

Good spring boars at \$40 each; extra gilts by Climax Sensation and Pathfinder Orion and bred to High Orion for spring farrow; also tried sows bred; August pigs, either sex. Prices will suit.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County

1883—Searle Durocs—1921

38 years of constructive breeding combined in every animal you buy from us. Registered, immune, bred sows reasonable.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Spring gilts and boars; fall boars; weanlings sired by a son of the 1917 National grand champion, Jack's Orion King 2d and a grandson of Fancy Col. Good Durocs; priced reasonably. Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROCS FALL PIGS

Either sex; also a number of older males and gilts; all well grown and good ones. J. E. Weller, Holton, Kan.

on Saturday, February 5. In this, Mr. Anderson's annual bred sow sale, he is selling 50 tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts. They are out of Royal Herd Farm's big, prolific herd-sows that represent the best blood of the breed. They are bred to Victory Sensation 3rd, the second prize junior yearling boar at both Kansas fairs in 1920. He is a great boar, sired by Great Orion Sensation, the world's champion boar. Mr. Anderson has been in the Duroc Jersey breeding business for a good many years. He has bought the best boars and sows to be had for his herd and coupled with that he is a careful and painstaking breeder who has built up a reputation worth while for Royal Farm Herd Duroc Jerseys which is the name of his popular herd at McPherson, Kan. In addition to breeding good Duroc Jerseys to sell for breeding purposes he is demonstrating every year to the farmers and counties adjoining the value of Duroc Jerseys from the standpoint of the feeder. At this sale you will see breeders and farmers who have bought at his sales of bred sows every year since he has been holding bred sow sales. This is after all the best recommendation. In this sale he is going to present a March boar and a good one to the purchaser of the largest number of sows. This is something new in bred sow sales and the breeder or farmer who buys the largest number of sows will receive free a valuable herd boar. Remember the date, Saturday, February 5, in McPherson, Kan. Write today for the catalog.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Ernest A. Reed's Durocs.

Ernest A. Reed of Lyons, Kan., is offering some choice bred gilts for sale. Mr. Reed's offering will interest breeders wanting the best Duroc blood lines. The gilts are bred for spring farrow and are of Sensation, Crimson Wonder, Orion and Col. breeding. They are bred to Cherry King, Pathfinder's High Orion by Uneeda High Orion and Victory Sensation, a very fine Sensation bred boar.—Advertisement.

Deming Ranch Polands for Sale.

As you probably are aware, we won the silver trophy given by the Kansas Poland China Breeders' association for the breeder winning the most points in the futurity classes. We have several excellent Big Bob's Jumbo boars for the season's trade like those which helped to win the cup. Three are real herd boar prospects. Have several others sired by the Kansas Guardsman. We are pricing these boars reasonable. Have a fine lot of gilts and sows bred for March and April farrow, ranging in age from two years to ten months old. Pricing everything worth the money.—Advertisement.

Reed & Sons' Durocs.

J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan., have carefully culled their surplus of spring Duroc gilts and now offer some nice ones for sale. Not only are they good individuals but the breeding is right. Some of them are sired by a son of Orion Cherry King, the great Duroc sire that produced among other good Durocs, Great Orion, that was the 1915 world's champion boar and Jack's Orion King 2d that was the 1917 world's junior champion. Then some of these gilts are out of a sow sired by Pathfinder, the best known boar that the breed has ever produced. Then some gilts are of Great Sensation breeding. Great Sensation sired the 1919 world's grand champion, Great Orion Sensation. Readers will note that the Reed & Sons' Duroc gilts offered for sale are well worth considering if they are in the market for some good gilts. These gilts are priced right. A letter addressed to J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan., will receive prompt reply. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Wm. Fulks Sells Durocs February 8.

Wm. Fulks, Turon, Kan., sells a carefully chosen offering of Durocs, Tuesday, February 8. There will be nine tried sows, two fall yearlings, 20 spring gilts, and two boars. The sires represented in the offering will be the 1918 Kansas grand champion, Uneeda High Orion; Victory Sensation, a son of the 1919 world's grand champion, the 1917 world's junior champion, Jack's Orion King 2d; and the 1920 grand champion, I Am a Great Wonder Giant. Boars to which the females are bred are a son of old Pathfinder, that Mr. Fulks has recently purchased from Hanks & Bishop. He is a dandy fine herd sire prospect too. The other boar is a first son of I Am a Great Wonder Giant. Mr. Fulks has made little noise about his herd but has been selling a lot of good Durocs in his part of the country and is now holding his first auction sale and invites all his customers and as many new ones as can come to come to his sale February 8. The catalog will explain the good breeding of the offering. Send to Mr. Fulks for one. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Two more good Duroc sales take place following Mr. Fulks' sale. W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan., February 9, and R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., February 10.—Advertisement.

R. C. Smith Sells Durocs February 10.

R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., had had luck last spring when he vaccinated his registered Durocs and lost 87 head, nearly the whole herd. Undaunted Mr. Smith began looking around and picked up here and there some good individuals from good herds over the country. Today visitors to the Smith farm will find the best Durocs that have ever been assembled on the Smith farm. Unfortunately this herd will now have to be dispersed as Mr. Smith's father who was financially interested in the herd died recently and the dispersion of the herd is necessary to settle the estate. So, buyers will find offered in the Smith dispersion sale, Thursday, February 10, some very good Durocs. A dispersion sale always includes the very best hogs on the farm. There will be 35 sows and gilts, and two boars. Tried sows will be granddaughters of Pathfinder, 15 fall gilts will be by a grandson of Pathfinder, 10 spring gilts by a son of Pathrion 2d, a litter mate of the 1920 grand champion at Topeka. Write Mr. Smith today for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Wm. Fulks, Turon, Kan., and W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan., sell Durocs the two days preceding the Smith sale. Fulks the 8th, and Conyers the 9th.—Advertisement.

Geo. M. Long Disperses Polands.

An auction sale is one usually held for the purpose of making quick disposal of the surplus rather than thru the slower process of selling at private treaty. Then, an auction sale with its intensified publicity helps advertise the herd from which the offering

came. In nearly every case where the surplus is sold at auction the offerings are creditable but of course the breeding plant of the good foundation hogs is left intact on the farm. And, the breeding plant is always the best quality hogs. When a dispersion takes place and all the hogs are put into the offering naturally buyers are privileged to secure the very best that the herd affords. That will be the situation at the Geo. M. Long sale at Stafford, Kan., Monday, February 7. Mr. Long lives at St. John but will hold his sale at Stafford because of the advantage of having a good pavilion and the further fact that railroad facilities are better there. Mr. Long will move to western Kansas and finds it impossible to take along his good herd of Poles that he has for sometime been building up. They will be at disposal on the date indicated and it will be a good opportunity for farmers to stock up with real hogs. The advertisement in this issue gives a general idea concerning the offering but the catalog will give more complete information. Write Mr. Long today for it. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Park Place Shorthorns

We have more feed this winter than we have had for years just at a time when we have less livestock than we have had for years. Naturally, livestock is more desired this winter than ever before and yet the demand has been lessened due largely to a too rapid readjustment to normal times wherein the farmer is greatly handicapped because of lowered prices for farm crops and banker shyness. Along with this desire for more livestock is the desire for better livestock, purebred livestock, particularly. With fields and pens cleaned almost entirely out of all sorts of livestock the incentive is to start right with purebreds rather than to build up herds of grades even though the nucleus be high grades. The question now before the minds of those wanting purebred livestock is that of how to get this livestock in spite of present conditions. Here is an excellent opportunity that you are looking for. Park Salter, Wichita, Kan., has one of the finest registered herds of Shorthorns in the country. Park Place Shorthorns have made so good in show ring and on the farm that there is no need to present further evidence regarding that matter. The point that will interest the reader is that Mr. Salter will exchange some of his surplus foundation type Shorthorn cows and helpers for grade or registered bulls or cows. He has a constant demand for feed to use up. Then, if the buyer has no cattle to exchange Mr. Salter will give him a reasonable length of time to pay for Shorthorns that are bought from him. Could any proposition be better for one desiring at this time to get a few good registered Shorthorn cows. Right now is the time to take advantage of the proposition as the prospect for livestock business is brighter than it has been all winter and the time is right now at hand to get started with a few good Shorthorns. Write, phone, or call Park E. Salter, 615 Fourth Natl. Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. A. Conyers & Son Sell Durocs February 10

The development of a small herd of purebred hogs into a larger and better herd seldom progresses faster than the dissemination of information concerning this herd among fellow breeders and prospective purchasers of hogs from the herd. An exception to this is the development of the W. A. Conyers herd at Marion, Kan. Mr. Conyers has been developing an exceptionally good herd of Durocs the past few years but has never claimed to be a breeder of Durocs. Yet the best Kansas breeders of Durocs can get from his small herd Durocs that are as royally bred and as good in individuality as can be found anywhere in Kansas or the Southwest. Last summer from this Conyers herd there went the highest priced Duroc boar that was ever sold out of Kansas. Yet there were breeders of Durocs in this state that until this sale was made did not know that Mr. Conyers was raising registered Duroc hogs. Farmers and breeders are going to have an opportunity to get hogs from this herd at the W. A. Conyers & Son sale at Marion, Kan., Wednesday, February 9, when he and his son combine their offerings into one good sale. In this sale go seven tried sows, 31 spring gilts, and two spring boars. Six top gilts by this Pathfinder boar that was sold by Mr. Conyers sell in this sale. Two of the gilts are out of a sow sired by Great Wonder that founded the world's champion Separation family. Two spring gilts out of a litter mate sister to the boar and four spring gilts by a litter mate boar out of a Great Wonder sow also sell. These are all bred to High Sensation by the 1919 world's grand champion, Great Orion Sensation. There will be tried sows of Cherry Chief, Pathfinder, and Model Top breeding and some spring gilts by Sensation, Royal Critic, and King's Col. sires. One important thing to be remembered is that most of these females are bred to Valley Pathfinder 2d, a litter mate brother to the boar that Mr. Conyers sold. This boar is a slashing big fellow that will put added dollars onto the value of the pigs that come from these sows because he should be an extra good producer of pigs. Write W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan., today for a catalog of this sale. The catalog will tell more completely than an advertisement the details of this good offering. Now is the time to get a good bred female from the Conyers herd that is going on and will continue to be one of the good herds of Kansas. Wm. Fulk, Taron, Kan., sells the day before the Conyers sale and R. C. Smith, Sedgewick, Kan., sells the day after. These will be good Duroc sales also.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Theobald's Duroc Sale.

J. C. Theobald will hold his annual Duroc bred sow sale at Oklawaha, Neb., February 5, in the heated sale barn. He is selling 40 head in this sale, and the offering will include seven tried sows. They are of King Col., High Orion, and Grand Model Chief breeding. Grand Model Chief was at the head of the Theobald herd for a long time. He was shown at Nebraska State Fair and won fifth in aged class in 1918. In the sale there will be nine fall sows all by this boar. The spring gilts are by High Sensation, Great Orion Sensation 2d, and Grand Model Chief. Great Orion Sensation 2d is by Great Orion Sensation, the world's grand champion. The gilts by Great Orion Sensation 2d will be bred to A Big Bone, Giant. This should prove a good cross. Great Orion Sensation 2d is out of one of the highest priced litters ever sold. Write at once for catalog and plan to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Our Annual Duroc Bred Sow Sale

Gordon & Hamilton Sell in Usual Place at

Horton, Kan., Wednesday, February 9, 1921

45 head, 12 tried sows, eight fall yearlings and 25 spring gilts. The gilts are a choice lot mostly by our two herd boars—Sensation King by Great Sensation, a premier sire of the correct type; Golden Pathfinder by Ideal Pathfinder and out of Golden Uneeda. The tried sows afford great attractions. Daughters of Great Wonder Giant, Ideal Pathfinder, and those by Sensation King that leave a lasting impression on you of their great worth. Two extra good ones by Bader's Golden Model. The entire offering bred to the best of advantage to our herd boars. We have bred a few to a good son of High Pathfinder. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kansas

Auctioneers—H. Grable and others. J. W. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Our sale is the day before M. R. Peterson sells at Bendena. Stay all night in Horton and attend the Peterson sale on the 10th and the Kempin-Hilbert joint sale at Corning on the 11th.

Great Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

40 Bred Sows and Gilts From the Herd of Pleasant View Stock Farm. In the new sale pavilion at

Bendena, Kansas, Thursday, February 10

14 tried sows—26 spring gilts, sired by these boars: Peterson's O. C. K., Long Orion, High Pathfinder, King's Pathfinder Jr., Belle's Model 5th, Mo. Disturber, Highland Cherry King, King's Col. Longfellow. And bred to these boars: Long Orion, Peterson's O. C. K., Higher Pathfinder and High Pathfinder's Wonder. Everything immune. Write for catalog. Address

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kansas

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Chas. Foster. J. W. Johnson representing Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Note—Peterson's sale follows Gordon & Hamilton's sale in Horton Feb. 9. Morning train to Peterson's sale and back in the evening where good connections can be made for Kempin Bros. and Wm. Hilbert's joint sale February 11 at Corning.

A DOUBLE HEADER WORTH WHILE

60 Top Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts in This Joint Sale

Kempin Bros., and W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kansas

To insure the best offering of the winter and to reduce sale expense. Sale in heated pavilion in

Corning, Kan., Friday, February 11

60 toppers from the 100 bred sows and gilts intended for our individual sales. Sired by King Sensation I Am, Proud Pathfinder, Joe King Orion, King Sensation, Great Pathfinder, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Select Model, Chief Critic, Uneeda Great Sensation and Col. Orion. Bred to King Sensation I Am, Proud Pathfinder, Joe Wonder Orion, Col. Orion and a splendid son of Great Pathfinder. Attractions: A spring gilt by Joe King Orion and out of Big Lizzie. Three spring gilts by Joe King Orion, litter sisters to Joe Wonder Orion. Extra choice gilts by King Sensation I Am and Col. Orion by Great Orion. Joint catalog ready to mail. Address either

Kempin Bros. or W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kansas

Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. J. W. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze.

Note: Our sale follows M. R. Peterson's sale at Troy, Kan. You can leave Horton the morning of our sale and arrive at Corning in time for dinner.

Great Duroc Offering

Yearling sows and gilts of Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder and King The Col. breeding. Out of dams weighing 500 to 800 lbs. Bred for early farrow to four great herd boars. They are priced right. Also a few first class boars.

LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

250 BRED SOWS

Durocs with bone. Tried sows, spring and fall gilts bred to Pathfinder and Sensation boars, guaranteed immune and in farrow. Pay after you receive them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.



REGISTERED DUROC BOARS

150 to 225 lbs., \$25 to \$40; sows and gilts to farrow in March; weanlings, both sex.

G. W. Hageman, St. John, Kansas

Two Big Duroc Sales Feb. 16, 1921

One railroad fare

Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Missouri

and

J. R. Breed, Hickman Mills, Missouri

100—Bred Sows and Gilts—100

Write for catalogue now

Both Herds Located at the Suburbs of Kansas City

SOWS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW

Choice individuals; best of blood lines; priced reasonable; Orion and Pathfinder breeding.

RALPH P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big-type bred sows and gilts; boars all ages; Sept. pigs unrelated; popular breeding; registered; immune; priced right; good terms. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

\$2 DOWN

ONLY

A Year to Pay



Top of Milk Tank is waist high—easy to fill

Milk and cream spouts are open—easy to clean

One-piece aluminum skimming device is very easy to clean

All shafts are vertical and run on "frictionless" pivot ball bearings making the New Butterfly the lightest running of all separators

More Than
200,000
New Butterfly
Cream Separators
are now in use

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.,
2177 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please mail me your free Catalog Folder and full particulars regarding your special easy payment offer on the New Butterfly Cream Separator.

I keep.....COWS.

Name.....

P. O.....

State.....R. F. D.....

Think of it! You can now get any size of the New Butterfly Cream Separator you need direct from our factory for only \$2 down and on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more **before you pay**. You won't feel the cost at all. Our low prices will surprise you. For example:

\$44 buys the No. 2 1/2 Junior, a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. You pay only \$2 down and balance on easy terms of **Only \$3.50 a Month**

You have no interest to pay. No extras. The prices we quote include everything. We also make four larger sizes of the

New Butterfly

up to our big 800 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and more than a year to pay. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in materials and workmanship.

30 Days' Trial

You can have 30 days' trial on your own farm and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways.

Catalog Folder—FREE

Why not get one of these big labor-saving, money-making machines while you have the opportunity to do so on this liberal self-earning plan? Let us send you our big, new, illustrated catalog folder showing all the machines we make and quoting lowest factory prices and easy payment terms. We will also mail you a book of letters from owners telling how the New Butterfly is helping them to make as high as \$100 a year extra profit from cows. Sending coupon does not obligate you in any way. Write today.

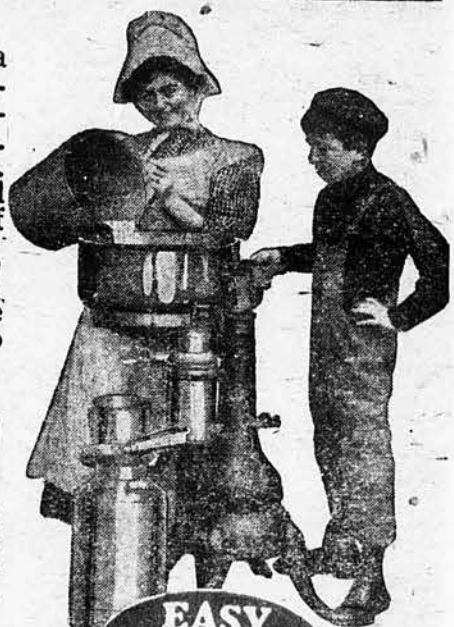
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
MANUFACTURERS

2177 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO



Gets ALL The CREAM

Made \$61.39 More from Same Cows
"We made \$78.61 worth of butter before we had the machine and in the same length of time we made with the Butterfly Separator \$140.00 worth of butter from the same number of cows."
THOS. S. KERMSKY
Point Aux Ples, Mich.



EASY TO TURN

Twelve-Year-Old Child Runs It

"We would not do without our Butterfly Separator or exchange it for all the machines we have seen. Our little girl, 12 years old, runs it like a clock!"
MRS. P. E. RUDE, Ashland, Wis.



EASY TO CLEAN

Simplest, Easiest to Clean
"My son took a course in agriculture at Cape Girardeau and he worked with a dozen or more makes of separators, and he said this was the most simple and easier cleaned machine than any of them."
J. B. FINLEY, Oran, Mo.