

DEC 17 1921
KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 59

December 17, 1921

Number 51

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Announcing the Winner in the "What Tools Does a Farmer Need" Contest

Mr. O. E. Garrison of New
Ulysses, Grant Co., Kansas

Mr. Garrison's list answering our query "What Tools Does a Farmer Need?" was decided by the judges to be the most practical and complete, and he was awarded the ten dollar prize. We offer him our congratulations, and extend our thanks to him and the many others whose answers showed the keen interest farmers have in this subject. The following have been awarded prizes of tools:

Roland F. Koehler, Parsons, Kan.
James R. Rinker, Eskridge, Kan.
F. B. Bazil, Lebo, Kan.
Roy Davey, Olpe, Kan.
Azem L. Minor, Arlington, Kan.
Ed. Wilcox, Abilene, Kan.
Fred Waknitz, Bazine, Kan.



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The Head of the Flock



Now is the time to sell cockerels. Poultry raisers are looking for new blood to head their flocks. The wise breeder sees that a new cockerel is with the pen for a week or two before he saves eggs for hatching. Now is a better time to ship than later when the weather is severe. Sell your surplus cockerels now. A classified advertisement will do it.

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Letters Fresh From the Field

FARMERS are urged to make free use of this page to discuss briefly any matter of general interest to rural communities. Address all letters intended for this purpose to John. W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Some Farm Mistakes

I know a farmer in this part of the state who about five years ago dug and completely finished two pit silos which have a total capacity of more than 230 tons. These pit silos extend about 8 feet above the ground and are well built. Yet this farmer never has filled either of these silos, nor has he put a bit of feed into either of them.

This is a large farmer who raises a great deal of feed every year and keeps plenty of cattle, usually more than 100 head. At the same time this farmer is milking about 12 cows and is feeding them straw, dry stalks, and letting them run on winter grass. This farmer came into the office of the county agent and asked to have a dairy feeding ration figured for his use. When asked what feeds he had he said that he had oats and barley straw, cane and kafir stalks, kafir grain and dry pasture grass, no silage, alfalfa hay, bran, cotton cake nor any such feeds necessary in making a dairy ration. Did you ever try making a dairy ration without them?

At the same time this farmer has a tractor on the farm, a force tank to supply the water, and there are always four hired men on the place. He is a large farmer, and can easily afford to own a cutter so that he would be fully equipped to fill efficiently and economically his two pit silos every fall. A sad mistake this farmer is making every year. John H. Munson.
Hodgeman County.

Leghorns are Good Producers

We are about to start our tenth year raising poultry. We selected the Single Comb White Leghorns, getting the best we could find altho we paid what we thought a very high price at that time. We never have regretted our choice. We have paid high prices for new blood when we needed it and now can plainly see the results and that the money was well spent.

The Single Comb White Leghorn hen is surely the business hen. She is a good rustler and when out on a range will find part of her daily ration herself. All big egg farms choose the Single Comb White Leghorns for they know that they can feed them at less expense. We have scarcely any trouble with broodiness among our hens and they lay a large number of big, snow white eggs.

L. O. Weimeyer,

R. 3, Halstead, Kan.

Farmers Should Organize

The farmers' greatest need at the present time is not greater production but organization, an organization whereby we can have a steady flow of our products to the markets of the world. There is no need of gambling, keeping us on edge as to when to sell. A rain falls here or in Canada and the price goes down, hot winds visit Texas and the price goes up. We have these weather conditions every year. Thanks for our Anti-Grain Gambling bill, if we shall ever get it to functioning.

We have long ago known that it is not right to bet on a horse running on a race track but we have only recently discovered that it is wrong to bet on the bread we eat. But we cannot depend upon politics to formulate for us a marketing plan, we must do that ourselves. Picture for yourself our big manufacturing corporations depending upon Congress to perfect for them a sales organization. There is no need to burn corn, thru proper organization and transportation we could give the starving people one-third of our corn and receive a fair price for the rest. Why is it that there are some business men, not many, who are against farmers' organizations when they directly or indirectly make their living from the patronage of the farmers? It will not destroy the towns, there will be as much business as ever and probably more.

Another thing to be considered is,

good wages paid the working people. They are the ones who by spending more money cause better times by buying more of everything, they are the ones who earn and create. Those who have capital invested should be satisfied with a fair rate of interest without paying excessive salaries to presidents and managers to cut down the profits from the interest. If the capitalist cares to make more money let him go out and earn it the way he expects others to earn it for him.

Hillsboro, Kan. Wm. E. Rupp.

Makes Money With Duroc Hogs

I do not consider myself a success as a farmer. The last year was the worst I ever saw. I could scarcely make ends meet but think everything will be all right soon. I have specialized mostly on Duroc hogs and have at present a good herd. These hogs have ranged the place, and as they have had access to alfalfa and a corn field with rye pasture, have done well. They saved the expense of shucking corn besides enriching the soil and eating weeds which would have been a loss, if not used in this way. We also have been milking nine cows the past three years and they are worth much more than they cost us. We have covered the running expenses with them. The skimmilk is of exceptional value for the pigs and I sometimes think that it alone is well worth the milking, even if one did not value the cream. We live 1½ miles from Washington, one of the best towns in the state and the business men and farmers surrounding it are the salt of the earth.

G. F. Keesecker.

Washington, Kan.

The Adventures of Huz and Buz

"What did you think of it this year?" asked Huz as he and Buz were returning home from the last day of the county fair, accompanied by their boys, Sam and Bob.

"I sure had a whopper of a time on the merry-go-round and the Ferris wheel," chirped Sam.

"I think the club boys and girls did fine with their pigs and chickens and things," chimed Bob, "and believe me, I was surprised when the judges awarded me first prize on my exhibit."

"I feel a whole lot like Bob does about it, altho I didn't do as well with my Shorthorn exhibit as he did with his Durocs, still, I was very well pleased, knowing that I can do even better. It gives me courage to go on," said Buz.

"For my part I don't think much of the stock and grain on exhibit. To my notion I've got just as good or better at home. But I did enjoy a couple of the races tip top! Finally I had my fortune told and don't you know, that old girl beats anything for knowing things I ever saw. She said I wasn't as unprogressive as some folks can be. That's sure one dollar I'll always consider well spent," said Huz as he sat unusually straight in his seat.

Protection, Kan. C. L. Rellim.

The Farmers' Calendar

Dec. 21-23—Kansas State Horticultural Society, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 9 to March 14—Commercial Creamery Short Course, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Jan. 10—Annual meeting of the Kansas State Agricultural Council, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 10—Grain Marketing Conference, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 11-13—Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 14-21—Western National Livestock Show, Denver, Colo.

Jan. 23-28—Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, Kan.

Jan. 25-26-27—Kansas Live Stock Association, Ninth Annual Convention, Wichita, Kan.

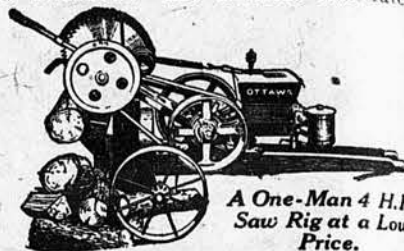
Feb. 6-11—Farm and Home Week, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 8-9, Kansas State Farm Bureau Meeting, Manhattan, Kan.

MAKE MONEY SELLING WOOD

Topeka, Kansas.—The high price of coal in the Middle West has created a big demand for cordwood. Thousands in the cities and on the farms are going to burn wood this year. The man who has timber will find a ready market at good prices for all the wood he can saw and is willing to sell.

The demand for a convenient, easy-to-use power sawing outfit has been answered. Now, at last, a real one-man 4 Horse-power Saw Rig that will quickly cut small trees and branches, is available. The machine illustrated



A One-Man 4 H.P.
Saw Rig at a Low
Price.

is the new One-Man Saw Rig invented by Mr. H. C. Overman of the Ottawa Mfg. Co. This machine develops 4 H. P., and will cut from 15 to 30 cords of wood a day. It uses common gasoline. Simple and easy to operate. When not sawing wood it is quickly attached to machinery requiring steady, even power.

C. L. Keiffer, of Ellis, O., ran this Ottawa Saw 16 hours and saved 30 tons of wood.

A big book explaining this wonderful machine will be sent free to anyone who writes Mr. H. C. Overman, care of the Ottawa Mfg. Co., Dept. 3047, Ottawa, Kan.—Advertisement.

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

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze....	Club 16 All for \$1.85 All One Year
Capper's Weekly.....	
Pathfinder (Weekly)...	

NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze,
Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which
please send me all the periodicals
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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

December 17, 1921

Arthur Capper Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 51

No Cash Crops on This Farm

Cows, Hogs and Chickens Eat All the Feed Produced by C. R. Kissinger and He Gets the Money by Selling Milk, Eggs and Pork

By Ray Yarnell

NOT a pound of feed produced is sold from the C. R. Kissinger farm southwest of Ottawa, Kan. All of it is eaten by cows, hogs, horses and chickens. Crops are cashed in the form of dairy and poultry products and fat hogs or breeding stock.

Kissinger first of all is a dairyman. He has a herd of 37 Guernseys, including 23 cows of milking age and two herd sires. He got his start 12 years ago when he quit his job in a paper warehouse in Cincinnati, Ohio, and went into partnership with a Franklin county farmer. Two years ago he bought a farm and started out for himself.

Near the back door of his dairy barn a manure spreader always stands. There is no manure pile on this farm. Once, sometimes twice, every day in the winter and once a week during the summer months, a load of manure is hauled out to one of the fields. It is applied systematically so the best results will be obtained from its use.

When Kissinger moved to his farm he brought with him half of the partnership herd of dairy cows. There was no silo on the place and it was too far to haul silage from the other farm.

Forced to Buy Silage

He heard that a neighbor who had sold off his livestock had some silage and he hurried over and bought it for \$7 a ton. Other farmers had offered \$3.50 a ton but Kissinger was determined to have it and bid liberally. He hauled the silage 7 miles that winter and figured he made money by doing so. His silage on the partnership farm brought \$7.50 so he about broke even on the deal, counting 50 cents a ton for hauling.

The next spring he built a hollow silo with a capacity of 150 tons. He fills this with Kansas Orange cane. This year the crop from between 6 and 7 acres filled the silo to within 3 feet of the top. Some of the cane was 14 feet high.

Kissinger's dairy barn is of frame construction. It contains stanchions for 22 cows and four box stalls. The lot holds 30 tons of hay. The barn floor is made of wood with deep ma-

nure drains. Kissinger says he prefers floors of wood because they keep the cows from slipping. Iron stanchions are used and have proved satisfactory.

The feed and milk rooms are located in one corner of the barn and are tightly enclosed. The milk room has a cement floor and is well lighted. The silo stands against the side of the barn and silage is shoveled directly into the feed room. From there it is carried to the bunkers in the barn.

Producing cows are fed 30 pounds of silage a day. The grain ration consists of 200 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of oats, 25 pounds of cottonseed meal, 25 pounds of oil meal and 100 pounds of bran in which 4 pounds of salt is mixed. This is fed in the proportion of 1 pound to every 3 pounds of milk a cow produces. Every cow gets 10 pounds of alfalfa a day. This is about what she will clean up. Corn fodder is fed in the lot in the fall and winter when the weather is nice. For summer pasture Kissinger has 80 acres of blue grass and 85 acres of wild hay.

This herd has produced as much as \$400 worth of cream a month but the average is \$250. The skim milk is fed

to calves, hogs and chickens. Between 80 and 90 purebred Duroc Jersey hogs are raised every year. All are registered and many of the boars and sows are sold for breeding purposes, bringing a great deal more than the market price.

"I made considerable money out of my hogs this year," said Mr. Kissinger. "I got the top for everything I sold. The hogs weighed around 200 pounds and were finished on cheap feed."

Two hundred Buff Leghorns rival the hogs and cows as money makers. There are six members in the family and Kissinger says the chickens buy the groceries and pay practically all the household expenses.

Hogs are now housed in small sheds but Mr. Kissinger is planning to erect a modern hog house of approved type during the winter or spring.

"Good equipment is mighty important on a farm," said Mr. Kissinger. "It helps the stock to become thrifty and make good gains. Any good equipment soon will pay for itself. Poor buildings get a fellow into the habit of letting things slide and that means inefficiency."

Everything that Kissinger raises,

both crops and livestock, are of the best quality. All of his stock is purebred and he grows Kanred wheat and Commercial White corn. "I won't have any scrub stuff around here," he said, "not even weeds. If I have to have weeds they must be good ones."

Land on which wheat is to be planted is given a coating of manure, about 8 tons to the acre, and is plowed as early in August as possible. The seedbed is double disked and harrowed before drilling. Kissinger manures as much of his corn, sorghum and oats ground as he can and gives his alfalfa a top dressing. He is not always able to manure all his land every year.

Raising mules is another side line that returns a good profit. Young mules usually are in demand and bring good prices as work stock.

Careful Records are Kept

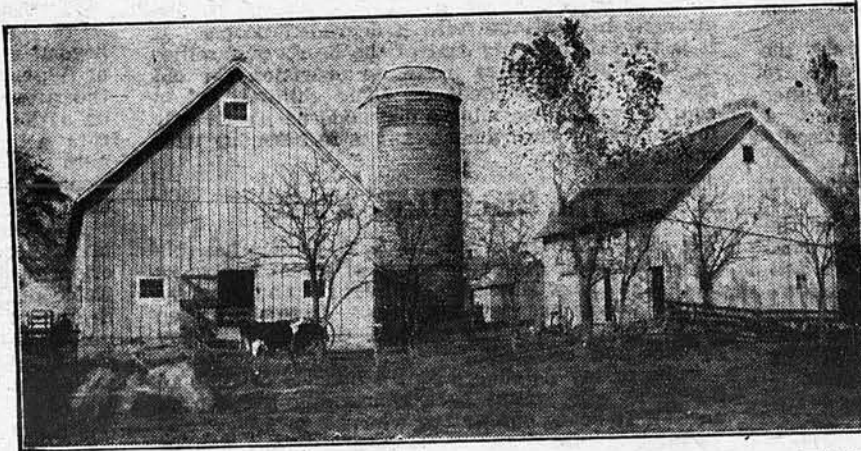
Records are kept on all the producing cows. The milk is weighed night and morning. Kissinger also keeps breeding records. He is now trying to organize a cow testing association in his neighborhood.

The water system consists of a well and a large cistern. All the rain water is collected in this cistern and when the supply gets low water is pumped in from the well.

A gasoline engine supplies power for grinding feed, cutting silage and operating a washing machine. Kissinger plans eventually to make his house modern and to install a farm electric plant.

This farm is operated by a partnership consisting of Kissinger and his two grown sons, Charles M. Kissinger and Howard A. Kissinger. Another son rents a farm a few miles away. His father gave him an outfit of farm implements and started him out with livestock and poultry.

"I'm going to have an ideal place here before I stop," said Mr. Kissinger. "For being a farmer I ask just one privilege—that of having a nice place in which to live and work. That is all any man should ask, but he should demand that. The farmer has the same right to be comfortable and to have nice surroundings as the man in town."



Good Equipment is One of the Greatest Aids to Success in Farming and C. R. Kissinger of Franklin County is Rapidly Getting Ahead.

Finney County Wins a War

By James H. Cloture

BY THE expenditure of \$7,239.56 for grasshopper control during the crop season of 1920 Finney county farmers saved \$190,200. The cost was 3.6 per cent of the value of the crops saved.

In 1921 damage by grasshoppers was prevented by the expenditure of only \$221 for poison, enough to give protection to all the farms in the county that were seriously threatened.

Where wheat fields were poisoned the yield averaged 5 bushels more an acre than on untreated ground. In 1920 poison mash was put on 25,000 acres and those farmers saved 125,000 bushels of wheat worth at least \$1 a bushel then, or \$125,000.

Five thousand acres of alfalfa were treated and the yield was half a ton greater an acre than on untreated fields, making a total saving of 2,500 tons. Conservatively valued at \$13 a ton this hay was worth \$32,500.

Sugar beets which were not protected against grasshoppers showed a decrease in yield from the average of about 6 per cent. The saving on 5,000 acres that were treated, figuring a production of 8 tons to the acre, amounted

to 2,400 tons. At \$8 a ton this saving greatly by the hordes of grasshoppers. amounted to \$19,200.

Sorghum on 15,000 acres which were treated showed an average yield 15 per cent greater than the untreated crop. Figuring its value both as grain and forage at 25 bushels an acre worth 40 cents a bushel, the saving in the sorghum crop was \$22,500. But the important thing to remember is that the next year very few grasshoppers appeared and the pest was kept under nearly perfect control at a cost of only \$231. Farmers who did not put out poison in 1920 profited from the work of those who did because the poisoning campaign practically eliminated grasshoppers in the county. The actual saving this year was much larger than in 1920 and the cost was only a fraction of that of the previous year.

Grasshoppers had their own way in Finney county in 1918 and 1919. They grew large and sleek and impudent. Forage crops were stripped of leaves, alfalfa was eaten to the ground and beets and truck crops were damaged

greatly by the hordes of grasshoppers.

With the crop disaster fresh in mind the county commissioners in August, 1919 approved a tax levy of half a mill to finance a campaign of extermination against the grasshoppers. The levy raised \$9,250 and plans for wholesale poisoning immediately were formulated.

Because it was an organized agency the farm bureau was placed in charge of the campaign and County Agent Charles E. Cassel directed the work.

Seventeen meetings were held and from 35 to 65 farmers attended every one. At all these meetings local organizations were formed and leaders chosen. Arrangements were made for supplying every neighborhood with necessary ammunition, mobilization orders were issued and instructions given regarding the "zero hour" at which the general campaign would be set in motion.

The battle field consisted of 53,920 acres and the army which was ready to enter the fray consisted of more than 400 farmers and their families.

Then the grasshoppers came. As in 1918 and 1919 they swarmed into the fields and attacked the growing crops. But they had no sooner appeared than the poison army was set in motion.

For three weeks the warfare was waged thruout the county. It was a real battle with the advantage now on one side and now on the other. Finally the destructive enemy disappeared from the growing crops, but on the ground, in many places so thick as to form a mat, lay millions of dead grasshoppers. The arsenic had done its work well. The cost was \$7,239.56 or 14.4 cents an acre.

When the battle was won the county war chest contained a balance of \$2,010.44, part in cash and the remainder in the form of sirup and arsenic.

Results of the campaign were not fully realized until the crop season of 1921. Very few grasshoppers appeared and they were easily controlled. By spending \$176 for arsenic and \$55 for sirup, the farmers supplying the bran, a small follow-up campaign was conducted and it halted the grasshoppers before they got much of a start.

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation
Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

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F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor **T. A. McNEAL, Editor**
JOHN W. WILKINSON and RAY YARNELL, Associate Editors
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SUBSCRIPTION RATE: One dollar a year

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

PERHAPS Mr. Vanderlip is a great banker, at least he has somehow or other acquired that reputation. He has also if I am rightly informed, managed to accumulate several millions of dollars. Naturally one would suppose that his financial opinion would be not only worth listening to but probably just about the last word in financial matters.

Mr. Vanderlip has been traveling in Europe studying the social and economic situation. The report he brings back is decidedly pessimistic. In short he reports that Europe, with possibly the exception of England and the countries which were not in the war, is bankrupt.

These nations owe us 11 billion dollars. They are not paying either principal or interest. If they are really bankrupt as I rather infer from Mr. Vanderlip's report, then they cannot pay. If it is really true that they are bankrupt the obvious thing to do would seem to be either charge the debt off entirely or else just let it slide until some indefinite and altogether unlikely time in the future when they will be able to pay.

That however is not Mr. Vanderlip's plan. He says instead of trying to collect the interest on this debt let us lend it to the impoverished countries to help develop their industries. For example there is Austria which is entirely bankrupt but which owes us a large amount. Austria has great undeveloped water power. Mr. Vanderlip proposes to lend to Austria a large amount of this uncollected interest owed by Austria and other European countries for the purpose of developing the water power projects. That is on a par with the generous offer of a man to help an indigent friend by turning over to him the defaulted coupons on a bond issued by a corporation which has been declared insolvent. Neither the bonds nor the coupons have any value.

If we cannot collect the interest because the European nations are bankrupt then to offer to lend the defaulted interest to Austria or any other of the bankrupt European countries is absurd. I also observe that quite a number of supposedly business people are vociferously demanding that we proceed to make the European nations pay what they owe us.

I have not, however, noticed where any of the demanders suggest just how we are to make these defaulting nations liquidate their debts. We possibly might send an army over there to enforce collection but if we did we would have to feed the army while there, or if the army ate up what little they could find, then we would be called on to contribute to feed the starving inhabitants.

Postal Savings Banks

ONE of our readers, W. A. McPherson, who lives in Lamar, Colo., writes as follows: "You cannot understand how intensely interesting to me was your editorial favoring a liberal Postal Savings Bank act."

"I expected that an act would be framed that would generously meet the needs of our people, but what was the outcome? The Postal Savings Bank act permitted the Post Office Department to care for the savings of the laboring classes up to \$1,000 but interest at 2 per cent was to be paid on savings only up to \$500; that is, if the savings of an individual amounted to \$1,000 he only received 1 per cent interest on it.

"Unquestionably the act was dictated by the banking interests. It has been of no value to our people and it was intended to be of no value. And yet how great a need there is in this country for a good Postal Savings Bank act. The only capital of 80 per cent of our young men and young women is their possibility of being able to labor for 35 or 40 years.

"If the savings of these 35 to 40 years are lost thru bank failures they have no other labor years left in which to save again. They are thru. For the purpose of caring for the savings of the laboring classes, day laborers, mechanics, clerks and farmers, there is not a safe bank in the United States and there cannot be. The bank may be safe today and for the next 20 years for that matter, but there is no bank that under improper or criminal management cannot be wrecked in three months.

"Our people must be encouraged to form the habit of saving. I was startled to learn thru statistics issued by a life insurance company that more than 90 per cent of the heads of families in the United States make no provision for old age.

I think that I do not envy people of great wealth, but what does annoy me is the fact that their lavish expenditure develops in the less wealthy a proportionate desire to spend.

"Sometimes in my wrath I feel like calling all the idle wealthy ones together and saying to them: 'You are a menace and a nuisance here; for God's sake take your things and go.' Our people must be educated to save and the first requisite is a safe depository for their savings, paying a fair rate of interest; that is we must have a good Postal Savings Bank act. The rate of interest should not be less than 4 per cent and no limit on the amount any individual might deposit.

"Under the operation of such an act millions would be put into circulation that are now hoarded in safety deposit vaults and less secure places. The banking and commercial interests would be benefited rather than harmed. The savings deposited every day in the local postoffice would be deposited in the local banks, of course under a proper guaranty. Federal Land Bank bonds, Liberty bonds or any other Government bonds could be kept at each postoffice of deposit and individuals would be encouraged when their savings justified it to buy bonds.

"Immense sums would be made available for Government loans direct to the farmers or home builders. One per cent or probably half of 1 per cent would cover the expense of handling the loans, so that the money could be lent to the borrower at 4½ or not to exceed 5 per cent. At any time in his life if the depositor becomes disabled or reaches the age of inability to work he could convert his deposits into an annuity. There would be no expense to the Government. Lastly and best of all there would be a training in patriotism.

"It is impossible for a republican form of government to continue with a degraded people. If it is true that 90 per cent of the heads of families in the United States make no provision for old age and are dependent on their children or on charity we are becoming a degraded people fit only for a form of government that is in harmony with our degradation."

The Black Hull Wheat

WRITING from Newton, A. C. Golden has this to say of the new variety of wheat known as the Clark Black Hull wheat: "The progress of this wheat has been marvelous. I raised a crop of it, then placed the seed in the hands of my friends and relatives.

"One of my neighbors sent 4 bushels to Ohio to an uncle who writes back concerning his experience: 'It beats our native wheat 2 to 1.'

"I could cite many more instances but do not care to take up the space. It is a marvelous wheat developed by a Kansas boy who has himself gained but little from his discovery. I felt interested enough in this boy to make his acquaintance. You would not pick him out as a Burbank. He is just a fine plain farm boy living a quiet farm life."

I am greatly interested in this new variety of wheat. Recently I was talking with a member of the faculty of the Kansas Agricultural college who tells me that they are giving it a thoro test as to its hardihood and ability to withstand the rigors of a hard winter. If it stands the test then the farm boy has conferred a real benefit upon his fellow men.

The State of Ireland

APPARENTLY the Irish trouble is about to be settled, due almost entirely to the remarkable ability of Lloyd George and the persuasiveness of the talented Boer leader, Smuts. Lloyd George also has had the constant and powerful backing of King George, who seems to be more than a mere figure head.

Very briefly my understanding of the settlement is that Ireland will become a province of the British Empire with rights of self government very similar to those enjoyed by Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Canada is to all intents and purposes an independent nation. That country makes her own laws, even to the matter of fixing tariff rates and making treaties. Canada is not even obliged to render assistance either with men or money in case the mother country engages in war. As a matter of fact Canada and all the other British colonies rendered tremendous service during the Great World War, but it was a voluntary service. When traveling in Canada I could find no senti-

ment in favor of independence or desire to separate from Great Britain. I think the Canadians are quite proud of the fact that they belong to the Great British Empire. Many persons in the United States, the most of them in my opinion, would be glad if Canada would join with us but there is no indication that the Canadians care to become a part of the United States.

Now in my opinion Ireland has gained a great deal more by becoming an independent member of the British Empire than could possibly be gained by complete independence. As a member of the great British Empire it is to the interest of the leaders of the British Empire to have Ireland prosper, but if Ireland were an independent nation it would be to the interest of the British Empire to see it fail.

As this is being written there is not yet a complete understanding between the Sinn Fein and Ulster. Under the proposed arrangement Ulster is not compelled to join the new government, but there is some prospect that it will do so. All the Irish prisoners held by the British government have been ordered released. There are possibly 4,000 to 5,000 of them. There is a widespread impression that it will be impossible for the Irish to get along with one another peaceably, but that impression may be wrong.

At any rate the world has reason to rejoice because peace seems to have come to Ireland, and I think most of the people of the United States will wish the new Irish state well.

Military Preparation

WHILE President Harding is assuring the delegates representing the Red Cross that the Disarmament Conference is succeeding beyond all expectations, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, is announcing that "for the first time, the American people have expressed in the form of a definite sanction a determination to constitute a permanent military policy commensurate with their great potential requirements for national defense and yet thoroly consistent with their national traditions."

And what is this military policy? Well, Secretary Weeks says that it provides for an initial organization of 2 million men, organized into six field armies. Of this organization, according to Secretary Weeks, the regular army will constitute nine divisions, the national guard 18 divisions and the organized reserve 27 divisions. All this he says is provided for in the act of June 4, 1920.

I suppose that ignorance of the law excuses no one but I am of the opinion that it will be something of a surprise to a large majority of the people to learn that we are to have a military organization in the United States of 2 million men.

As we are not supposed to have compulsory military training one wonders from what source these 2 million men who are to constitute these six armies are to come and how they are to be induced to join one of these armies.

Now I do not believe that very many persons are aware of this expressed plan to build up a great military organization in the United States nor do I believe that most of the people will approve of the plan.

If the matter of enlistment is to be wholly voluntary I do not believe that it will be possible to get the recruits necessary to fill such an army and if there is any plan on foot to induce young men to enlist by specious promises of advantages that will accrue to them from such enlistment then this law ought to be repealed and every candidate for Congress on every party ticket should be required to state his position on that question.

We have no need of an army of 2 million men whether such army is called a regular army or a national guard or a reserve army.

Henry Ford's Proposal

RUMORS are being circulated to the effect that Henry Ford is dickering with the Government for the purchase of the Muscle Shoals project. He offers to turn over to the uses of peace, the works and the water power originally intended to be devoted to the purposes of war.

A part of the bargain, if closed, is that the Government shall complete the building of the dam and buildings in course of erection. Henry's suggestion is that instead of issuing bonds to pay

for this the Government shall pay for it with Government non-interest-bearing notes based on the value of the plant. He points out the entirely obvious fact that if long time bonds are issued and sold to raise the money, by the time the bonds are redeemed they will have amounted to twice as much as the original cost.

Henry, by the way, says that if the Government will turn the work of completing the dam over to him he will do it for 50 per cent less than the Government estimate and I have no doubt that this is true.

But coming back to the proposal that the Government should issue non-interest-bearing notes in payment for the labor and material, the notes to be retired out of the proceeds of the plant when completed and put into operation, there is nothing wild or visionary in the proposal. The security is absolutely good. The notes would circulate at par and they would form a needed addition to our volume of currency. That the Government has the right to issue such notes has been decided by the highest court in the land.

Nevertheless they will not be issued. The powerful organizations, with the Federal Reserve Banking System at the head, which are fattening from the collection of interest will be able to see that no such dangerous precedent as seen from their point of view is established. It is not the issuing of 30 or 40 or maybe 45 million dollars in Government notes that troubles them. If they were certain that it would stop there they probably would not seriously object. But if the Government could safely issue non-interest-bearing notes based on that kind of security there is no reason why organizations of farmers might not be formed with landed security backing bonds bearing a nominal rate of interest, say 2 or 3 per cent and, based on these bonds, the Government might safely issue currency to the farm organizations to be lent in turn to the members of such farm organizations at the same rate of interest or just enough more to cover the cost of transacting the business.

Then the bonds and currency could be retired by a small annual charge, 1 or 2 per cent, which would wipe out the bonds in from 25 to 40 years.

Or the Government could safely issue currency based on the assessed valuation of well established cities and towns; that is what the bonded indebtedness of these municipalities is based upon now. And if these interest-bearing bonds are safe, certainly bonds bearing a much smaller rate of interest would be as safe and far less burdensome on the taxpayers. But such a policy would put the interest gatherer out of business and the interest gatherers are running the country.

Release of Political Offenders

NOT long ago the rumor from Washington was that amnesty was to be granted to political prisoners, especially Eugene V. Debs. I had most sincerely hoped this rumor was well founded. It is not worth while to enter into an argument at this time concerning the advisability or necessity of the Federal Espionage act. It was never thought that such a law was justified except as a war measure.

It was argued, and perhaps soundly, that such an act was necessary just as it was found necessary during the Civil War to suspend temporarily the writ of habeas corpus as a military measure. But if such act was necessary as a war measure the necessity ceased when the war ended.

All the nations of Europe have granted amnesty to political offenders and we have the curious spectacle of the United States, presumably the most liberal and humane of all of the nations, refusing to grant amnesty more than three years after the war has ended.

After the Civil War not one Confederate leader was executed. Jefferson Davis alone was imprisoned for a few months and then set free, while not one of the other Confederate chieftains was arrested. In the North there were thousands of men who did all they could, short of actually taking up arms against the Government to hinder and delay the prosecution of the war. That they did hinder and delay it for fully two years, causing the deaths of hundreds of thousands of men and the loss of billions of dollars worth of property there is no doubt and yet not one of these men was prosecuted after the war.

I think the course pursued by Eugene V. Debs during the war was a serious mistake, but it probably did not hinder or delay the Government in the prosecution of the war for even a day. He has, however, been confined in the penitentiary for nearly two and a half years. No possible good purpose can be served by keeping him there any longer. To continue to keep him in prison is contrary to all precedents established by our Government. No excuse can be urged now that the incarceration of Debs and other political offenders is necessary as a war measure. To continue this imprisonment is to the discredit of our Government.

Farmer's Service Corner

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who desire to have legal advice or who wish to make inquiries on general matters may receive whatever service we can render in this way free of charge, but the limited size of our paper at present will not make it possible to publish all of the replies.

I am living on a rented farm. My landlord comes and changes things around, such as moving fences.

This discommodates me very much. He never made any agreement to that effect when I rented the place. I forbade him doing so, but he still continues to do so.

Unless there is some condition in your lease giving the landlord the right to come on the place and make alterations and improvements, he has no right to do so during the period of your rental without your consent. Of course, if you are committing waste on the place, or neglecting to give the improvements reasonable care, that would probably constitute a violation of your lease and the landlord might have the right in that event to go upon the place and repair the waste or terminate the lease. But so long as you rent the place and give reasonable care and diligence to it, you have the right of possession and he has not the right to interfere with such possession during the pendency of this lease.

Our mail carrier says it is our place to go to the postoffice to have money orders made out, when we wish him to take them, and that we must make them out ourselves. When we do this he charges just the same.

I am informed by the postoffice authorities that the mail carriers are authorized to take applications for money orders. It would not be necessary, therefore, for the patron to go personally to the postoffice in order to have such money order made out.

A corporation holds a mortgage on B's town property. The note is 10 days overdue, but B has never been notified to make payment, in fact has received no notice at all about the note.

Is such action legal and can the corporation call for payment at their own pleasure?

B had made arrangements to meet the note at maturity.

The giving of notice to the maker of a note at the time that it becomes due, is merely a matter of courtesy, and not a legal requirement. If there were a surety on the note, the holder of the note would be required to notify such surety, if the note is not paid at maturity. The reason for this being, that the surety should have an opportunity to protect himself. While it is quite customary for the holder of the note to give notice a few days before the note falls due, it is not absolutely required.

A buys a registered bull from B. B had purchased this animal from C, but he knew nothing of the deal between B and C. When A bought the animal from B, B guaranteed the bull, but now A finds that the animal is of no value.

Can A make B give back the full purchase price and return the bull to B?

That will depend on the scope of the guarantee given by B. If B sold this animal guaranteeing that it was of pure blood registered stock, and sound in every way, then he would be held to the terms of that guarantee, and if the animal proved not to be as represented, A could demand the return of his money and that B take back the animal.

How the Tax Law Will Help You

UNDER the new tax law, 2 million little homes in the United States will immediately be relieved from further payment of any income taxes, the Treasury Department estimates. Thousands of other families will receive a reduction of 50 per cent in their income tax rate.

After January 1, next, married men whose income does not exceed \$2,500 a year will pay no income tax. Neither will the head of a family whose income is \$3,000 a year, as he and every other head of a family with an income under \$5,000 is allowed \$400 exemption for every dependent.

Increasing the exemption for heads of families from \$2,000 last year to \$2,500 this year, applies only to those with incomes of \$5,000 or less. It is intended to ease the tax burden on families needing the relief.

The law makes new babies—also many no longer babies but growing boys or girls—worth \$400 apiece. Intrinsically this isn't much compared with their home value, but as tax relief their parents will consider it a great deal.

The single man, unless he has others depending on him, is allowed \$1,000 of his income tax free, the same as last year. On what there is over he pays 4 per cent. In this respect, the country has been taxing its bachelors for several years.

Other than in the changes in rates and exemptions, there is no other change in the tax law for this year. The new regulations for corporations and partnerships, go into effect January 1, 1922. Not until March, 1923, will taxes be collected under them. The 8 per cent war tax on passenger fares and 3 per cent on freight bills, is abolished.

Of nothing in the new tax law do I more heartily approve than of the important increased exemption for married men and heads of families. It is double what the old law allowed. This will benefit family life directly and wholesomely in every state in the Union. It will be of particular relief to families that would find an income tax of \$20 to \$40 more of a hardship than many times that amount would be to persons of larger incomes.

But—Congress did not take off the excess prof-

its tax this year. And instead of reducing the maximum surtax on big incomes from 65 to 32 per cent, it set the high limit at 58. This has put it in bad where the dollar sign is worshiped and the gentlemen smoke fat cigars.

The interests blame the "agricultural bloc" for this, and ever since the passage of the law by a Republican majority, and almost by a 2 to 1 vote, the wrath of Eastern newspapers and others that speak for "the divine right of wealth" has been visited upon "the bloc", and their war cry is "class legislation."

"The bloc" is frequently referred to in these newspapers as a "menace to good government"; as "setting the interests of the few against the welfare of the many"; "as demanding special privileges in legislation for the class it represents," and so on, and so on.

Under the new tax law, if he has no dependents, the taxes a married man will pay next March for this year, will compare with last year's taxes as follows:

Income Received	Total Tax in 1920	Total Tax in 1921
\$1,000.....	0	0
\$2,000.....	0	0
\$3,000.....	\$40	\$20
\$4,000.....	\$80	\$60
\$5,000.....	\$120	\$100
\$6,000.....	\$170	\$160
\$7,000.....	\$270	\$240
\$8,000.....	\$370	\$340
\$9,000.....	\$480	\$430
\$10,000.....	\$590	\$520
\$12,000.....	\$830	\$720
\$14,000.....	\$1,090	\$940
\$16,000.....	\$1,370	\$1,180
\$18,000.....	\$1,670	\$1,440
\$20,000.....	\$1,990	\$1,720

Exemption is allowed up to \$2,500, and for each dependent the head of the family is allowed \$400 additional exemption.

Otto H. Kahn, of Wall Street, summons "business men" to organize against "the bloc". He would have business do for business the thing he presumptively condemns in the men in the Senate and House who are trying to put agriculture on its feet. And yet the Wall Street bloc, representing big business and finance, has long been accepted by the country as an established and highly powerful and highly efficient political institution at Washington!

Bache's Review, published by a Wall Street banking house, prints a long blast against "the bloc" because of the tax-revision bill.

The New Times, Wall Street-Democratic, another farm bloc lambaster, advises the Republican majority and the President that business and industry expected deliverance in the tax bill and didn't get it. It is not so deeply concerned about our biggest business and national welfare.

As the Washington Herald aptly expresses it, the refusal to lift immediately the excess profits taxes and lower the surtax rate on incomes below 50 per cent, "has brought from the organs of the divine right of wealth, not argument, not logical protest, but columns of abuse"; and it adds the comment, "the divine right of wealth has gone sky-flunking along with the divine right of kings."

Likewise, notwithstanding the pressure brought on Congress to do away with taxes on profits, one would assume from hearing these special pleaders that very few concerns were making excess profits.

Senator Kenyon tells of a fine-appearing gentleman who came before the Senate committee investigating the West Virginia mining troubles, a coal operator, whose company paid an excess profit tax of 1 million dollars last year.

"Did that injure your company?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"No," said the operator, "the company paid large dividends."

If the Government had not collected this tax another million would have gone into the already over-fat dividends.

It is the general opinion in Washington that the new tax law comes nearer to levying taxes according to ability to pay than any federal law we have yet enacted. I consider that tremendously in its favor. It is not a perfect tax law, nor will it be permanent; another and a still better law will take its place, but it was the best tax law that could be had at this time. In the words of Senator Penrose, one of the Senate conferees, "It is better than the law which it will supersede because of the reduction of the tax burden and the technical or administrative improvements it effects."

Chairman Mondell says, "No Congress in our history has made more progress in consideration of important questions of taxation."

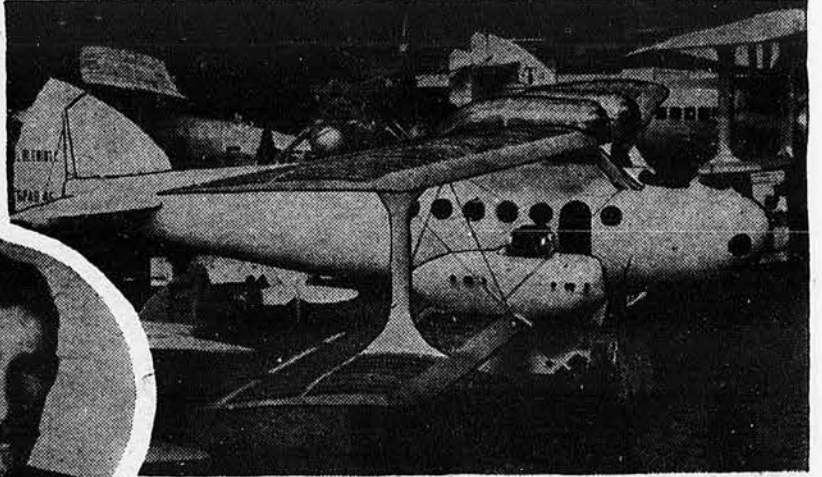
The so-called farm bloc certainly did give its unanimous support to the Republican majority in Congress that enacted the new tax law. But notwithstanding what its critics may say, the agricultural group never has asked for class legislation. It never has attempted to dictate to the majority. We who are of it, have simply united our efforts for measures that we knew were for the good of the country as a whole. And that is what I came to Washington to do.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures



American Theater in Brooklyn, Which Collapsed During Construction, Killing Seven and Injuring 20 Persons; Contractors are Sued.



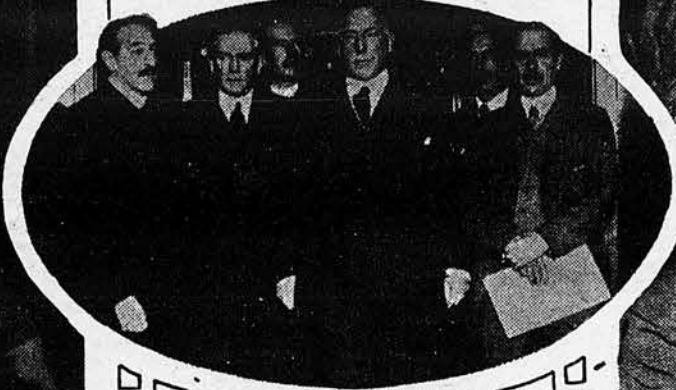
New 20-Passenger Bleriot Bi-Plane, With Four Engines; It Can Go 200 Kilometers an Hour; Now on Exhibition at the Paris Air Show.



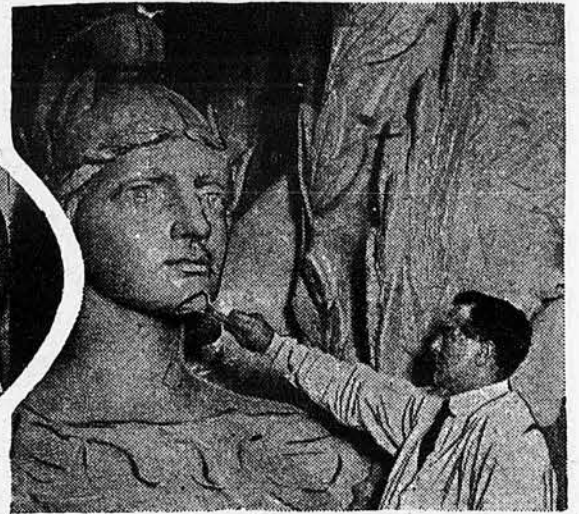
Viscount Lascelles, Betrothed of the Princess Mary, the Only Daughter of King George, and Queen Mary, Present Sovereigns of England.



Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle on the Witness Stand in San Francisco Testifying in His Own Behalf During the Trial on the Charge of Manslaughter; the Jury Failed to Agree and a New Trial Will be Held.



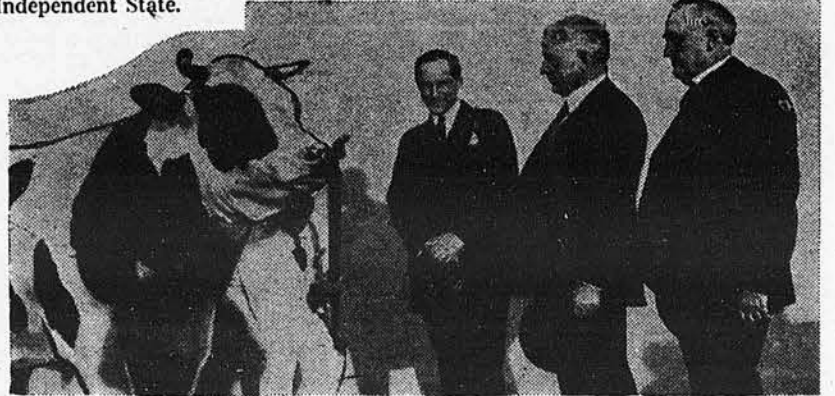
Photograph of First Cabinet of the North Irish Government, Taken Outside of Their Meeting Place at the Savoy Hotel at London Where They Had Gone to Confer With Lloyd George During the Irish Peace Conference; the Agreement Reached Makes Ireland Almost an Independent State.



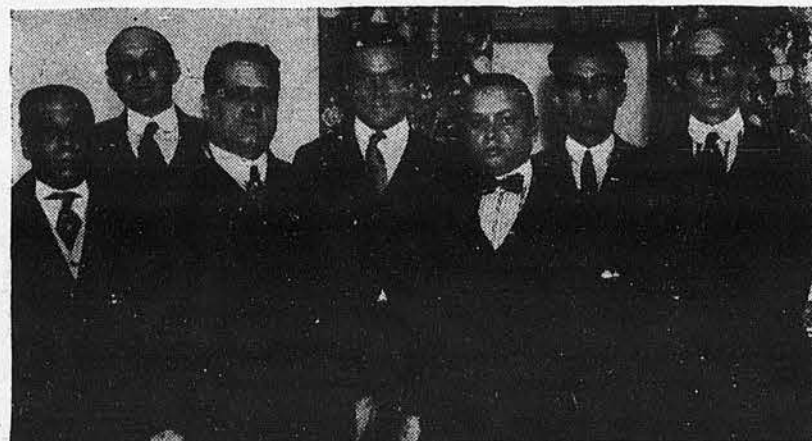
Charles Keck, Noted Sculptor of New York, Putting the Finishing Touches on a Statue Which the Chamber of Commerce of Brazil is to Present to That Nation for the Centennial of Brazil's Independence.



The Army Mule and the Navy's Goat; Just Before the Annual Army-Navy Football Game at the Polo Grounds in New York; the Army Was Defeated; They Held the Zero End of the 7 to 0 Score.



The Grand Champion Holstein Bull, Matadore Segis Walker 6th, at Pacific International Exposition at Portland, and Three Governors, Governor Olcott, Oregon; Ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden, Illinois; Governor Hart, Washington.



A Commission Representing the Porto Rican Majority Party Which Has Arrived in Washington to Ask President Harding to Remove E. Mont Reilly, the Governor, Who Formerly Lived in Kansas City, Mo.



Three Wagon Loads of Jewish Immigrants With Their Farm Implements in the Holy Land Trekking Over the Plains in Search of Farms; Such Scenes Now are Common in Palestine.

Capper Poultry Club

MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

All Aboard Now for a Good Time and a Nice Bank Account

"My, that cake was good! May I have another piece, mother?" How often have you said that very thing, and weren't you grateful when mother realized that one piece was only a taste and the second was in your possession? The Capper Poultry club is just like a good piece of cake, one



Out in Kearny County

year of it only calls for more. "Next year will be my fourth year of club work," I read this morning in a letter from Merle Blauer of Rooks county. And girls in many other counties are coming back for their second, third and fourth year's work—proof convincing that the Capper Poultry club is an organization of lasting, worth while qualities, don't you think? If these girls didn't find that club work pays, that meetings are instructive and interesting, and that because they are Capper club members folks know they have good stock, I'm sure they wouldn't return year after year.

Lonesome Without Club Work

"I feel terribly lonesome since I quit club work and I'd like to get in the game again and go on high for a while. We farm girls surely have an advantage over the city girl, for ownership gives a pride that can't be measured. I'm going to try to line up some girls for Ford county." This letter came from Agnes Schlichting, who was a member in 1920. Are there any other former members of club age who would like to join us for 1922?

Hustling Clubs Prophesied

Perhaps other counties would like to follow Rooks and Anderson counties' plan of lining up big clubs for 1922. In a recent issue of the Stockton paper appeared a story by Mrs. Hansen in which she gave a short review of the year's work in Rooks county and expressed her ideas on the subject. There also were short stories by Alice Hansen, Esther Evans and Annice Anderson. Each member of that club will be heard from thru her county paper within the next few weeks, and if this doesn't mean a hustling club for Rooks in 1922, I'll miss my guess.

It Benefits the Mothers

Mrs. Johnson of Anderson county devoted an entire letter to telling why the mothers' division is of benefit to both girls and their mothers, and about her and Marguerite's plans for next year. Among other things, she said: "I have a little story written to send to the 'Garnett Review' for next week. It is to the boys and girls of Anderson county, for I am going to

try to get a full club. Marguerite and I surely have enjoyed the contest work this year, in fact, the entire family has. We received a nice, long letter from Mrs. Hansen the other day and it was almost like getting a letter from some of our own folks. So I say the Capper clubs are great. Let's all join hands to keep the banners waving high in 1922."

Grand for the Girls

"I think the Capper Poultry club is a grand work for girls, and if I can do anything to get new members for next year, I'll certainly do it. I only regret that there were no Capper Poultry clubs when I was a girl." These are the sentiments of Mrs. Wagner of Atchison county.

Come In, Club Work's Fine

The picture shown was taken last summer at one of Kearny county's meetings. An enthusiastic group, and I'm hoping to have equal interest in almost every Kansas county next year. If you haven't as yet lined up for poultry club work, it would pay you well to fill out and send me the application coupon. Surely the girls who are members this year aren't the only wide-awake ones in their county. There must be many, many others of whom I never have heard, and I'd like to add them to my list of friends.

Exhausts and Backfires

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

There are still some people who think they can beat the train to a crossing, but they are gradually disappearing.

The mere fact that there is a man in your community who has made a failure of tractor farming does not prove the tractor a failure. Some men could not make horse farming pay even with free horses and free feed.

News reaches us that an Illinois farmer has found a new use for a manure spreader. He finds that it will hull clover seed to very good advantage.

Funny how often we hear some one say "It can't be done," and then discover the fellow who has done it.

We'll hand it to the inventors of steamboats, locomotives, telephones, airplanes, wireless telegraphy and sewing machines; but so far as we are concerned, Cyrus McCormick has earned a seat right in the same hall of fame.

Along this same line we'll admit that the inventors of gas engines, steel plows, corn planters and threshers were no slouches.

An electric sign in Manhattan, Kan., displays this: Schute, The Tailor. Perhaps he needs shooting, but why advertise the fact so publicly?

When a steam boiler refuses to function, a monkey wrench will often fix it up; but nothing short of a vet will answer for a sick horse.

A service book for tractor and engine operators has been published and dedicated "To those who have often marveled at the cussedness of the inanimate."

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Earle H. Whitman, Pig Club Manager.

Mrs. Lucile A. Ellis, Poultry Club Manager.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write pig or poultry club)

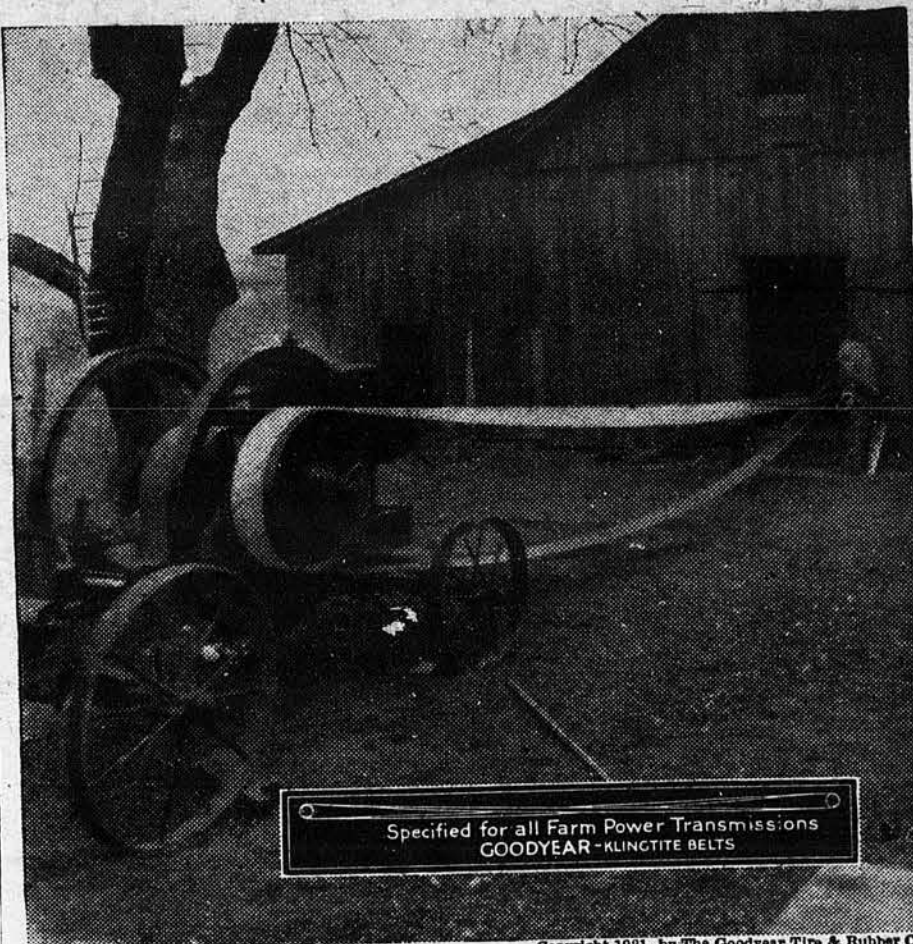
I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work.

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.



Copyright 1921, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Easy Feed-Grinding— and Goodyear Belts

Cattle thrive on fresh-ground feed, and most farmers who keep stock try to grind a fresh batch every few days throughout the late fall and winter months. It is usually a rainy-day job, done when other work is at a standstill.

Not only because of weather conditions, but also because the grinder drive is one of the hardest in all farm-power operations, feed-grinding demands a powerful, free-running and close-clinging belt.

Unless the belt is specially designed and constructed for just this exacting sort of transmission, it is bound to develop troubles—slippage, with loss of power; alternate shrinking and stretching, compelling frequent re-setting of the engine; continual jumping of the pulleys, requiring taut running, and so endangering the engine bearings; separation at the plies, and an early end to the belt's usefulness.

Robert Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Watertown, Wisconsin, says these were the troubles he experienced in trying to adapt ordinary belting to farm uses, "for as far back as I can recollect," he adds—and he has been farming these 40 years.

He got a trouble-free belt when he bought his Goodyear Klingtite Belt about 18 months ago, from his local Goodyear dealer. He used it to fill five silos in its first season, and then to grind feed all winter long. It needed no breaking in. It needed no belt dressing. Under changing weather conditions it never varied in its flexible, free-running, yet tight-clinging grip on the pulleys.

Goodyear Klingtite Belts, being specially designed and built for farm purposes, deliver the power, favor the engine, and wear a long time. Their owners call them the best help on the farm.

They come in endless type for threshing, silo-filling, feed-grinding and wood-cutting, and in suitable lengths for the lighter drives on water-pumping, cream-separating, churning and washing machines. For further information about Goodyear Klingtite Belts, and for a free copy of the Goodyear Farm Encyclopedia, write to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOOD YEAR

Sunrise Out on the Farm

The Dawning of a New and Better Day in Agriculture After the Night of Readjustment Just Ending is Seen by Secretary Wallace

A NOTE of optimism over the future outlook of American agriculture despite the present serious plight of the farmers of this country is sounded by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report to the President. The worst period, he believes, is over, and a gradual improvement from now on may be looked for, with the beginning of a new agricultural era as the outcome of the present distressing times.

The Secretary reviewed faithfully the present situation of American agriculture, analyzing the factors that brought it about. In large part, he declared, the troubles of the farmer today are due to world-wide conditions and the inevitable result of the Great World War, and it is not to be expected that by some miraculous transformation this period of adversity may be turned into a period of prosperity.

Cause of Present Farm Conditions

High freight rates, big crops produced in the face of high costs, unemployment in the other industries of the country with the attendant lessening in buying, and the lack of foreign markets for our surpluses are given by the Secretary as the more immediate causes for agricultural conditions facing the farmer this year. In some respects a vicious circle has been created that it is difficult for us to break thru, he declared. In discussing the question of the effect of European buying of our surplus foodstuffs the Secretary said:

"Had some way been found for the people in need to buy our surplus at prices which would cover the cost of production the American farmer would have been prosperous and the country would have prospered with him. It is a terrible indictment of modern civilization that with such abundance here there are millions of people overseas suffering for the bare necessities and other millions starving to death. And surely we are sadly lacking in our understanding of economic laws or in our adjustment to them when the production of bounteous crops grown by the hard labor of 13 million farmers and farm workers and their families is permitted to play such a large part in paralyzing our industries and business at home."

The purchasing power of the principal farm crops of the year 1921, declared the Secretary, at the present

time is lower than ever before known. In times past some of these crops, he pointed out, have sold at lower prices to the sale unit expressed in dollars and cents, but probably never before have our farmers generally been compelled to exchange their crops per sale unit for such small amounts of the things they need. The purchasing power of our major grain crops is little more than half what it was on an average for the five pre-war years of 1910-1914, inclusive.

The Secretary drew particular attention to the matter of freight rates and their direct effect upon the farmer. The cost of getting farm products from the farm to the consumer's table, he pointed out, has increased tremendously during the past three years.

The Secretary pointed out that difficulties of the producers of our foodstuffs are a matter of national concern, and declared that continued production, which is absolutely necessary for our national life, depends upon whether or not the farmer receives a fair price for his products. He reviewed the progress of legislation by the present Congress for aiding the farmer, all of which, he declared, is of a constructive character and will be more helpful than is now realized. He expressed the belief that much is to be hoped for from the agricultural inquiry that has been under way since midsummer by a joint committee of the Senate and House. The results, he said, should be very helpful in en-

abling us to plan wisely in the future.

"Fortunately, there is a brighter side to the picture I have presented," continues the Secretary. "Prices for livestock are much higher relatively than prices for grains. In the case of corn, for example, which is our largest grain crop, the farmer is receiving very much more for this grain when fed to hogs and cattle and sheep and marketed in that form than he is receiving for his corn when marketed as corn. Speaking generally, about 80 per cent of our corn crop is fed to livestock, and those farmers who have maintained their livestock production are not suffering so severely as might be indicated by the price of grains. The prices of dairy products also are higher relatively than the price of grains and feeds, and in those sections where dairying is practiced there is a steady income and the farmers are getting along."

"The cotton crop of 1920 was large, and when the foreign outlet was so restricted prices dropped far below the cost of production. The situation was so serious thruout the Cotton states that the bankers, merchants, and business men generally joined with the farmers to bring a reduction in the acreage in 1921. This effort was successful, and the acreage was reduced about 28 per cent. The crop was still further shortened by the ravages of the boll weevil, so that the final figures will indicate a reduction of nearly 50 per cent below last year's produc-

tion. When this situation became known there was a rapid advance in the price of cotton. The price doubled within a period of a few weeks. The effect was beneficial not only to the cotton planters and others who held old cotton, but to all business interests in the South, and reports from that section have been much more hopeful during the last two months.

"When finally we emerge from the present distressing period we shall find ourselves at the beginning of a new agricultural era. Heretofore we have produced more food products than were needed by our own people. We had land in abundance and of great fertility. Our population is increasing rapidly. We have taken up most of our easily cultivated land. We are not far from the time when home needs will require practically all that we produce in the average year. This means a more intensive agriculture, with larger acre production and lessened cost, if we are to meet foreign competition and still maintain our standards of living."

Urges More Research Work

Need for enabling the Department to devote more of its efforts along research lines was emphasized. In this connection, the Secretary drew attention to the advisability of Congress granting permission for the combining of three important branches of the department, preparation for which has been under way for some months. These are the Bureau of Markets, the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. It is proposed to call the new organization the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Into this one bureau would be merged all the forces of the Department that are engaged in agricultural economic work.

It is planned during the coming year, the Secretary said, to strengthen certain phases of the work of the Department, more especially the scientific research, the application of the results of research to farm practice, more extended studies of marketing farm crops with a view to reducing cost, investigations of both production and consumption at home and abroad for the purpose of better adjusting our own production to market needs, and studies looking toward making available to the farmer those devices of modern business which provide needed credit on easy terms and which help so much.



The Most Profitable Method of Marketing the Field Crops on American Farms is by Feeding Them to High Grade Cattle and Hogs.

The Light in the Clearing

By Irving Bacheller

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THE narrator, Barton Baynes, when the story opens in 1831, is an orphan, seven years old, who lives with his Aunt Deel, and Uncle Peabody, an old maid and old bachelor, on their farm at Lickety-split in Northern New York.

One day, a carriage drives up with Mr. and Mrs. Dunkelberg, well-to-do people whom Aunt Deel admires. Barton plays with their golden-haired child, Sally, who makes a lasting impression. Another day, when Amos Grimshaw, a boy four years older than Barton, is at the house, a ragged woman called Roving Kate comes into the yard. She tells fortunes by signs. For Amos, she predicts a gibbet, for Barton, four great perils. Barton gets into mischief and runs away to Canton. Silas Wright, a national figure, gives him breakfast next day, takes him to the Dunkelbergs' where he stays until Uncle Peabody takes him home.

Uncle Peabody indorses a note for Rodney Barnes to pay a mortgage to Mr. Grimshaw which becomes overdue. Barton goes to Canton with his uncle to ask help from Silas Wright, now a U. S. Senator. The interest is advanced by the Senator and he offers to look after Barton's schooling in Canton.

Another day, Purvis and Barton ride home from the post office, and are joined by a strange rider. A masked footpad meets them. The stranger is shot dead. Barton throws a stone at the fleeing robber who leaves foot-

prints that are measured. Barton goes to school in Canton and lives with the family of the schoolmaster, Michael Hackett.

Amos Grimshaw is arrested for the murder of the stranger, and Barton is the chief witness. Mr. Grimshaw tries to bribe Barton but is unsuccessful. Working in a lonely barn, Barton meets Roving Kate. She warns him that men are after him. He runs away, but the men follow. Barton strikes one of his pursuers with his flail, and the men flee. He relates the incident to the schoolmaster, who sends for Deacon Binks, the constable.

The Trial

At the examination of Amos Grimshaw my knowledge was committed to the records and ceased to be a source of danger to me. Grimshaw came to the village that day. On my way to the court room I saw him walking slowly, with bent head as I had seen him before, followed by old Kate. She carried her staff in her left hand while the forefinger of her right was pointing him out. Silent as a ghost and as unheeded—one would say—she followed his steps.

I remember when I went on the stand my eyes filled with tears. Amos gave me an appealing look that went to my heart. It was hard for me to

tell the truth that day—never has it been so hard. If I had had the riches of Grimshaw himself I would have given them to be relieved. Was there nothing that I could do for Amos?

I observed that old Kate sat on a front seat with her hand to her ear and Grimshaw beside his lawyer at a big table and that when she looked at him her lips moved in a strange unuttered whisper of her spirit. Her face filled with joy as one damning detail after another came out in the evidence.

Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody came to the village that day and sat in the court room. They had dinner with us at the schoolmaster's, but I had little chance to talk with them. Aunt Deel went up to my room with me and slyly gave me some fresh cookies wrapped in a piece of newspaper which she carried in a little basket bought from the Indians.

"Here's somethin' else," she said. "I was keepin' 'em for Chris'mas—ayes!—but it's so cold I guess ye better have 'em now—ayes!"

Then she gave me a pair of mittens with a red fringe around the wristbands, and two pairs of socks.

I remember that my uncle laughed at the jests of Mr. Hackett but said little and was not, I thought, in good spirits. They went home before the examination ended.

The facts hereinbefore alleged, and others, were proved, for the tracks fitted the shoes of Amos. The young man was held and presently indicted. The time of his trial was not determined.

I received much attention from young and old in the village after that, for I found soon that I had acquired a reputation for bravery, of the slender foundation for which the reader is well aware. I was invited to many parties, but had not much heart for them and went only to one at the home of Nettle Barrows. Sally was there. She came to me as if nothing had interrupted our friendship and asked if I would play Hunt the Squirrel with them. Of course I was glad to make this treaty of peace, which was sealed with many kisses as we played together in those lively games of the old time. I remember that I could think of nothing in this world with which to compare her beauty. I asked if I could walk home with her and she said that she was engaged, and while she was as amiable as ever I came to know that night that a kind of wall had risen between us.

Evidence of Mr. Wright's Kindness

I wrote a good hand those days and the leading merchant of the village engaged me to post his books every Saturday at ten cents an hour. Thenceforward until Christmas I gave my free days to that task. I estimated the sum that I should earn and planned to divide it in equal parts and proudly pre-

sent it to my aunt and uncle on Christmas day.

One Saturday while I was at work on the big ledger of the merchant I ran upon this item:

October 3. S. Wright—To one suit of clothes for Michael Henry from measures furnished by S. Robinson\$14.30
Shirts to match..... 1.70

I knew then the history of the suit of clothes which I had worn since that rainy October night, for I remembered that Sam Robinson, the tailor, had measured me at our house and made up the cloth of Aunt Deel's weaving.

I observed, also, that numerous articles—a load of wood, two sacks of flour, three pairs of boots, one coat, ten pounds of salt pork and four bushels of potatoes—all for "Michael Henry" had been charged to Silas Wright.

So by the merest chance I learned that the invisible "Michael Henry" was the almoner of the modest statesman and really the spirit of Silas Wright feeding the hungry and clothing the naked and warming the cold house, in the absence of its owner. It was the heart of Wright joined to that of the schoolmaster, which sat in the green chair.

I fear that my work suffered a moment's interruption, for just then I began to know the great heart of the Senator. Its warmth was in the clothing that covered my back, its delicacy in the ignorance of those who had shared its benefactions.

I count this one of the great events of my youth. But there was a greater one, altho it seemed not so at the time of it. A traveler on the road to Ballybeen had dropped his pocketbook containing a large amount of money—two thousand seven hundred dollars was the sum, if I remember rightly. He was a man who, being justly suspicious of the banks, had withdrawn his money. Posters announced the loss and the offer of a large reward. The village was profoundly stirred by them. Searching parties went up the road stirring its dust and groping in its grass and briars for the great prize which was supposed to be lying there. It was said, however, that the quest had been unsuccessful. So the lost pocketbook became a treasured mystery of the village and of all the hills and valleys toward Ballybeen—a topic of old wives and gabbling husbands at the fireside for unnumbered years.

Home for Christmas

By and by the fall term of school ended. Uncle Peabody came down to get me the day before Christmas. I had enjoyed my work and my life at the Hackets', on the whole, but I was glad to be going home again. My uncle was in high spirits and there were many packages in the sleigh.

"A merry Christmas to ye both an' may the Lord love ye!" said Mr. Hacket as he bade us good-by. "Every day our thoughts will be going up the hills to your house."

As he was tucking the blankets around my feet old Nick Tubbs came zigzagging up the road from the tavern.

"What stimulation travels with that man!" said the schoolmaster. "He might be worse, God knows. Reeling minds are worse than reeling bodies. Some men are born drunk like our friend Colonel Hand and that kind is beyond reformation."

The bells rang merrily as we hurried through the swamp in the hard snow paths.

"We're goin' to move," said my uncle presently. "We've agreed to get out by the middle o' May."

"How does that happen?" I asked. "I settled with Grimshaw and agreed to go. If it hadn't 'a' been for Wright and Baldwin we wouldn't 'a' got a cent. They threatened to bid against him at the sale. So he settled. We're goin' to have a new home. We've bought a hundred an' fifty acres from Abe Leonard. Goin' to build a new house in the spring. It will be nearer the village."

He playfully nudged my ribs with his elbow.

"We've had a little good luck, Bart," he went on. "I'll tell ye what it is if you won't say anything about it."

I promised.

"I donno as it would matter much," he continued, "but I don't want to do any braggin'. It ain't anybody's business but ours, anyway. An old uncle over in Vermont died three weeks ago and left us thirty-eight hundred dollars. It was old Uncle Ezra Baynes o' Hinesburg. Died without a chick or

child. Your aunt and me slipped down to Potsdam an' took the stage an' went over an' got the money. It was more money than I ever see before in my life. We put it in the bank in Potsdam to keep it out o' Grimshaw's hands. I wouldn't trust that man as fur as you could throw a bull by the tail."

It was a cold clear night and when we reached home the new stove was snapping with the heat in its fire-box and the pudding puffing in the pot and old Shep dreaming in the chimney corner. Aunt Deel gave me a hug at the door. Shep barked and leaped to my shoulders.

"Why, Bart! You're growin' like a weed—ain't ye?—ayes ye be," my aunt said as she stood and looked at me. "Set right down here an' warm ye—ayes!—I've done all the chores—ayes!"

How warm and comfortable was the dear old room with those beloved faces in it. I wonder if paradise itself can seem more pleasant to me. I have had the best food this world can provide in my time, but never anything that I ate with a keener relish than the pudding and milk and bread and butter and cheese and pumpkin pie which Aunt Deel gave us that night.

Supper over, I wiped the dishes for my aunt while Uncle Peabody went out to feed and water the horses. Then we sat down in the genial warmth while I told the story of my life in "the busy town," as they called it.

What pride and attention they gave me then!

Three days before they had heard of my adventure with the flail, as to which Mr. Hacket, the district attorney and myself had maintained the strictest reticence. It seemed that the deacon had blabbed, as they used to say, regarding his own brave part in the subsequent proceedings.

My fine clothes and the story of how I had come by them taxed my ingenuity somewhat, altho not improperly. I had to be careful not to let them know that I had been ashamed of the home-made suit. They, somehow, felt the truth about it and a little silence followed the story. Then Aunt Deel drew her chair near me and touched my hair very gently and looked into my face without speaking.

"Ayes! I know," she said presently, in a kind of caressing tone, with a touch of sadness in it. "They ain't used to coarse homespun stuff down there in the village. They made fun o' ye—didn't they, Bart?"

"I don't care about that," I assured them. "The mind's the measure of the man," I quoted, remembering the lines the Senator had repeated to me. "That's sound!" Uncle Peabody exclaimed with enthusiasm.

Aunt Deel took my hand in hers and surveyed it thoughtfully for a moment without speaking.

"You ain't goin' to have to suffer that way no more," she said in a low tone.



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Lower Machine Prices —a factor in a brighter outlook for 1922

MOST of the readers of this paper know that we have reduced our prices on farm machines for 1922. The lower figures apply on practically our entire line of grain, hay, and corn harvesting machines, plows, tillage implements, seeding machines, etc.

The extent of the reductions will be noted in the fact that a grain binder may now be bought for \$50.00 to \$60.00 less than the price of January 1, 1921. Other price cuts are in proportion.

Reductions in prices of farm machines and other articles the farmer buys is one of the many indications pointing to continued improvement in the farmer's situation. The War Finance Corporation is steadily pouring aid from its billion dollar fund into agricultural communities to finance the farmer. Freight rate reduc-

tions on stock, grain, hay, etc., now going into effect, will save fifty millions for the farmers. Land values are now on a sounder basis. For 1922, better labor at lower cost will be available, better marketing conditions are being evolved, and recent tariff legislation also should tend to increase farm product prices.

All these factors indicate that more efficient production by modern methods and improved machines will mean greater profit for the new year. You cannot afford to postpone the purchase of needed machines. Where repairs have been made again and again, beyond the point of serviceability, waste and loss are pretty sure to follow. The present prices will enable you to replace the old with efficient modern machines so that best use may be made of the opportunities to come.

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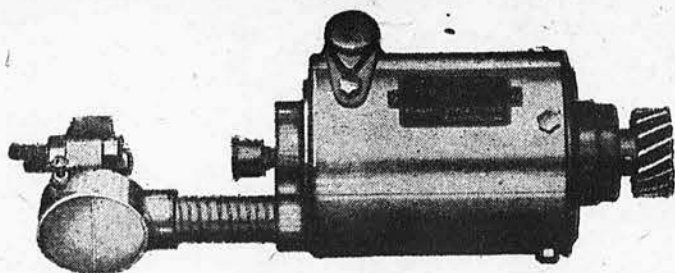
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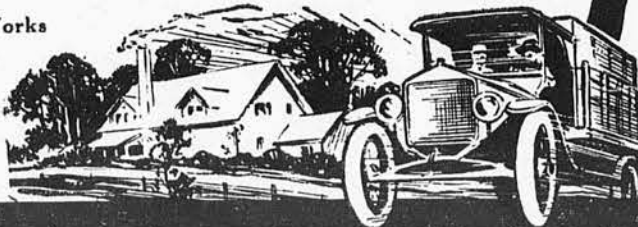
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I rose and went to the parlor door. "Ye mustn't go in there," she warned me.

Delightful suspicions came out of the warning and their smiles.

"We're goin' to be more comfortable—ayes," said Aunt Deel as I resumed my chair. "Yer uncle thought we better go west, but I couldn't bear to go off so fur an' leave mother an' father an' sister Susan an' all the folks we loved layin' here in the ground alone—I want to lay down with 'em by an' by an' wait for the sound o' the trumpet—ayes!—mebbe it'll be for thousands o' years—ayes!"

"You don't suppose their souls are a-sleepin' there—do ye?" my uncle asked.

"That's what the Bible says," Aunt Deel answered.

"Wal the Bible—?" Uncle Peabody stopped. What was in his mind we may only imagine.

To our astonishment the clock struck twelve.

"Hurrah! It's merry Christmas!" said Uncle Peabody as he jumped to his feet and began to sing of the little Lord Jesus.

We joined him while he stood beating time with his right hand after the fashion of a singing master.

"Off with yer boots, friend!" he exclaimed when the stanza was finished. "We don't have to set up and watch like the shepherds."

We drew our boots on the chair round with hands clasped over the knee—how familiar is the process, and yet I haven't seen it in more than half a century! I lighted a candle and scampered up-stairs in my stocking feet, Uncle Peabody following close and slapping my thigh as if my pace were not fast enough for him. In the midst of our skylarking the candle tumbled to the floor and I had to go back to the stove and relight it.

How good it seemed to be back in the old room under the shingles! The heat of the stove-pipe had warmed its hospitality.

"It's been kind o' lonesome here," said Uncle Peabody as he opened the window. "I always let the wind come in to keep me company—it gits so warm."

Sleep on a Feather Bed

I lay down between flannel sheets on the old feather bed. What a stage of dreams and slumbers it had been, for it was now serving the third generation of Bayneses! The old popple tree had thrown off its tinkling cymbals and now the winter wind hissed and whistled in its stark branches. Then the deep, sweet sleep of youth from which it is a joy and a regret to come back to the world again. I wish that I could know it once more.

"Ye can't look at yer stockin' yit," said Aunt Deel when I came down-stairs about eight o'clock, having slept through chore time. I remember it was the delicious aroma of frying ham and buckwheat cakes which awoke me, and who wouldn't rise and shake off the cloak of slumber on a bright, cold winter morning with such provocation?

"This ain't no common Chris'mas—I tell ye," Aunt Deel went on. "Santa Claus won't git here short o' noon I wouldn't wonder—ayes!"

"By thunder!" exclaimed Uncle Peabody as he sat down at the table. "This is goin' to be a day o' pure fun—gen-uine an' uncommon. Take some griddle!" he added as three or four of them fell on my plate. "Put on plenty o' ham gravy an' molasses. This ain't no Jackman tavern. I got hold o' somethin' down there that tasted so I had to swallow twice on it."

About eleven o'clock Uncle Hiram and Aunt Eliza and their five children arrived with loud and merry greetings. Then came other aunts and uncles and cousins. With what noisy good cheer the men entered the house after they had put up their horses! I remember how they laid their hard, heavy hands on my head and shook it a little as they spoke of my "stretchin' up" or gave me a playful slap on the shoulder—an ancient token of good will—the first form of the accolade, I fancy. What joyful good humor there was in those simple men and women!—enough to temper the woes of a city if it could have been applied to their relief. They stood thick around the stove warming themselves and taking off its griddles and opening its doors and surveying it inside and out with much curiosity.

Suddenly Uncle Hiram tried to put Uncle Jabez in the wood-box while the others laughed noisily. I remember

that my aunts rallied me on my supposed liking for "that Dunkelberg girl."

"Now for the Chris'mas tree," said Uncle Peabody as he led the way into our best room, where a fire was burning in the old Franklin grate. "Come on, boys an' girls."

What a wonderful sight was the Christmas tree—the first we had had in our house—a fine spreading balsam loaded with presents! Uncle Hiram jumped into the air and clapped his feet together and shouted: "Hold me, somebody, or I'll grab the hull tree an' run away with it!"

Uncle Jabez held one foot in both hands before him and joyfully hopped around the tree.

A Gift of a Watch

These relatives had brought their family gifts, some days before, to be hung on its branches. The thing that caught my eye was a big silver watch hanging by a long golden chain to one of the boughs. Uncle Peabody took it down and held it aloft by the chain, so that none should miss the sight, saying:

"From Santa Claus for Bart!"

A murmur of admiration ran thru the company which gathered around me as I held the treasure in my trembling hands.

"This is for Bart, too," Uncle Peabody shouted as he took down a bolt of soft blue cloth and laid it in my arms. "Now there's somethin' that's jest about as slick as a kitten's ear. Feel of it. It's for a suit o' clothes. Come all the way from Burlington."

"Good land o' Goshen! Don't be in such a hurry," said Aunt Deel.

"Sorry, but the stage can't wait for nobody at all—it's due to leave right off," Uncle Peabody remarked as he laid a stuffed stocking on top of the cloth and gave me a playful slap and shouted: "Getap, there. You've got yer load."

I moved out of the way in a hurricane of merriment. It was his one great day of pride and vanity. He did not try to conceal them.

The other presents floated for a moment in this irresistible tide of laughing good will and found their owners. I have never forgotten how Uncle Jabez chased Aunt Minerva around the house with a wooden snake cunningly carved and colored. I observed there were many things on the tree which had not been taken down when the younger ones gathered up our wealth and repaired to Aunt Deel's room to feast our eyes upon it and compare our good fortune.

The women and the big girls rolled up their sleeves and went to work with Aunt Deel preparing the dinner. The great turkey and the chicken pie were made ready and put in the oven and the potatoes and the onions and the winter squash were soon boiling in their pots on the stove-top. Meanwhile the children were playing in my aunt's bedroom and Uncle Hiram and Uncle Jabez were pulling sticks in a corner while the other men sat tipped against the wall watching and making playful comments—all save my Uncle Peabody, who was trying to touch his head to the floor and then straighten up with the aid of the broomstick.

By and by I sat on top of the wood-box with which I had just filled the big shining chain on my breast. Suddenly the giant, Rodney Barnes, jumped out of his chair and, embracing the wood-box, lifted it and the wood and me in his great arms and danced lightly around a group of the ladies with his burden and set it down in its place again very gently. What a hero he became in my eyes after that!

"If ye should go off some day an' come back an' find yer house missin' ye may know that Rodney Barnes has been here," said Uncle Hiram. "A man as stout as Rodney is about as dangerous as a fire."

Then what Falstaffian peals of laughter!

Enter Roving Kate

In the midst of it Aunt Deel opened the front door and old Kate, the Silent Woman, entered. To my surprise, she wore a decent-looking dress of gray homespun cloth and a white cloud looped over her head and ears and tied around her neck and a good pair of boots.

"Merry Chris'mas!" we all shouted. She smiled and nodded her head and sat down in the chair which Uncle

(Continued on Page 11.)

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Heavy Corn-Yield Made Much Extra Storage Room Necessary

Coming down on the home stretch in corn husking, we were held up by lack of storage. We thought we had plenty of cribs and bins but the corn did better than we expected which left us to find room for about 150 bushels. We had a galvanized bin with 275 bushels of wheat in it which we expected to carry until spring but we concluded that any rise in price we might get would not be large enough to pay a bill for new storage. So the wheat was hauled to the mill where we received \$1.02 a bushel for it. It is probable if we had kept it until next April we might have made enough to build a crib for 150 bushels, but we have been waiting for that rise in wheat prices so long we have become tired.

Marketing Grain Thru Hogs

We also sold a load of hogs this week. These were shotes that we bought three months ago for \$9 a hundred. We bought them when they weighed 107 pounds, and they weighed exactly 207 when we sold them. An accurate cost account shows that the corn they ate brought us 41 cents a bushel. The bulk of the shotes we bought at that time weighed but 60 pounds apiece and they also cost us \$9 a hundred. The lighter shotes will likely make us more money unless the market should drop sharply. There are indications that fat hogs will drop in price to some extent later and that corn will increase in price. From this we conclude that it will not be safe to pay much more than \$7.25 a hundred for feeding shotes weighing 75 pounds.

Best Prices Paid by Mills

That corn in this part of the state is not such bad property is proved by the fact that the Excelsior Milling Company at Burlington is today paying 37 cents a bushel for it. This is more than feeders are paying which indicates that corn is in active demand here. This more than ever confirms us in our belief that we shall be on a 50-cent corn basis in this locality before next spring. For this reason we do not care to take the very uncertain chance offered by cattle feeding nor do we wish to pay such a price for shotes as will return only 40 cents for the corn they will eat. The acreage in corn in Coffey county was so small in 1921 that even a fair yield did not produce a large amount. For this reason we expect to see corn shipped into many Eastern Kansas counties before next May. The small grain acreage was so large that there simply was no land left on which to plant corn.

Corn for Fuel

A letter from a man in Custer county in Nebraska, states that a man in that locality has been using corn in place of coal in a steam traction engine. A test covering a considerable period has shown that it takes 18 bushels of corn to equal half a ton of the kind of coal most in use there. At the time the letter was written, corn was selling at local elevators for 18 cents a bushel while coal cost \$14 a ton. This would make the 18 bushels of corn cost \$3.24 and this took the place of \$7 worth of coal. Since that time, the price of corn has advanced and the result would not be quite so favorable for the use of corn as fuel.

County Holds Important Meeting

The road officials of Coffey county held their regular meeting in Burlington recently and there were present most of the township boards, the county commissioners, the county and township road overseers and the county engineer.

The day was spent in discussion of road problems. A fact not known to all township officials was brought out and it was, that the motor car license money belonging to the townships can no longer be drawn out by the township treasurer but must remain in the county treasury and only be drawn out by warrants issued by the town-

ship board for road dragging. Herebefore this license money has been turned over to the townships, supposedly to be used for road dragging alone. As a matter of fact, few township boards kept the funds separate but in Eastern Kansas, at any rate, the road dragging bills far exceeded the amount drawn from the license fund. And now here comes the further point which may cause some townships to lose part of their motor car license money. If that money is not drawn out of the county treasury by road dragging warrants before January 1 it reverts to the county and thus becomes lost to the township. We suggest that every township board in Kansas look after this matter at once.

Aid for Hard Surfaced Roads

The question that brought out the most discussion at the Coffey county road meeting was that of permanent or hard surfaced roads. This county will have, it is supposed, about \$16,000 in the motor car fund after the January returns are received. This fund can be used only on permanent roads. It can be used in getting dirt roads ready for surfacing either with concrete or gravel but in order to do this a benefit district must be formed of 2½ miles on each side of the proposed road. The land in this district then pays one fourth of the cost of the road, the county one fourth, the state one fourth and the Federal Government one fourth.

Thus, in order to expend this \$16,000 which Coffey county has in the treasury it will be necessary to expend \$64,000. The county cannot take this \$16,000 and go out and make roads with it; they must use it with other funds in the proportion indicated. It was clearly the sentiment of the road meeting that no benefit district could be formed in this county as the landowners do not care at this time to assume any additional tax burdens. Advocates for immediate action by the county argued that if this \$16,000 was not used at once the state road officials could, and would, remove it from the Coffey county treasury and take it to some other county where permanent roads were being made. This seems so unjust that those present did not think the state officials likely to take any such action. Coffey county is, at this time, building two big concrete bridges across the Neosho River which will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 which, the taxpayers think, is all they should be asked to carry during the next two years.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from Page 10.)

Peabody had placed for her at the stove side. Aunt Deel took the cloud off her head while Kate drew her mittens—newly knitted of the best yarn. Then my aunt brought some stockings and a shawl from the tree and laid them on the lap of old Kate. What a silence fell upon us as we saw tears coursing down the cheeks of this lonely old woman of the countryside!—tears of joy, doubtless, for God knows how long it had been since the poor, abandoned soul had seen a merry Christmas and shared its kindness. I did not fail to observe how clean her face and hands looked! She was greatly changed.

She took my hand as I went to her side and tenderly caressed it. A gentler smile came to her face than ever I had seen upon it. The old stern look returned for a moment as she held one finger aloft in a gesture which only I and my Aunt Deel understood. We knew it signaled a peril and a mystery. That I should have to meet it, somewhere up the hidden pathway, I had no doubt whatever.

"Dinner's ready!" exclaimed the cheerful voice of Aunt Deel.

Then what a stirring of chairs and feet as we sat down at the table. Old Kate sat by the side of my aunt and we were all surprised at her good manners.

Uncle Jabez—a member of the white church—prayed for a moment as we sat with bowed heads. I have never forgotten his simple eloquence as he prayed for the poor and for him who was sitting in the shadow of death—I knew that he referred to Amos Grimshaw and whispered amen—and for our forgiveness.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Farmers are entitled to read as good and as many books as anyone else—if they can find the time to read them.

When a Federal Bureau reminds you that children should not drink coffee or tea—why not think of your own health?

The Federal Bureau of Education includes in its rules to promote health among the Nation's school children, the warning that children should not drink coffee or tea.

The reason is well known. Coffee and tea contain drugs which stimulate and often over-excite the nerves, and so upset health.

The harm is by no means confined to children, as any doctor can tell you.

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You can have that delicious and satisfying cereal beverage, Postum, with any meal, and be safe—you, and the children, too. There's charm without harm in Postum.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes. Sold by all grocers.

The road to health is a good road for anybody to follow

EGGS!

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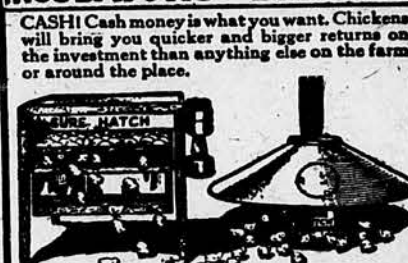
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As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor.

Middle West Plains News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

COLORADO exhibitors of agricultural products at the International Grain and Hay Show, held at Chicago recently, won 49 prizes, including five firsts, four seconds, six thirds, and sweepstakes on corn, in what is known at the show as Region 6, which includes the western part of Kansas and all of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California.

In the 10-ear exhibits of both yellow and white dent corn, and in the single ear exhibits for Region 6, Colorado won all the prizes offered, five in each case. Colorado also took first in oats and two-rowed barley. Oats competition was confined to Region 6, but the barley competition was open to the entire United States and Canada.

Winners of first prizes were W. S. Sonneman, Haxtun, on 10 ears of yellow dent corn; Lee Reaney, Grand Junction, 10 ears white dent corn; Otto Swedlund, Fleming, single ear of corn; John Howell, Montrose, oats; R. A. Chisholm, Del Norte, two-rowed barley. Logan county exhibits took nearly all the corn prizes.

Goats Increasing in Popularity

Farmers in Ford county, Kansas, are said to be shipping in goats for dairy purposes. C. S. Wortman, of that county, has a herd of 30 animals at present, consisting of Nubians, Saenens and Angoras. Mr. Wortman plans to increase his herd to 50 in the near future.

"The Nubian is, in my opinion, the best milk goat," says Mr. Wortman, "but it is of the short-haired variety and I am crossing these two breeds and suffers from cold. The Angora is of the long-haired variety and I am crossing these two breeds to produce a well-haired milk goat."

Colorado Hogs Won Prizes

The herd of Poland China hogs entered by the Colorado Agricultural college in the breeding classes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago recently showed its quality by winning 20 prizes. To the college hogs went prizes for senior and grand champion boar, junior champion boar, and junior champion sow, and in addition first and second on aged herds,

first on aged herds bred by exhibitor, first on young herds, first and second on get of sire, four head shown, and first on produce of sow, four head shown. In other classes, the college scored as follows: Aged boars, third; junior yearlings, first and third; junior boar pigs, first; aged sows, fifth; senior yearlings, second and fourth; junior sow pigs, first and fourth.

Hog Raising for Him

G. E. Vanderhoff of Haskell county, Kansas, is putting his faith in the livestock industry for his section of the state. He declares that at the present low prices of corn and hogs, hog raising is by far the most profitable branch of stock raising. Mr. Vanderhoff recently marketed a profitable bunch of hogs, averaging 225 pounds and bringing 6½ cents on foot.

When Skins are Prime

Here, for the guidance of the new trapper are a few brief notes about the seasons when he is most likely to get prime skins.

Skunk—In the North skunk are prime about the last of October and stay so until the middle of March.

Mink—Prime in latter part of November, December and January in the North; in December and January only in the South.

Muskrat—In the North muskrat skins are fair in the fall but not really prime until midwinter. They remain prime until latter part of April or first part of May.

Otter—In the North they are prime from November 1 to June 1. In the South they are prime shortly after the first of December and stay so until the middle of April.

Fox—Generally speaking fox are prime in the North from November 15 to the middle of March; in the South from November 30 to February 1.

Raccoon—Northern raccoon are prime November 1; later in the South, according to location. They should not be trapped later than March 30 in the North or February 28 in the South.

Opossum—In the North, opossum are prime about November 1 and stay so until March 1.

"Inasmuch as Ye Have Done It Unto One of the Least of These - - -"

BY RAY YARNELL

NINETEEN hundred and twenty-one years ago in a manger at Bethlehem the Savior was born. The Babe, whose coming was heralded to the world by a flaming star, was a Christmas present to humanity and every year you and I commemorate His coming by the giving of Christmas gifts.

To your children this Christmas you will give dolls and toys. They will receive many presents and they will eat at a well supplied table. There are thousands and thousands of children, all Christians, to whom Americans have the opportunity of giving the gift supreme—life itself. These children do not ask for toys. They are starving. Life, that which Jesus gave so generously to us, they ask us to give back to them.

In Southern Russia and Armenia these children are waiting for the decision of Americans, wondering whether the Christmas gift of food that means life will come to them. All they ask for, these children, are the crumbs from America's table of plenty—some wheat and corn out of which to make bread.

So Near East Relief, the messenger of their misery, invites American farmers, this Christmas, to remember the Babe of Bethlehem, and to give to these starving children that which Christ gave to the world—life, and with it, hope and faith.



Among the County Agents

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

CONSIDERABLE interest in better livestock is becoming manifest in Kingman county since the purebred sire campaign last spring and the livestock show that was held this fall. H. L. Hildwein, Kingman county agent, says that in the last 30 days purebred hog breeders of that county report the sale of all their surplus gilts to neighboring farmers, and that four purebred gilts have been brought into the county. Mr. Hildwein also states that one purebred herd of Jerseys has been started and that another farmer in the county has purchased a bunch of high grade Holsteins and a registered bull.

Market Reports by Phone

The Kansas State Agricultural college is installing a high powered wireless telephone plant, which will enable the extension division to spread its market reports broadcast over the state. This wireless telephone service is intended to supplement the market reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This service is now inadequate because of a lack of trained wireless operators. It is planned to have wireless receiving apparatus installed in every county agent's office in Kansas. These offices will be the official county receiving stations. The market reports will be distributed to different points in the county where they may be obtained by farmers.

Reno Farmers Study Butchering

A series of butchering, meat cutting and curing demonstrations will be given in a number of counties in Kansas this year by C. G. Elling of the department of animal husbandry Kansas State Agricultural college, Frantz P. Lund, a meat specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Miss Susanna Schnemayer, nutrition specialist of Kansas State Agricultural college. Sam J. Smith, Reno county agent, says that these specialists will be in Reno county soon for demonstrations lasting two days. The first day they will demonstrate the proper way

to kill and dress animals which will be slaughtered on the farm. The second day, after the carcass has had time to cool, they will show the farmers the correct method of cutting up the carcass and how to cure beef and pork so that it will not spoil during storage.

Lime Improves Soil Conditions

James A. Millham, Allen county farm agent, is urging farmers in that county to lime their soil at this time of the year since this can be done this fall during a slack time in the farm work. Mr. Millham says that he can get the crushed lime rock at 10 cents a ton, f. o. b. loading point, making it cost the farmers from \$1.30 to \$1.65 a ton laid down at their station. Proper liming of much of the land in Allen county will improve the soil texture and condition and thus increase the crop yields.

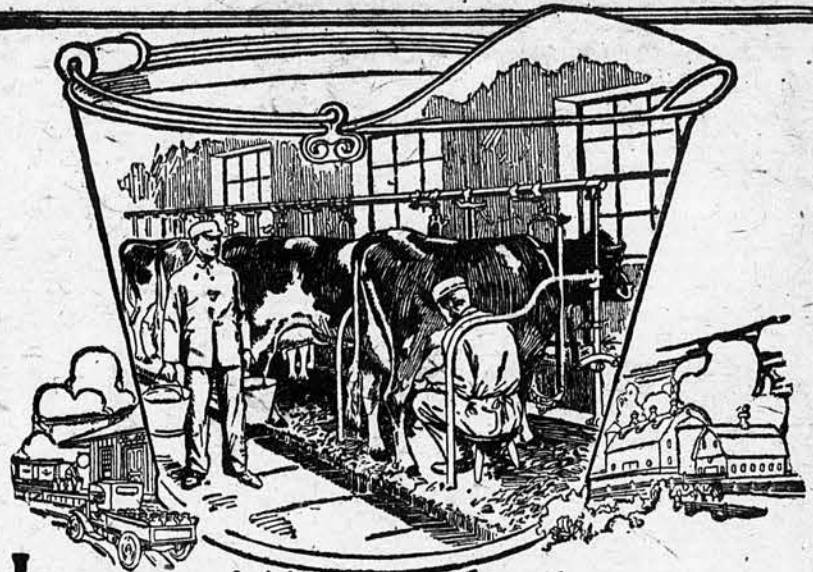
Baby Beef Clubs Organized

A baby beef club has been organized in Greenwood county, according to F. J. Peters, county agent. Mr. Peters says that the club contains 14 members and that the prospects are good for a 100 per cent increase in membership over the club last year.

Good Demand for Furs

Last year was a big one for trapping. Trappers, everywhere, reported good profits because the market for pelts was very high. This coming season promises to be a big one, too, and the profits should be just as large as last.

The fur market is subject to the law of supply and demand, and every trapper should remember that the demand for furs all over the country is steadily becoming greater. Last winter was the mildest the country experienced over a very long period of years, and yet furs were never so popular for wear. The style for fur coats for women came in and a tremendous demand was created.



Increased Milk Production —and a better grade of milk

MORE and richer milk is well worth trying for. It means more money on the profit side of dairying. And it is far from being just a dream. In every herd there are certain cows that are not yielding up to capacity, just because of some reduced vitality of genital or digestive organs—some sluggish condition of the milk-making organism that proper medicinal aid would quickly correct.

It is just such conditions—very common to hard-worked milch cows—that Kow-Kare is able to clear up, because this famous cow medicine has medical properties that act directly on the organs of production and reproduction, making them function as nature intended. Besides effectively preventing the ailments that make cows unprofitable, Kow-Kare has a nation-wide reputation as a reliable remedy in the treatment of Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches, Milk Fever, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Play safe; know what to do when a cow is sick. Send for our free book on cow ailments, "The Home Cow Doctor." It tells the right treatment for various ailments, and has a wealth of information valuable to cow owners.

Kow-Kare is sold by general stores, feed dealers and druggists, at the new reduced prices—65c and \$1.25

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The cheapest health insurance you can invest in is to use Kow-Kare regularly a part of every week during the winter to keep the assimilation and digestion in good order and throw off disease. Many of the most serious disorders that arise during calving period can be prevented by using Kow-Kare for a couple of weeks before and after. Don't overlook this suggestion.



Holstein Cow Makes Good Record

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DAIRYING is rapidly becoming one of the important industries of Kansas and it is one of the few things in farming that yielded a profit this year. The value of livestock products in Kansas for 1920 was about 163 million dollars and the dairy cow produced \$36,453,394 of that amount. The man who has a few good cows, a dozen hens, and two or three sows will never go hungry. Holstein cows are becoming very popular in Kansas and some excellent records are reported for this year. Artesian Korndyke Pride, owned by H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan., is a new state champion junior 2-year-old Holstein. In a record just completed she made 16,510 pounds of milk and 703.15 pounds of butter in a year. She was slightly more than 2 years old when the record was begun and thruout the entire lactation period was fed on dry feed alone. In addition she produced a calf in less than 14 months from the date of the first freshening and at the end of the test weighed more than 1,400 pounds. Mr. Holdeman is president of the Meade County Farm Bureau and is one of the committee of three which drew up plans for the organization of Kansas State Farm Bureau now operating so successfully.



This is Artesian Korndyke Pride. She Has Completed a Yearly Record of 16,510 Pounds of Milk and 703.15 Pounds of Butter.

Dr. David Roberts Animal Medicines

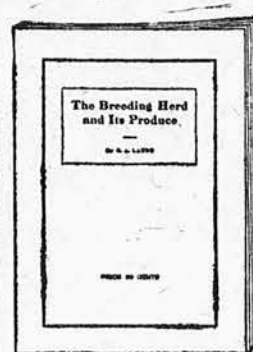
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A prescription for every animal ailment, whether it be cow, horse, pig, sheep or poultry. A complete line for the protection of your livestock.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS' ANTI-ABORTION TREATMENT has been successfully used for over thirty years—it is long past the experimental stage. Its effectiveness in preventing and overcoming abortion in cows is being satisfactorily demonstrated in hundreds of herds every year. Whether you own five head or five hundred, you can

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Stop losing calves. Send for **FREE** copy of "The CATTLE SPECIALIST." Answers every question pertaining to **ABORTION IN COWS**. Tells how to treat your own herd at small expense. Write **Dr. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., Inc.** 118 Wisconsin St., Waukesha, Wis.



The Breeding Herd and Its Produce

A brief and concise work on selection, feeding, care and marketing of farm cattle, with special reference to beef breeds, by G. A. Laude, Mr. J. C. Mohler, Sec'y., Kansas State Board of Agriculture, writes as follows:

"I have been very much interested, indeed, in looking over your little booklet entitled 'The Breeding Herd and Its Produce.' I think it excellent and would be worth a lot if it could be in the hands of every farmer, by way of advancing the livestock interests generally and especially in promoting profitable beef making."

OUR SPECIAL FREE OFFER: We will send this book free and postpaid with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 or with a three-year subscription at \$2.00.

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Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... for which send your paper for a term of years and also the booklet "The Breeding Herd and Its Produce."

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The Adventures of the Hoovers

Sauce for the Hired Man is Not Necessarily Sauce for Hi Hoover—Or He Who Laughs Last Usually Laughs the Loudest



Health in the Family

Three Good Treatments Suggested for Cancer

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

CANCER is something that I dislike to write about and I know that you dislike to read about it. We all dislike even to hear of one of our friends being a victim of the disease, and the sight of an open cancer is extremely repulsive to us. All of which constitutes a very good reason why we should learn all that we can about preventing it, but a greater reason by far is the fact that cancer is now killing one of every 10 persons more than 40 years old.

There is no doubt that cancer is on the increase in this country. We do not know why but a great many men of science are trying to find out. What we do know is that when cancer is recognized early it can be treated successfully. Cancer is not a "blood disease" so it is a waste of time to try to cure it by medicine. The three methods of treatment are the X-Ray, radium and surgery.

At present surgery is the surest method, but greater success is being attained constantly by the use of radium, and as better plans are worked out it may eventually supersede surgery. At present this is not the case and where surgery is possible it is our best method.

It is a great mistake to consider that there must of necessity be pain with cancer. Beginning cancer is usually painless. The pain comes after it is well advanced, perhaps too far for treatment. The most common form of cancer in women is that which affects the generative organs. A persistent lump in the breast of a woman should always be given an examination, especially if it is an isolated lump and painless. Continued unusual uterine bleeding is also suspicious. If it occurs after the change of life it is extremely so.

Sores about the mouth, lips or tongue that will not heal are often of a cancerous nature. They should never be irritated or picked, but should be subjected to medical examination. This is true also of warts or moles that suddenly inflame, change in color or appearance, or start to grow.

Remember that the way to treat early symptoms is to give them immediate medical attention. Cancer is not hereditary and it is not contagious.

Wrigglers in Cistern Water

We have some suspicions about our cistern water, because there were some tiny wrigglers or whatever you may call them, in the water last year. This year there are some mosquitoes flying around in the cistern. Would there be any danger in drinking this water? If so, why? What might it cause?

B. J. S.

The presence of "wrigglers" and other small animal life in the cistern water does not necessarily spoil it for drinking purposes and is not likely to spread any disease. It usually means that there will soon be disagreeable odors however and is an indication that the cistern should have a thorough cleaning out at the first opportunity.

Tuberculosis from Drinking Milk

I heard a lecture recently in which it was stated that tuberculosis in a herd of cows would spread it to the family. Please tell me whether this is true.

M. B. D.

It depends upon whether the family uses the milk. There is no doubt whatever that a large amount of tuberculosis infection in children is due to drinking milk from tuberculous cows. The Bureau of Animal Industry, in its campaign against tuberculosis in cattle, is also striking at one of the causes of human tuberculosis.

Whooping Cough is Contagious

My children were exposed to the whooping cough and about two weeks later they had fever and began to cough. We went to our family doctor and got medicine for them before we were sure they had whooping cough so that they are not having it very bad. Will you tell us how long we should keep them away from others? We have kept them right at home so far. Can a person who has had it carry it to others? How long will the germs remain active in the excretions from nose and throat?

K. M.

This is a good time to discuss whooping cough. This Kansas mother has the right spirit. She does not wish to scatter the disease. To be safe she will have to keep her children at home for at least two months, unless the cough absolutely ceases before that period has elapsed. It is possible,

tho not at all likely, that the cough may be contagious even longer than for two months. Many children continue to whoop, every time a fresh cold excites the cough, for a period of a year or even two or three years. Such a cough, while retaining the peculiar sound of whooping cough is not contagious. There is no need for the mother to be quarantined tho it is well that she should not wear in public the dress in which she attends the children. There is very small probability that the disease can be conveyed by an intermediate person—none if such simple precautions as washing and changing the clothing are observed. The contagion is very readily transmitted by the infected child, tho, and one such patient may infect a whole school. There is nothing gained by fumigating after the disease is over, unless it be that the opening wide of doors and windows to the fresh air is thereby made an absolute necessity. The germs do not linger long after the children cease to cough.

Students Issue a Farm Paper

The first number of "The Kansas Agricultural Student" has just been issued by the students in the division of agriculture of the Kansas State Agricultural college. It is a very creditable issue of 32 pages with an attractive cover, is printed on good stock, and is full of peppy, up-to-the-minute material on Kansas farming, and college work. Earl Means is editor. The editors of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze wish the students who are behind this new undertaking the very best of luck. There is no reason why this new publication should not enjoy a considerable measure of success, for this has been the rule in most other states where it has been tried.

Horticulturists Meet December 21

Every farmer and fruitgrower in the state who can possibly do so should plan to attend the next meeting of the Kansas Horticultural society which will be held in Topeka, December 21, 22 and 23. The meeting will be held in the Hall of Representatives at the State House. A very interesting program has been prepared which will deal with every angle of fruitgrowing and orchard management. There also will be several interesting addresses on the management of bees and the marketing of honey. Make your plans to be at this meeting. For further particulars, address O. F. Whitney, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

Capper Favors Market Conference

Senator Arthur Capper commends the "Conference on Grain Marketing" called by the Kansas state board of agriculture to meet January 10, 1922, in Topeka, Kan. In a telegram received by the state board of agriculture Senator Capper says:

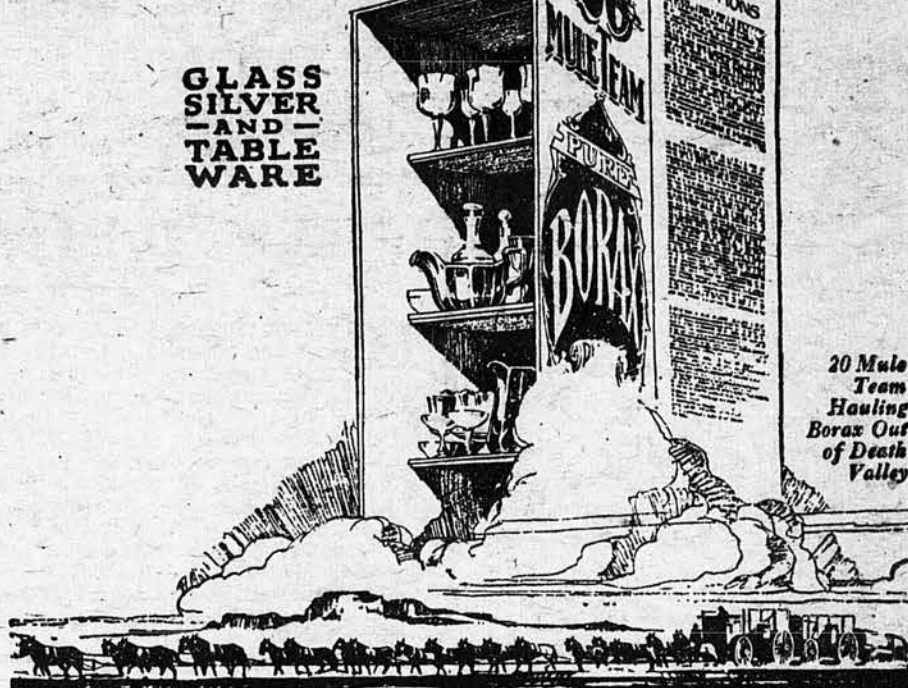
"I heartily commend the action of the state board of agriculture in calling the Conference on Grain Marketing. The movement for a more economical and practicable marketing system is of the deepest concern to the producers of Kansas and can be successful only thru complete co-operation of all agricultural interests. I hope all organizations will support the board in this commendable undertaking."

A New Book on Wheat

Wheat in Kansas, a 326-page book on the most important cash crop in Kansas, has just been issued by the state board of agriculture. With a full realization of the danger in the use of superlatives, we say that this is by far the most important book on this subject which has ever been printed. It covers the subject fully from the beginning of seedbed preparation until the crop is finally sold. It should be in the home of every Kansas wheat grower. Copies may be obtained free, so long as the supply lasts, on application to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, state house, Topeka.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

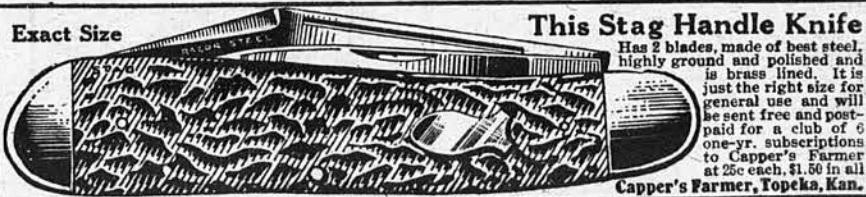
GLASS
SILVER
—AND—
TABLE
WARE



20 Mule Team
Hauling
Borax Out
of Death
Valley

Glassware, glasses, bottles, windows, mirrors, every enameled surface about the farm, cleaned *clean* until they sparkle with a wonderful lasting brilliancy—one tablespoonful of 20 Mule Team Borax to a gallon of warm water. (If the water is hard use a larger quantity). It can't scratch or mar, it's nature's greatest *solvent*. 20 Mule Team Borax is the universal antiseptic cleanser for everything about the farm—a water softener for washing clothes, a solvent for pots, pans, milk cans, churns—and it makes the skin white and smooth. 20 Mule Team Borax is in all *clean* kitchens—is it in yours? At *all* grocers. Send for the Magic Crystal Booklet. Pacific Coast Borax Co., 100 William St., New York

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Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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29 Gauge	28 Gauge	26 Gauge
29 gauge galvanized 1 1/4 inch corrugated iron. Sheets 6 and 7 feet long 32 1/2 inches wide. Per 100 square feet.....\$3.75	28 gauge galvanized 2 1/4 inch corrugated. Sheets 6, 8 and 10 feet long, 22 inches wide, per 100 square feet.....\$4.25	26 gauge extra heavy galvanized. 2 1/4 inch corrugations. Sheets 8 and 10 feet long, 22 inches wide. Per 100 square feet.....\$4.85

All New Iron and Guaranteed the Best Quality

Western Mercantile Co., 1528 West 16th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
~EDITOR~

The Approach of Christmas

There's a little chap at our house who is being mighty good— Keeps the front lawn looking tidy in the way we've said he should; Doesn't leave his little wagon, when he's finished with his play, On the sidewalk as he used to; now he puts it right away. When we call him in to supper, we don't have to stand and shout; It is getting on to Christmas and it's plain he's found it out.

He eats the food we give him without murmur or complaint; He sits up at the table like a cherub or a saint; He doesn't pinch his sister just to hear how loud she'll squeal; Doesn't ask us to excuse him in the middle of the meal. And at 8 o'clock he's willing to be tucked away in bed. It is getting close to Christmas; nothing further need be said.

I chuckle every evening as I see that little elf, With the crooked part proclaiming that he brushed his hair himself. And I chuckle as I notice that his hands and face are clean, For in him a perfect copy of another boy is seen— A little boy at Christmas, who was also being good. Never guessing that his father and his mother understood.

There's a little boy at our house that is being mighty good; Doing everything that's proper, doing everything he should. But beside him there's a grownup who has learned life's bitter truth, Who is gladly living over all the joys of vanished youth. And altho he little knows it (for it's what I never knew), There's a mighty happy father sitting at the table, too. —Edgar A. Guest.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Our annual county farm institute was held in Oskaloosa December 2. The number on the program given by and for farm women had the subject, "Making New Clothes from Old." Many of us thought during the war that peace would bring with it the end of that necessity. Until grain and

major farm crops assume a relatively greater value, we shall still seek the best ways of saving the clothes' dollar.

It is astonishing how many children's garments may be made from men's clothing. Underwear, for example, has a number of possibilities. The little but-terfly style of dress is easily made from a shirt body. Added length may be gained by using embroidery or ruffles made from the sleeves.

One of the leading club women in

as a substitute. She experimented with her crochet hook and found a simple pattern of the desired width gave almost as pleasing a result as the lustrous silk ribbon. The crocheted product cost less than one-third the price of the ribbon, not including the work. A hat band could well be made in the same way if one preferred to use time and save cash.

Music Brightens Home Life

HAVE you music in your home? Are you making any effort to supplement the splendid offerings of the phonograph record and piano player roll with home-produced vocal and instrumental melody? Will there be a singing school in your community this fall?

"Good music in the farm home will contribute much toward a wholesome contentment and a happy family life," Secretary Wallace recently wrote in response to a request for an expression on the subject. "Music is one of the good things of our present civilization which, in common with other blessings, is as readily available to those who live in the open country as to those who dwell in the cities. In the old days music was an important factor in rural community life. Many of us remember the old-fashioned singing school.

"Community singing should be revived generally. The township music teacher should be working in every community."

From undershirts, if two piece garments are worn, a good skirt may be cut for a child. Sometimes those of the Gertrude style are possible; sometimes it is necessary to add a waist. The sleeves are often used as leggings. The better way is to dye the underwear a dark color.

A man's union suit generally wears out in the back. If good in other parts and of good material, a small child's union suit may be easily manufactured from it. From woolen underwear, mitten linings, undershirts, chest protectors, night shoes, tights and patches are typical uses. From men's good shirts, the best of little slips and aprons may be made.

Good shirts usually wear in holes around the outer edge of the stiff collar. This leaves the body of the shirt

the state told friends how she ripped two old suits of her husband's before one meeting, sponged and pressed them before another and in the next spare interval, made her little boy three suits of clothes. Many women have combined plaid cloth with men's serge or other suits and made the daughter an excellent dress. We know a woman who used the best parts of a man's suit and black satin to make herself a good one piece dress.

A friend who had a desire to relieve the sameness of a dark dress by the use of a Roman sash found what she would like, in a large department store. She also found the price of the same to be greater than she cared to pay. The colors were such as she had in her mercerized floss at home. The likeness suggested the use of the floss

Everybody Does His Share

In a large club it sometimes is difficult to arrange matters so that everyone provides his share of the entertainment. Mrs. J. A. Devlin, for three years president of the Effingham Community club, used the following plan which proved effective.

The club does not meet in July and August, making 10 months the club year. Mrs. Devlin divided the 120 members into 10 groups of 12 each. One member of each group is appointed chairman for the month, and she and her associates are responsible for the entertainment for that month.

The club meets weekly. One week is a social afternoon and on another week there is an evening meeting which may be a party or a dinner, at which some noted person speaks. To this meeting the husbands or friends are invited. Then there are two literary programs with music.

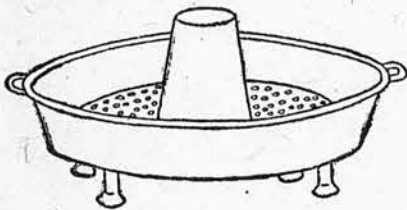
Each chairman has different ideas of entertainment and the result creates no end of interest among the members. Recently the club gave a "kid" party. The guests came dressed to represent boys and girls. They played poison, drop the handkerchief, spin the plate and similar games. It was not as easy as it looked for the "kids" of 50 years or more to move quickly enough to grab the plate before it fell to the floor.

If your club is out for an evening of fun, try having a "kid" party. Refreshments served at our party were ice cream cones.

Mrs. C. M. Madden.
Atchison County.

Simple Devices Simplify Housework

IT ISN'T possible for all of us to buy a dish drainer, no matter how much we would like to have one. However, the dish drainer described here is within the reach of everyone. Punch holes in the bottom



of an old milk pan, and nail four spools on it for legs. In the center, nail an old coffee can or baking powder can for the silverware.

We have found this to be a big dish-washing help in our home.

Miss H. W.
Sainte Genevieve Co., Missouri.

Scrub Bucket Slides Along

A scrubbing box has made scrubbing easier for me. My husband put castors on a small wooden box into which my scrub bucket fits. I do not have to stoop to pick up my bucket when it must be moved. I simply push it along with my mop. The scrub bucket is kept in this box when not in use, so that it does not take up extra space on my back porch.

L. C. M.
Oregon Co., Missouri.

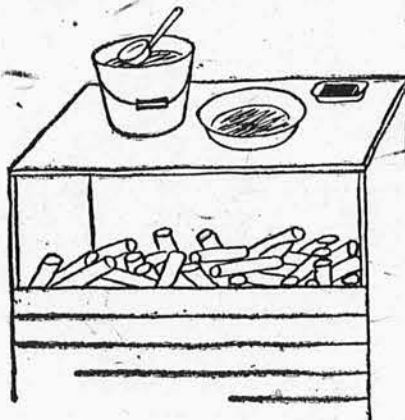
Woodbox is Washstand

Every housewife who burns wood in her cook stove knows that the woodbox is always in the way. Try keeping the

wood in a board box made as follows:

From planks 1 inch thick, make a box 3½ feet high, 2 feet wide and 4 feet long. Leave an opening 1½ feet deep on one side thru which the wood can be put. A curtain may be hung over this opening, but it should not be so long that it will hinder when putting the wood in the box.

The water bucket and wash basin may be kept on top of the box, and the towel hung on a rack above it. If painted to match the kitchen walls,



or enameled white, such a woodbox makes an attractive piece of furniture.

Chase County. F. K. G.

Sewing Machine Makes a Table

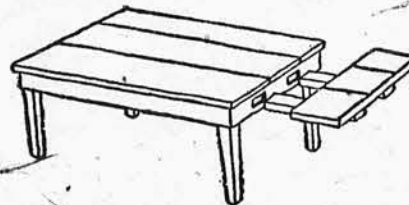
It is often difficult for the patient in a sick room to keep from spilling the food on his tray when he must hold the tray on his lap. A temporary table for this purpose may be easily managed where there is a sewing ma-

chine with a drop head in the home. Open the machine and push the leaf over the bed. A square of rubber cloth under the white cover will protect the machine from hot dishes.

Pratt County. K. R. F.

Seating Capacity Increased

An ordinary kitchen table may have an extension at one or both ends that will greatly increase its seating capacity.



city. When not required, the extension is easily removed. Use the same thickness of boards from which the table is made for the extension. Cut is the exact width of the table and as wide as required—about 1 foot is practicable.

Cut two strips of wood 4 inches wide, ¾ inch thick and 2½ feet long. Screw the strips to the under side of the extension so they will just come inside of the frame work of the table. Well fitting slots are cut in the sides of the table thru which the strips are pushed to hold the extension securely. (See illustration.)

Mrs. E. M. B.
Stafford County.

Paste Will Remove Paper

I have found this an excellent way to remove paper from walls that are to be repapered. Make a rather thin

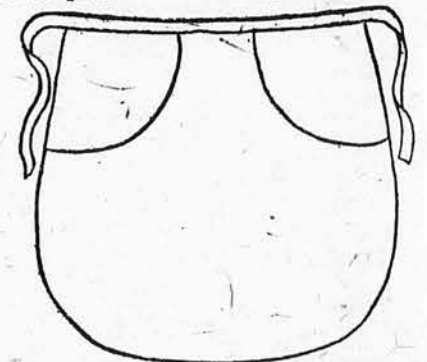
paste of flour and water and go over the paper with this using a large brush or cloth. Wet every part of the paper. After this has remained for a little while, the paper can be taken off in great strips without spreading a particle of dust.

L. C. M.
Denver Co., Colorado.

Clothespin Apron Saves Stoops

This clothespin apron will be found handy, and will save many stoops. My apron is made of heavy ticking, however any strong material will do.

To make, cut two pieces of material 18 inches square and round off the corners at the bottom. In the piece that is to go on the outside, cut out the corners at the top for pockets, as shown in the illustration. Sew the two pieces together, stitching across the bottom and up the sides to the pockets. Hem the lower piece from here up, and also hem



the pocket openings. Sew the apron on a band which may tie in the back, or button.

S. L.
Yuma Co., Colorado.

Winter Suit Easy to Make

Designs for Replenishing the Children's Wardrobe

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1224—Girl's Dress. A Peter Pan waist of plain serge and a plaited skirt of plaid serge make a practicable combination for the school frock. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1226—Child's Dress. The deep yoke to which this little frock is gathered is outlined with a blanket stitch in bright yarn. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1227—Child's Rompers. Chambray or gingham are durable materials for this romper suit. Sizes 1, 3 and 5 years.

1238—Women's and Misses' Dress. A long strip of material is suspended from each shoulder at the front and back to emphasize the slender, youthful lines of this one-piece dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1225—Girls' Coat. This neat wrap

is made with a cape which adds warmth to the garment. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1250-1102—Women's and Misses' Suit. This design is built on loose, unbelted lines with a high collar and a straight skirt. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt is cut in sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

1245—Women's and Misses' Coat. A smart model of peachbloom finished with touches of embroidery is shown here. The collar may be worn high or low. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give name and address. No names will be printed.

Applying New Varnish

Would you please tell me how to remove old varnish and apply new?—Mrs. D. W. N.

It is rather a tedious process to remove old varnish and apply a new finish. Varnish removers can be purchased at any store that handles paint and painting accessories. Apply the remover with a brush, and take off the resulting gummy substance with a scraper. (A piece of glass with a straight edge is good. Or a steel scraper about 2 by 4 inches may be used. Scrapers such as paper hangers use to take off old paper will do the work.) Let the surface dry thoroughly, then sandpaper with fine sandpaper.

Fill all the cracks in the wood with a good paste filler which must be rubbed smooth and left to dry. A color used on the wood would be much better than the natural finish, because the beauty of the grain will then be brought out. Use the best grades of wood dyes and be sure the color chosen harmonizes with the furniture in the room.

Use a 1½ or 2 inch flat brush with a chisel edge for applying the color. Let the dye set. Apply one coat of good standard floor wax. Rub the wax in with a soft cloth and polish it with a second cloth. Apply two coats of the wax and polish each coat by rubbing vigorously.

Recipe for Graham Bread

I should like a recipe for graham bread.—Mrs. C. A. T.

Here is the recipe for graham bread:

1 quart graham flour 1½ teaspoons salt
1 quart white flour ¼ cup brown sugar
1 yeast cake 1 quart milk

Scald the milk and pour it over the

sugar and salt; when lukewarm, stir in the flour and the yeast, which has been dissolved in warm water. Beat hard and let rise in the pan until spongy. This is a dough which is not stiff enough to knead; it simply requires a thoro stirring and beating. Put it into greased pans, let rise, and bake in an oven which is hot at first, but is cooled during the latter part of the baking process. This dough may be dropped into greased gem pans and baked as muffins.

The Winter Evenings' Pastime

We will have plenty of time these long winter evenings to add to our supply of fancywork. New and attractive patterns always make crocheting more interesting, so we believe you will enjoy having the book from which this

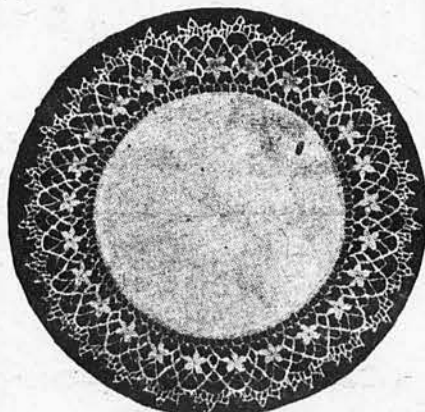


illustration was taken. The doily is a part of a lemonade set. The book also contains patterns for luncheon sets and centerpieces, besides 12 pretty edges. Simple and concise directions are given for every pattern, which is clearly illustrated.

If you would care for this book, send 15 cents to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Ask for book No. 06.

Leavening Strength Tells the Story

The price you pay for baking powder doesn't determine the results you will have on bake day—it's the leavening strength that counts.

You may buy a baking powder for less than Calumet and think you are practicing economy. Don't be misled—the bakings you spoil will make those that are successful exorbitant in cost.

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

has successfully proven, during the past thirty years that it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength. That's why bakings where it is employed never fail to raise properly. Calumet is used by more housewives, leading chefs, domestic scientists, restaurants, hotels and railroads than any other brand. Millions buy it—you should try it. A pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. cans instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

CALUMET

CONTENTS 1 LB.

IT AIDS GROWTH!

Cod-liver oil contains elements that science considers needful in promoting growth and sustaining strength.

Scott's Emulsion

of rarest Norwegian cod-liver oil, should be given liberally to the boy or girl who may be a source of worry.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 20-49

Sensational Drop in Prices

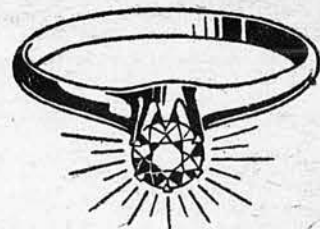
Let me save you big money now. Prices cut to the bone on Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paints direct from factory, all freight prepaid. Over half million customers know this sale means BIG savings. Get my prices FIRST. 30 DAY SALE. DIRECT FROM FACTORY—FREIGHT PREPAID. Send me your name. Get my 56-page Bargain Sale Catalog. Compare my values. Figure your own savings. Everything highest quality guaranteed. Buy now for spring and save money. Write postal. BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 2139, Cleveland, Ohio

RUGS! Write today for Booklet

Don't throw away your old carpets! We make them into rugs.

O. McCORMICK RUG FACTORY
Topeka, Kansas

If you are not now a regular reader of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, now is the time to send in your subscription order. It will come 52 times for a dollar; 3 years for \$2.00.



Birthstone Rings

One For Every Month in the Year

Many people consider it good luck to wear a ring set with your birthstone. As you know there is a birthstone for every month in the year. The stone for January is Garnet, February the Amethyst, March the Bloodstone, April the Diamond, May the Emerald, June the Pearl, July the Ruby, August the Sardonyx, September the Sapphire, October the Opal, November the Topaz, and December the Turquoise. These lovely rings are set in stylish settings with a different stone for every month. We know these rings will please you—we guarantee satisfaction.

A Dandy Gift

A Birthstone ring is just the thing for Christmas. Nothing would be more suitable than a ring of this kind. It will be sent Free and Postpaid with a one-year subscription to CAPPER'S FARMER at 25c, and 10c extra to pay for postage, wrapping, etc., (35c in all).

CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Look for VALUE

when you buy work clothes and you will never fail to select



FITZ OVERALLS

They certainly give you your money's worth every time. Always roomy—always comfortable. 66 sizes. Your dealer can fit you from stock or by special order (in 24 hours) from BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Missouri.

WIN \$800.00 OR FORD SEDAN



Can You Solve This Movie Puzzle?

Here's a new puzzle that's as simple as A-B-C. Everybody can solve it, from grandma to baby Jim. The operator of a Movie Machine in a theater decided to play a joke on his audience, so he re-arranged the names of 10 Movie Stars and threw them on the screen. The above picture shows how they look. To solve the puzzle all you have to do is to rearrange the letters of the 10 Funny sentences so that they will spell the correct actors' or actresses' names. For instance No. 1 is Helene Chadwick. Everybody knows who she is. If you can name all ten you can win the Ford Sedan or \$800.

Probably you know the names of the most famous Movie Stars, but just to refresh your memory, we are listing below a few of them—Charley Chaplin, Alice Brady, Tom Moore, Wallace Reid, Charles Ray, Theda Bara, Jackie Coogan, Elsie Ferguson, Douglas Fairbanks, Norma Talmadge, Dustin Farnum, Anita Stewart, Pearl White, Earle Williams, Mary Pickford.

185 "Points" Wins First Prize

You will receive 10 "Points" in this Movie Puzzle Game for each name that you arrange correctly, or 100 "Points" in all will be given to you if you can arrange all the Movie Star names the way they were in the first place. You can gain 60 more "Points" by qualifying your answer. That is by proving that you have shown a copy of our paper—The Rural Weekly, to five people. The final 25 "Points" will be awarded by the three final judges to the person sending in the best correct answer.

The answer gaining 185 "Points" (which is the maximum) will win the Ford Sedan or \$800 in cash. The second highest will win a \$200 Diamond Ring, and so on down the list of the 25 big prizes. In case of a tie, both answers will receive the same prize. Send in your answer TODAY. As soon as it arrives, samples of The Rural Weekly will be sent to you FREE to assist you in qualifying.

Costs Nothing to Try—You Can Win

You will not be asked to subscribe to The Rural Weekly; nor to spend one penny in order to win. We have given away over a hundred automobiles and thousands of other prizes. You can be the next lucky one. Be sure that your name and address appear on your puzzle solution. You can win the Ford Sedan on \$800 in this contest—Answer the puzzle NOW.

The Puzzle Man—96E. Fourth St.—St. Paul, Minn.

There is nothing like passing a good thing along, so as soon as you have read Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, pass it along to your neighbor. It will be appreciated.

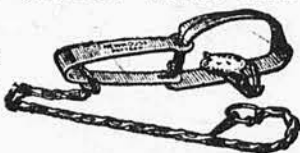
TELL the advertiser where you saw his advertisement. It always means better service.



3 Steel Traps For You

BOYS, here is a trapping outfit consisting of three Victory Steel traps and a trappers guide that will make you some good money this winter. You will have lots of fun setting your traps in the evening after school and getting up early in the morning to run them. Right now is the time to do your trapping as all fur bearers travel more at this season and are easier caught. You need a set of "sure-hold" Victory traps.

One of
the Most
Reliable
Traps
Made



Practical Guide to Trappers Free

Two No. 1 Victory Traps, one No. 1 Giant Trap and a trapping guide written by expert trappers who have had years of experience catching furs will be sent you FREE if you will secure four one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each and 25c extra—\$1.25 in all. Write the subscribers' names on a separate sheet of paper and fill out the coupon below attaching it to your order. Three traps and a Trappers Guide will be sent you, all charges prepaid. Send in your order TODAY—the trapping season is here.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Trap Dept., Topeka, Kan.

I am enclosing \$1.25 to cover four subscriptions to Capper's Farmer for which send me a set of three steel traps and a Trappers Guide, all charges prepaid.

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R.F.D.....



For Our Young Readers

Billy 'Coon and the Snapping Turtle

BY COBB X. SHINN

BILLY 'COON, don't you think Mother ever gets tired telling you that you must take your food to the creek and wash it before eating it?" exclaimed Mother 'Coon, for Billy was eating a bird without having washed it at all!

Mother 'Coon was trying her best to teach her children to be clean, espe-

"He can go down under the water and stay there a long time."

"Now, Billy," bade Mother 'Coon, "run up and tell your brother and two sisters to come to the brook to see what a turtle looks like, for I don't want them-bitten," and in a few minutes the four children were eagerly watching the snapping turtle.

Then they all ate a meal of turtle meat and Mother 'Coon bade her children be off to bed.

"Come, children," she said, "for there is the morning sun just coming up, and no little 'coons should be out in the day time! Hurry, or Mr. Collie Dog will catch you as he goes to the pasture with the farmer's cows!"

So up into the old hollow tree the five of them went to sleep and slept until it was dark again.



cially about their food, for it had been the custom for many years for the Raccoon family to wash every bite of food they ate. So Mother Coon peeped thru the bushes to be sure Billy washed his bird.

Like almost every little 'coon, Billy was very playful, and twice while he was washing the bird, he caught little minnows and ate them. After he had finished his lunch, he started picking up rocks and dropping them into the brook to see the splash, every time picking up a larger one, until at last he picked up what looked like a big flat rock. But just as he started to drop it into the brook a head shot out of it and seized Billy by the front leg.

You should have heard Billy scream! But in a second his mother was by his side and with her sharp front teeth, she cut the throat of the turtle which had seized Billy's front leg.

"Now, maybe you will be a little more careful what you pick up," said Mother 'Coon.

"But, Mother," said Billy, "it looked just like a rock. It's the first time I ever saw a turtle, and I didn't know turtles could swallow their heads like that, or had pockets to put their hands and feet in!"

"Yes," explained Billy's mother, "Mr. Turtle has a little shell house under which he can hide and protect himself from his enemies. He cannot run as fast as you can, nor is he able to climb trees."

"Yes, and there is something else he can do that I can't do," said Billy.

From Our Letter Writers

I am 12 years old and I am a twin. My twin is a boy. I have one sister and one brother and four chickens, a cat, two pigs, a dog named Shep and a colt named Dollie. I have a garden and live on a farm. I am in the seventh grade. Dorothy Anno.

Tecumseh, Kan.

Never Cries Over Spilt Milk

A kitty has two ears, four legs and a tail. It never cries over spilt milk because it knows it will get some more. But I know something that does cry over spilt milk and that is a child. It cries for more. It thinks that crying will help. But I don't think so. I've spilled milk many times but I have never cried yet. I guess it is because I don't like milk. Anna Rueschhoff.

Grinnell, Kan.

Ned is a Lazy Pony

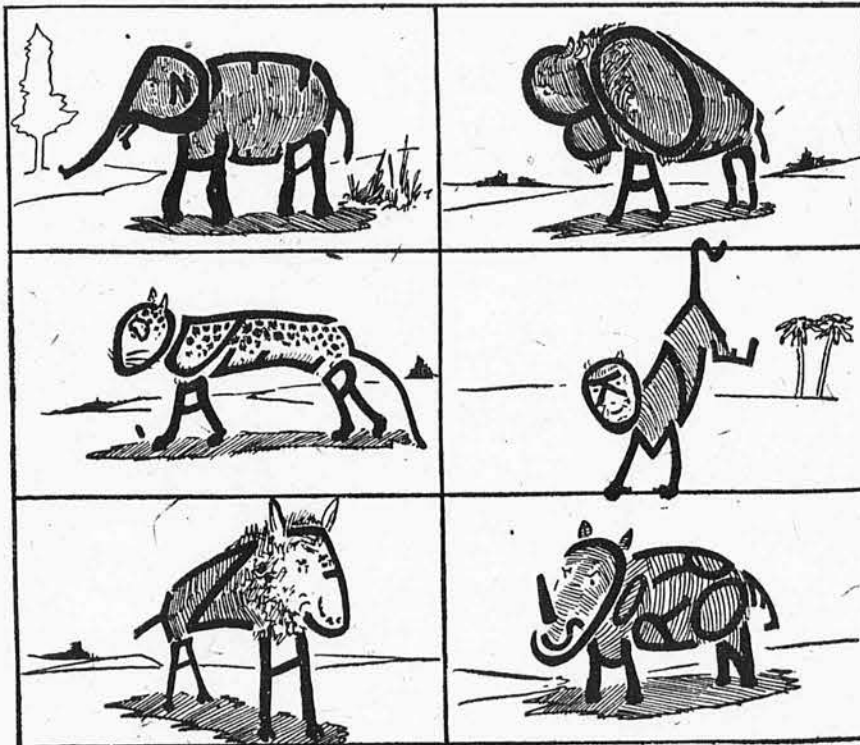
I am 9 years old and have a spotted pony, a dog and a few kittens for pets. We have four brothers and one sister besides me. Our pony's name is Ned. He is quite a pony, being fat and lazy. I am in the sixth grade at school. We walk 1/2 mile to school.

Marion, Kan. Maybell Johnson.

A Farm Girl

I am 10 years old and live 15 miles from town. I have 4 miles to go to school. I am in the fifth grade.

Margaret Richards.
Sterling, Colo.



When you find the six animals represented in this puzzle send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls answering correctly.

Solution November 26 Puzzle—Parts of a House—roof, door, ceiling and rafters. The winners are Dale and Verda Fausett, Emerson David Kemp, Edward Pierce, Sophia Horn, Edith Sheets, Pauline McNeal, Howard Pray, Grace Kuhn, Elva Ruppe and Virgil Roof.

Solution December 3 puzzle—Why is a Chicken's Neck Like a Dinner Bell?—because both are rung for dinner. The winners are Minnie Parton, Captola Anderson, Helen Bowie, Lucille Wilson, Henrietta Pearson and Robert and Wilfred Goodman.

Millions Lent to Stockmen

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Show Slight Advances

BY WALTER M. EVANS

BANKERS and business men hope to see the War Finance Corporation place not less than 15 million dollars in the Tenth Federal Reserve district. L. C. Smith, the chairman and W. H. Moore, the secretary of the Kansas City Loan agency of this corporation report that the loans for last week aggregated \$667,000 and was the best record for any week made up to the present time. The total amount of loans made by the War Finance Corporation in the Tenth Federal Reserve district now aggregate \$3,668,000 and will probably reach 4 million dollars by next week.

The National Livestock Growers' Finance Corporation which placed loans amounting to 20 million dollars among banks and cattle loan companies for financing livestock operations ceased to function on December 1 out of deference to the War Finance Corporation which now will take charge of all such loans.

The first board of directors of the National Livestock Producers' Association has been appointed by the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation as follows:

John G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; E. H. Cunningham, Des Moines, Ia.; C. A. Ewing, Decatur, Ill.; Harry G. Beale, Mt. Sterling, Ohio; Howard M. Gore, Clarksburg, West Va.; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Kan.; C. E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.; Hugh Sproat, Boise, Idaho; and J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman, Tex.

The executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation has also authorized the appropriation of \$10,000 to begin the work of the National Livestock Producers' association and will provide office space to house the preliminary work of the national board of directors of the co-operative livestock selling plan worked out by the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen.

Kansas City Livestock Sales

A strike among packing house laborers which was called last week in Kansas City unsettled the market temporarily, and caused moderate declines. However, by Tuesday of this week packers had an increased number of men at work, and more settled conditions began to show in the trade. At the close of the week the market was higher in all departments, and net gains show for the week in cattle, hogs, and sheep. Hogs sold up to \$7, and fed lambs up to \$10.25. Fed lambs were the highest of the season, and hogs were the highest for the past three weeks. The general gain in cattle was 25 cents.

Receipts this week were 33,500 cattle, 6,300 calves, 27,500 hogs, and 17,250 sheep, compared with 33,750 cattle, 7,800 calves, 40,825 hogs and 21,450 sheep last week, and 28,450 cattle, 5,850 calves, 51,450 hogs, and 26,150 sheep a year ago. The receipts the early part of the week were relatively small. Thursday's supply was the largest of any Thursday since October 20.

Beef Cattle Up 25 Cents

Monday fat cattle declined 15 to 25 cents, advanced the next two days, weakened Thursday, and finally went up another quarter. The net gain for the week on steers was 25 cents, in cows 25 cents, except canners which declined 25 to 50 cents and heifers were up 25 to 35 cents. Veal calves declined 50 cents to \$1. A few odd baby calves sold at \$9. Heavy steers sold up to \$8.50. Most of the choice steers in all weights brought \$7.50 to \$8.25. Medium short fed steers sold at \$6.25 to \$7.25. Top price for cows was \$6. Heifers sold up to \$8.25.

Stockers and Feeders in Demand

A strong demand for stockers and feeders from Iowa sent prices up 25 to 40 cents in the first three days of the week. The advance checked the demand later and the market closed about in the same position as last week. More heavy feeders were taken to the country this week than for some time past. Selected fleshy feeders sold up to \$7.50. Choice stock calves up to \$7.25. The bulk of the thin steers brought \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs are 15 Cents Higher

Hog prices fluctuated within a 15 to 25 cents range and closed the week 10 to 15 cents net higher. The top

price was \$7, and bulk of all grades sold at \$6.75 to \$6.90. Pigs sold up to \$7.10. Not enough hogs were in Kansas City this week to supply the urgent demand and packers shipped a large number from other markets direct to their plant for slaughter in Kansas City. The spread in the price of bulk of sales is now the narrowest of the year, and will continue so for the next few months.

Lambs advanced 25 to 50 cents and sold up to \$10.25, the highest price this season. Sheep were firm, most of the week. Ewes sold up to \$4.25, and yearlings up to \$8. Few feeding lambs were offered.

About 300 horses and mules sold this week at steady prices. The Spanish government will purchase some 800 horses and mules for army use, and will be a factor in the Kansas City market this week and also next week.

Dairy and poultry products show some advances this week. The following quotations are given this week at Kansas City on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 43c a pound; packing butter, 21c; butterfat, 37c; Longhorn cheese, 23c; brick cheese, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; Limburger, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; New York Cheddar cheese, 25c; New York Daisy cheese, 26c.

The following sales of poultry and poultry products are reported at Kansas City this week:

Eggs—Firsts, 50c a dozen; seconds, 35c; selected case lots, 59c; cold storage eggs, extra quality, 45c; No. 1 cold storage eggs, 41c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 15 to 22c; spring chickens, 18 to 21c; stags, 14c; roosters, 11c; turkeys, 40 to 42c; old toms, 37c; geese, 20c; ducks, 21c.

The following prices are quoted at Kansas City for green salted hides: No. 1 steer hides, 7c a pound; No. 2 hides, 6c; bulls, 4c; green glue hides, 2c; horse hides \$1.75 to \$2.50 apiece; pony hides, \$1 apiece.

The wool market shows considerable improvement. Eastern markets quote 31c for best grade of Western wool; Philadelphia quotes Delaine at

35c; three-eighths-blood at 29 to 30c; quarter-blood, 27 to 28c.

There is still good demand for furs. The following quotations are given at Kansas City on furs: Black skunk, \$4 to \$5; short stripe skunk, \$2.50 to \$4; narrow stripe skunk, \$1.50 to \$2.50; broad stripe skunk, 75c to \$1; unprime skunk, 25c to \$3; large raccoon, \$4; small raccoon, \$2; mink, \$4 to \$6; opossum, 50c to 80c; muskrat, \$1 to \$1.50; civets, 10 to 30c; gray fox, 50c to \$2; red fox, 75c to \$8; otter, \$1 to \$15; beaver, \$1 to \$15 apiece.

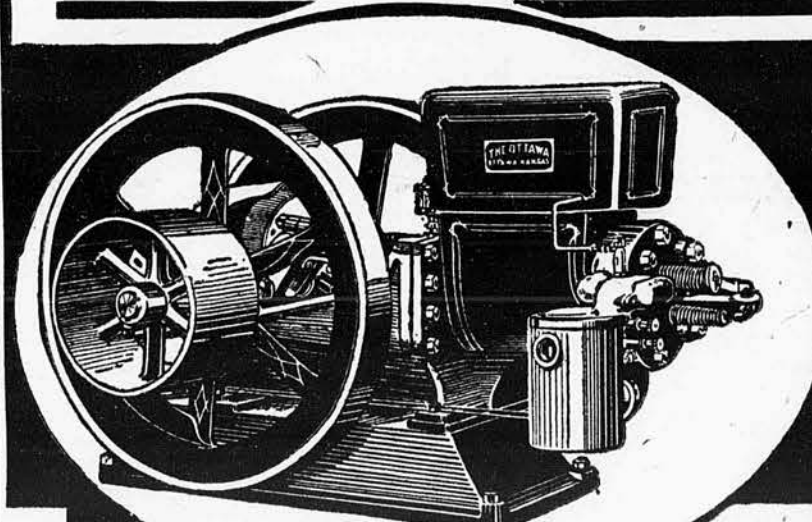
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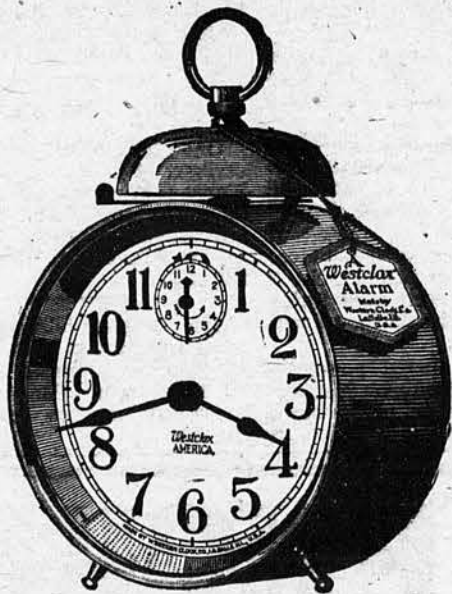
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Lower Rail Rates Assured

Millions in Freights Now Saved for Farmers

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

HIGH freights have made it impossible for farmers to ship many of their farm products to any advantage during the present year and the readjustment of rail rates just authorized is a very tardy act of justice. Shipping charges on low grades of hay and vegetables in many instances have been so high that the prices received would not pay the transportation costs. High freights on corn and livestock also have been very trying and burdensome. Secretary Henry Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture strikes the keynote in his annual report just made public when he says:

"This transportation matter is one of vital importance to agriculture. The country has been developed on the low long haul. Land values, crops, and farming practices in general have been adjusted to this development. Large advances in freight rates, therefore, while bearable in a time of high prices, if continued are bound to involve a re-making of our agricultural map. The simple process of marking up the transportation cost a few cents a hundred pounds has the same effect on a surplus-producing state as picking it up and setting it down 100 to 300 miles farther from market. Agriculture is depressed until the rates are lowered or until population and industry shift to meet this new condition. Any marked change in long-established freight rates, therefore, means a rearrangement of production in many sections and for a time at least favors some areas at the expense of others.

Shipping Charges Doubled

"With the increased charge for transportation has come increased handling charges all along the line from the farm to the market. Including freight, it now costs the grain and livestock producer just about twice as much to get his products to the primary market and sell them there as it cost him before the war. At the same time the prices paid at these primary markets are lower than they were before the war, and in the case of corn, our largest grain crop, the price at Chicago is lower than the average price at this time for the past 15 years, while on the farms in the heaviest producing states the prices are lower than for 25 years."

Kansas Led the Fight

Kansas led the fight in the Western grain controversy for lower rates and its cause was ably championed by Judge Clyde M. Reed of the Kansas public utilities commission, Senator Arthur Capper, and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Twenty-one states joined Kansas in bringing this matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The result of that fight soon became apparent in an order from the Interstate Commerce Commission on October 20 to the railroad authorities to reduce their rates 16½ per cent on hay and grain products thruout the Trans-Mississippi district to be effective on December 27. This the railroads sought to evade by substituting certain voluntary reductions.

Finally voluntary railroad proposals for inauguration of a 10 per cent decrease in freight rates on practically all farm, range and orchard products in the United States, outside of New England, were accepted on December 3 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Orders were issued allowing the railroads to disregard all usual restrictions in making up the new rate schedules, as well as such violations of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce act, as might permit the rates to be put into effect on one day's notice "on as early a date and in as inexpensive a manner as possible," for a six-months' experimental period.

Big Reductions Ordered

At the same time, the Commission left standing its order of Oct. 20, requiring an approximate 16½ per cent rate decrease on grain, grain products and hay thruout the entire Trans-Mississippi district, which the railroads were later instructed to put into effect by December 27.

The railroad executives, in applying

to the Interstate Commerce Commission recently, suggested that the general 10 per cent decrease on agricultural products which they contemplated should apply to Western grains and hay as well as to the other commodities, and become a substitute for the 16½ per cent. No mention of this point in the railroad procedure was made by the Commission in its decision, except that grain, grain products and hay in Western territory were omitted from the permissive orders accepting the general decrease.

While the Commission swept aside all administrative barriers to the 10 per cent decrease, it was pointed out that further steps would have to be taken by the railroad managements before the lower rate basis actually comes into effect. The Commission's failure to consider the 10 per cent decrease on grains and hay, as a substitute for the greater reduction it previously had ordered, it was said, might bring about further proceedings and conferences.

At the same time, the Commission's investigation into the reasonableness of the general level of transportation rates in the United States began December 14, and if the railroads are disposed to withdraw their voluntary offer, the tariffs on the agricultural products may be left to adjudication in that proceeding.

Estimated Saving 55 Millions

It is estimated that the 10 per cent reduction will mean a saving of 55 million dollars to the shippers in the Trans-Mississippi district and of this amount from 30 to 35 millions will be saved for farmers in the Middle West. The American Farm Bureau Federation has led all other interests of the country in getting the railroads to share in this after-the-war reconstruction period. The 10 per cent reduction is an event of great significance, not only to agriculture, but to all industry in the United States. It is the culmination of a long series of negotiations. The lower freights now assured on farm products will greatly encourage farmers everywhere.

Crop conditions in some sections in Kansas this week show slight improvement. In the weekly crop report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending December 12, J. C. Mohler, the secretary of the board says:

"Soil conditions have improved somewhat since the snow but most of the counties in North Central Kansas are still suffering from a decided lack of moisture. In this section no snow fell a week ago and the situation in that part of the state continues to be unfavorable for wheat.

No moisture was received in the state during the past week with the exception of local showers in one or two southeastern counties and they report but a quarter of an inch rainfall. Soil conditions in Eastern Kansas are this week shown as fair but somewhat dry in the middle portion. In Central Kansas the melting snows have improved conditions but in Marion, McPherson and surrounding counties considerable drifting occurred and the snow was of very little benefit to many fields. The snow was of much help in Western Kansas counties especially in Southwest Kansas. Roads in some counties in Central and in Western Kansas are reported as very rough and heavy.

"It is a little early yet to determine just how much the snow of last week has improved wheat as temperatures in Western Kansas have not been high enough to entirely melt the snow or start the growth of wheat to any extent. In Eastern Kansas wheat is reported as looking much greener because of the recent moisture.

"Increased interest is indicated in the feeding of cattle, sheep, and hogs because of the low price of corn and other coarse grain but the shipping of livestock has received somewhat of a setback during the past week on account of the strike of packing house employees."

County Crop Reports

Local conditions of crops, livestock and farm work in Kansas this week are shown in the following reports

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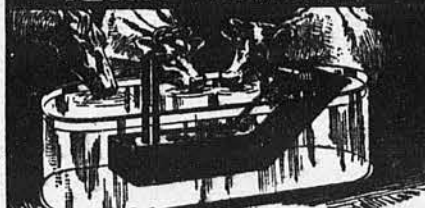
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from county correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Anderson—Dry weather still continues and wheat is needing rain very badly. Corn husking is nearly completed. Roughness is plentiful and cattle are in good condition. A number of farmers are feeding cattle. Stock hogs are scarce and high. Eggs are worth 48c and butterfat is worth 32c; corn, 30c and 35c.—J. W. Hendrix, December 10.

Chautauqua—The weather is very cold but still comparatively dry. Stock water is getting to be a serious question. There is no wheat pasture on account of the dry weather. Never before did I ever see so many fat cattle and hogs butchered by the farmers. Hogs are scarce but there are quite a number of stock cattle but they are worth very little. Nothing the farmer has to sell brings first cost price. Cattle are worth 2c and 3c a pound.—A. A. Nance, December 10.

Cowley—We have not had a good rain for several months and wheat has not done well, although it is still alive. Corn husking is nearly completed and most farmers are keeping their corn. Many men are hunting jobs in towns but they are very scarce as business is very dull. Not many public sales are being held. Kafir sells for 40c and indications are that it will be higher in the spring as only a small acreage was planted here this year.—Fred Page, December 10.

Dickinson—We had a 6-inch snow on December 2 which was of great benefit to the wheat. The wheat was beginning to show the effects of the long dry spell. Farmers are cutting wood and feeding stock. Several loads of hogs have been sent out at the lowest prices that we have received since 1916. All kinds of livestock are doing well considering the feed they get. A load of kafir which the Farmers' Union shipped in is selling off the car at 48c; wheat is worth \$1.—F. M. Lorson, December 8.

Elk—We are having cold, windy weather but so far it has been very dry. Roads are excellent. A large number of feeders are being shipped into this locality. No corn, wheat or hay is being sold. Ninety per cent of the corn is husked and nearly all of the kafir has been topped. Wheat is needing moisture very badly.—D. W. Lockhart, December 10.

Ellis—We had a 6-inch snow December 2 which will help the wheat where it didn't blow off. The east and west roads are nearly impassable. Stock is getting thin. Corn husking is nearly completed. Not much wheat is going to market. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 50c; butterfat, 36c and eggs are 46c.—C. F. Erbert, December 10.

Ellsworth—Moisture finally came to this county in the form of snow December 3. The snow drifted badly but most of the fields held enough of it to be of great benefit to fall planted crops. Wheat has been in very unsatisfactory condition and only time can tell to what extent it will recover since moisture has come. Wheat is worth 95c; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 42c.—W. L. Reed, December 10.

Franklin—We are having dry weather and wheat must have moisture or there will be a very poor stand in the spring. Corn is nearly all gathered and farmers are buying it wherever it is offered for sale. Feed is plentiful and cattle are in good condition. Corn is worth 32c.—E. D. Gillette, December 13.

Linn—The ground is too hard to plow. Nearly all of the corn is in the crib. Some farmers are making lumber cribs and some are buying metal ones. Corn will average around 35 bushels an acre. Furs are higher this year than they have been for some time. All kinds of stock are on bluegrass pasture and are in good condition. Feed is plentiful. A few public sales are being held. There is one very bad case of smallpox in Blue Mound and there have been 304 deaths in Kansas City.—J. W. Clinesmith, December 10.

Harper—We have had some real wintry weather with snow. This is the first moisture that we have had since September. Prospects for the wheat crop are not very favorable. A few public sales are being held and prices are fair. Several large barns have burned this fall and the cause of many of them is unknown. Wheat is worth 94c; corn, 35c; cream, 35c; butter from 20c to 40c; oats, 35c; eggs, 45c.—H. E. Henderson, December 13.

Jewell—The weather still continues dry and we have excellent roads. Feed is going to be scarce before spring. The subject of discussion now is how the farmers are going to pay their taxes. Very few public sales are being held and prices are low. Corn husking is nearly completed and the grain is being sold to feeders at 30c a bushel. Wheat is worth 90c; cream, 34c; eggs, 45c; oats, 29c; turkeys, 33c.—U. S. Gidding, December 10.

Marion—A considerable amount of fall plowing has been done during the past week. A large amount of wheat has been hauled to market recently. Farmers are pasturing cattle on wheat and in the corn stalks. All kinds of livestock are in good condition. We had a snow storm December 3 but more moisture would be welcome. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 35c and eggs are 46c.—G. H. Dyck, December 13.

Norton—We have had no moisture for some time and the wheat is going into the winter in very poor condition. Corn is nearly all gathered and can be sold for about half of cost of production, and the purchasing power of a bushel is only about 10 cents on the dollar. Feeders of cattle are putting their stock on full feed regardless of the outcome. One satisfactory thing is this: although prices of all kinds of property are low, taxation values on all property are still climbing. Corn is worth 30c; butterfat, 32c and hens, 14c; turkeys, 28c.—Sam Teaford, December 10.

Osage—It is too dry for the wheat, and some of it has not sprouted yet which is a very unusual occurrence here. It is also too dry for fall plowing. Corn husking is nearly completed. Cattle are being fed both hay and pasture during this warm weather. Corn is moving to market very slowly as it is being sold only where the farmer is needing the money.—H. L. Ferris, December 10.

Phillips—We are having very pleasant weather but very dry. We haven't had any moisture of any kind since September 20. Wheat is in fair condition tho it doesn't show up very much. Corn husking is nearly half completed. A large number of cattle are being fed. A number of public sales are being held, and several purebred sales and prices are satisfactory. Cattle are worth from \$4 to \$7; hogs, \$6; eggs, 50c; chickens, 13c; butter is 25c; corn, 28c.—J. M. Jensen, December 10.

Rawlins—We had another good snow December 2 which will benefit the wheat greatly. It is now in excellent condition. Groceries are high and are going still higher.

The retailers must live, you know. Wheat is worth 80c; corn, 26c and 30c; flour, \$2.10; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 40c; hogs, \$6; hens, 18c to 20c.—A. Madsen, December 10.

Rawlins—We have been having excellent weather. Corn husking is nearly completed. Farmers are marketing wheat as the price had advanced a little. The fall wheat is needing more moisture very much. No farm sales have been held recently.—J. S. Skolout, December 13.

Roos—The ground is still very dry and much of the wheat has died. Farmers scarcely know what to do, whether to resow at this late date or not, however some are going to resow. Just what the outcome of the present condition will be is hard to say but it is typical of the Kansas farmer to meet them some way. Wheat is worth 95c; corn, 20c and cattle are 3c; hogs, 6c; oats, 25c.—C. O. Thomas, December 10.

Rush—We had a blizzard on the night of December 2 which covered the ground with snow. The roads were blocked in some places. The fields were covered with snow except on the hill sides. We have been having excellent weather since the snow. Farmers are feeding stock and doing odd jobs. The wheat market is strong and steady. Wheat is worth from \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, 34c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 46c; hogs, 6c.—A. E. Grunwald, December 9.

Sedgwick—Dry, pleasant weather still continues. Wheat is satisfactory considering the dry weather. Rough feed is plentiful and all kinds of livestock are thrifty and in good condition. There will be very little surplus corn in the county. Many of the farmers didn't plant any corn and are buying. A considerable amount of road work is being done, and two paved roads were completed recently. Corn is worth from 35c to 40c.—F. E. Wickham, December 8.

Wabaunsee—A 4-inch snow fell recently,

being the first for this season. It is excellent for the wheat, as the late sowing was in need of moisture. Corn is nearly all cribbed. It yielded from 30 to 45 bushels an acre. Feed is plentiful and all kinds of livestock are in good condition. Hogs are worth \$6.20; eggs, 45c and wheat is 97c; corn, 35c; flour, \$1.69 to \$1.85; butterfat, 35c.—G. W. Hartner, December 10.

Woodson—We have been enjoying ideal weather up until the present time but it looks as if it were going to get colder now. A good rain is very badly needed as the wheat is not growing. There is even a shortage of stock water in places. It is too dry to plow but excellent for heading kafir and feeding cattle and hogs, which are doing well this kind of weather. Kafir threshing will begin soon. Coal is high but plentiful.—E. F. Opperman, December 9.

Howard Indorses Market Meeting

J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, indorses the Conference on Grain Marketing called by the state board of agriculture.

In a letter to the board, Mr. Howard, whose liberal and broad-minded attitude has done so much to encourage co-operation among producers in the marketing of livestock, wool, and dairy products, as well as grain, says, "If I gather the plan of the conference properly, it is for the purpose of bringing about co-operation of the different agencies within your own territory and

with the hope that co-operation within your own state may spread to other states. This is most laudable. With me it is not, nor ever has been, the specific plan nor the specific leaders which are to accomplish the result, but rather my whole thought has been on the great result which must be accomplished regardless of whose plan it is or who puts it across. To quote a little of Kipling which I keep stuck under the glass on my desk—

'It ain't the individual,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' team work
Of every bloomin' soul.'
"I wish your conference every success."

Dr. Wolf Named as Director

Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, member of the Kansas state board of agriculture, has been named as a member of the board of directors of the National Livestock Producers association with headquarters at Chicago. Dr. Wolf was a member of the National Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen which recently completed a plan of co-operative marketing on a national scale.

Seven Per Cent and Safety

HOW MANY of my subscribers are looking for a safe investment for surplus funds?

To my friends and subscribers who have idle money awaiting satisfactory investment, I am offering a proposition that can not be surpassed for safety, convenience and profit.

Whether you have \$100 or \$5,000, it need not remain idle a single day. For your money, I am issuing 7 per cent gold certificates in denominations of \$100 and \$500 with interest payable semi-annually and redeemable upon thirty days' written notice.

Thanks to the loyal support of my friends, I have built up the biggest publishing business west of the Mississippi river. My subscribers number more than 2½ millions. The annual business amounts to more than \$4,000,000 and is increasing every year.

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Further details concerning my plan will be mailed you upon application.

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RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD, RELIABLE men to sell National Brand fruit trees and a general line of nursery stock. Carl F. Hart of Kansas earned \$2,312.67 in 18 weeks the past season, an average of \$123.48 per week. You might be just as successful. We offer steady employment, loan outfit free and pay cash weekly. Write at once for terms, territory, etc. Catalog free to planters. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

HELP WANTED

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPENING. THOSE desiring plain sewing home. Any sewing machine. City-country. No canvassing. Steady. To prevent curiosity seekers send 12 cents. Samples-information. Good Wear Cloth Co., Asbury Park, N. J.

SERVICES OFFERED

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, 1006 Houston St., Manhattan, Kan.

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

PLEATINGS—THAT SMALL GIRL WOULD like a pleated skirt for Christmas. Order now. Mrs. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka.

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

DON'T PAY US A CENT, SUBMIT YOUR poems, any subject, and we'll compose a complete musical arrangement, satisfactory to you, free of charge, and publish free on commission basis. Eugene & Wells, Chicago Song Exchange, Chicago.

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

MOLIER BARBER COLLEGE. LARGEST and best. Write for free catalog. 544 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE. LAWrence, Kansas, trains its students for good paying positions. Write for catalog.

GOVERNMENT WANTS RAILWAY MAIL clerks. \$135 month. List positions open free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. W-15, 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.

TOBACCO.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, 10 POUNDS, \$2.50; 20 pounds, \$4. Collect on delivery. Ford Tobacco Co., Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO, KENTUCKY HOMESPUN CHEWing and smoking, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 20 lbs., \$4. Farmers Club, Mayfield, Ky.

OLD HOMESPUN SMOKING—PAY POSTmaster for tobacco and postage. 10 lbs., best, \$2.35; 10 lbs., medium, \$1. Combs & Williams, Hawesville, Ky.

KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF, 3 YEARS old. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. 10 lbs. best smoking, \$2.25; 10 lbs. medium, \$1. Othmer Shown, Box 152, Hawesville, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO; KENTUCKY'S finest, 3 years old. Specially picked, chewing, 2 pounds, \$1; 10 pounds, \$4. Smoking, first grade, 3 pounds, \$1; second grade, 6 pounds, \$1; postpaid. Hancock Leaf Tobacco Association, Department 51, Hawesville, Kentucky.

KODAK FINISHING

FOR 25c WE DEVELOP ANY SIZE ROLL and 6 quality velvet prints. Film packs and 12 prints 50c. The Photo Shop, Topeka, Kan.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

WHOLESALE PRICES LUMBER AND bale ties. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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.

RUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,180,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 60 cents per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five sections, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE. TRIAL AND payments. Josephine Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

H & A DEHORNER; SAFE, RELIABLE, humane. 50c brings prepaid bottle sufficient for 40 calves. Ask the dealer or send direct. Hourigan & Abendshien, Turon, Kan.

CREAM SEPARATORS. SMALL LOT OF standard make cream separators. 400 pound capacity, \$29; 500 pound capacity, \$34. These are new machines. Wonderful bargain. E. T. Osterhold, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE

PURE ALFALFA HONEY, FIVE POUNDS, \$1.15, prepaid. E. C. Polhemus, Lamar, Colo.

CLEAR EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LBS., \$6. Cash with order. T. C. Watson, Hotchkiss, Colo.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 POUNDS, \$6.50; 120 pounds, \$12 here. M. P. Weeks, Delta, Colo.

CHOICE WHITE HONEY, VERY FINE. Two 60-lb. cans, \$15. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

HIGHEST GRADE EXTRACTED HONEY. 30 pounds, \$3.75; 60 pounds, \$6.50; 120 pounds, \$12; here. Drexel & Sons, Beekeepers, Crawford, Colo.

APPLES, DRIED, EVAPORATED; MAKE luscious pies and sauce. Remit \$5 for 25 pounds. Prices on boxed apples \$1 and up. Mail Order Fruit Co., Yakima, Wash.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE AND SPANISH peanuts. 100 pounds in double sacks, f. o. b. this station as follows: Beautiful clean white rice, \$3.60; choice re-cleaned peanuts, \$4.50. J. Ed Cabanis, Box 90, Katy, Texas.

"THEBESTO" HONEY, A PLEASING, practical holiday gift. Very finest quality, delicious, mild, light color; 5-lb. can, postpaid, \$1.00; c. o. d. if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for quantity prices. Colorado Honey Producers' Assn., Denver.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, \$5 BUSHEL. Samples. Chas. Pierce, Atlanta, Kan.

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

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

WANTED—FEW CARS OF GOOD CANE seed, Black Amber, Red Amber, Orange or Sumac. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

NO FARMER IS SO RICH THAT HE CAN afford to use poor seed and none are so poor that they cannot buy the best. Try a classified ad to dispose of yours.

WHITE BLOSSOM BIENNIAL SWEET clover seed for sale by the grower. Hulled seed at 8c per pound; unhulled, 5c. For samples write The Deming Ranch, L. S. Edwards, Mgr., Oswego, Kan.

NURSERY STOCK

FRUIT TREES. GREATLY REDUCED prices. Direct to planters. No agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries, ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64 page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

PERSONAL

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL HOME, 15 West 31st, Kansas City, Missouri. Ethical, homelike, reasonable, work for board. 25 healthy babies for adoption.

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY CHARLES HOFFMAN OF Marion, Kansas, one white face yearling steer. O. V. Heinsohn, County Clerk, Marion, Kan.

TAKEN UP ON NOVEMBER 16, 1921, BY John Klein, Jr., of Lenexa, Kansas, one dark brown horse, four white feet, white star in head; and two horse mules 14 hands high, bay coming three years old. Nellie McCulley, County Clerk, Olathe, 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.

PET STOCK

FERRETS FOR HUNTING AND KILLING rats. Instruction book and price list free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

DOGS AND PONIES

SHEPHERD PUPPIES. FROM LOTT'S natural heelers. Males \$10. Females \$7. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES. ELIGIBLE TO register. Eleven champions in pedigree. Milton Zimmerman, Harper, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, AIREDALES, COLLIES, Old English Shepherd dogs; brood matrons; puppies. Bred for farm helpers. 10c for instructive list. Nishna Collie Kennels, W. R. Watson, Mgr., Box 221, Macon, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS, BARRED ROCK cockerels, Canary birds. Hazel Weisenbaum, Altamont, Kan.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PLAYER piano rolls exchanged. Trade old for new. Stamp brings catalog. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

POULTRY

ANCONAS

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

SHEPHERD 331 ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.25 each; 6, \$6; 12, \$10. Mattie Elliott, Milton, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS

PURE BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$2. Daisy Gilges, Norwich, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BETTER WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

CHICKS, 10 CENTS UP, POSTPAID. 12 varieties. Large catalog and guide free. Superior Farms, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Tom Barron 240 egg strain 16c; Buff Leghorns, 18c. Live delivery for February and March. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$2 EACH. Box 13, R. 1, Edison, Kan.

GEESE

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, WHITE Dr. Brown, Centraula, Kan.

WHITE CHINESE GEESE, \$3 EACH. JNO. L. Benda, Marion, Kan.

PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, \$4 EACH. Average weight 15 lbs. G. Yordy, Brookville, Kan.

PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, SATISfaction guaranteed. George Schultis, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

LANGSHANS

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, EXTRA. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, farm flock. Mrs. Wm. Vance, Fontana, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN HENS, pullets, and cockerels. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2.25. Barred Rocks, \$1.75. B. A. Wilson, Zeandale, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, COCKERELS, \$1. Anna Catherwood, Anthony, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Frank Wirt, R. 2, Preston, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS AND HENS, \$12 and \$14 dozen. J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$12 dozen. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25. Floyd Miller, Jennings, Kan.

265-300 EGG STRAIN FERRIS WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn cockerels, \$1.25. Eulice Cade, Lambert, Okla.

BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50, \$2.50. Berniece Brown, Gaylord, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Barron strain, \$1 each. W. F. Bayer, Lorraine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. Prize winners. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.

HILLSIDE BUFF LEGHORNS. TRAP-nested, pedigreed. Circulars. Mrs. J. H. Wood, Solomon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Ferris strain. Mrs. C. D. Cornwell, Osborne, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. American standard type. Bargains. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

SELECTED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn cockerels. None better. \$2 and \$3. Frank Meyer, R. 1, Fowler, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, FERRIS 264-300 strain. Cockerels, \$2.50 and up. 75 hens, \$1.25 each. Lillian V. Orr, Coats, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$16; broilers \$18 for January and February. Prepaid live delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

YOUNG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, range raised, large, peppy, \$3 up; discount quantities from high egg record; exhibition ancestry. 18 prizes Kansas State Fair, first cock, cockerel, sweepstakes. Underwood Poultry Farms, Hutchinson, Kan.

LEGHORNS

LARGE TYPE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels from heavy winter laying strain, \$3 and \$5 each. Wm. I. Scheetz, Hanover, Kan.

DECEMBER SALE—AMERICA'S HIGHEST egg-bred strain Wilson's Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5 up. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Very dark, early hatched. \$1.50 to \$5. Guaranteed. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Route 3, Claflin, Kan.

YESTERLAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn. Cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1. To please or money back. Elmer Harris, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnest bred-to-record 300 eggs. Cockerels, baby chicks, eggs. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

EARLY HATCHED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. Steward imported and Cook strain. \$2 each. Bret Isham, Haviland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large type, Owen strain. Better than ever, \$4 each. Five or more, \$3.50. Donald Lockhart, Howard, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EMERY Small, Wilson, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK PULLETS, \$1. Earl Faidley, Oakley, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2; PULLETS, \$1. Clark Earnest, Luray, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. C. W. Portier, Inman, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50; six, \$13.50. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.

RINGLET COCKERELS FROM EXHIBITION stock, \$2.50. Mae Davis, Longford, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FANCY PEN stock, \$2 up. Mrs. Wesley Gill, Piedmont, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, 9 lbs., \$6, \$8. Carl Keessling, Neodesha, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET COCKERELS, \$16 value for \$5, \$3, \$2. W. R. Wheeler, Jewell, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, extra quality. Etta Pauly Kaesler, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, BIG BONE, pure white, \$3.50 each. Mrs. Minnie Snyder, Piedmont, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET PURE BRED Barred Rock cockerels, big type, \$2.50 each. H. C. Spooner, McFarland, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Vigorous farm-raised \$2 each until December 15. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLET DARK cockerels and year old cocks. Grand breeders, show birds. \$5, \$8. Mrs. Robert Simmons, Severy, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, 30 BIG, fancy shaped snow white cockerels for sale, \$2 to \$5. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan. Originator of Ivory strain.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AT \$2 to \$3. Choice birds, \$5. Have been in Barred Rock business 20 years. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kan.

CLOSING OUT BRADLEY-TOMPSON strain Barred Rocks. Choice stock April hatched cockerels, \$3; four for \$10. Pullets, \$2. Mrs. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

ROSE COMB WHITE COCKERELS, FINE, \$2 to \$5. Mrs. James Giger, Allen, Kan.

FINE S. C. RED COCKERELS, \$3 EACH; \$15 six. Mrs. Lars Peterson, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$5 ON approval. Easterly & Easterly, Winfield, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$1.50. Samuel Sheets, Madison, Kan.

BIG DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2 and \$2.50. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, BIG BONE and good color, \$1.50 each. Ira Cousins, Wayne, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$2.50 each. Lillian Armstrong, Eureka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$2 each. Choice. Helen Davis, Pendergast, Kan.

SPECIAL PRICES—COCKERELS. BIG dark Rose Comb Reds. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS, \$2, \$2.50, \$3. Pullets, \$1.50. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS. Large, healthy, brilliant red. 7 to 9 lbs. \$2 to \$5. Guaranteed. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Route 3, Claflin, Kan.

JOHNSON'S SINGLE COMB REDS, 50 pullets, 75 cockerels, from prize winners for sale. Can please you in price and color. J. C. Johnson, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Homer Ruth, Rocky Ford, Colo.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Guy Barnes, Milton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROSE COMB COCKERELS, \$2 each. E. Frische, Freeport, Kan.

LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Keller strain, \$3.50, \$2.50. Henry Keller, Geneseo, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2. Tarbox strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Regal-Dorcas breeding, also Buff Wyandottes, \$2 and \$3. Albert Glass, Fairfield, Neb.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

63 VARIETIES FINE, PURE BRED POULTRY. Stock, eggs, chicks. Large catalog 4c. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10; HENS, \$5. Daisy Gilges, Norwich, Kan.
 PURE NARRAGANSETTS, TOMS, \$10; hens, \$6. John Daily, Haviland, Kan.
 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$10; pullets, \$7. Robt. Carlson, Fowler, Kan.
 PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Hens, \$6; toms, \$8. Leo Daily, Haviland, Kan.
 PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$10. Hens, \$6. Mrs. J. M. Kearney, Belpre, Kan.
 PURE BOURBON REDS, TOMS, \$6, \$7. Hens, \$4. White markings. E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.
 GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8; pullets, \$6; old toms, \$10. Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.
 PRIZE WINNING NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, Write for prices. Mrs. Albert Schmidt, Barnard, Kan.
 PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, LARGE well marked. Toms, \$8; hens, \$5. Mrs. Jake Royer, Gove, Kan.
 BRONZE TURKEYS Sired by PRIZE winners from big shows. Red Wing Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.
 MAMMOTH BRONZE, NOTED FOR VIGOR and size, unrelated stock. Circulars. Laura Ulom, Lamar, Colo.
 PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, LARGE, well marked. Toms, \$7; hens, \$5. Mrs. Thos. Stamm, Wellington, Kan.
 BRONZE TURKEYS; PULLETS, \$7; TOMS, \$10. Sired by 40 lb. tom and 22 lb. hens. Mrs. Artley Gardner, Leoti, Kan.
 IDEAL MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra fine, unrelated stock. Discount until January. W. S. Linnville, Lamar, Colo.
 PURE BRED GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, big, rangy, choice birds. 24 lb. toms, \$10; 15 lb. hens, \$6. Earl Gamber, Ellsworth, Kan.
 PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WELL marked, free range. Toms, \$8; hens, \$6. Before Christmas. George Forney, Goodland, Kan.
 STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH White Holland turkeys. Strong and vigorous. Toms, \$8; hens, \$6. R. O. Hanneman, Lincoln, Kan.
 MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TURKEYS from Chicago and Madison Square winners. Prices reasonable. E. Biddleman, Kinsley, Kan.
 PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Goldbank strain, big bone, choice. Toms, \$10; pullets, \$6. Chas. W. Johnson, Trousdale, Kan.
 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Sired by "Heart of America" prize winner, also Topeka State Show first prize winner. Mrs. Minnie Snider, Piedmont, Kan.
 PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLD-bank toms, 20-28 lbs., \$12.50; pullets, 12-17 lbs., \$8. Guarantee satisfaction. Turkey Track Poultry Farm, Wilmore, Kan.
 EXTRA FINE BEAUTIFULLY MARKED pure bred Bourbon Red turkeys. Toms, 20 lbs., \$8 to \$10. Hens, 14 lbs., \$6 to \$7. Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Garfield, Kan.
 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLD-bank strain. Stock from San Francisco and New York show winners. Toms, \$12.50; hens, \$8. Elmer Harris, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
 EXTRA GOOD GOLDBANK STRAIN MAM-moth Bronze pure bred turkeys. Toms, \$10 to \$20. Pullets, \$5 to \$10. A good Xmas gift. Mrs. Helen Cass, Collyer, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.
 POULTRY WANTED. APPROXIMATE price: Turkeys, 32c; geese, 15c; ducks, 16c. Write for positive prices. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

Why They Came to Kansas

BY T. W. MORSE

Since the successful public sales of Holstein cattle held at Wichita and Mulvane, Kan., on November 9 and 10, many have asked what brought buyers from east of the Mississippi River and particularly from Wisconsin, the stronghold of the Holstein. This is by no means the first time that breeders have been attracted from outside the state by Kansas Holstein events. In seeking the explanation, two facts are encountered.

Kansas has had a number of breeders like Governor Stubbs, who went to great expense and pains to put in the foundation of their herds, not only the best producers, but particularly the best in the way of individuality. They were establishing herds which they expected to show, as well as to milk and from the foundations thus laid, they have produced families with the individuality to indicate their high dairy qualities.

The remarkable success of the state Holstein show herd which made the circuit in 1920 winding up at the National Dairy show, reminded a great many Holstein breeders of the fact that Kansas always had contained herds founded on this principle, and the constant, aggressive and co-operative effort of the breeders comprising the Holstein Friesian Association of Kansas has kept Kansas and the public sales of the Kansas Association before the public as sources of the right kind of cattle.

Most certainly, there is something in a good reputation and to this reputation and the kind of advertising it deserves, can be credited the fact that these recent sales are among the most satisfactory held in the United States this year.

Banks Promote Scholarship

Banks at Burns, Kan., are boosting interest in scholarship in the Burns Consolidated school by offering two silver loving cups to the boy and girl ranking as the best all-round students in the school. Every year the name of the boy and the girl receiving this honor will be engraved on the cups. The students will be judged on scholarship, religious interest, social activities and athletic achievements.

Rice County Flocks in Contest

Rice county farmers to whom the hen has proved her ability as a money maker, have pitted their flocks, one against the other, in a county wide egg laying contest. The flock, irrespective of size except that it must contain at least 100 producing hens or pullets, which has the best production percentage at the end of a three-month period beginning January 1, will be awarded first prize of \$50. A second

prize of \$25 and a third prize of \$10 also will be awarded. The contest is being promoted by the Rice County Farm Bureau, W. B. Adair, county agent, and the Lyons Commercial club. The farm bureau supplies account books in which to record the number of eggs laid every day, free to the farmers who enter the contest.

Children and the Shadow

There are some thoughts that so the mind
 appall,
 One would not be alone with them . . .
 One such
 There is that, reaching with an Afrite's
 clutch,
 Can make me for the time its frozen thrall:
 What if behind that blackest War of all
 Were Powers who this world but for evil
 touch,
 Whom War's iniquity did pleasure much—
 As if therein they hailed Man's second fall?
 This shadow from my thoughts would not
 away;
 It was as if it reached beyond our age,
 With worse to come . . . Were it not
 well to go
 And watch awhile the children at their play?
 For their unclouded looks should make me
 know,
 'Tis of our time—and not their heritage.

The children at their play have no more care
 For seasons that have rocked this world in
 wrath
 Than have this year's sweet flowers for
 Winter's scath.
 The War's long shadow on my pathway lies,
 When seleted storms did plow their thro-
 fare,
 Let it suffice—this Summer's light and air!
 They have no part in last year's aftermath.
 And since such comfort kindly Nature hath,
 Let me, too, in the sportive moment share!
 This was the thought that did my heart
 upstay.
 When, suddenly, before my spirit's eyes,
 Tho distant far, defiled a ghostly train—
 Children! The children who no more shall
 play.
 Russia's starved little ones . . . Now,
 once again

—Edith M. Thomas.

New Swedish Tractor

A new type of tractor which is the invention of two Swedish implement designers is being developed in America. It prepares the ground for seeding in one operation, the work being done by a series of spade-like blades operated somewhat after the fashion of the forks on a hay tedder. According to claims made by the machine manufacturers, it will prepare 3 acres of land an hour to a depth of 16 inches, using 1 gallon of gasoline.

What Does This Suggest?

BY T. W. MORSE

Of the four loads of Shorthorn cattle which have established new Kansas City market tops for the year, at the time of marketing, the same statements can be made: The steers from Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., from F. E. Scott, Freeman, Mo., Geo. Maxey, Higginsville, Mo., and K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan., all were produced on the farms from which they were marketed; they were fed on farm grown feeds and have resulted in profit to their producers.

The success of these men should point the way to farmers who are won-

dering at the present time how they will be able to remain in the business without loss. The answer seems to be: "Get a lot of good Shorthorn cows; breed them to purebred Shorthorn bulls of the right type; feed and develop them on home-grown products; ship them to market as market-topping animals and thus obtain not only the maximum price for the cattle themselves but also for the corn, roughage and hay that they have consumed in making them develop into market-topping individuals."

Among the Implement Men

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

Word has just been received that the United Engine Company of Lansing, Mich., has reduced prices on Viking cream separators from 30 to 40 per cent.

The Avery Company of Peoria, Ill., announces two new models in its tractor line. The latest are the new 4-cylinder 12-20, and the Track-Runner. The Track-Runner marks the entrance of this company into the field of crawler type tractors.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wis., announces a reduction ranging from 10 to 20 per cent on its line of tractors. Also a cut of 20 per cent on plows and 25 per cent on disk harrows.

The Avery Company has recently notified its dealers of a drop of \$200 in the 1922 price of the Avery motor truck. Announcement is also made of a \$400 cut in price of large tractors and a \$300 drop in the price of medium size tractors. This puts the price back to a pre-war level.

Hogs on a Sound Basis

The selling, at private sale, of thousands of purebred boars which in past seasons would have gone thru the auction rings, has created the impression in many quarters that the fall of 1921 has been a dull season for registered breeding hogs.

The truth is that more farmers and breeders have bought purebred boars during this autumn than during any autumn season for the last three years. The difference is that only ordinary prices have been paid; there has been no sensationalism, no fake sales; just plain business and mighty little noise.

Sections which have been in hog business only lightly for several years will now show a big increase in the number of herds and the number of animals owned by every farmer. Sections which have never heretofore been looked upon as hog raising territory, are stocking up. The whole explanation is found in a study of feed conditions, shipping costs and the price of labor.

Opportunity for Safe Investment

Readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who have surplus funds to invest can learn of a particularly attractive, high-grade security by writing me at once. I regard this as an exceptional opportunity for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze readers. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited; rate of interest, 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, with the privilege of withdrawal at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment, which is backed by unbroken record of 28 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West, offering a security that is as safe as government bond. I will be glad to give further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

They're Going Back to Farms

The sale of a million dollars worth of improved farms in four days by one New York agency seems to indicate that a back to the farm movement is under way. The average selling price of the farms was slightly under \$5,000. Farms sold were located in 30 states. Many of the buyers were city men.

Red Clover Seed Production

Wisconsin led all other states in 1919 in the production of Red clover seed. Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, and Ohio followed in the order given.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This to

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
 Topeka, Kansas

Rate: 12 cents a word on single insertion; 10 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks.

Count initials or abbreviations as words

Fill This, Please!

Your Count of ad.....Words

No. times to run.....

Amount enclosed \$.....

Classification

(Your Name)

Route

(Town)

(State)

NOTE: Count every word in the above spaces except printed words in heavy type.

The Real Estate Market Place

There are 7 other Copper 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.

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.

Special Notice

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

Pay no advance fee; don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

FARMS—Suburban tracts for sale, write for lists. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

GOOD LYON COUNTY improved farms, \$60 acre, up. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Imp. 160 acres. Terms. Route 1, Box 13, Edson, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS, Lyon and Coffey Co. Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

CREEK and river bottom and upland farms for sale from \$75 per acre up. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

640 A. imp. stock and grain ranch, price \$22.50 per acre. Spher Realty & Abstract Co., Gove, Kansas.

CHOICE SPECULATION, 480 acres Wichita county, level, all grass, unimproved, \$15 acre. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

80 ACRES, IMPROVED. 60 cultivated, balance pasture. Good water. 3 miles town. \$70 acre. H. F. Kiesow, Osage City, Kan.

160 ACRES, 6 miles LaCrosse, 1/2 cult., 2 1/2 mi. \$75,000 Catholic church, \$7,000 worth imp. Bargain at \$10,500, good terms. No trade. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

LAND producing \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, 5 to 40 acre, payments, \$50 to \$300 down. Send for booklet. The Magnolia State Land Company, Iola, Kan.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Good farm lands. Low prices, very easy terms. Exchanges made. Send for booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

80 AND 130 ACRES, 2 and 3 miles of Ottawa, Kan. Both well imp., good level farms; special prices on these, small payment down, balance 6%. Write Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

400 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM. Highly improved, priced to sell. Will take liberty bonds, first mortgages or smaller farm as part pay. Ask for description. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

TWO FINE STOCK FARMS with good improvements, one 320 and the other 160, 14 miles from Topeka, close to good high school and churches. Price \$75. Address W. F. care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

240 ACRES, Lincoln Co., Kan. Four miles from Westfall. German school, church and parsonage one-half mile. Double set improvements. Full description on request. Charles P. Nelson, Admr., Grainfield, Kan.

160 ACRES, 1/2 mile good town, high school, land lays well, new 7 room bungalow, big barn, electric lighted, tenant house and barn, extra fine, \$125 per acre, terms. Exchanges a specialty. Franklin Co. Investment Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN—150 acres, fine creek bottom land, just broken from sod, half mile from Brookville, Saline Co., Kansas, 15 miles west Salina, Kan., on main Golden Belt highway and Union Pacific railway. Price \$150 per acre. \$8,000 cash and balance on terms at 6%. Fenced. Address owner, Ben Gurley, Salina, Kansas.

80 Acres Only \$200

Sumner Co. 12 mi. Wellington, 25 a. pasture, 50 a. farm land, 5 room house, good barn, etc. Only \$200 cash, \$300-Mch 1st. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

FLORIDA

FOR FLORIDA LAND, wholesale, retail, or exchange write Interstate Development Co., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR FLORIDA HOMES, fine groves, farms, ranches, timber tracts, colonization lands, exchanges, investments, write Boyer & Roberts, Kissimmee, Florida.

MICHIGAN

60 ACRES, cleared, good house, barn, well, fruit, 1 mile store, \$1,500, \$200 cash, \$20 mo. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Michigan.

MISSOURI

LISTEN, 40 acre imp. farm \$1200. Good terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

WRITE LETCHWORTH & SON, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for farm bargains.

WRITE FOR FREE LIST of farms in Ozarks. Douglas Co. Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

FREE LISTS about Ozark farms. Write Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Missouri.

320 ACRES in dairy section. 6 room house. Good barn. Well watered and fenced. 210 acres in cultivation, balance timber. 7 miles R. R. town. \$40 per acre. Part time, no trade. J. H. Wright, Marshfield, Missouri.

MISSOURI

LAND AT WHOLESALE. Cheap unimproved lands for agents, traders and investors. Cash and terms. L. B. Womack, Houston, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Missouri.

MISSOURI, \$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for bargain list. Box 276, Springfield, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS

Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, water pure, soils productive? Good improved farms \$30 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

FOR SALE—My 147 acre Ozark bottom farm, no overflow, best location, graded road, good improvements, 60 cultivation, 6 mile Crocker, well watered. Possession. Loan \$2,000. Terms, bargain \$3,500. Free list. Faust, Ozark Hotel, Crocker, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FARMS, city property, suburban homes. Sale or trade. Soule & Pope, Emporia, Kansas.

2,000 ACRES, one best grain and stock ranches in Lane county, Kansas; improved; want smaller farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Bonifis Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

5 ACRES, Kaw bottom, 1/2 mile of car line, 5 room house, clear. Price \$6,500. Want farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

640 ACRES, Arnold, Nebraska, 1 1/2 miles school, good improvements, land lays level to rolling. Want western Kansas land. Lawrence Mellor, Healy, Lane County, Kan.

TRIPLEX, well located. Income \$150 per month. Price \$12,500. Want to trade for small clear farm, Kansas or Northern Missouri. Write R. J. Bunn, 515 Grand Ave. Temple Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

160 ACRES, three miles of Lawrence, well improved, rich bottom land, no overflow. Will exchange for wheat farm in central Kansas. Full particulars of this and other farms. Write Mansfield Investment Co., 1st Floor Perkins Building, Lawrence, Kansas.

WILL EXCHANGE 160 acre farm in Wabunsee county for small clean stock general merchandise or hardware. L. B. C. in care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

HEMPHILL LAND CO.

We have a large list of eastern Kansas farms for cash or exchange. Specialty made of exchanges. Farms and ranches for income property; income property for farms and ranches. Phone, write or call on us. Phone 474, 704 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 4 roomed house, summer kitchen. New garage, granary, stable for 10 horses. Orchard, 60 acres under plow, all tillable valley land near oil production. Near school. Price \$7,200. Mortgage \$3,400. Equity \$3,800. Want clear city property. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Copper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Improved 160. Buxton, Kan., four miles. John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY

for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

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 Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN wanted to go to Canada to farm wheat lands on shares, will help finance right man and give him opportunity to own interest in land. Must be experienced farmer and have sufficient capital for horses and machinery. Address Ben Gurley, Salina, 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.

Wallace Coming to Kansas

Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will be the principal speaker at the annual convention of the Kansas State Livestock association to be held at Wichita, January 25, 26 and 27. His acceptance has been received by J. H. Mercer, secretary. Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana also will speak.

Joint Farm Action Needed

Success Can Come Only Thru Co-operation

BY T. D. HAMMATT

WE believe that farmers desire results and that they are not in sympathy with factional dissensions that impede progress in the farmers' marketing movement." In that statement the Kansas state board of agriculture hews to the mark. For certain it is that to get anywhere we must first get together.

From a common-sense business point of view our present method of conducting farmers' elevators is absurd. Size up the situation for yourself and you will find hundreds of elevators, all created and maintained by the farmers as local agencies for the sale of their crops, all merrily cutting one another's throats in a blind scramble to beat the other fellow to an order. Over and over again the example cited by Edward Frizell, president of the board, is repeated. "I know of nine elevators in one county," says Frizell, "whose nine managers call up the same buyers, on the same day, at about the same hour, to sell the same sort of wheat—and we call that marketing."

Let us face the facts. Farmers' elevators as they are now conducted are weak at three points that can be strengthened by joint action. The sooner it is brought about the better.

Farm Elevators Small Concerns

First, our farmers' elevators are small concerns.

The inherent weakness of the country elevator, acting alone, is the small volume of business any one elevator can hope to do. Its territory is restricted to a reasonable hauling distance, its trade is seasonal, and its receipts vary in quantity and quality from year to year. The small volume of business justifies but a small investment, so its financial responsibility is limited also. For these reasons its contracts, especially if they cover round lots for future shipment, are not taken with confidence by distant millers and exporters. These firms are often the best buyers in the market but to reach them a farmers' elevator is usually obliged to work thru a broker, commission house, or terminal elevator company, altho direct sales would yield much better returns. Selling thru a joint agency will do much to overcome this handicap. Many sticks make a strong bundle.

Wild Ducks for Farm Flocks

Eggs laid by wild ducks on their annual spring pilgrimage to the north in a swampy section of Republic county supply farmers in that section with flocks of waterfowl. E. A. Corey, who lives near Talmo, last spring gathered a number of these eggs, placed them under setting hens and hatched out a flock of between 35 and 40 ducks.

These birds, more hardy than domestic ducks, seldom go far from home. A commotion in the barnyard may send them circling about in the air but they always return at night. The birds are very thrifty and are good foragers. Many farmers in that section get their ducks by hatching out eggs gathered in the swamp.

Apple Crop Big in Idaho

With the harvesting season nearly completed, it appears that more than 4,000 cars of apples will be shipped from Idaho this season, according to a field representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This number is somewhat in excess of earlier estimates. Shipments from Idaho up to October 20 filled approximately 3,300 cars, and it was believed that from 750 to 800 more cars would be moved after that date.

Saved Farmers 11 Millions

Eighteen and one third million acres of federal, state and private lands were given a first poison treatment in a campaign against prairie dogs and ground squirrels conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture during the last year. Follow up work was done on 4,402,662 acres. One hundred thousand farmers and stockmen took part in the work,

Second, our farmers' elevators are not supplemented, as they should be, by terminal elevator facilities under the farmers' control.

For this reason we are shut out of much of the profit to be had from mixing and conditioning; we cannot take advantage of "spot" prices when they are higher than bids "to arrive"; we cannot regulate offerings to the demand nor keep grain off the market when prices slump; we cannot borrow efficiently because we cannot offer certified warehouse receipts as collateral; and, in consequence of all this, we lose a lot of money we ought to make. Joint action is the only practicable way of bringing terminal elevator facilities within our reach.

More Information Needed

Third, our farmers' elevators work in the dark. We lack information. There is no doubt about that. The market information we do get is fragmentary, second-hand, and too late. We answer the daily question, "When and where shall I sell?" by accepting one or another of the few bids we may have in hand from a small circle of buyers; or by taking chances on a consignment to a commission house that may, or may not, be frank in advising us whether a consignment at that time is advisable; or by making a wild guess on the trend of prices and holding awhile in the hope of an advance. We know that this is a mighty poor way to sell grain, but we cannot afford adequate information until we divide the expense of getting it by working together.

Farmers' elevators are the grain-growers' local marketing agents. Their primary function is to resell our grain efficiently in the best market. They certainly cannot do this without adequate information, trade connections, or terminal facilities and to get them they must work together. There is no other way. To believe that any country elevator working single handed can give us efficient marketing service is simply to deceive ourselves with false hopes. Yet in these very elevators, rightly used, we have the elements for a splendid farmers' terminal marketing organization. The lack of such an organization is costing us hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

1,235 tons of poisoned grain were distributed and it is estimated that an annual saving of a sum of money amounting to 11 million dollars was effected.

Auto on Every Third Farm

Nearly every third farm in the country has at least one automobile, according to the Fourteenth Decennial Census. Of the 6,448,366 farms in the United States, 1,979,564, or 30.7 per cent reported having automobiles to the number of 2,146,613.

Timber Area Increasing

One quarter to one half million forest trees are being set out in Kansas every year. The forest acreage in the state is growing very slowly. A start has been made to replace the Walnut timber cut during the war for gun stocks. In the eastern part of the state, according to Prof. Albert Dickens of the horticultural department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, much timber is being set out for woodlots while the planting in western counties is for windbreaks.

Arrivals of Alfalfa Seed

During the week ending October 29 there arrived at New York, subject to the Seed Importation act, approximately 531,700 pounds of alfalfa seed from Argentina; 269,000 pounds of Red clover from Chile and Germany; 8,800 pounds of White clover and 22,000 pounds of vetch from Germany; and 247,500 pounds of rape mostly from Holland.

A humane society is offering a substantial cash prize for a trap that will either kill an animal instantly or hold it alive without injury.

Grain Gamblers Rob Farmers

Prices are Hammered Down Despite Heavy Exports

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

RUINOUS prices that are now offered American grain growers rob them of a fair return on their labor while foreign producers ask for embargo against cheap American wheat. Farmers are told by grain gamblers and speculators that there is no export demand altho 1921 exports smash all previous records. In view of this fact C. H. Gustafson, president of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is making a Nation-wide appeal to the grain growers of the country to insist upon early investigation of the export grain trade by the Federal Trade Commission in order that the "real reasons for present ruinous prices may be determined." Charges that the grain dealers in terminal markets, who are both buyers and exporters, are "smashing" wheat prices below the figure which world conditions of supply and demand would justify, are contained in a statement just issued by the head of the farmers' company.

A Startling Revelation

"At the same time that wheat prices are being hammered down to the dollar mark and grain growers are being led to believe that a weakened foreign demand will not require a normal exportable surplus, we find that more wheat has actually been exported than ever before," says Mr. Gustafson. "The average bushelage of wheat exported during the first 10 months of the normal, pre-war years of 1910-14 was 60,588,844 bushels. In 1920, all previous records were shattered when we exported 166,348,814 bushels in the first 10 months of the year. But in 1921, when we are told again as in 1920, that European demand for American wheat has slumped, we find that in the first 10 months of this year we have exported 255,806,737 bushels—almost 90 million bushels more than in 1920.

"With present prices for grain driving farmers into debt and even bankruptcy, we are told that we may expect the market to go lower than one dollar for wheat. The most frequent explanation is that of 'no foreign demand.' But now we learn that Swedish grain growers have asked for an embargo against 'cheap American wheat' because it is being imported at less than the Swedish cost of production.

Speculators Clean up Millions

"On November 3rd, when wheat sold at 90 cents a bushel in the Chicago market—the first time in five years that wheat fell below the dollar mark—the price was driven down during a hectic day of wild trading. James A. Patten, grain king, who made his millions in the grain market, stood on the side lines in the Chicago Board of Trade and watched the smashing process drive the grain price down. A newspaper reporter interviewed him. 'Wheat won't stop at a dollar,' Patten said. 'It will go down much further. There isn't any consumptive demand to bolster up the market—nothing to hold up the price. European credit is shot—so poor that we cannot look for an export demand to hold up the market.'

"Every farmer," says Mr. Gustafson, "who grows grain should write to his Congressman and urge early action on Senate Resolution No. 133 which provides for investigation of the real factors that have smashed wheat prices despite wheat exports that break all previous records."

Membership totals in the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., advanced to 27,472 individual members and 767 elevators during the past week showing an increase of 1,475 grain growers and 30 farmers' elevators.

Kansans Join U. S. Grain Growers

Kansas totals were increased to 572 grain grower contracts and 23 elevator affiliations by reports of 160 additions of members and five elevators received during the week. This is considered significant in view of the many obstacles offered to organization work of the national company in that state and the small force of only six men on part time that Director R. C. Obrecht is using in the work. One farmer obtained the signatures of 12 growers in one day in Clay county.

Clarence W. Robb, working near Garden City, obtained 75 contracts in four days—establishing a new national record for U. S. Grain Growers members secured in a four day period. The highest number formerly reported was 68 in four days reported by C. D. Jenkins, Saunders county, Nebraska.

Grain Futures Weak

Moderate weakness developed in grain futures at Kansas City this week which market manipulators attributed to a lack of export demand. The following quotations on futures were given at Kansas City at the close of the market:

December wheat, \$1.03½; May wheat, \$1.06¼; July wheat, 97c; May corn, 47½c; July corn, 49c; May oats, 56c.

Not much change was noted at Kansas City on cash sales of wheat at the close of the market. The following quotations are given: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.11 to \$1.18; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.11 to \$1.18; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.09 to \$1.16; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.08 to \$1.15; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.12 to \$1.14; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.07 to \$1.14; No. 2 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.14; No. 3 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.13; No. 4 hard, 99c to \$1.03; No. 5 hard 99c to \$1.03; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 2 Red, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 3 Red, \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 4 Red, \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.11; No. 3 mixed, \$1.08 to \$1.09.

Not Much Change in Corn

Corn was in good demand and prices were reported unchanged to half a cent lower. The following prices are reported at Kansas City this week: No. 1 White corn, 42c; No. 3 White, 41c; No. 4 White, 39½ to 40c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 42½c; No. 2 Yellow, 42½c; No. 3 Yellow, 41½c; No. 4 Yellow, 40½ to 41c; No. 1 mixed corn, 42c; No. 1 mixed, 41½ to 42c; No. 3 mixed, 41½c; No. 4 mixed, 40 to 40½c.

The following quotations are given on other grains at Kansas City this week: No. 2 White oats, 31c; No. 3 White, 33c; No. 4 White, 31c; No. 2 mixed oats, 32 to 33c; No. 2 Red oats, 35 to 37c; No. 3 Red, 33 to 34c; No. 4 Red, 31 to 32c; No. 1 White kafir, 90c; No. 2 White, 89c; No. 4 White, 85 to 86c; No. 2 milo, \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 3 milo, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 4 milo, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2 rye, 75 to 76c; No. 3 barley, 44 to 45c; No. 4 barley, 43c.

This week a stronger demand for millfeeds is reported at Kansas City. The following sales were made: Bran, \$19 to \$20 a ton; brown shorts, \$20 to \$21; gray shorts, \$22 to \$23; linseed meal, \$44.50 to \$49; cottonseed meal, \$43 a ton; tankage, \$52.50.

Seeds and Hay

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on seeds: Alfalfa seed, \$9 to \$13 a hundredweight; bluegrass, \$35 to \$46 a hundredweight; millet, 90c to \$1.25; Sudan grass, \$2 to \$2.50; cane, 90c to \$1.10; flaxseed, \$1.32½ to \$1.36½ a bushel.

Hay trade at Kansas City this week

has been somewhat dull. The following sales are reported: Choice alfalfa, \$22 to \$24 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$19.50 to \$21.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$12 to \$15.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$9 to \$11.50; choice prairie hay, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 1 prairie, \$11 to \$12; No. 2 prairie, \$9 to \$10.50; No. 3 prairie, \$6.50 to \$8.50; No. 1 timothy, \$13.50 to \$14.50; standard, \$12 to \$13; No. 2 timothy, \$10 to \$11.50; No. 3 timothy, \$7 to \$9.50; light mixed clover hay, \$13 to \$14; No. 1 clover, \$10.50 to \$12.50; packing hay, \$5 to \$6; straw, \$8 to \$8.50 a ton.

Ruling in L. B. Silver Case

In the case of the Federal Trade Commission against the L. B. Silver Company, which has advertised widely as a breeder of "O. I. C." hogs, a decision finally has been rendered. From the text of the decision, we print the following:

Now, therefore, it is ordered that the respondent, the L. B. Silver Company, its officers, directors, agents and employees cease and desist from representing, in interstate commerce, to the public, by circulars, pamphlets, catalogs, trade journals, periodicals, newspapers or otherwise:

1. That the so-called Ohio Improved Chesters, or O. I. C.'s, or Famous O. I. C.'s, are a breed of hogs separate and distinct from the Chester White breed of hogs;

2. That it has Chester White pigs when it has none, and upon receiving orders for Chester White pigs, refusing to fill these orders and instead urging the intending purchaser to accept in lieu thereof O. I. C. pigs;

3. That the so-called O. I. C. pigs, as a breed, or otherwise, are not liable to cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases; that there has been no cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, tuberculosis nor other contagious diseases in respondent's locality; that the O. I. C. pigs possess a power to resist disease in a degree unknown to other breeds; that in localities where contagious diseases have swept off the dark and black hogs the O. I. C.'s were unaffected; from in any way representing to the public that the O. I. C. pigs are more resistant to disease than are other breeds of hogs;

4. That in the shipment of livestock the respondent enjoys or has enjoyed, either or both, from express companies rates of transportation lower than the rates granted to other shippers of livestock by the said express companies;

5. That two of its hogs weigh 2,806 pounds, that such hogs are in existence, that their progeny is for sale by the respondent.

And it is further ordered that the respondent, the L. B. Silver Company, shall within 60 days of the service upon it of a copy of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which it has complied with the order to cease and desist hereinbefore set out.

Advanced Register Reaches 10,000

The Guernsey Cattle Record association announces 10,000 animals have been admitted to the Advanced Register. The bearer of number 10,000, Lauder's Bessie of Lake View, a Wisconsin cow, was admitted to the Advanced Register on November 7. Up to that time the 10,000 Guernseys in this Register had made 11,873 official records, six of them having made five records apiece, while larger numbers have made two, three and four records apiece.

Better Cows to Augusta

Five carloads of dairy cows, Holsteins and Guernseys, have just been received by farmers near Augusta, Kan., from Wisconsin where they were purchased recently. Many scrub dairy cows have been sold from farmers in that section to make room for the better stock. The cows were distributed in Augusta, the chamber of commerce assisting in the work.

Public Sales of Livestock

Percheron Horses
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Belgian Horses
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shire Horses

Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Jacks, Jennets and Mules

Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 10—W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan. L. R. Brady, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 7—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Manhattan, Kan. A. M. Patterson, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 13—Willson & Davisson, Lebanon, Kan.

Feb. 27—E. A. Campbell and O. A. McKenzie, Wayne, Kan.

Mar. 2—Harvey County Livestock Improvement Association, Sale at Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

May 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory sale manager, Concordia, Kan.

Purple Ribbon Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 26—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Breeding Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 26—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Jan. 5—Breeders sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Jan. 26—Kansas National show sale, Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Mar. 3—Harvey County Livestock Improvement Association, Sale at Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Mar. 22—Kansas State Association sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

June 8-9-10—National Holstein-Friesian Association, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Jan. 3-4—Mousel Bros. and Rodwell, Cambridge, Neb.

April 25—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, Blue Rapids, Kan. J. A. Howell, Marietta, Kan., sale manager.

Purple Ribbon Hereford Cattle

Jan. 24—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Breeding Hereford Cattle

Jan. 24—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Jan. 26—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Jan. 7—O. P. Updegraff & Son, North Topeka, sale barn.

Jan. 12—H. A. Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Jan. 16—L. H. Glover, Grand View, Mo. Sale K. C. Stock Yards.

Jan. 18—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., at Riley, Kan.

Jan. 19—George Morton, Oxford, Kan.

Jan. 26—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Missouri Auction School

Largest in world. Term opens January 2nd. Tuition \$100. Home study \$25. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 9th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer

217 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Vernon Noble, Auctioneer

Manhattan, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate.

HOMER BOLES, RANDOLPH, KANSAS

Purebred stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

SUTTER LAND AUCTION CO., Salina, Kan.

can turn your land and livestock into immediate cash. Bank reference by return mail.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

WANTED STALLION TON PERCHERON

black or grey, two to twelve, proven sire, guaranteed breeder. Give bone, photo, lowest cash price. Box Five Fifteen, Colby, Kan.

Two 5 yr. mammoth jacks, 16 hands, three 4 yr. olds, two 3 yr. olds. Big type, big bone. One black 4 yr. Percheron stallion, weighs 2040 lbs.; two black 3 yr. olds; two black 2 yr. olds. Farmers' prices.

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA. (Just East of Omaha)

Great Show and Breeding Jacks

Priced right. Hinemans' Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Extra Good March Boars

\$25 to \$35. Gilts, \$80. Bred gilts and sows \$35 to \$50. Fall pigs \$12. Cholera immune and registered. Will ship on approval. The old reliable

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Chester White Boars and Gilts

Not related. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

GILTS BRED TO SON OF WEIMER'S GIANT

for spring farrow. Fall pigs, both sex. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas

O. I. C. PIGS, EITHER SEX

Also males large enough for service. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

Also fall boars and gilts and a few tried sows. Wyckoff Brothers, Luray, Kansas

CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts. Prices reasonable. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS

Weanlings, well grown, cholera immune, reg. Priced to sell. L. M. Knauss, Garnett, Kan.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

Following are the territory and office managers:
W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.
John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas.
J. T. Hunter, So. Kan. and N. W. Okla.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska.
Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo.
Chas. L. Carter, Western and Southern Missouri.
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and Ia.
T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Luther's Durocs

I have purchased High Orion Sensation to head my herd. We offer sows bred at private sale. Also a number of Col. Sensation spring boars. Write or visit

H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBRASKA

BIG TYPE DUROC BOARS

Big boned, stretchy, March boars, of the best of Pathfinder, Orion, Sensation and Great Wonder breeding. Immuned and priced to sell quick.

J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc Boar Bargains

Do you want a big, long, smooth boar with best of breeding at a low price? Then write or see

JNO. W. JONES, MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS

Zink Stock Farm Durocs

We are now offering spring gilts and boars by Defender 1st, Uneda High Orion 2d, Uneda High Orion and Great Sensation Wonder by Great Sensation. Nice spring pigs priced right. Write us your needs.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

Herd Boars and Farmer

Boars Priced to Sell

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

CLASSY ORION CHERRY KINGS

spring boars that have won in the show ring. No culls but the best at \$25 to \$40. Sows and gilts bred and open. Please describe what you want.

J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Valley Spring Durocs

Sensations, Pathfinders, Orions. Boars all ages. Sows and gilts bred to outstanding boars. Immuned, pedigree furnished, guaranteed breeders. Year's time if desired.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN., OSBORNE CO.

REAL BIG TYPE BOARS

Real spring boars sired by Shepherd's Orion Sensation, the sire of champions. Real Pathfinders by Pathfinder Jr. Immuned, registered. Price \$30, \$40 and \$50. Order from ad or write. No culls. Real Durocs, for your dollars. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

McCOMAS' DUROCS

Bred gilts for spring farrow. Fall boar pigs. Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, and Sensation breeding.

W. D. McCOMAS, BOX 455, WICHITA, KANSAS

DRAKE'S DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Spring boars, gilts, bred and unbred by Great Wonder Model and Graduate Pathfinder. Some bred to a son of Sensation Master. Immuned. A good herd.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

BOARS—BIG TYPE BOARS

50 outstanding March boars and gilts ready for service. Best blood lines of the Sensation, Orion, Pathfinder, and Crimson Wonder families. Immuned and priced low. Ernest A. Reed, Rte. 2, Lyons, Kansas.

Roadside Farm Durocs

My 1921 spring boars, just the best offered at private sale at farmers prices. I am reserving their sisters for our Feb. 7 bred sow sale. Farmers prices for these boars. Address, Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan. (Lincoln County).

Boars Ready for Service

\$30.00 to \$50.00. Orders filled promptly. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad or write to STANTS BROS., HOPE, KANSAS

Duroc Bred Gilts \$37.50

each in lots of two or more. Immune. In pig to a grandson of the world champion, Great Orion. Weanling pigs, \$15.00. Searle Farms, Tecumseh, Kansas.

DUROC BOARS, GOOD STRETCHY SMOOTH FELLOWS

Herd header prospects, also gilts and weanlings of either sex. I will sell any of them worth the money. 15 years a breeder. Write me your wants.

J. E. WELLER, HOLTEN, KANSAS.

Durocs \$20 to \$30

This includes some boars ready for service and choice fall pigs by Hurdler, Pathfinder, and Valley Wonder Sensation. Will sell on time. Ask for terms.

E. C. MUNSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Buy a Boar Now

Bargain prices for 30 days. Reg., immune and guaranteed. All ages. Overtake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas.

CONVER'S SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER DUROCS

Fall and spring boars by Scissors and Valley Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 13. B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kansas.

35 Big Pedigreed Duroc Boars and Gilts

\$15 to \$25 each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PATHFINDERS AND ORIONS—Spring

boars, 1 yearling boar, bred gilts later, herd immune. One-half cash, balance time.

M. Stensaus, Concordia, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

900 HEAD: REGISTERED. Immuned, tried bred sows and gilts, serviceable boars.

WICHITA, KANSAS. RT. 8. Telephone 3918, Derby, Kan.

Hampshires on Approval

Spring boars and gilts, out of champion boars and sows. Kan. fairs. Immuned. F.B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

Summit Home Hampshires

Prize boars, gilts, tried sows and weanlings shipped on approval. S. W. SHINEMAN, FRANKFORT, KAN.

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS, spring boars, gilts,

tried sows, herd boar, unrelated. Young stock. All bargains. Henry Binard, Burlington, Colo.

Feb. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 6—H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

Feb. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit, Kan.

Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.

Feb. 15—Morris county Poland China breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Sam Scott, Council Grove, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Feb. 17—Smith Bros., Superior, Nebr.

Feb. 17—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Feb. 18—Stafford County Poland China Breeders' association. E. E. Erhart, Sec., Stafford, Kan.

Feb. 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 23—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. (Sale at Dearborn, Mo.)

Feb. 27—E. A. Campbell and O. A. McKenzie, Wayne, Kan.

Mar. 1—Harvey County Livestock Improvement Association. Sale at Newton, Kan.

O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

March 16—Earl Hopkins, Larned, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Jan. 31—D. E. Powell, Eldorado, Kan.

Feb. 3—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.

Feb. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Feb. 14—G. S. Wells & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.

Feb. 25—Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.

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Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 20—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Jan. 21—G. F. Keesock, Washington, Kan.

Jan. 25—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales. F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 3—Stafford County Duroc Breeders' Association. Clyde C. Horn, Manager, Stafford, Kan. Sale at Stafford.

Feb. 4—M. R. Gwin, Washington, Kan.

Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.

Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Feb. 7—Wm. Fulka, Langdon, Kan.

Feb. 8—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.

Feb. 8—E. F. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 9—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 9—A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Nebr.

Feb. 9—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Feb. 10—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

Feb. 11—Pratt County Duroc Breeders' Association. V. E. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.

Feb. 11—Marshall county breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan., John O'Kane, sale manager.

Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan. Sale at Piedmont, Kan.

Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 15—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 15—A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.

Feb. 16—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 16—Earl J. Anstaeht, Osage City, Kan.

Feb. 17—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.

Feb. 18—John Alberts, Jr., Wahoo, Nebr.

Feb. 20—Guy A. Brown, Geneva, Nebr.

Feb. 20—R. P. Ralston, Benton, Kan. A. E. Ralston, Mgr., Towanda, Kan.

Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 21—J. L. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.

Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 22—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.

Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Feb. 24—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.

Feb. 25—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Feb. 25—Harvey County Livestock Improvement Association. Sale at Newton, Kan.

O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Mar. 3—D. Arthur Childers, Emporia, Kan.

March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Feb. 7—C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep

Jan. 25—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales. F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep

Jan. 25—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales. F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

New Herd Bulls to Colorado.

To Western breeders of Shorthorns who secured herd bulls at the recent annual sale of Secretary Harding of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Manager Crews of the Haigler Ranch in Nebraska bought Nonpareil Sultan 2nd for \$2250. David Warlock and Son of Colorado bought Gole Sultan for \$2500. Both bulls are sons of Mr. Harding's chief stock bull, Lavender Sultan.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Anyone wanting a good Jersey bull should look up the advertisement of Chas. H. Gilliland in this issue. Mr. Gilliland is offering richly bred Jersey bulls and they are priced for quick sale.—Advertisement.

W. T. Ferguson's Shorthorn Sale

W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan., will sell Shorthorns in a big sale in Wamego, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 10. Col. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., has charge of the sale and if you are interested in Shorthorns at all you want this sale catalog. Address L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Mail and Breeze but you can write at once for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Tomson Bros.' Shorthorns

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan., and Dover, Kan., are offering a very choice lot of young bulls of serviceable ages, sired by Village Marshall and Marshall's Crown. These young bulls are priced in keeping with the tendency toward pre-war prices. If you are these prices, considering what you are buying, are much lower than ordinary bulls are being priced at. When you buy from Tomsons you are buying from one of the strongest herds of the breed. Buying a herd bull is a very important transaction and if you are needing a bull you should write Tomson Bros. for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

A. J. Turinsky Changes Sale Date

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., has changed his bred sow sale dates from February 27 to January 20. Other business matters made it desirable to sell on an earlier date and he bred his sows earlier and on January 20 will sell 50 of them that you surely will be interested in. It is very likely the sows and

gilts in the earlier sales will sell cheaper than they will further on in the winter.

Jan. 20—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

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Jan. 20—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Jan. 21—G. F. Keesock, Washington, Kan.

Jan. 25—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales. F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 3—Stafford County Duroc Breeders' Association. Clyde C. Horn, Manager, Stafford, Kan. Sale at Stafford.

Feb. 4—M. R. Gwin, Washington, Kan.

Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.

Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Feb. 7—Wm. Fulka, Langdon, Kan.

Feb. 8—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.

Feb. 8—E. F. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 9—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 9—A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Nebr.

Feb. 9—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Feb. 10—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

Feb. 11—Pratt County Duroc Breeders' Association. V. E. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.

Feb. 11—Marshall county breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan., John O'Kane, sale manager.

Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan. Sale at Piedmont, Kan.

Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 15—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 15—A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.

Feb. 16—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 16—

changes his advertisement. He offers gilts bred for spring farrow to his new herd sire, a son of Weimer's Giant. These gilts are dandies and weigh from 175 to 275 pounds. Mr. Smiley also offers some good fall pigs, both sex. Write him at once. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. D. McComas' Durocs

W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., Box 455, changes his Duroc card this issue. He now offers bred gilts for spring farrow and fall boar pigs. The breeding is Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, and Sensation and close up in the blood of the world champions of those families. You will never make a mistake in getting your Duroc breeding stock from Mr. McComas. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Weddle's Spotted Polands

Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kan., changes his advertisement in this issue of Mail and Breeze. His advertisement has been for some months carrying the statement that he had no Spotted Poland bred gilts for sale. He now offers some fine spring gilts weighing up to 275 pounds bred to a tip-top yearling boar. In addition to these gilts he offers sows and boars. Everything is good quality that goes out from the Weddle herd and is always priced reasonably. Just call Kechi or write addressing Mr. Weddle at Wichita, Kan., Route 2. If you want to know about these Spotted Polands. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Buy a Jersey Bull On Time

It would be a good investment to buy a good Jersey bull and grow him out rather than to wait and buy one later at a long price. This cheap feed cannot be utilized to better advantage by a farmer having Jersey cows and needing a bull several months later than to buy a Jersey bull right now. The question of money need not bother a responsible purchaser as Mr. Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan., offers to take notes from responsible parties if they prefer to buy that way. The bulls he offers for sale are Hood Farm breeding and range from calves to ready for service. Write him today. Mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Do You Wish to Consign to a Good Sale?

O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., who manages the sales at Newton, Kan., for the Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, announces that the annual spring sales will be held February 28 to March 4 and that he is ready to arrange for consignments to these sales. The following kinds of livestock will be sold: Duroc Jerseys, Poland Chinas, Spotted Poland Chinas, Shorthorns, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Ayrshires. Each sale will be limited to a number that can be handled conveniently and only good livestock in good sale condition will be accepted. Parties planning to consign to these sales are requested to communicate at once with Mr. Homan and thereby not only insure acceptance of their consignments but permit him to arrange for catalogs at an early date. These fall and spring sales held annually at Newton, Kan., have become established institutions to which livestock comes from all over the state and likewise is sold to a considerable number of people that come from communities distant from Newton. When communicating with Mr. Homan please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Special Prices on Boars

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, Kan., is offering a fine lot of young boars as per his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Most of these boars are sired by Shepherd's Orion Sensation, he by the twice world's champion Great Orion Sensation. Shepherd's Orion Sensation sired two grand champions at the big Kansas fairs. Grand champion boar at Topeka and grand champion sow at Stafford. A litter sired by Pathfinder Jr. and out of the great sow, Pathfinder's Rose, are exceptionally good. These are real Pathfinders. The dam of these boars was first aged sow at the Kansas State Fair last year, third this year, and first at Wichita National this fall, and this after producing two big litters of pigs since shown last year. These boars have been culled closely only the tops of spring litters being offered, all are heavy boned, good big, stretchy, upstanding Durocs. They are from his big herd sows and are sure to please. Will ship on approval to responsible parties. You may order direct from the prices as given in advertisement or write for description. Bred sow sale will be held February 9. Send your name for catalog of offering. Advertisement of this sale will appear in later issues of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Please say saw your ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze when answering this advertisement.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Mousel Bros. & Rodwell's Hereford Sale

The annual Hereford sales of Mousel Brothers & Rodwell, Cambridge, Neb., will be January 2, visiting and inspection day. January 3 Mousel Brothers will sell 60 head. January 4 Mousel Brothers & E. C. Rodwell will sell 60 head. Cambridge, Neb., is the center of high producing quality Hereford cattle. These breeders have developed their cattle to such a high standard of feed and breeding quality that they will produce a high profit where the ordinary animal will be kept at a loss. Now when the prices of the best are down where every farmer can afford to buy the best of herd bulls and cows and start a herd of the highest producing profit sharing kind. Start right and you only have to start once. Two or three of these good cows will make a foundation of a great herd if kept only a few years time. I can name single cows in the Mousel Brothers herd that have brought in many thousands of dollars in the last ten years, from the sale of young bulls and heifers they have raised. The Mousel Brothers & Rodwell herds are headed by herd bulls the best the Hereford fraternity affords. All one needs to do to get the breeding and all the details of these sales is to write to Mousel Brothers to mail you a sale catalog at once. They contain many things that will be of interest to you.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

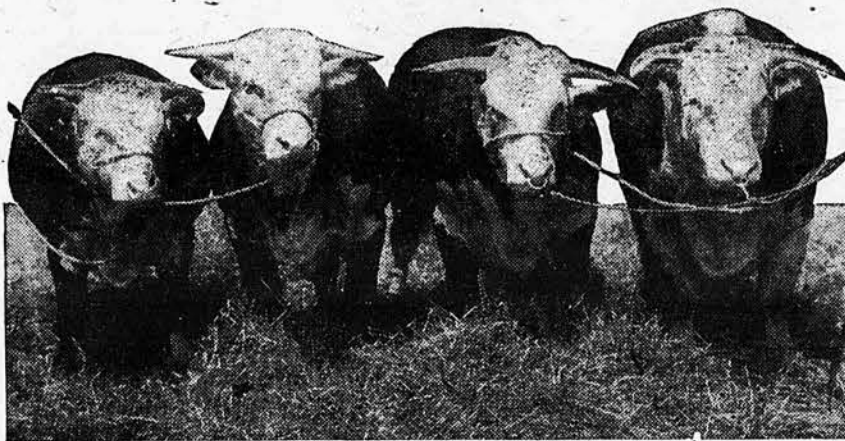
Fred Chandler's Jacks.

Fred Chandler of Charlton, Ia., is starting his advertisement in this issue. He is offering some high class jacks. Also some Percheron stallions at farmers prices. If on the market for a good jack or Percheron stallion look up his advertisement and write him for prices and description.—Advertisement.

120 HEAD OF HEREFORDS

Cows, Heifers and Herd Bulls. Mousel Bros. & Rodwell Sell at

Cambridge, Neb., January 2, 3, 4, 1922



Mousel Brothers, Cambridge, Nebr.

Col. Fred Reppert & Snell. J. C. Lamb Rep. Capper Publications.

January 2nd is inspection and visiting day.

January 3rd Mousel Brothers sell 60 head.

January 4th E. C. Rodwell & Mousel Brothers sell 60 head.

Cambridge, Nebraska, the center of beef producing Herefords.

Starting is the important part of any business, get the proper foundation. We are now at a time where the best can be secured at very reasonable prices. The opportunity is yours. Put cows on your farms that will produce 2 pounds of beef where you have been only producing one pound, that is the quickest method to change losses to a profit basis. The high producing kind are what will sell in these two days sales. Farmers and stockmen, we invite you to these sales to inspect the high producing quality of these offerings. We have revised our catalog mailing list so please write at once and request them to mail you a sale catalog. Address

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins. March 22—Kansas State Association Sale, new sale pavilion, Topeka, Kan. June 8-9-10—National Association Sale, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan. This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS

Nicely marked registered Holstein bull calves, some from A. R. O. dams. Price \$35 to \$50. Also three bulls ready for service. Write for description and photo. Reynolds & Sons, Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins

Bulls old enough for service, from A. R. O. dams at hard time prices. Write for information. L. F. CORY & SON, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

COWS AND BRED HEIFERS

to freshen this fall and early winter, Ormsby and Glista breeding. J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLE

12 cows, 5 two yr. old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves 1 to 6 months old. Herd bull, nearest two dams milk 23,000 lbs. Butter 1040 lbs. Other bulls ready for service. R. E. STUEWE, Alma, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Always bulls and bull calves. Just now a few cows and heifers, mostly A. R. O. to make herd fit the stables. H. B. COWLES, 608 KAN. AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Bulls 2 mo. old \$25, 6 to 10 mos. old \$35 to \$50. Yearlings, large enough for service \$60. Dams heavy milkers. Sires dam 30 lb. record. Good cows at \$100. V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

SOME CHOICE BRED HEIFERS

Bred to our junior sire, a son of King Segis Pontiac Count. Bull calves from this sire at attractive prices. Ask for photos and breeding. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

BULLS—2 WEEKS TO YEARLINGS

by King Segis Pontiac Repeater by King Segis Pontiac and out of A. R. O. dams. 2 bulls are out of my state record cow, Lillian Kandyke Sarcastic. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

YOUNG BULL

nearly ready for service by a 30 pound sire and out of a 20 pound two year old dam. A bargain if you write soon for photo and price. W. E. ZOLL, RT. 6, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

KING PONTIAC MUTUAL SEGIS

Bulls, calves to long yearlings. Priced right. Raised everything offered for sale. Tuberculin tested herd. Herd sire, King Pontiac Mutual Segis by the great King Segis Pontiac, Cleland & Williams, Hiattville, Kan.

Collins Farm Sir Veeman Hengerveld

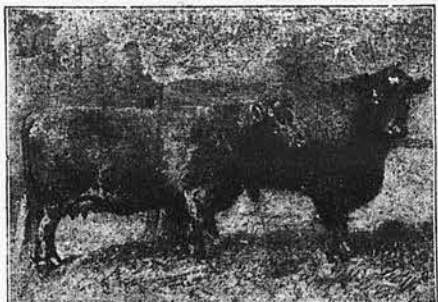
Sired by a 31 lb. son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. Dam, Collins Farm Lad Segis Pontiac with an A. R. O. record better than 25 lbs. butter 7 days. 14 mo. old, nearly white, well grown. Collins Farm, Sabetha, Kan.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to SECRETARY W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS



Some of the best of breed. Males and females for sale. Serviceable stock. Priced at \$75 to \$150. Will deduct car fare mileage. Come. Phone 1602. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

KING SULTAN WHITE POLLED SHORTHORN BULL

Nineteen months old, sire Meadow Sultan. For description and price address, CLARENCE MEIER, ABILENE, KANSAS

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Six to eighteen months old. Priced right. GEO. HAMMOND, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

Double Standard POLLED SHORTHORNS

Cows, heifers, bulls for sale. All ages. All red and good stuff. Priced reasonable. R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Rt. 1, Mankato, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

FANCY YEARLING GUERNSEY BULL

For sale: 3-year-old cow in milk; bull calf, 4 mos. old; heifer calf, 4 mos. old; all registered. Also two high grade cows. Herd under Federal supervision. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

GUERNSEYS—CHOICE BULLS

For sale. Herd under federal supervision. George M. Melin, Hutchinson, Kansas.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRES—THE GREAT COMING DAIRY CATTLE

in this country. If you milk grade cows, you will be especially interested in our proposition. Write for reasons. Robt. P. Campbell, Attica, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

1886 1921 Tomson Shorthorns

Sires in Service

Village Marshall Marshall's Crown

A remarkable collection of breeding cows of most approved blood lines and noted for their uniform thick fleshing qualities.

We offer a choice lot of young herd bulls of the correct type sired by Village Marshall and Marshall's Crown. Closely related to our prize winners. Address

TOMSON BROS.

WAKARUSA, KAN., OR DOVER, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

Reds, whites and roans. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write your needs and come and see us. C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS Dickinson County.

GLENROSE LAD 506412

the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens.

Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet M. L. GOLLAPAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

YEARLING JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Dam is junior year champion butter cow of all breeds in Kansas, excellent individual, well grown, solid color, sire from R. of M. dam. Priced for quick sale. Accredited herd. Also some younger bulls from R. of M. cows. For prices and pedigree write, Chas. H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan., R. R. 1

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

SELLING JERSEY BULLS ON TIME

Calves to serviceable age. Hood Farm breeding. Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas

BULLS WANTED—Any breed. One to a carload. Good ones only. Room 43 Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards, Wichita, Kansas.

Quality Sale of Reg.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At the Fair Grounds

Topeka, Kansas

January 5

60 Head of Reg. Holsteins
30 Head of High Grades

The choicest consignments that have been offered in any sale this year.

These breeders are consignors:

Geo. Redman, Tonganoxie, Kan.
John Mails, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
V. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.
R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.
Elmer G. Engle, Abilene, Kan.
Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan.
John V. Fritz, Lawrence, Kan.
Orin L. Bales, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kan.
L. H. Price, Valley Falls, Kan.
C. L. Bigham, Topeka.

Watch the next issue for detailed information.

Terms on part purchase price will be given to parties bringing bank reference, and a liberal discount for all cash.

Write for the sale catalog today.

Address W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.
Herington, Kansas

Shungavally Holsteins

Do you want a really good bull, 13 months old from a Walker Copley Champion dam that made as a 2 year old in 365 days 11,400 lbs. milk with 500 lbs. butter. Came back as a 3 yr. old with 442 lbs. milk and 25.48 lbs. butter in 7 days. If you prefer to raise your own bull will sell you her baby son, a fine one.

IRA ROMIG & SONS, STA. B. TOPEKA, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES
Six weeks old sired by 24 pound bull, \$30.
Henry Groening, Rt. 2, Hillsboro, Kansas

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES
7-weeks-old, 31-32 pure, \$30 delivered C. O. D.
Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN & GUERNSEY CALVES, 7 weeks old, 31-32nds pure, \$25 ea. shipped C. O. D. Reg. Holstein bull calves \$45. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

10-Year Guarantee
30 Days Trial

4 H-P Motor

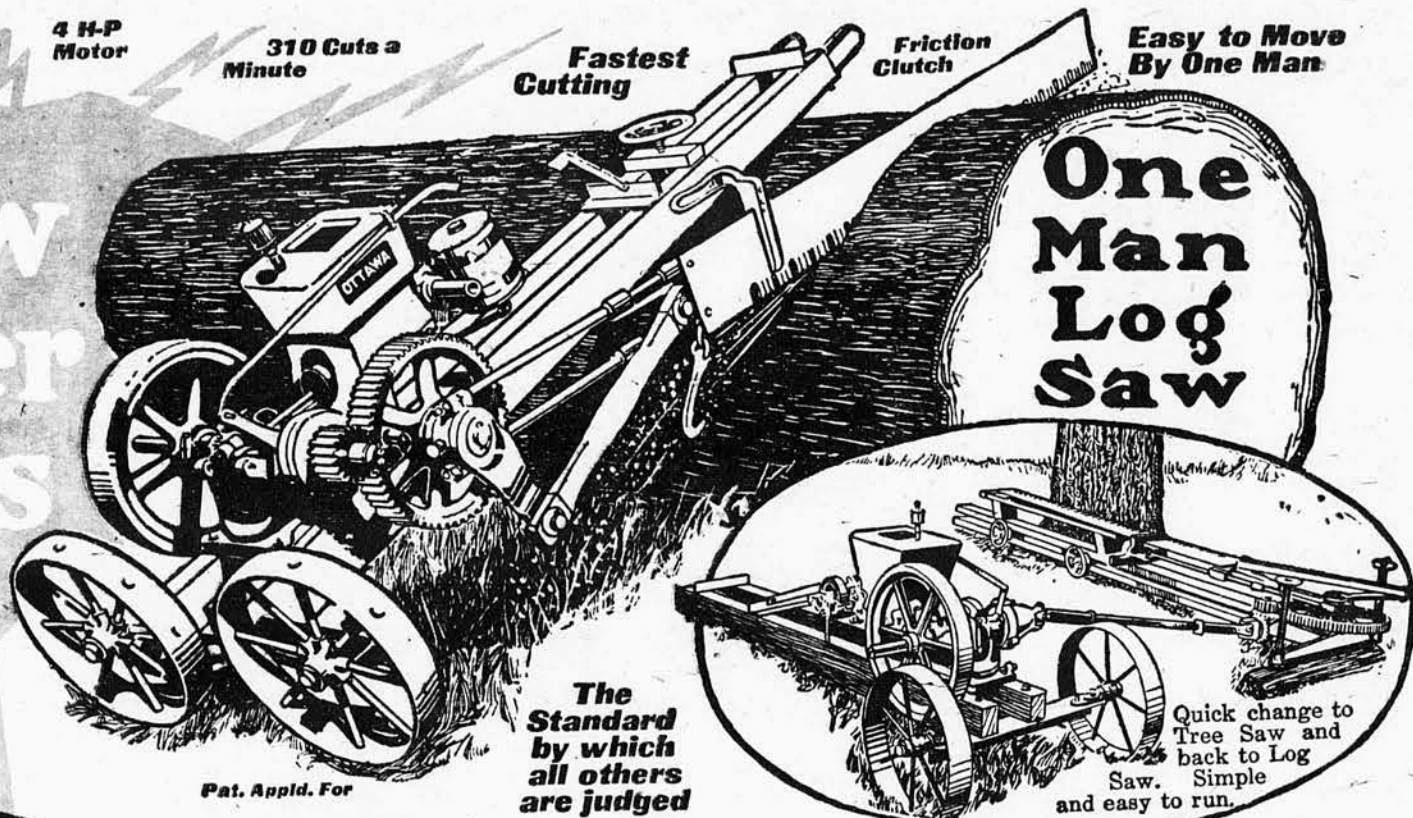
310 Cuts a Minute

Fastest Cutting

Friction Clutch

Easy to Move By One Man

New Lower Prices



One Man Log Saw

The Standard by which all others are judged

Pat. Appl. For



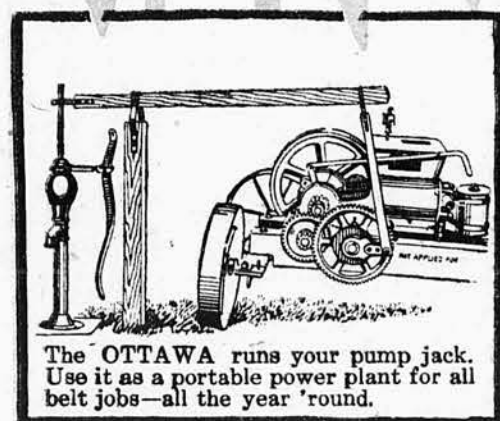
Cuts Up Branches Sold with or without the Log Saw.

PAT. APPLD. FOR

NOW! Any Farmer or Woodsman Can Afford the OTTAWA

Right NOW is the time to get your OTTAWA Log Saw! I've bought materials in immense quantities at 'way below market prices—I've cut manufacturing costs to the bone—I've hammered down the price of this fastest-cutting, easiest-moved one-man Log Saw—**Right Down to the Limit!**

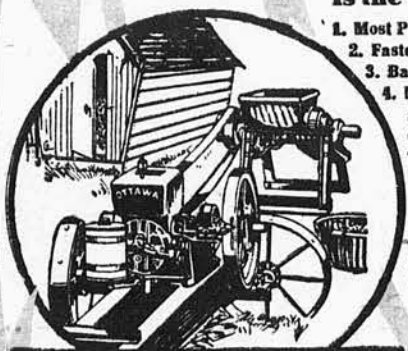
QUICK SHIPMENTS: You don't have to wait for your OTTAWA. Immediate shipments are made direct from Factory at Ottawa, Kansas, or the nearest to you of these Factory Branches: Pittsburgh, Pa., Albany, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., Indianapolis, Ind., St. Paul, Minn., Portland, Ore., Pueblo, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Dallas, Texas.



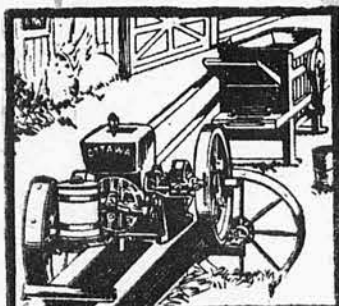
The OTTAWA runs your pump jack. Use it as a portable power plant for all belt jobs—all the year 'round.

Here's Why the Ottawa Is the Standard Log Saw

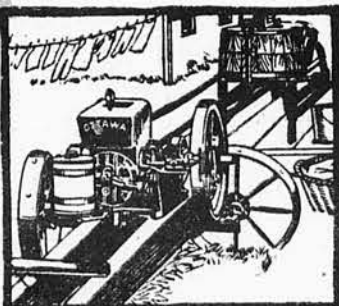
1. Most Powerful Motor.
2. Fastest Cutting.
3. Balanced Crank Shaft.
4. Magneto Equipped (no extra charge).
5. Bronze Fuel Mixer.
6. Power Force Feed.
7. Automatic Governor.
8. Friction Clutch Lever Controlled.
9. Start and Stop Saw While Motor Runs On.
10. Saws the Human Way.
11. Easiest to Move.
12. The Only Practical One-Man Log Saw.
13. Falls Trees Level With or Above Ground.
14. Buzzes Up Limbs and Branches.
15. Clears Stump Land.
16. Runs Your Grinder, Huller, Pump, Washer, Etc.
17. Sold Only on 30 Days Trial.



Operate your Feed Grinder with the OTTAWA.



Your OTTAWA will run your Pea Huller.



Easy to attach to your Washing Machine.

4 H-P MOTOR Fastest Cutting

Increase Your Income Wood is in demand as fuel and is bringing good prices because coal is high. Clear your land with the OTTAWA. Make money during spare time supplying wood to neighbors and to people in towns and cities. The OTTAWA Log Saw is lifting mortgages and putting many farmers and woodsmen on a real prosperity basis. Increase your income to more than it has ever been before.

Friction Clutch Lever control enables you to start and stop the saw without stopping the engine. Powerful motor drives saw at rate of **310 strokes a minute—5 each second!** The original 4-cycle log saw and the first made in America and sold direct from factory.

Power Force Feed Makes the saw the human way. Easiest, quickest and safest. Now you have a log—in a few minutes it is all sawed into any lengths—without any hard work. You simply rest while the OTTAWA works for you. Plenty of surplus power for sawing and belt work.

Special Offer NOW! My New Lower Prices and Special Plan of Easy Payments permit any honest man to use the OTTAWA and let it pay for itself out of the big money it will make for him. I want to send you this plan at once. I want you to know all about it and spread the good news among your friends. Mail the coupon to me, with your name and address, TODAY.

FREE My Big New Book in three colors is a regular encyclopedia on Wood Cutting by experts. Valuable and interesting. It's FREE—Send for it NOW. Use the Coupon Below.

H. C. OVERMAN, Gen. Mgr.
Ottawa Mfg. Co. 146 Wood St. Ottawa, Kans.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

H. C. Overman, Gen. Mgr. Ottawa Mfg. Co.
146 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas

I want full information on the fastest-cutting, Lowest-Priced 4-H. P. Log Saw on the market. Send me your Free Book and Big Money-Saving Offer without any obligation to me.

Name
P.O. State

