

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Vol. 58, No. 45

November 6, 1920



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Has Had a Mother's Care—
Millions of Babies in Europe
Have Not—"The Greatest
Mother" Wants to Help
Those Other Babies**



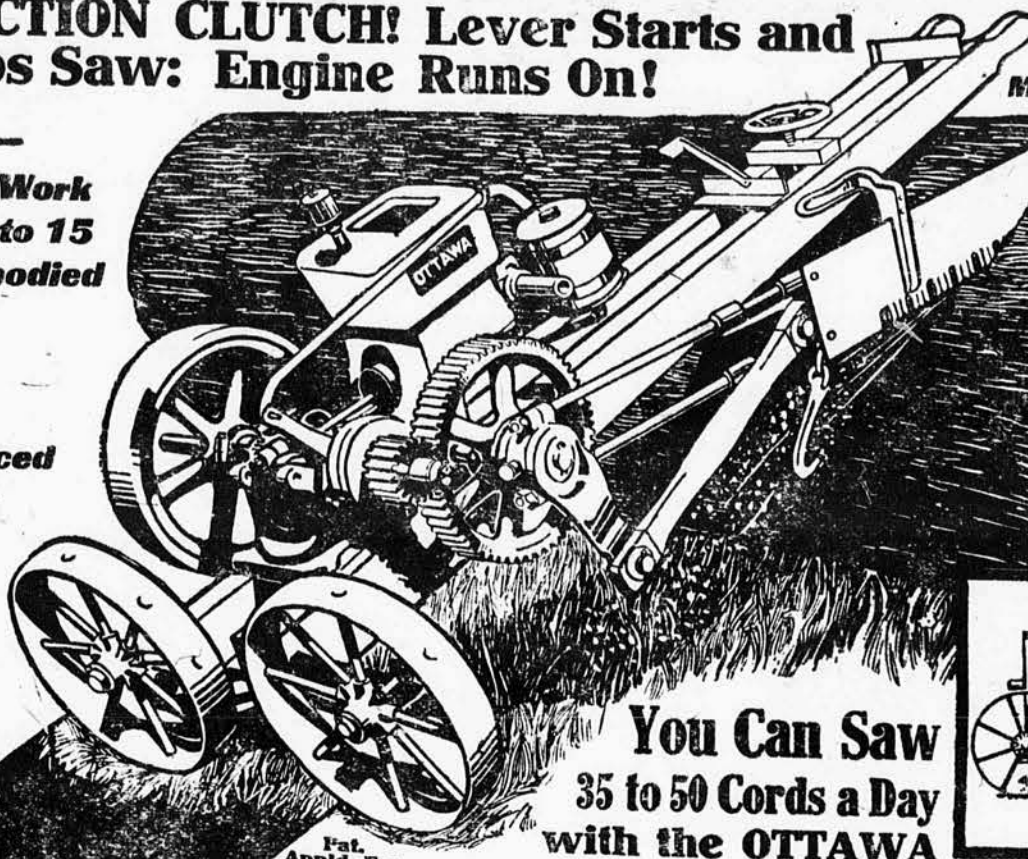
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Strictly a
One-Man
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Cuts Down Trees
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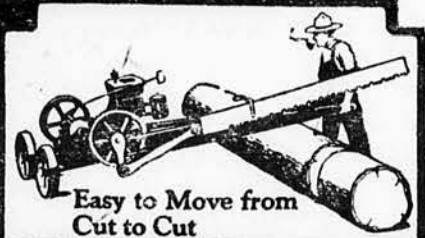
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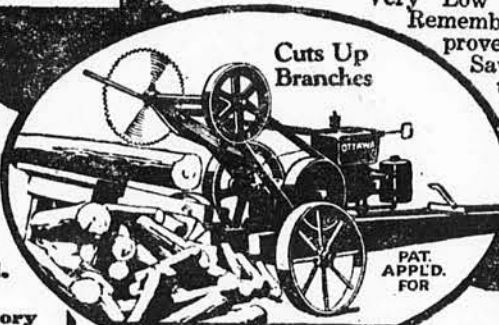
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How
One Man
Saws
40 Cords
a Day

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 58

November 6, 1920

No. 45



The Elmont Corn Club, the State Champions of Kansas for the Last Two Years, in Action on the Wendel Farm.

ACTIVITIES of Frank O. Blecha, county agent of Shawnee county, were worth approximately \$56,000 to Kaw Valley potato growers this year. Working thru the Farm Bureau Federation he was largely responsible for getting farmers to treat their potato seed with the result that the crop this year on a basis of accurate tests was 30 bushels an acre larger than if the seed had not been treated.

Seed for 75 per cent of the potatoes grown in Shawnee county on approximately 1,500 acres was treated. Experts from the Kansas State Agricultural college estimate that the treatment increased the average acre production at least 30 bushels. Figuring the price of these potatoes at \$1.25 a bushel, which is rather below the average price obtained, the value of the extra yield would be about \$56,000.

And the potato work was only one of many projects successfully carried out by County Agent Blecha and the Farm Bureau. It would be impossible to estimate the value to the farmers of the county of his services as their friend and adviser. Many of the results of his work cannot be translated into terms of money despite the fact that they have been of immense value to farmers in enabling them to build up their farms and their livestock and obtain a greater production of field crops.

The value of the work of a county agent cannot be underestimated. It is purely unselfish and is designed only to assist the farmer in bettering his condition and in obtaining returns for his work. There are no strings tied to the county agent and that is one reason why his work is so successful everywhere. Farmers are rapidly realizing how valuable their county agent is to them.

Frank Blecha simply bubbles over with enthusiasm and it is all for the farm. He is thoroughly trained in agriculture but his enthusiasm and friendliness are his greatest assets. He makes folks, and especially children, like him, and that perhaps counts for the unusual success he has had in the year and a half he has been in charge of Farm Bureau work in Shawnee county.

His record is unusual. It touches more or less directly every phase of agriculture in the county. The work has been thoroly practical and hence very valuable.

When Blecha came to Shawnee county February 10, 1919, he found the Farm Bureau

organization because without this he felt he could accomplish little. So he put on trial a new method—the first time the plan was tried in Kansas.

The county was divided into 17 communities, the idea being to handle all the work on a community basis. Then Blecha visited every community and met with the farm folks. He explained the Farm Bureau work and found out the most serious troubles farmers were facing. In this way he got an idea of what was most needed in the county. Blecha spent six weeks in getting acquainted and in perfecting his organization thoroly.

The machinery by which he was to put across his program was the next problem. Blecha selected a man in every community who was interested in the project to be put on there. These men were known as co-operators. They selected the farms on which the demonstrations were to be made, advertised the meetings and got the crowds out.

Leaders for the projects in every community in the county were selected. At regular meetings in the county agent's office the co-operators met and discussed their work and reported on the results obtained. This enabled the Farm Bureau to get an accurate check on the things accomplished.

During his six-weeks' study of the situation in Shawnee county it became evident to County Agent Blecha that certain problems were outstanding in importance and that their solution deserved first consideration. The most serious situation was among the potato growers. It was found that the loss from plant disease was very heavy and that growers were anxious to find some means of controlling this disease. So treatment of potato seed was given first place.

Blecha also discovered that from 5 to 10 per cent of the dairy cows in the county were boarders—that is they did not produce enough milk

And Pep Won in Shawnee County

By Ray Yarnell

pretty well disorganized because for more than a year the county had been without the services of an agent. The former agent had the work well in hand but after he left it was allowed to go to pieces.

The first problem Blecha faced was to rebuild an

to pay for their keep. It also was found that many farmers in outlying districts were using scrub sires on their herds, and it was considered essential that this be counteracted. So a second project was outlined to correct these conditions.

Brushy orchards, which appeared never to have been pruned, attracted the attention of County Agent Blecha as he drove thru the district north of the Kaw River. He discovered that annually about half of the apples fell from the trees before they were mature. The third project then consisted in showing farmers how to rehabilitate their orchards and make them pay.

Then came the question of the farm boys and girls, perhaps the most important of all because the effects of this work reach far into the future and would have a profound influence on the agriculture of the country many years from now. This work made up the fourth project. In addition there were a number of emergency projects undertaken and successfully put across. Among these were the campaign against the army worm in alfalfa during which 15,000 acres were treated; the treating of large quantities of wheat and oats for smut and the campaign urging the public to drink more milk because of its great food value.

Most importance was attached to the problem facing the potato growers because this crop was one of the most valuable grown in the county. Eight acres, which had similar treatment the previous year on the farm of M. T. Kelsey, were chosen for the experiment. Three rows of treated seed were planted and beside them three rows of untreated seed. Different plantings were made from March 28 to April 14. There were 50 rows in the field counting the guard rows. Early Ohio

seed from five states was planted but the results on the test for the best seed for Shawnee county were not very good.

The test for disease control brought striking results. The seed was treated with a solution of 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate to 30 gallons of water before planting. Treated seed planted March 28 showed a stand of 96 per cent and the yield averaged 196 bushels an acre as compared to a 90 per cent stand and a yield of 178 bushels an acre from untreated seed planted on the same date. This was a difference of 17 bushels an acre in favor of treated seed.

Treated seed planted April 14 gave a 97 per cent stand and a yield of 131 bushels an acre. Untreated seed, planted on the same date, gave a stand of 50 per (Continued on Page 11.)



The State Champion Pig Club for 1919, From the Deer Creek Community.



Digging Potatoes on the Farm of M. T. Kelsey. Where Excellent Success has Been Encountered in the Growing of This Crop. A Special Effort Was Put Forth in Selecting and Treating the Seed, so There Was at Least an Equal Chance With the Diseases.

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 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.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THIS IS WRITTEN before the National election, but published after the votes have been cast and counted. You know as you read this who has been elected. I merely can guess as I write what the result will be. I am of the opinion as I write this that Harding and Coolidge will be elected and that the Republicans will control the next Congress. You of course know now whether I am a good guesser.

Assuming that my guess is accurate, and that at the time this is read it is known that the American voters have entrusted the Republican party with power, the important question now is, what policy will be pursued? The reason the Democratic party was defeated in this election—if it has been defeated—in my opinion was because of its record of rank extravagance and in many cases of incompetency. What is said now can scarcely be charged up to a desire to gain any partisan advantage. The election is over; the vote is cast and nothing I nor any one else may say, will change the result. I am convinced, however, that the Government wasted many hundreds of millions of dollars and that a great deal of the waste was at the behest of two organizations, or groups of individuals. The one group was composed of manufacturers and concerns dealing in food supplies, who were looking for enormous profits as a result of war conditions and the other group was composed of the leaders of organized labor.

The Government yielded to the pressure brought to bear by both groups and as a result the great consuming public not interested in either group were compelled to pay directly in unnecessary war costs not less than 10 billion dollars and indirectly in the way of exorbitant prices, much more than that.

What, if anything, will the incoming Administration do to right the wrong? A great deal of it cannot be righted. The hundreds of millions of dollars wasted in the air service, cannot be recovered. The 3/4 billion dollars' worth of food wasted because the concerns which had contracts to supply the food insisted that what was not needed to supply the army on account of its being demobilized, should not be sold to the public because such sale and distribution would interfere with their profits, cannot be recovered.

The many thousands of automobiles and trucks sent to France after the armistice and there junked, never can be recovered. Billions of waste in other lines are gone but a constructive policy of retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government can be instituted. I think the Government should arrange for the speedy payment of the bonded debt of the country and the interest on the same could be eliminated entirely.

I think our military expenditures could be cut in two, and half a million of the civil employes could be spared from the service without detriment. What will be done I do not know. I know, of course, that the things needed to be done will not be done if certain selfish interests can prevent such a thing. These selfish interests are not concerned about the name of the political party which happens to be in power so long as they can get what they desired. Their representatives will be at Washington working on the members of the Senate and House and they may get what they desire.

We hear a great deal of alarmist talk these days. The pessimist insists that we are nearing a crisis and he sees nothing but disaster ahead. Quite possibly he is mistaken. I have been reading the predictions of pessimists for a long time and generally speaking results never have been as bad as had been predicted. The American people are, after all, a pretty practical and reasonably just people. True there are many exceptions, of course. There are necessarily found among 105 millions of human beings even in such a favored land as this a great many who lack sense; a great many who are inherently dishonest, who would not hesitate to take any advantage possible of their fellow men; a great many who are honest and mean well but who utterly lack executive capacity; a great many agitators

who make agitation their business and eat their bread at the expense of the people whom they have made believe that they are being robbed and oppressed. The majority of the American people, however, do not usually follow the agitators. The latter make considerable trouble, but they do not change the current of events.

We are beginning an era of falling prices and there is always more outspoken discontent when prices are going down than when they are going up. So far wages have kept up, but that there will be a reduction, seems reasonably certain. It may be and is indeed, quite possible that there will be a great deal of unemployment which always occasions widespread suffering and discontent.

A policy could be adopted by the Government which would take up this slack in the labor market and enable all workers to have continuous employment. Will such a policy be adopted? I fear not, because there are certain selfish interests controlled by men who think it is to their advantage to have a slack labor market as it enables them to control labor more easily. They are impressed with an evident fallacy. Discontented and desperate labor breeds riots and danger for industrial concerns. The agitator finds the mind of the man whose family is in need and who is out of employment with no immediate prospect of a job, a fertile soil in which to sow the seeds of discontent and disloyalty to the Government.

Interest rates are too high. What will the incoming Administration do to lower them? Interest rates never should be greater than the average increase in the wealth of the country. When they are, altho a few may be able to make good on borrowed capital in the very nature of things the whole business of the country which depends on borrowed capital must show a loss. Interest cannot be gathered out of the air. It is not supplied to the borrower like manna from heaven. The borrower must make it somehow out of his earnings and if his average earnings are less than the rate of interest he has to pay he is going to the bad in a business way.

I have a letter from a reader who is a great student, who has come to the conclusion that the Government should be the only lender of money or credit, which is really what most of so called money is. He would do away with banks and money lenders. The interest paid would go into the revenues of the Government. This is not a new theory it is true. It has had many advocates in the past, but never has been adopted as a policy. Possibly one reason for the failure to give it a trial has been the fear of the political corruption which might result. The political party in power might use this powerful agency to perpetuate itself. A more potent reason, however, is that the money lenders of the country dominate the business of the country and would not permit the election of a Congress favorable to legislation which would destroy the business of lending money and collecting interest. There will be a good deal of talk about the money power, but it will get nowhere because both of the great political parties are very largely controlled by those whose business it is to lend money.

It is difficult to say just how much weight the League of Nations had in the election just held. When the League of Nations was first brought to the attention of the people it seemed to me that a large majority favored it, but the more it was discussed the more opposition developed. The reason for this was that the impression gained ground that it would entangle us in all the quarrels of Europe and that is something to which our people are opposed. The one reason that the League of Nations found favor in the first place was that people hoped it would do away with war and the necessity for large armies; but when immediately after bringing back the league agreement President Wilson thru his Secretary of War asked for a standing army of 576,000 regulars and universal military training for all young men, and following that request from the Secretary

of War, the Secretary of the Navy asked for the greatest navy in the world people began to wonder whether they had been mistaken about the League of Nations being intended to bring peace and disarmament. When the Secretary of War and the chief of staff of the army were brought before the Committee on Military Affairs and asked why they desired so great an army they stated that in event of our joining the League of Nations we would need to keep an army of, perhaps, 250,000 men in Europe in order to make good our obligations. President Wilson had urged that we take over the mandate for Armenia which would necessitate our keeping a large force there. Immediately the opponents of the League began to make capital out of this statement. The shift of public opinion is indicated by the fact that practically no one aside from President Wilson himself is insisting on the League of Nations compact as adopted at Versailles. Cox closed his campaign declaring that he favored the League of Nations with reservations, distinctly stating that we would engage in no wars in Europe without the authorization of our Congress, and that we would not engage to preserve by force the boundaries of any Nation. As the campaign progressed Senator Harding tended to get further away from the League of Nations and Governor Cox did the same thing, altho he still insisted that he was favorable to it.

Now that the campaign and election is over the candid student of it will acknowledge that there was no well defined issue between the parties. Take all the speeches of both Cox and Harding and while they contain many generalities and while Cox was much given to criticism and abuse, neither one outlined any clear distinct policy. A study of the two platforms discloses the same lack of a well defined issue. Subtract from each the customary partisan laudation of the party making the platform and the customary criticism of the opposite party and one platform might about as well have been labeled with the other party name as its own.

In fact the voters I think gave very little attention to either platform. I venture the assertion that not one voter in a hundred ever read either of the platforms or knew what they contained. The votes were cast according to what each voter understood the party of his choice to stand for rather than anything said in the platform. The impression was widespread that the Democratic party had been wildly extravagant and had wasted an almost unbelievable amount of money. In the North also the impression was general that the South had been favored for partisan reasons. These of themselves would be sufficient reasons to account for the defeat of Cox and Roosevelt.

Without doubt a large Irish vote which is normally Democratic supported the Republican ticket in this election because these Irish voters believed that Wilson had favored the British Empire, more especially England. A very large proportion of the German vote also went Republican but this vote in normal times is rather inclined to support the Republican ticket.

It was supposed that the prohibition question would have considerable weight in the election but it seems to me that it did not. Cox while supposedly the "wet" candidate, gave the liquor men little encouragement during the campaign, evidently trying to get away from it as far as possible. I am, as I have before stated, writing this a few days before the election. It is barely possible that my forecast will be proved to be inaccurate by the time it is read.

With the close of a campaign marked by no well defined issue, the question arises; are political parties to continue to fight without having anything definite to fight about? Will there be a new alignment at the next Presidential campaign, with some such issue as Government ownership of railroads and other public utilities dividing the parties, or will the old parties continue, making long platforms filled with high sounding phrases and more or less vague generalities?

Unfair to American Flour

I DO NOT think it is generally known that the United States Shipping Board has fixed a rate on ocean shipments of American made flour of 25 cents a hundred more than the ocean export rate on wheat.

Now if this discrimination operates to the advantage of the American wheat grower, perhaps a selfish view from the viewpoint of the Kansas farmer would be that it is a good thing, but is this true?

Let us analyze the situation. If the American wheat raiser's crop is shipped unground, it is ground in foreign mills. If there is a discriminatory rate against American flour it merely favors to that extent the foreign miller and takes away to that extent the home market.

It always has been the policy of this country to encourage home manufacturing plants. There has been some difference of opinion as to what is the best plan to encourage home manufactures and home markets but there has been a substantial unanimity of opinion that home markets and home manufactures should be encouraged. It is certainly better to grind our wheat in American mills than to have it ground in foreign mills unless the American mills undertake to establish a monopoly and while keeping the foreign miller out of our market, beat down the price of grain to the American farmer. But while there might be room for argument on the question of how much advantage the American miller should have over the foreign miller, I scarcely think any American farmer will argue that the home miller should get the worst of it.

It may be interesting to get the opinions of some Kansas millers. Here is an extract from a letter received from the Lyons Milling Company of Lyons, Kan:

For a period of 30 or 40 years, the mills of the United States have been maintaining a portion of their operations thru the sale of flour to foreign countries, principally Europe. The rapid increase in wheat acreage in the United States and the development in particular of excellent varieties of wheat have permitted the steady increase of the export sale of American flour until the buying capacity of the United States mills has become three times the domestic consumption of flour. In other words two-thirds of the capacity of the United States mills must be sold for export to foreign countries.

During the life of the Food Administration and the United States Grain Corporation the free sale and export of flour was relinquished by the United States mills by agreement. Now that this control of shipments has been relinquished by the Government, the American mills found that they had to meet a prohibitive rate against flour and in favor of the exporter of wheat. They made a protest to the Shipping Board which reduced the differential of 90 cents a barrel in favor of the wheat exporter to 25 cents a barrel which is still too great a handicap for the American millers to meet.

As a result of this discrimination, says the Lyons miller, "the mills of the United States during the past three months have been obliged to direct their efforts almost exclusively to the sale of their output in the United States alone."

J. W. Krehbiel, president of the Moundridge, Kan., Milling Company writes that as a result of this discrimination it costs 50 cents a barrel more to ship wheat to Europe in the form of flour than to transport the unground wheat. He says further that American mills cannot realize as much as 50 cents a barrel profit on exported flour and that the policy being pursued is to injure greatly and, perhaps, destroy a large number of the American mills. "In proportion as the milling industry of the United States is discriminated against" continues Mr. Krehbiel, "the milling industry is lifted up in Europe."

Letters received from W. A. Applegate of the Caldwell, Kan., Milling Company and R. C. Sowden, president of the "New Era Milling Company" of Arkansas City, Kan., are of the same tenor as those quoted. They all agree on the main facts and that prior to the war a very large quantity of the flour manufactured in the United States was exported and that under the present discriminative rate the American mills cannot compete with the mills in Europe.

If this is true, and it seems to be, then unless the rate is adjusted on a different basis there is no alternative for the American mills except to cut down their output or quit altogether. It certainly would not be to the advantage of Kansas nor any other wheat producing state to see the flouring mills closed.

Fewer Farms

THE NEW CENSUS shows that there are fewer farms in Kansas than there were 10 years ago. The decrease amounts to approximately 12,000 farms. That means that at least 12,000 families have quit the business of farming and gone somewhere else, probably to town. That also means a decrease of agricultural population in the state of perhaps 60,000 persons.

It is not a healthy condition. We need more instead of fewer farmers. We are not going to get them nor keep them unless farming can be made both profitable and pleasant, at least as attractive as other lines of business. Go out

thru the country and you will see many sale bills tacked up here and there. You also perhaps, will see advertisements in the local papers, both sale bills and newspapers. Advertisements say in a very large number of cases that the farmer making the sale has decided to quit farming.

What is the solution? I think it is community, co-operative farming. If my plan is not practicable what is there offered in its place? I have been reading a great deal about the dangers of a decreasing rural and increasing urban population but most of the writers seem to have no definite plan to check the evil. Ferrari, the great Italian historian, declares that the downfall of the Roman empire was not the result of the barbarian invasion. If the empire had not become decadent the barbarian hordes never could have subdued it. He declares that the real cause of the downfall of Rome was the increase of urban population and the corresponding decrease of rural population.

So long as the Roman farmers constituted the backbone of the Roman Empire it flourished, but when the wealth and population drifted from the country to the cities and the lands began to be neglected and decline in fertility, then began the decline of the great empire which had ruled the world.

Ferrari has visited the United States and studied our problems and concludes that we are on the track which led to the downfall of Rome and which if not checked, will lead to the eventual downfall of our republic.

Storiettes

WHEN OUR family first came to Kansas," remarked the old timer, "we had enough money to get us here and that was about all. I was 10 years old and there were five children younger than I. Our first home was a dugout. That didn't cost anything but work. My father did the digging with the help I could give him and the ridge pole uprights and other poles for the roof we hauled from a canyon where some cedar trees grew. We had to haul these 6 or 7 miles.

"The dugout was made by digging a hole in the bank of a draw so that the front door opened on the draw. Our dugout was about 8 or 10 feet deep. There were three upright posts on which the ridge pole was laid. Then there were poles laid from the center pole to the walls of the dugout and these were covered with sod and dirt. When the dugout was well covered and the ridge pole was higher than the side walls the roof would shed water very well, but sometimes the sod and dirt would be blown away until there wasn't much covering and then when a rain came it soon began to leak thru the roof.

"Centipedes and tarantulas loved the dugout. You might suppose that it would sort of destroy one's appetite to have a tarantula or a centipede drop down on the table during meal time but the fact is that I used to get so blamed hungry that nothing interfered with my appetite except the lack of something to eat.

"The only meat we had was rabbit flesh. We used to put up jack rabbit hams for winter meat. I ate so much rabbit steak that I got so I could work my ears like a rabbit and my knee joints got so they would work backward as well as forward. We had no flour for a year or two. We managed to get hold of some cornmeal and had cornbread. Then we raised a very good crop of sorghum cane and hauled it 10 miles to a sorghum mill where it was ground and the juice boiled down into sorghum molasses. That made the bill of fare cornbread, rabbit meat, sometimes, and lastly the sorghum molasses. I ate so much sorghum that I have made up my mind when I hear a man say he likes sorghum molasses that he is a liar.

"What we demonstrated, however, was that a family can live and thrive on next to no money at all if they just have to do so. Why, those first four or five years I don't think the whole family had enough money all told to have paid their way into a 10 cent picture show. We just naturally managed to get along without money.

"Fuel? Man alive, we had no fuel except prairie coal, you know what that was, or if you don't, ask some early settler. We got along without sugar. We did have to buy a little salt but you could get a lot of salt those days for 10 cents.

"I forgot to say that we did have some fruit. There were some wild sand plum bushes about 10 miles from our claim and we used to go there and gather plums. Mother made plum butter, and let me tell you that plum butter was mighty good I used to think. I have always blessed the sand plum. The butter would have been better if it could have been sweetened with sugar instead of sorghum molasses, but at that it was a variety and we liked it, then we thought the ripe sand plum wasn't bad eating even if it was a trifle bitter.

"When I hear people roaring about their privations these days, I have to laugh. Also I may remark that it would be a good thing for a lot of people if they had to rough it awhile."

A Vision of Rural Life

(From Senator Capper's Address at Paola, Kans.)

SOME of you, perhaps, may wonder why I am here. It is not, that as a candidate, I am after votes; I was elected for six years and I am feeling comfortable enough on that score. I am here because it is my sincere conviction that between sessions of Congress a representative of the people cannot use his time to better advantage in their behalf than to go among them.

No public official can have a too personal, a too intimate or a too continuously close knowledge of the actual needs of the country. He needs above all an accurate and first-hand knowledge of what people are ready for next and what they wish him to accomplish, or to try to accomplish, for them first, before anything else is done. He needs to know what they are thinking and resolving in regard to important public questions.

This personal view is, I think, rather vitally important to him and to the people who have made him their agent at Washington. After being cooped up in the official atmosphere of the Capital for nearly two years, I readily can see now why the man who remains cooped up gets out of touch with his people. So after coming home, I sent for John and the car and we have traveled together about 2,500 miles by motor car in the last few weeks. On good days we sometimes make two counties a day, addressing from five to 10 audiences daily and meeting and talking personally with at least 200 persons.

On this trip I have met and talked with more than a thousand farmers and stockmen. Not infrequently I have had a good visit with a farmer and his wife in their home. I can recommend this as a first-class means of getting down to the "grass roots" of any proposition before the country, for with less to distract them, a farmer and his wife do more reading and thinking than the average of town folks. A man driving a plow, or a harrow, down a long row, has a great deal of time for thought.

I find it is the general viewpoint all thru the country—and I believe it to be the correct viewpoint—that the present Administration has brought on the great economic disorders which now are affecting us and which threaten a partial and serious collapse of our greatest and most necessary productive agency. We face a real crisis in this country's agriculture.

The Administration either has done this thru completely losing sight of the fundamental agencies and principles which build a nation and maintain it, or by deliberately ignoring them. The present Administration, apparently decided to favor the manufacturing and industrial side of the country at the expense of every other interest and regardless of consequences.

We must put an end to grain gambling on boards of trade. I am not advocating and never have advocated doing away with the exchanges and their legitimate activities. What I am planning to do is to curb the gamblers and the price speculators in farm products who by depriving farmers of fair profits have proved a worse curse than chinch bugs, drouth and grasshoppers.

We must have adequate credit facilities for farmers. They are far more justly entitled to it than the speculative middle man who hitherto has been amply financed. We must see that farmers have better opportunities to get money for their operations. This means we must extend the assistance of the Farm Loan act to tenant farmers and that there must be a more liberal policy adopted by the Federal Reserve System toward stockmen and others, and that some system of personal rural credit must be established.

Furthermore, we must have a tariff law that will protect our food raisers, as well as our food consumers, from destructive competition in our own markets due to the cheap producer in foreign climes.

An immediate embargo on the importation of Canadian wheat into this country where it is not needed should be declared, by this Government. With honest markets, with agriculture put on an organized business basis, with this hazardous industry freed from the great economic crimes now daily committed against it; with the certain knowledge that his crop at least will repay him for the cost of production and a fair profit besides, the American farmer, the greatest producer per man the world has ever known, will go ahead and will continue to make America what it has been in the past, the world's best fed and most truly prosperous nation. We cannot afford to have it otherwise.

THE Farmers Union Local in the Banner School community, the Washington County Farm Bureau, and the Washington County Y. M. C. A. co-operated this fall in putting on a community fair in the Banner community. The program consisted of exhibits of fancy work, canning and baking, field and garden products, poultry and livestock, races and games for the boys and girls, a picnic dinner, a baseball game, an evening program of music and speeches, and a pie social. Three hundred people participated in the program.

Leavenworth Farm Institutes

Leavenworth county is putting on a series of farmers' institutes. The first of these was held at Reno October 14. The last will be held some time in November. At the opening institute a fine display of agricultural products was exhibited. Among the speakers were E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist; T. J. Talbert, superintendent of institutes and extension schools; R. I. Throckmorton, professor of soils; C. G. Elling, specialist in animal husbandry, and Mary McFarlane and Arminta Holman of the department of home economics, all of Kansas State Agricultural college. The second institute was held at Linwood October 15.

Lindsborg Has Community Fair

Lindsborg this fall put on its fifth annual agricultural display and community fair. Six school districts put on school exhibits, which were judged by A. L. Clapp, assistant county agent leader. Swedesborg school was first and Johnstown school second. V. M. Emmert, the county agent, distributed bulletins on different phases of agricultural work. Miss Frances L. Brown gave a talk on the importance of home demonstration work, showing that thru Miss Maude M. Coe, McPherson county home demonstration agent, 475 school children had been examined and 202 women had had instruction in needlework.

Doniphan County Hog Sales

The Doniphan County Farm Bureau helped to promote a consignment sale of purebred hogs at the county fair grounds October 23. The consignments were all made by local breeders, and F. H. Dillenback, county agent, says the hogs sold were as good as could have been bought by going to any of the large sales where higher prices are paid. In all, 74 hogs were offered for sale.

New Pavilion for Leavenworth

Gus Aaron, president of the Leavenworth County Farm Bureau, has been supervising the construction of a big auditorium and sales pavilion in Leavenworth. The building is one of the finest of its kind in Kansas. It was completed October 23, just 40 days after the contract was let. It will be used for sales, community fairs, and get-together meetings of different kinds. The building probably will be dedicated during the celebration of Armistice Week.

Best Sorghums for Silage

H. E. Woerner of Clay Center recently completed a variety test of sorghums for silage. He co-operated with Robert E. Curtis, Clay county agent, in carrying on the experiments, using Sumac cane, Red Amber cane, Black Amber cane, Kansas Orange cane, standard Blackhull kafir, Dwarf Yellow milo, feterita and Sudan grass. The Kansas Orange cane proved the most valuable, outyielding any other variety by more than 25 per cent.

Chickens With Scaly Legs

According to Fern V. Jessup, home demonstration agent in Nemaha county, many flocks of chickens in Nemaha are infected with "scaly leg." This, Miss Jessup says, is caused by a little mite which burrows beneath the scales, and causes the formation of a yellowish, powdery substance, which pushes the scales up until they present an unsightly appearance. The disease is contagious, she says, altho it spreads rather slowly. She recommends the following treatment: Wash the bird's legs well with soap and warm water, and remove all loose scales. Rub well with a half-and-half mixture of kerosene and linseed oil. Melted lard or vaseline may be used in place of the linseed oil. Or a can may be filled with

State Farm Bureau Items

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

the mixture, and at night after the birds have gone to roost, they may be taken from the roost and allowed to stand a minute in the mixture, and then be placed back on the roost. The treatment should be repeated every three or four days until the scales are all removed.

Comanche Has a Poultry Campaign

E. L. Garrett, Comanche county agent, is putting on a campaign to get the farmers to raise more and better poultry. He recently made a trip to a number of the farms of the county, in company with N. L. Harris, poultry specialist of Kansas State Agricultural college, to learn to what degree farmers are succeeding with chickens. They found two farmers who were marketing their eggs direct to the Eastern markets and were getting an average of 7 cents a dozen more for their summer eggs than the other farmers of the county. This was because they were selling sterile eggs, which were gathered fresh and graded. It is only for this kind of eggs that there is a ready market for the farmer who would ship to the Eastern markets, poultrymen say. Mr. Garrett and Mr. Harris believe Comanche county can become one of the best poultry counties in the state if farmers will get one breed so as to be able to sell hatching eggs, and will sell or isolate all roosters when the breeding season is over. They are urging farmers also to keep records on their flocks, and cull every fall to get rid of the hens which do not lay.

Apple Association Urged

F. H. Dillenback, Doniphan county agent, is urging an apple growers' association for his county. Mr. Dillenback has been busy the last month marketing a large share of the Doniphan county apple crop, and he says such an association is needed in order to tell accurately how many apples are for sale in the county. He says he has had numerous inquiries for apples, and had no way to tell how many apples he could depend on to fill the orders.

Kansas Wins in Stock Judging

The boys' stock judging team which represented Kansas at the recent National Judging contest at Atlanta, Ga., won third place. Texas was first, and Missouri third. Walter Atzenweiler, an Atchison county boy, who was a member of the Kansas team, won third in the individual judging. The team was coached by Nevels Pearson of Kansas State Agricultural college, and was taken to Atlanta by him. They were selected at the Kansas Free Fair at

Topeka in September, being the four highest in the judging contests there. The other boys on the team were Raymond Davis of Atchison county, and Clyde Smith and Dwight Williams of Jefferson county. Previous to the Kansas Free Fair the Atchison county boys were coached by H. F. Tagge, county agent, and the Jefferson county boys were coached by Joe M. Goodwin, county agent in that county.

Farmers Study Corn Diseases

Dr. L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist of Kansas State Agricultural college, has been co-operating with F. H. Dillenback, Doniphan county agent, in making a study of corn diseases in Doniphan. Diseases, Mr. Dillenback says, have caused considerable damage in the county this year. Most of the disease damage has resulted in the corn blowing down and falling down. A display of diseased plants and another of healthy plants have been made and put on exhibition in Mr. Dillenback's office, in order that farmers may see the results of the disease, and select good seed for the coming year.

Shawnee Has Milk Campaign

A county-wide campaign to encourage parents to give their children more milk was put on in Shawnee county recently by F. O. Blecha, county agent, and Miss Irene Taylor, home demonstration agent, co-operating with Miss Rena A. Faubion, milk utilization specialist of Kansas State Agricultural college. Five speakers toured the county schools and gave talks on the value of milk. The speakers were Miss Faubion, Miss Taylor, and Miss Susanna Schenmayer, Mrs. Dora Aibel, and Mrs. Harriet Allard of Kansas State Agricultural college.

Serious Epidemic of Hog Cholera

R. O. Smith, Douglas county agent, reports that a serious epidemic of hog cholera has broken out at Twin Mound. At least six herds are infected, and more than a hundred head have died, he says. Mr. Smith has advised all the farmers near the infected herds to call competent veterinarians and have the hogs vaccinated. He is also urging that all dead hogs be disposed of in a manner that will not spread the disease.

Planning Millinery Schools

W. A. Boys, Sumner county agent, has announced that the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural college will put on millinery schools for farm women in different communities of the county this winter if there is a

sufficient number of women interested to justify speakers coming to the county. Already, he says, there have been three requests for such schools and there are three more communities that probably will make final arrangements for such schools. A number of dressmaking schools have been held in the county. These were very well received by the women, and Mr. Boys expects women to be considerably interested in the millinery schools.

Limestone for Experimental Work

F. H. Dillenback, Doniphan county agent, has been offered a carload of crushed limestone for experimental purposes. All the car will cost freight, he has announced. He has sent out word that the limestone will be given to the first farmer who requests it. If a farmer does not desire the limestone, he will be permitted to give some of his neighbors to take what he does not need.

Unique Hog House

According to Theodore F. Yost, Hodgeman county agent, James A. Hill of the southern part of that county has a unique hog house. A deep ravine with perpendicular walls runs thru the farm. Into one of the perpendicular walls, Mr. Hill has made an excavation which will shelter a large number of hogs and calves. The soil of the ravine banks, Mr. Yost says, are of a taceous formation, and will not erode. The roof and walls are smooth and seem to be permanent. In the same manner Mr. Hill has made a cave in a smoke house. In the sandy bottom of the ravine is a spring which provides water for 400 head of cattle. The water from the spring is carried to a large concrete tank. Mr. Hill's farm consists of more than 2,000 acres.

Cow Testing Association

According to W. W. Houghton, county agent, the recent poultry culling campaigns in Jewell county have aroused interest in a cow testing association. The subject was brought up at a culling demonstration at the farm of L. J. McMurray, southwest of Jewell City, when a farmer made the statement that many of the cows of the county were as great loafers as the laying hens, but that the farmers had no way to find it out. Mr. Houghton has agreed to help organize such an association if there is sufficient interest among the farmers to justify it.

Orange Cane for Silage

O. T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent, reports that in a variety test conducted on the R. W. Temple farm at Atchison, Kansas Orange cane outyielded all other varieties of sorghum for silage. Eight varieties were grown by R. W. Temple. The yields of green forage per acre for the different varieties were as follows: Kansas Orange, 27,300 pounds; Sourless cane, 21,600; Pink kafir, 16,800; milo, 9,840; feterita, 8,700. The yield of grain and dry forage will be determined later. These varieties were all grown on medium upland soil. The kafirs were not quite matured.

Co-operative Wheat Tests

The Hodgeman County Farm Bureau has made arrangements with the Kansas Experiment station to conduct two co-operative variety tests with wheat. The farmers who will have part in the demonstrations are Aquila Hays of Valley township and S. A. Moore of Center township. Turkey, Kanred, Kharkof, Clark's Blackhull and 1700, a new variety originating at the Kansas Experiment station, will be tried out. These varieties will be tried out under the same conditions, date and rate of seeding as the other wheat which these farmers are growing. Theodore F. Yost, county agent, believes this will give farmers of the county a fair and unbiased test of the best wheat for conditions in the county.

Club Workers Win Big Prizes

The boys and girls in organized clubs in Jefferson county, under the direction of Joe M. Goodwin, county agent, and Mrs. Jessie Stevens McCafferty, county club leader, won more than \$1,000 in prizes at the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair this year. Sixty-eight members of the clubs made exhibits at the fairs, and 54 of them won prizes. At these two fairs alone the Union Mother-Daughter Canning club won \$115.

Boys' Holstein Calf Club

CALF clubs, pig clubs and poultry clubs are doing much to arouse a greater interest of boys and girls in animal husbandry and the interest thus stimulated eventually will tend to increase livestock production. County agents throughout the state are trying to induce farm boys and farm girls to join some of these clubs. County fairs also are aiding the county agents in this work by offering prizes of different kinds. The accompanying picture shows a group of prize winners in the boys' Holstein calf club at the Franklin county fair, held recently at Ottawa. The club was formed last spring by F. J. Robbins, county agent, and the Franklin County Holstein Breeders' association. There are now 15 members of the club, but Mr. Robbins says this is only the start of a club of several dozen members. The two sons of H. M. Wood, a prominent dairyman near Ottawa, won first and second prizes. Lawrence Melchert of Ottawa won third place. Prizes given the winners in this show amounted to \$100. This work will be continued next year.



Here are Shown Members of the Franklin County Boys' Holstein Calf Club and Their Calves Exhibited at the Franklin County Fair.

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No. 2 1/2—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour.

Price, \$44.00
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.50 a month for 12 months.

No. 3 1/2—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour.

Price, \$56.00
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$4.50 a month for 12 months.



No. 4 1/2—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$65. Terms: Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance, \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

No. 5 1/2—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 600 lbs. or 300 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$74.00

Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$6.00 a month for 12 months.

No. 8—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 850 lbs. or 425 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$78.80

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to select a larger machine than you now need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember, the larger the capacity the less time it will take to do the work.

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Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEAHA	DROWN
17 1/10	19 1/10	22 1/10	22 1/10	22 1/10	23 1/10	26 1/10	28 1/10	31 1/10	35 1/10	32 1/10	33 1/10
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	POTTER	JACKSON	MITCHELL
16 1/10	17 1/10	20 1/10	20 1/10	21 1/10	24 1/10	25 1/10	24 1/10	31 1/10	34 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	25 1/10	25 1/10	31 1/10	34 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
16 1/10	17 1/10	19 1/10	26 1/10	23 1/10	24 1/10	25 1/10	25 1/10	31 1/10	34 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
GRIFFIN	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	BARTON	24 1/10	31 1/10	34 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
15 1/10	15 1/10	17 1/10	18 1/10	21 1/10	21 1/10	25 1/10	24 1/10	31 1/10	34 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
HAMILTON	KARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	PAWNEE	STAFFORD	22 1/10	26 1/10	31 1/10	34 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
15 1/10	15 1/10	19 1/10	19 1/10	22 1/10	22 1/10	23 1/10	26 1/10	31 1/10	34 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
STANTON	GRANT	HASKELL	GRAY	FORD	EDWARDS	22 1/10	28 1/10	30 1/10	33 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
16 1/10	16 1/10	18 1/10	19 1/10	20 1/10	22 1/10	25 1/10	28 1/10	30 1/10	33 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
MORTON	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	BARDER	28 1/10	30 1/10	32 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10
17 1/10	20 1/10	19 1/10	22 1/10	24 1/10	22 1/10	24 1/10	28 1/10	30 1/10	32 1/10	34 1/10	36 1/10

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

Calf Goes Blind Suddenly

We have a calf 9 months old that went blind suddenly. There is no scum over its eyes and they look all right. What is the trouble and what can we do? J. B. V. Prowers County, Colo.

Whenever an animal goes blind without the appearance of noticeable change in the structure of the eye, it is almost invariably paralysis of the optic nerve. This condition may be temporary or permanent. It is temporary, for example, when the animal consumes the "deadly nightshade." In horses it is common as a temporary condition in the disease generally spoken of as "blind staggers." In all of the conditions the blindness disappears when the cause or the fundamental disease is removed. Permanent paralysis of the optic nerve is very rare in animals and almost always is due to an obscure cause. There is no known treatment for either the permanent or temporary forms except that if the cause is known, it should be removed. I would suggest that this calf's food be examined very carefully for harmful substances, or that it be fed only on material of known wholesomeness. R. R. Dykstra.

Chicken-Eating Hog

What is the best cure for a hog that eats chickens? RENO COUNTY. SUBSCRIBER.

It is almost impossible to cure a hog from catching and eating chickens when once the habit becomes confirmed. The craving for animal food may result from feeding a ration lacking in protein. A brood sow during the gestation period is certain to have a strong craving for animal food unless her protein needs are supplied. Hogs at all times should be fed properly balanced rations. Hogs so fed probably are less likely to acquire the chicken-eating habit than those improperly fed. Tankage is the cheapest and most concentrated source of protein for feeding hogs. Some hog men recommend feeding a chicken-eating or pig-eating sow all the tankage she will eat, the theory being that she will become sick as a result and lose her craving for animal food. Chicken-eating usually is confined to mature hogs. It is encouraged by making it necessary for the chickens to fight with the hogs for a share of their grain.

Unless the hog in question is a valuable breeding animal the surest cure is to put it on the market. Some measure of protection may be provided for the chickens by hanging a piece of leather from an old boot leg over the face of the hog attaching it to the ear with hog rings. It serves as a blinder and makes it more difficult for the hog to catch the chickens. G. C. W.

Making Cider Vinegar

Is there any short method of making cider vinegar or is it necessary to let it age? Fremont County, Colo. C. P. V.

The best vinegar is made by a slow process, which consists in keeping the barrels stored where a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees can be maintained. As a rule the vinegar is ready for use in from nine to 10 months. During the war the demand for acetic acid became so great that hastening processes were used. "Starters" were introduced and a temperature of at least 75 degrees

was maintained. The change to acetic acid was quite materially hastened.

In Kansas the law requires that vinegar contain at least 4 per cent of acetic acid. The amount of acetic depends on the amount of sugar in the apples. As a rule the quality of the vinegar depends on the condition of the apples from which it is made.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has published a bulletin on vinegar making which will be mailed free on request. Albert Dickens.

Dog Has Mange

What can I do for a dog with the mange? Russell County. N. E. P.

Clip his hair as short as possible, scrub his body with warm water and soap and then wash him twice a week with some good hog dip prepared in the proportion of 1 teaspoon of the dip to 1 pint of water.

R. R. Dykstra.

Cow With Lumpy Milk

I have a cow that produces lumpy milk. It is thick and clear and at first only one teat was affected and she would recover in a few days. This time her whole udder is affected. She walks stiff as the she were sore in her hips. This is the first attack she has had since she was fresh in the spring. She has had these attacks occasionally for three years or ever since we have had her. She runs on pasture and is fed bran and shorts at night. What is the trouble and what is the remedy? C. Y. Klefer, Okla.

Lumpy milk is almost always the result of infection. The most serious

form is when the udder becomes infected with tuberculosis, for this disease is communicable to man. Have the cow given the tuberculin test and if she reacts dispose of her. If the test is negative the lumpy milk is due to some other less dangerous form of infection. Even in these other forms of infection it is well to separate the cow from other animals and milk her last. Milk the cow several times a day, placing some strong antiseptic in the pail. If the clotted milk is thrown on the ground without disinfecting there is danger that other cows will become infected with the disease. The milker should wash his hands before milking other cows in order to avoid the danger of passing the trouble to other cows.

As a medicinal treatment give internally 1/2 pound of formalin mixed with a quart of water daily as a drench for a period of 10 days or two weeks. Then discontinue for a week and repeat. If the cow shows no improvement in a month or six weeks she should be sold for beef.

R. R. Dykstra.

No Cure for Bog Spavin

I have a horse that has bog spavin. I have tried different remedies but all have failed. Is there any cure? D. L. D. Kingman County.

There is no satisfactory cure for bog spavin. I have been told to remove the fluid from the enlargement by a hollow needle in the early stages of the disease. Usually this must be repeated several times and in my experience it never has been followed with satisfactory results. The external application of medicine is likewise useless. In the early stages, the lameness usually is due to pain but in the later stages the hard swelling interferes mechanically with the movement of the limb and the horse is said to have mechanical lameness. There is, of course, no cure for the mechanical lameness for the mechanical obstruction cannot be removed. The painful lameness often is overcome by removing the sensory nerve of the part. This may relieve the lameness, but it in no way affects the disease. Removal of the nerve sometimes is followed in from a few months to two or three years by a breaking down of the whole limb. It then becomes necessary to destroy the animal. Removal of the nerve never should be done except as a last resort. R. R. Dykstra.

Curing Wormy Horse

I have a mare that has had worms for a year or more. What can I do to get rid of them? Pueblo County, Colo. E. C. C.

The medicinal treatment of horses for worms consists of a prolonged, careful use of some of the essential oils

or vermifuges. The ordinary spavin of turpentine has proved a fairly common remedy. An ordinary animal will stand 2 ounces of turpentine in 1 pint or 1 quart of raw linseed thoroughly mixed. If the animal is affected, the dose may be given in the morning for two or three days. Then discontinue treatment for a week or two weeks and repeat. The animal should be discontinued as soon as it shows signs of irritation of the kidneys. Some horses are more sensitive in this respect than others, to four doses may be given every two or three months to expel the worms from the intestinal tract. R. R. Dykstra.

Feeding Value of Pumpkins

What is the feeding value of pumpkins and squashes for livestock and chickens? Republic County.

Pumpkins and squashes are valuable tonic feeds for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. The seeds have a vermifuge effect helping to keep hogs or sheep free from worms. Chickens also require certain amounts of succulent feed when there is no grass or other green feed for them and pumpkins supply this need. In addition to this tonic and medicinal effect pumpkins and squashes have a real food value. The Vermont Experiment station were made showing that 2 1/2 tons of pumpkins had a value equal to 1 of corn silage fed to dairy cows. Feeding cows with pumpkins may cause their bowels to become too loose.

Pumpkins often are cooked for but feeding tests show that equal good results follow feeding them raw. A summary of the findings of three experiment stations, in feeding pumpkins to hogs shows that 273 pounds of pumpkins together with 376 pounds of raw pumpkins produced 100 pounds of pork. When cooked it required 1,150 pounds of pumpkins and 222 pounds of pork to produce 100 pounds of pork. It would seem to prove that cooked pumpkins was of no value. A report from the Colorado Experiment station states that some Colorado farmers feed hogs exclusively on raw squashes. G. C. W.

Hogs Troubled with Paralysis

One of our Oklahoma readers writes that he has a sow affected with paralysis of the hind quarters and desires to know what treatment should be given. Dr. R. R. Dykstra of Kansas State Agricultural College points out that it is frequently difficult to determine the exact cause of this trouble. In some forms of cholera paralysis is one of the symptoms. The young pigs usually are affected first when cholera gets into the herd since they are less resistant. Cholera is suspected the first time would be to have one of the pigs affected given a postmortem examination by a competent veterinarian.

Paralysis may also be caused by beriberi of the spinal cord. Pressure on the cord develops and this causes the animal to lose control of the hind parts. There is no cure for this condition. Hogs are tested for tuberculosis by the intradermal test, the tuberculin being injected into the skin of the animal's ear.

Another disease known as "rickets" is mentioned by Doctor Dykstra as a cause of paralysis. It is a bone disease in which there is a deficiency of salts in the feed, resulting in a softening of the bones. Pigs are especially susceptible to this condition. It is brought about by improper feeding. The treatment consists in giving a variety of feeds containing plenty of mineral matter. Accompanying this is a spoon of Fowler's solution of arsenic daily for every 100 pounds of weight. The hog is recommended. If the Fowler solution does not produce results, Doctor Dykstra suggests trying 1 dram of calcium phosphate, 20 drops of extract of nux vomica, and 2 drams of cod liver oil. This is a dose for every 100 pounds weight of hog.

Another common cause for paralysis in hogs is the presence of a small worm in the fat surrounding the kidneys. There is no known cure. The only remedy is prevention, which consists in cleanliness about the yards, and frequently changing the hogs from pasture to another, making sure the pastures are absolutely dry.

Paralysis of the hind parts is sometimes attributed to an exclusive diet. If hogs showing weakness of this kind are getting nothing but corn change in the hog's diet might be the

Escape a Few Hard Knocks; Let Science Parry Them

BY RAY YARNELL

SCIENCE HAS MADE it possible for farmers to control the ravages of insects and disease upon crops. They can ignore them, as some do, and take that part of the crop which is left, or they can adopt such methods as shall exterminate the insects and prevent disease.

Millions of dollars are spent annually in the prevention of accidents, the control and eradication of crime, the prevention of disease among both humans and animals, the prevention of loss by fire and the control or stoppage of many other leaks. It is considered good business.

That practice may well be followed on every farm. It is approved by the good judgment of many farmers and is sponsored by experience. For many years a farmer in Northeastern Kansas had a small orchard, 20 or 30 trees to be exact, which had been more of a nuisance than an advantage to him. From it he did obtain some apples but they were not of good quality and the quantity was not sufficient to supply his needs. He was in the mood to cut down the trees.

One day he got to talking with a specialist of the agricultural college. This specialist finally persuaded the farmer to manage the trees under his direction for two years, promising that he would work a transformation in production.

The first year of that management has ended. During the year the trees were pruned according to the specialist's directions and were sprayed repeatedly at his suggestion to control insects and disease. The orchard was cultivated according to a system.

The owner of those trees is a convert at the half way mark in the experiment. He is a firm believer today that it pays to follow the instructions of science and control insects and disease.

This year he has more apples than he can use. It is the first time that has happened on his place. They are good apples, much superior in quality to any he raised before. He has sold some of them to his neighbors.

It took a personal experience to convince that farmer. The thing that is true of apple trees is true of other crops. Wheat seed needs treatment; so does potato seed. Vines need spraying.

Don't wait to be taught by your own experience, which is costly. Remember the apple grower. He won. You can cash in, too.



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"The big Goodyear Cord Tires make a motor truck a real farm tool. I use mine to pull a hay cutter, or a rake, or an automatic loader, as well as to haul grain to the threshing machine and then to the barns for storage. The pneumatics roll through our peat bogs, 14 feet deep in places, which we use for fuel supply; teams can't go into them after rains, pneumatics can. I haul pure-bred Holstein stock to St. Paul, 80 miles, without appreciable shrinkage. Others take days to do the harvesting that I do in hours—because of my truck on pneumatics."—E. H. Kuchenbecker, Owner, Oakcraft Grain and Dairy Farm, Owatonna, Minnesota, R. F. D. No. 1

THROUGHOUT agricultural America today there is many a farmer who can make a report similar to the one given above, regarding the all-round utility and value of a truck on Goodyear Cord Tires.

Just as the application of motor power quickens plowing, pumping, spraying, grinding and other farm operations, so does truck power aided by the active pneumatics quicken farm work in a large variety of ways.

All those tons of produce, stock and supplies that otherwise require such tedious toil in handling and hauling, are rapidly loaded and whisked between farm and town on the big, smooth-going Goodyear Cord Tires.

Farm products formerly limited to selling points only a few miles away, now have ready access by means of trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires, to markets sometimes 50 to 100 miles distant.

In the most strenuous of such duty these pneumatics demonstrate the rugged strength of their Goodyear Cord construction which makes possible that exceptional reliability with which they serve.

Farmers' reports of savings and advantages obtained with pneumatic-tired trucks and other motorized equipment, will be mailed on request by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, from Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOODYEAR

CORD TIRES

THANKS to a constitution injured by hard work and healthy living, Hilary improved rapidly under Madeleine's nursing, aided by her father's skilled treatment of the wound. Edmond Rosny knew the herbs that draw out inflammation and allay fever, and, without having heard of modern antiseptics he kept the wound clean with pure water from a spring that would have made its owner's fortune could it have been bottled and sold in a large city. On the second day Hilary was conscious, on the fourth Rosny announced that the crisis was past; upon the ninth the patient was sitting up in bed and demanding solid food.

Lafe was the happiest man in the world when, at last admitted to the bedside, he asked and received absolution for his desertion.

"Now I've got some good news," he said, when Hilary persisted in asking about the work. "We've got that shipment off, and Dupont will have both vessels back in a few days for the next. The mill's working overtime and the gang's back on the job."

"You paid them two dollars?"

"Not a cent more," said Lafe triumphantly. "They asked to go back to work, and you ought to see them working! I guess they feel that they haven't given you a square deal, and Mr. Rosny's been having a few words with them, I hear. Anyway, they know now it's Morris who tipped off the revenue people, in order to make trouble for you, and the result is this part of the country has grown too hot for him. So he's gone away."

"For good, Lafe?"

"Well, I couldn't say that of him," answered Lafe, with a flicker of humor in his eyes. "But he isn't likely to show his face in this part of the world again, I understand. I hear he had a quarrel with Brousseau over the share of their plunder, and they almost came to blows over it. Anyway, they've split their partnership, and parted raging mad, and Morris has gone back to Ontario to teach 'em the lumber game down there. Well, that's the first of the gang out. And MacPherson has turned out a tramp, working overtime and making the hands work, and it begins to look to me as if we'll win out after all."

This was good news. It was now September, and in little more than a month the snow should extend considerably their cutting area.

"I tell you, Lafe," said Hilary, "it's too late this year, but next summer we'll introduce modern methods and double our output with steam skidders and log-loaders. If we can show people what sort of winter crop we've cut there'll be no difficulty about raising the capital."

"Well, now you're talking the way I like to hear," said Lafe enthusiastically. "I tell you, Mr. Askew, it just makes me tired to see them teams snaking the logs thru the trees, when a good modern log-loader would swing up three hundred log feet a minute. I guess with a few improvements like that this country wouldn't be so bad after all."

Father Lucien Calls

So they discussed their plans, until Madeleine, coming in, drove Connell away. Hilary would not ask him about his assailants, and Lafe was glad to avoid the subject. It was Father Lucien who took it up later, when Hilary was convalescent.

He hummed and hawed a good deal, and finally the truth came out. It would be easy enough to get the police up from Quebec, but the quartet would have to be laid by the heels before the advent of winter made further action impossible for months. Of the four, Pierre had disappeared. He might be anywhere along either shore; he was always a bird of passage, and wanted in a dozen places. To look for him would be like looking for a mole in a pasture. Leblanc was said to have gone into the woods for the winter to trap, having apparently abandoned his pretense of a sub-lease on the Ste. Marie limits. Simeon Duval was running his saloon wide open, and swearing that, Hilary having assaulted him, he had struck with his knife in self-defense, while in a half-stunned condition. Little Louis, his brother, scared out of his wits, had been to see the cure with a view to making his peace.

The chances of accomplishing much by police aid were not, therefore, hopeful. Hilary knew that his reputation would uphold Simeon's contention, to the extent, at least, of enabling the

HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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

ON THE north shore of the St. Lawrence River a tract of timber land 10 miles square is inherited by Hilary Askew, an American. He visits the land and learns from Lafe Connell, the foreman of the mill, something about the crooked methods used by Brousseau, Morris, Leblanc and others in cutting the timber. He also meets Father Lucien, Seigneur Rosny and his daughter Madeleine. A new contract is made by Hilary with Leblanc covering a timber area with a panhandle running toward St. Boniface. This brings on trouble with Seigneur Rosny when Leblanc begins cutting trees around the Rosny home. Hilary falls signally in his attempts to smooth over this difficulty and he is ordered out of the Rosny home.

Later further trouble arises when Hilary finds Black Pierre and Brousseau's men cutting timber on his land. When ordered off, Black Pierre refuses to leave and challenges Hilary to fight. A desperate struggle follows, but Hilary wins in the contest and Black Pierre and his men withdraw. The next morning Brousseau and Morris visit Hilary and attempt to frighten him but without any success. Finally a strike is threatened by the mill men and Hilary seeks the aid of Father Lucien in handling the situation. Together they visit Captain Dupont and induce him to promise to keep the mill supplied with logs. In return for his kindness Hilary promises Father Lucien to keep dance halls and dram shops out of St. Boniface.

A few days later, when Baptiste set off a charge of explosives to move a log jam in the river above the mill, Madeleine Rosny's horse is frightened by the explosion and runs away with her, but she is rescued by Hilary, and this encourages him to express the hope that they may at least regard each other as friends, but she tells him that it is too late and leaves him in despair. Looking at the same moment in the direction of the river, he was dismayed when he saw that the great mass of logs had gotten past the dam and was rushing down the river to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and never could be recovered. Undiscouraged, he resolves to replace this loss by making a record cutting of timber, but Leblanc and Brousseau induce Hilary's men to go on a strike unless he will promise to increase their wages. This he refuses to do. Almost at the same moment word is brought to him while he is at one of the new prospective lumber camps that Louis Duval is opening a dance hall and dram shop in St. Boniface. Hastening there, he finds a great crowd of men in the cabin occupied by Baptiste. Inside he finds Simeon Duval, Leblanc, Louis Duval, and Black Pierre. Thru a clever ruse they draw him into a brawl and entice him into a stable back of Baptiste's cabin, where they engage him in a desperate fight, and in physical strength he proves more than a match for any of them, but while struggling with Pierre, whom he had almost overcome, Hilary is stabbed beneath his shoulder by Simeon.

Weakened by loss of blood, he fell upon the floor and was thought to be dead by his assailants, who hastened to make their escape while they could. Meanwhile, Lafe Connell, Father Lucien, and Madeleine Rosny heard of the plan to murder Hilary and hasten to his rescue. They find him in the stable covered with blood and almost dead. Madeleine Rosny binds up his wounds and then she and Lafe take him in her buggy to the Rosny home. There Hilary improved rapidly under Madeleine's nursing aided by her father's skilled treatment of the wound.

man to escape with a nominal penalty. It would be undignified and revengeful, and even ridiculous to go to Ste. Marie and thrash Simeon, a much older man, because of the stab. On the other hand, it was still more ridiculous that Simeon should be brazening it out in Ste. Marie and selling brandy there as if nothing had happened. The situation was certainly a perplexing one.

Hilary had no desire to punish Louis any further, tho he meant to deal with Pierre and Leblanc when the opportunity arose. He meant to rid the community of them and Simeon; but he had a strong man's reluctance to call upon the law to avenge a physical assault. In the end the cure went away with the understanding that Louis was forgiven, and with no decision taken as to further action.

"But what strength! What power, Monsieur!" he said admiringly, clenching his hand over the muscles of Hilary's arm. "Do you know, Monsieur," he continued thoughtfully, "I have often thought that a priest in such a district as this needs the muscularity almost as much as the goodness! Ah, Monsieur Askew, if I were your age, and of your strength, what would I not do!"

To Hilary his convalescence was a foretaste of paradise. Edmond Rosny came in only for formal visits now,

twice or three times a day; but it was wonderful to see Madeleine, whom he knew that he loved with all his heart, about his bedside all day long, and then about his chair, waiting on him, anticipating his wishes until he felt ashamed to be so helpless, her pride gone, her scorn gone, her enmity as well. She was very quiet in those first days, when the beauty of reviving life was stirring in the sick man's heart and casting a glamor about everything; remorseful, humble, very restrained. When Hilary learned of the part that she had played in his rescue, and thanked her gratefully, she could not meet his eyes.

Then came the first day on which he was permitted to leave his room. Leaning on Madeleine's arm, he had gone out to feel the wonder of the sunshine and the crisp autumn air. The birch leaves were now a flaming red, the asters had sprung up profusely everywhere, mingled with goldenrod; in swampy places the blue gentian was beginning to appear. They went out into the weed-grown garden at the back of the chateau, moving slowly toward the sun-dial there, about which the shadows of the nodding asters vied with the sun. They sat down upon the stone garden seat, riven by years and weather.

The garden had originally been laid

out, more than a century before, in imitation of the formal gardens of France of the period, with terraces and parterres. The yew, which had once been clipped into symmetrical shapes and patterns, had long since grown into a thick and impenetrable hedge, the roses had become briars, the walls once gravelled, were hidden under weeds and the leafy debris of many autumns. Everything was in ruin; yet Hilary had the sudden, inexplicable sense of having come home.

Good Friends

"Mademoiselle Rosny," he said, "are you going to be good friends in future aren't we? The good-will goes with your kindness, even if it does me with the trees."

She broke down. "What must I think of me!" she cried.

"I think—" began Hilary.

She sprang to her feet, facing him. "That I knew of the plan to cut you boom! Yes, I did know, but only a little while before it happened. And listen!—I was on my way to you, warn you when the horse bolted. And the shock of the fall made me forget for a few moments afterward. Then it was too late!"

Her words flung a great burden from Hilary's mind. He had never been able to reconcile the thought of her guilt in the conspiracy with his knowledge of her, his conception which was most knowledge. Yet he realized that his attitude had been rather than one who condones an offense than acquittal.

"I was sure you could not be known—I tried, at least, to make myself believe you did not know, despite your words," he said. "Mademoiselle Rosny, I ask only one thing; it was not Baptiste?"

"Jean Baptiste? He is incapable of such a crime! Monsieur Askew, I do not know who it was, save that it was some man employed by—by him, probably from Ste. Marie. And because I had known—that was why I told you that it was too late for the—the gold will. That was why I was unhappy and seemed in trouble, on the day when I met me riding, afterward." She raised her head and met his eyes at last. "I went to you that night and asked you to leave St. Boniface because I knew that Edouard Brousseau"—she hesitated at the name—"meant to kill you. He had hinted as much to me. I made me think you were an avaricious, greedy, grasping American, come to plunder our trees, but I could not find an accomplice in your death."

"I presumed once," began Hilary quietly, tho his heart had suddenly begun to hammer, "to ask you a question about Monsieur Brousseau which angered you. Whether he meant so much to you. I dare"—he took her hand in his—"to ask it again."

"No," she said in a whisper, looking down. "He never meant so much to me now—and since that day when he let me see the evil in his heart, he has meant less than nothing."

Her breath came and went quickly; she spoke; she was afraid; she tried to withdraw her hand, but he was standing beside her, holding it fast. She knew that if she looked up she would be unable to resist him; but she ready he had drawn her into his arms.

"I love you, Madeleine."

She did not try to disengage herself; she was trembling, and he could not see her face.

"Madeleine! Tell me—"

He was conscious of a stupendous fear; all the future hung upon the instant, and still she gave no sign.

"Won't you look at me, Madeleine? Won't you speak to me?"

At that she raised her head, and flung it back with a proud gesture, and looked into his eyes. "I love you, Hilary," she answered, with pride the forbade denial or coquetry. And Hilary feared no longer. Everything was changed to joy that seemed to blaze about him, lighting up the day.

For a long time that morning he forgot everything except their happiness. It was not for an hour, perhaps not until Hilary began to speak of his hopes for the future that she remembered what she had to say. "I should have told you," she said. "The waiting must be so long. My father would never consent—never Hilary."

"We'll make him," said Hilary lightly. But she was very serious now and Hilary had to fall into her mood. "What has your father against me," he asked, "except my cutting down his



Hilary Improved Rapidly Under Madeleine's Nursing, Aided by Her Father's Most Skilled and Careful Treatment of the Dangerous Wound.

June 6, 1920.

And, as for that, a man who his property, or rights over it, can never justify himself in doing ill-will to those who purchase him?"

Are an American?

It is not that, Hilary. It is because, first, because you are an Englishman. He does not love the English, but he hates Americans. He says that they betrayed Canada in

don't know how, but I'm sure I no hand in it."

But your nation did. You see, after Wolfe took Quebec we cherished the hope of regaining our land again. Even in those days the Rosnys held high offices here. Rosny was ruler of the land in the of the Intendants. Then when the Americans rebelled most of the fought against them, but there many who hoped to regain their citizenship, or at least to be independent. But after the English were beaten America made peace left us under her sway. America looked on us—at least, that is my view. And because the people satisfied under English rule, and he resents it and broods over it." But that is all ancient history," Hilary, laughing at the absurdity of the idea. As a key to conduct, the Rosny's antiquarian motives appeared impossible.

Not to my father," answered Madeleine sadly. "You don't know how our lives are here, and how things and memories are cherished preserved. And then my father's looking over these things arises from something that happened to him when was a young man. He was high-spirited and hot-tempered, one of the of Quebec, and they played a deal, and raced a good deal, and not live very good or useful lives, fought a good deal as well. My father fought a number of duels, and last he wounded a friend so badly his life was despaired of. He was best friend, and that changed all ways; he spent three months nursing him back to health, and after that came here to his seignior and a year quite in solitude, upon a island in the Gulf, which is part of territory. When he returned to his whole nature seemed changed. He married my mother, who not care for social life any more he did then, and they spent more of each year in the chateau all she died. Since then we have here the whole year round. And has become more and more a re-se, reading his books and dreaming dreams."

He is very good and just," she said tenderly, "but he let his dreams take hold of him much. And they are bound up with his craze for the land. He wants seignior to remain undivided for he wants the feudal tenure back, the sorts of his boyhood days; he his land far better than he loves—at least, I believe he looks on me as necessary of it."

"Hilary," she continued presently, "that is how it was changed that I was to marry—him." Hilary noticed her unwillingness to pronounce Brousseau's name. "It was because he has a hold on the seignior, and if my father lost it the shock would kill him."

"When—he—was a boy, working for my father here, he had ambitious dreams, like so many young Canadians. My father became interested in him, gave him an education, and helped him. He repaid it by scheming to get hold of the Rosny inheritance. He wanted to be lord of the county, but he found that, rich tho he had become, the people's fidelity lay with my father. So he set to work, won my father's confidence, and got him to put money in worthless companies. When he became his creditor, I knew nothing of all this, because I was at school in Paris. But when I came home, after my mother's death, my father was in his power."

"He tried to free himself by selling our uncle the timber rights. He could only bring himself to do this because he knew that some day the trees would be cut down, and the mill would go, and we should have our ancient solitude again. But he needed more money to help a relative in Quebec who had lost his fortune thru taking his advice to invest in one of the com-

panies. My father felt obligated to him. So—he got the mortgage, and it expires in December, and—that's all, Hilary, dear, except to say that, altho it was expected I was to marry him, I never in my heart expected to. He wanted me to set the day. But it was like a dream to me—a bad dream, as I know now—and I could never bring myself to consent. And I wouldn't let him—kiss me. Only my cheek—once or twice. It used to make him so angry. He hates you so much, Hilary, and once he was jealous—he seemed to divine—and he accused me of caring for you. That was what made me angry with you. And he told me that you went to Ste. Marie to see some woman there. I knew that it was not true, it could not be true. But the words hurt me, and because of that I tried to hate you more, and all the time I—used to think about you, dear—I was ashamed—I am still ashamed."

"I think we must both have known that we were meant to love each other, as soon as we met," Hilary said.

"I think I did know," she answered softly. "And I tried to hate you, even before I knew he was your enemy, because of the folly of it. It was absurd, I thought, and it angered me to think that my heart should be at the mercy of a man I didn't know, of a stranger."

The Decision.

"Does he know your decision?" asked Hilary.

She nodded. "I told him when he gave me to understand his wicked design against you that I could never be anything to him. I had not gauged him before—or, rather, I had been hypnotized by my sense of duty toward my father. But, Hilary, remember this"—her cheeks glowed and she looked very earnestly at him—"if your love is as true as mine, and as unswerving as mine, you can remain happy in the knowledge that we love each other. And as long as your love is unswerving you can know that I love you. Nothing can alter my love except the knowledge that yours is not true. And altho the waiting may be long I shall never become his wife to save my father's lands—never, Hilary."

She was crying softly, her cheek against his shoulder. Hilary took her in his arms. Now, in the light of Madeleine's story, which recalled Laford's forgotten one at the hotel on that first night, he could interpret Rosny's frigid manner, his cold acquiescence in his guest's presence within the chateau, the courtesy which had never softened into friendliness.

But with the realization of this he felt an indignation that swept away all other impulses save the one which urged him to go to Rosny now, to tell him the truth, defy his threats or pleading, and denounce his projected sale of his child to Brousseau.

"Dear, I am going to tell your father," he said.

She started out of his arms. "Hilary! You must not. It would kill him to know."

"But he must know, Madeleine. Don't you see, nothing is to be gained by delay. It is right that he should know."

An Enemy.

"He will be your enemy, Hilary. He will fight you to the bitter end."

"But I shall not be his. What harm can he do me?"

"Listen, first," she said, as they began walking slowly back toward the chateau. "The other day, as soon as your recovery was assured, father went down to the mill and talked with your hands. He gave them a terrible scolding. He told them that they owed as much duty toward their employer as toward him. It was not because he loved you, Hilary, but because of his

sense of duty. He thinks it is my duty to sacrifice myself for the seignior. There will be no more trouble with your workmen, now that they know you are our friend. But, Hilary, I can't bear to have the old, bad feeling back again. Give me up, dear!"

He laughed and put his arm about her. "I can't believe he will hate me forevermore, just because I want to take you away from him. No, dear, I shall tell him, but not today perhaps. You see, with less than three months before us, we can't drift any longer."

She sighed. "I suppose you are right, Hilary," she said. "But then—what will happen to us?"

"Is the interest very much?" "It is not the interest, Hilary. It is the principal. And he will take our lands away, and my father—I don't know what will become of him. Hilary, it is a hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Hilary looked glum. There was no chance of raising that amount anywhere. And it was his turn to despair.

"Are you sure," he asked, "that the sacrifice is worth your while? I feel like a thief, to rob your father and you, unless you are sure—"

And it was her turn to be hopeful. "I am sure that I love you, dear," she answered, "and that the sacrifice my father expects of me is an unjust one."

So they resolved to speak no more about it, to tell Rosny as soon as an opportunity occurred, and to wait, tho the waiting for something to eventuate which would resolve the difficulty seemed useless. Only a miracle could save the seignior from Brousseau's grasping hands.

There was one thing that had puzzled Hilary for a long time, and now it stayed in his thoughts and would not leave him. Why was Brousseau willing to spend unlimited money to oust him from his timber rights? Why did he not balk at murder?

He broached this subject with Madeleine, who looked at him in wonder.

"I never thought of it in that way," she answered slowly. "I thought it was just—just because he sensed that we were going to care for each other, and so wanted you away."

"It may be so," mused Hilary. "But I don't credit him with quite so much intuition as that; and somehow I fancy there must be a deeper reason."

As he concluded Madeleine stopped suddenly and clutched his arm in agitation. They had reached the side of the chateau. From where they stood the front of the building was visible. A buggy was at the door, and Hilary recognized the horse as Brousseau's.

He was standing in the living-room (Continued on Page 14.)

And Pep Won in Shawnee Co.

(Continued from Page 3.)

cent and a yield of only 65 bushels an acre, a gain in favor of treated seed of 66 bushels an acre. The test showed that treated seed averaged 30 bushels an acre larger yield than untreated seed. M. T. Kelsey treated all his seed on 110 acres and, on the basis of the price received, figured that the treatment increased his returns at least \$4,500 over what he would have received if his seed had not been treated.

The following year 75 per cent of the potato growers in Shawnee county, controlling about 1,500 acres, treated seed and it is estimated that their increased yield as a result was worth \$56,000.

To solve the boarder cow problem, two cow testing associations were organized. Shawnee county was the first in the state to have two associations. The tester goes to every dairy

farm once a month, tests the milk, weighs it, weighs the feed the cow eats and at the end of the year knows what that cow brought in and how much it cost to keep her. If she isn't paying her way the farmer naturally gets rid of her.

The effort to place more purebred sires on Shawnee county farms was begun by eight men, none of them having purebred stock. County Agent Blecha persuaded them to buy a purebred cow with a calf at her side and bred to a purebred bull. This really gave every purchaser three purebred animals. Two more members were added to this association and they went in collectively and bought a purebred bull. All are now well started in the purebred livestock business. This fall the Shawnee county Shorthorn Breeders' association was formed. It has 63 members. It will hold a sale of purebred Shorthorns December 15.

Another association formed is that of the Duroc Jersey breeders. It works like the Shorthorn association. This association will hold its annual sale November 15.

The orchard project also was a very important one. Fifteen demonstrations were put on, most of them north of the river. One result was that more than 2,000 trees were pruned this year. A late frost killed 66 per cent of the apples and so only 600 trees were sprayed during the demonstrations altho many farmers who attended sprayed their own orchards.

Now comes the project of building for the future by interesting and instructing the farm boys and girls in livestock and better methods of agriculture as well as in the advantages of farm life.

This work is carried on thru clubs. County Agent Blecha started with 20 club members. Today 90 Shawnee county boys and girls are enrolled in club work and they have an excellent record of winnings in competition with clubs from other counties. In this work the club members take up the judging, feeding and general care of livestock and some study of pedigrees. They also show their stock at community fairs and at the state-wide fairs. There are 12 clubs in the county, 11 pig clubs and one corn club. In addition there is a Shorthorn calf club, with 30 members, which has just been organized.

Club members this year won \$180 in prize money at the fairs, the pig clubs securing \$150 of this amount.

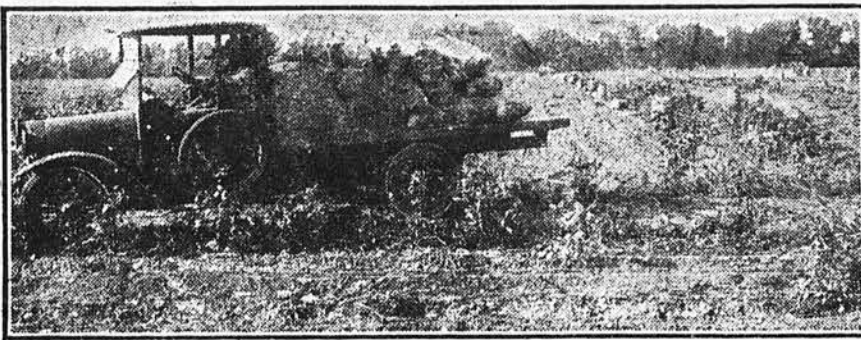
County Agent Blecha was raised on a farm in Greenwood county. He drove 4 miles every day to attend high school. Then he worked two years and saved \$750 in order that he might attend the Kansas State Agricultural college. This money got him thru two years of school; expenses were figured on pre-war prices. His father lent him the money needed to complete his course. Just seven months ago Blecha finished paying off the debt he had incurred to obtain his education.

While in college Blecha made the college stock judging team which won second at the International Livestock Show, in competition with teams from 22 colleges. He was an honor student in both his junior and senior years and was chosen as a member of the Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternity because of his excellent record. He entered the army a few months before he was graduated in 1918 and served a year. He received his discharge after the armistice was signed and came to Topeka February 10, 1919, to take up his work as county agent.

Blecha has very largely made the Farm Bureau of Shawnee county. He is responsible for the high regard in which the organization is held among farmers.

Opportunity for Safe Investment

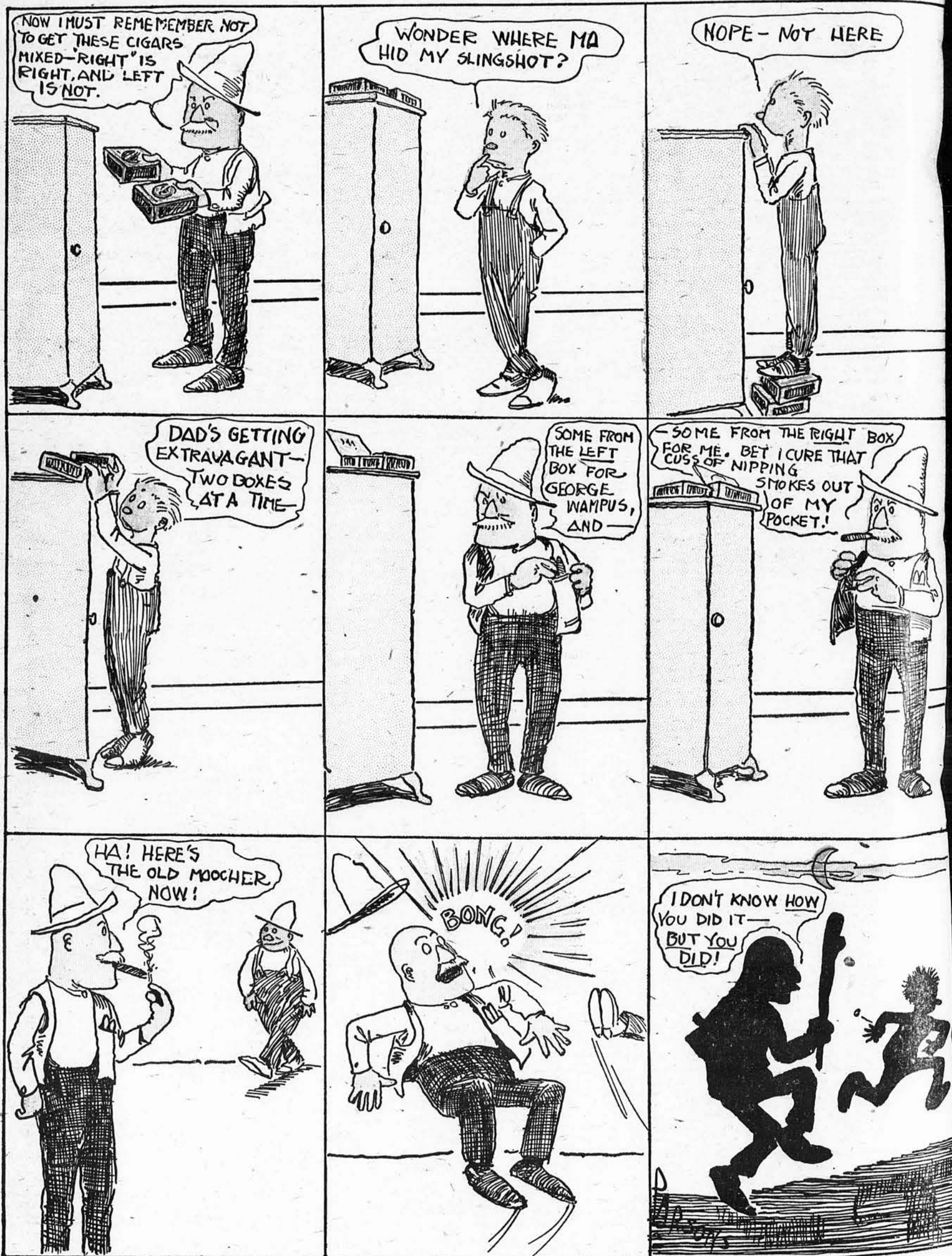
Readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who have surplus funds to invest can learn of a particularly attractive, high-grade security by writing me at once. I regard this as an exceptional opportunity for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze readers. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited; rate of interest, 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 27 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.



Hauling Potatoes From the Experimental Plots of M. T. Kelsey, on Which Some Principles of Seed Treatment Were Well Demonstrated.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Of Course Buddy Didn't Mix the Cigars Intentionally, But He May Have to Run All Night Before Hi is Convinced of That Fact



ber 6, 1920.

Loan Sharks Rob Farmers

Money at Fair Interest Rates is Essential

BY FRANK G. ODELL

BEAR raid in the Chicago wheat. It has knocked 900 millions of dollars out of the profits of wheat farmers on this year's wheat in the last three weeks. Estimates of cost, gathered by careful records on thousands of farms in many states, tend to prove it cost farmers an average of a bushel to grow this crop. The farmer is given an increase of 1 in his loaf of bread to help him that the farmer is the prince of profiteers.

face a crisis in the agriculture of our country. The Census has revealed unmistakably now that the cities has not been checked, that it is increasing. A depleted population must feed an increasing mass of city dwellers. Production of food and raw materials for the farms must be given new impetus or all business will suffer and people may go hungry. How shall we meet this condition? First, let us reflect that some 6 million families in the United States receive annually new wealth in the form of food and raw materials for manufacturers to the equivalent of 20 billion dollars. To accomplish this task required a capital investment in the farms which recently has been estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture at 80 billions. This apparent income of 25 per cent shrinks in process of reaching the consumer. The farmer realizes only about 4 per cent net—if he makes any profit at all—and the consumer pays from 1,000 per cent profit above the price received by the producer.

Unhealthy Business Condition

manifestly, something is out of joint in our system of economic distribution. Let us further, that an annual production of "turnover" of but 25 per cent capital investment does not indicate a healthy business condition. An industrial plant or transportation company, bank or merchandising establishment which did not show a vastly better turnover would speedily be in the hands of a receiver. Something must be done to place the earning power of capital investment in agriculture on a profit basis more nearly comparable with other lines of business. Therefore, I assert without fear of being classed as an alarmist, that it is possible for any group of men, clothed in the garb of respectable business, to raid the Nation's food supply and strike nearly a billion of hard-earned profits from the hands of its producers within one month that it takes to make at least one new law which will deal with a public enemy and protect the food supply of the people.

There is another form of attack which is being made on this fundamental rock of our national prosperity. For three years now have elapsed since the system of financial institutions established under the Federal Farm Loan act began to function. By the law of sound business policy these institutions have fulfilled the purpose of their creation by the Congress until their functioning for the national well being was disturbed by other public enemy. And again, I speak with measured words when I characterize as a public enemy any man or organization, who or which, for purposes of personal or corporate gain attempts to destroy this act of Congress established for the protection of agriculture in its natural right to existence as the food reservoir of the nation.

Farms Carry Heavy Mortgages

Today the farmers of the country carry a load of mortgage debt estimated at 4 billions. This debt ought to be paid in the immediate future. Immediate payment—or its indefinite extension on terms of usurious interest—would be a national calamity, for it would immediately reduce the volume of food production and tend to depletion of the reserves of fertility which yet remain in our soil. This debt should be spread over the life of a generation, as wisely provided for in the Farm Loan act. It should not be loaded with extortionate interest charges or "commissions," and

it cannot be if the principles of this great act remain unimpaired.

More than this—the farmers of America, instead of being in debt 4 billions, should accumulate 6 billions more of debt on land mortgage—provided that they are able to obtain this additional working capital on terms which will yield a profit. To illustrate this somewhat startling statement, attention is called to some of the needs of agriculture if we are to handle the job of feeding and clothing 105 millions of people within our continental borders.

The following are a few of the things that are needed on American farms and which farmers will buy—when they are financed so that farming shows a profit comparable with other lines of business:

Tractors—One million at an average cost of \$1,000.....	1,000,000,000
Trucks—One million at an average cost of \$2,000.....	2,000,000,000
Power Plants—Two million at an average expenditure of \$1,000.....	2,000,000,000
Automobiles—Two million, including replacements at an average of \$1,000.....	2,000,000,000
Dairy Equipment—One million sets of equipment including silos at an average of \$2,000.....	2,000,000,000
Houses, Barns—New buildings or repairs of necessary value on two million farms at an average cost of \$5,000.....	10,000,000,000
Agricultural Machinery—New implements and machinery necessary in next 10 years, based on increase during last two census periods.....	1,000,000,000
Grand total.....	\$20,000,000,000

Should agriculture be put on a normal profit basis of 6 per cent of its annual production, the sales estimated are reasonably within reach of realization during the next 10 to 15 years.

A 6 per cent net return of profit on annual agricultural production would pay this bill of 20 billions in fourteen years.

The great market which is suggested by the foregoing tabulation is reasonably possible when the national consciousness is brought to appreciate the true relation of agriculture to all other lines of business. But it will not be possible, and every line of business represented in this tabulation will suffer proportionately unless the farmer is placed in an economic position where he can be assured of a fair profit in return for the investment represented by his capital and his labor.

Farmers Serve the Nation

The farmer is more than an individual working out his own little destiny. He is in a larger sense a servant of the Nation, charged with an indispensable public function. Upon his prosperous labors our very national existence depends. When the public, for its more efficient service, grants a franchise to a public service corporation and right of eminent domain over the lands of private individuals or the public, in order that it may serve its functions, certain rights belonging to invested capital are respected. Courts have held and have enforced the right of such invested capital to a fair reward for public service properly rendered. This rate of earning has been normally fixed by public service commissions and the courts as 6 per cent a year.

Shall we say that the dollars of the public service corporation are more worthy of fair reward for their use in the public interest than the dollars of the farmer? Shall we continue to leave the great industry of agriculture at the mercy of gamblers and profiteers? I have a greater faith in the justice of my fellow men than to believe that such a condition will long continue.

Swine Breeders, Attention

The pig clubs promoted by Arthur Capper are the only state and interstate clubs in existence where only registered sows can be entered in competition for the prizes offered. The men in charge of the boys' club work promoted by Senator Capper are firm believers in the superior merit of the purebred. Not only do the boys profit, however, but with the hundreds of boys enrolled a tremendous buying public for registered swine has been created. For the last four years it has been

customary to invite Kansas breeders to offer prize pigs—one for each of the standard breeds represented in the club—to be awarded to the boys making the highest grades with contest entries of those breeds. The breeders, however, have offered these prize pigs to encourage deserving boys and not because of any financial return they might expect. It is only fair, however, to give the breeder liberal publicity, so now we are asking for the prize pigs for the Capper Pig club contest of 1921 so that the offers not only may be given publicity in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze but may be added to the list of cash prizes when the rules and prizes for the coming contest are sent out to new members. The pigs are to be valued at \$50 apiece and need not be sent to the winners, who pay express charges, until January, 1922. Either a male or female pig may be offered, but the breeder should specify which.

A provision of this offer is that the winners of these prize pigs must make sufficiently good records to get into the money in the open contest or the prizes will be withheld by the breeders. Prize pigs for all the standard breeds are desired. The contest for 1921 will be announced in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for December 4. Write your offer to Earle H. Whitman, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan., so that it may be included in the prizes announced in that issue.

Urges Early Seed Selection

A. I. Gilkison, county agent in Cheyenne county, is urging his farmers to gather their seed corn early from the fields, and store it in a dry place. "Better gather a little extra," he says, "in order to be supplied if a neighbor calls for seed next spring." Mr. Gilkison is also helping the farmers fight the prairie dog. He recently ordered a large supply of poison to be distributed to the farmers at cost.

Shade and protection from heat are necessary for sheep. Shade cannot always be furnished in pastures, and buildings that are well located and constructed to render them cool in summer will often provide greater comfort to the sheep during hot days than would be possible for them out of doors.

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ENGINE
PULLS
2 3/4"

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ALL SIZES AND STYLES
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Don't wait if you need any size or style engine. NOW is the time to buy. Life Guarantee Against Defects. Big surplus horse-power. Above price includes engine complete on skids, ready to operate when you get it. Safe delivery guaranteed. Immediate factory shipment. Write or wire for New Big Engine Catalog FREE.

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Velvet Grip

Quality Always Wins

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Children Should Not Have Coffee

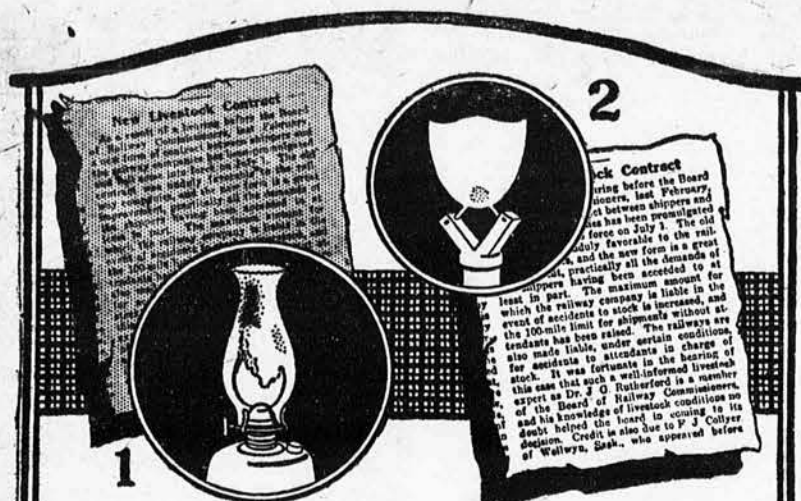
but they enjoy a cheering hot drink at mealtime just like the older folks.

INSTANT POSTUM

is the ideal table drink for children as well as grown-ups. Its rich, coffee-like flavor pleases, but it contains none of coffee's harmful elements. It costs less, too!

Made by
Postum Cereal Co., Inc.,
Battle Creek, Mich.





Let Your Own Eyes Decide

Study these pictures carefully. They show why Carbide Gas is used on more than 300,000 farms in preference to all other forms of lighting.

1. An oil lamp flame; large, wasteful, dim and smoky, consumes much of the life-giving oxygen from the air. Has an unpleasant smell and discharges soot into the room. The clipping shows how ordinary newspaper type looks to normal eyes by lamp-light at a distance of 12 feet.
2. The Colt Carbide Gas Flame. Note its small size. Consumes far less oxygen than an oil flame. It is economical, bright, smokeless and odorless; gives the nearest light to actual sunlight—ten times as efficient as lamplight. The clipping shows how ordinary newspaper type looks to normal eyes by Colt light at a distance of 12 feet.



CARBIDE LIGHTING AND COOKING PLANTS

furnish this remarkable light to every room in the house and to barns and outbuildings too. Just a twist of the fingers—no matches needed—no more filling and trimming lamps.

Colt Carbide Gas is easily made right at home. It gives a hot cooking flame when you need it. It keeps the kitchen cool and clean and supplies a self-heating flat iron.

The Colt Plant is easily installed and requires scarcely any attention. It is economical, efficient and dependable.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

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Thousands of Happy Housewives in WESTERN CANADA

are helping their husbands to prosper—are glad they encouraged them to go where they could make a home of their own—save paying rent and reduce cost of living—where they could reach prosperity and independence by buying on easy terms.

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre
—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. With such crops come prosperity, independence, good homes, and all the comforts and conveniences which make for happy living.

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are sources of income second only to grain growing and stock raising. Good climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone—give you the opportunities of a new land with the conveniences of old settled districts.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reduced railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

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2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent.

WESTERN CANADA
Farm Lands at Low Prices
The Wheat Belt of America

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 14.)

when they went in, facing the Seigneur across the table. His rage, which he made little effort to hide, was patent. It was pitifully clear that he was the dominating force there, and that Rosny had been endeavoring to placate him without avail.

"Come in, Madeleine," said the Seigneur, turning to her. "You will excuse us, I am sure, Monsieur Askew," he added to Hilary.

"No!" shouted Brousseau. "It will be just as well that your friend the American shall understand the situation. I am a plain man, and I speak without concealment to any one who cares to listen. So you have been implicating me in your troubles with your men, eh, Monsieur Askew? Because one of the workmen whom you have assaulted at various times draws a knife on you and cuts you slightly, while half unconscious from your blows, you allege a plot on my part to murder you?"

Without answering him, Hilary turned to the Seigneur. "If Monsieur Brousseau's business is with me, no doubt you and Mademoiselle Rosny will excuse us," he said.

"It ain't with you," retorted Brousseau, scowling. "I was just telling you my opinion of you, the same as I'd tell any man, no matter who he was. It's with you, Rosny," he continued, addressing the Seigneur again. "And it ain't private. Private? Diable, it's too public! It's made me the laughing-stock of St. Boniface, and Ste. Marie too. Every one's seen Mademoiselle Rosny riding and driving with me. Now she says she won't have any more to do with me. Why? I kept it quiet as long as I thought it was just a whim, but it seems it ain't. Why? Have I changed? Ain't I the man I always was? When I make a bargain I stick to it."

"Monsieur Brousseau," protested the Seigneur, "we Rosnys do not break our pledges. Whatever my daughter has contracted to do will be done. But this is hardly the occasion, or the manner

"I know it ain't," said Brousseau, subsiding; and Hilary felt Madeleine's hand, which had gripped his arm tightly to restrain him, relax its tension. "Maybe I forgot myself. I don't want to be anything but a gentleman in the presence of ladies, but it's hard, Monsieur Rosny, when everything's as good as settled, to have it put back in the melting-pot. Meaning you, Monsieur Askew!" he continued, sneering into Hilary's face. "That's where you come into this business. When you were brought here and said to be dying, which must have been a lie, I kept quiet. But when people in St. Boniface began to talk about Mademoiselle here having thrown me over for him"—he was addressing the Seigneur again—"it's more than flesh and blood can stand."

The Seigneur looked pitifully distressed. His face, flushed with resentment at Brousseau's insolence, was moulded into impotence by conflicting impulses. He stepped forward.

"I am sure, gentlemen, that there exists no cause for disagreement," he said. "Monsieur Askew is entirely guiltless of what you suggest. Please remember, Monsieur Brousseau, that he is my guest. Madeleine, my dear, I suggest that you and Edouard have a quiet talk together. I know that you hold your word as sacred as we Rosnys have always held our word."

Madeleine was as pale as death, but she stood forward bravely. "I never pledged my word to you, Monsieur Brousseau," she said in a low tone. "You know it. You asked me to be your wife and I refused. You took a good deal for granted. You took me for granted. You made a mistake. When you treacherously conspired to cut Monsieur Askew's boom, when you planned his death, you lost whatever chance you had ever had. I shall never marry you."

Brousseau staggered backward, came up against the table, and stood staring at her in incredulity, in fear, in fury, his own face whiter than hers. The Seigneur sat down in his chair heavily, seeming to collapse there. He looked about him in bewilderment, as if he did not trust his hearing.

Then Brousseau flung his fear aside and laughed, and it was the most evil laugh that Hilary had ever heard. He addressed Rosny; and as he spoke he

continued to advance toward him till he was shaking his fist in the Seigneur's face.

Brousseau's Story

"I understand now," he said. "This fine American has been working in this matter. It is he who has been spreading these lying tales about me. I don't blame your daughter, Rosny. A woman is easily influenced by a new face. So's a man for that matter."

"I don't blame her. I expect wife to be true to me after we're married—no more and no less. I'll care of the love. I ain't a hard I can make allowances for human nature. I expect to mould her and keep watch over her. Maybe she's the same with me."

"But this is different, Rosny," shouted furiously. "He's been to her lies about me. He came up and started in to crush me. He tried to drive me out of Ste. Marie. By I'm not the man to allow that. You know what I mean. I'll deal him when the time comes. I'll speak him again presently. I'm speaking you now. Is she going to marry ain't she? You know what it's to cost you if she goes back on word."

Rosny groped his way to his old duellist, who in his days would fight at the drop of a hat, had been brought pitifully low, not so low as Brousseau thought, face was aflame. He opened his mouth, stuttered, and pointed toward the

"You can go. You can go, Monsieur Brousseau," he stammered. "Custom and courtesy forbid—my guest—go before I forget myself."

"I'll go, then," shouted Brousseau and moved toward the door. "You had your chance. Once more, is willing to be reasonable? I keep word, in friendship or enmity. Will keep hers? If so I'll forget. I'll take a whim. I—"

"No, I shall never be your wife," Madeleine quietly.

Brousseau swung upon Hilary. "Some day I'll get you, you lying swine," he swore, and raised his hand menacingly.

Madeleine darted between them. "You coward!" she cried. "You dare not threaten a wounded man, you dare not look in the face of a man when he is well!"

Brousseau shrugged his shoulders and turned toward the door. The malignant smile upon his face was frozen there, giving him the aspect of a satyr's mask. Hilary came forward and tried to draw Madeleine aside, she still confronted Brousseau, blazing eyes. But it was the Seigneur's look of agony and shame that was the most vivid part of the picture.

Rosny stood like a statue beside the door, watching Brousseau make way along the corridor toward the entrance. Hilary put his arms around Madeleine, supporting her. Her face was gone, and she was weeping uncontrollably.

The front door slammed, and Brousseau turned back into the room. He was Hilary and his daughter with a scrutable face. He waited till she released herself and stood up, facing him, at Hilary's side. Then he went out in passionate words.

"It is all gone!" he cried. "Everything—home, lands, inheritance, it is well gone. The Rosny name is nearly everything to me, but you more, Madeleine. Our name is little enough now, but it shall become allied with that of the Seigneur who has robbed me of everything else."

A Dramatic Gesture

He raised his clenched fist and set it in the air with a passionately dramatic gesture, as if to register his His face was strangely mottled with red and white, and he seemed to be aged ten years within ten minutes.

"I offer you my humblest regrets for what has occurred this morning, Monsieur," he said to Hilary. "There is a time when I should have exacted a personal requital. Now, alas, I can only bear the blame. But as you, Monsieur, you who came here on an evil day to cut my trees, you who are my guest, what have you to who have brought this ruin upon me?"

Madeleine started forward with a protest, but he silenced her with a gesture of his open hand.

"I ask you what you have to

ber 6, 1920.

he repeated. "I ask you to justify yourself, you who are in my home and have presumed that fact to turn my daughter over her," answered Hilary simply. "You are presumptuous, Hilary," he cried. "Perhaps you, Hilary, thought that the helress went with the trees?" Hilary cried out and laid her hand appealingly upon her father's arm. He did not repulse her, but continued speaking as if he were not conscious of her presence. "You shall never be your wife. You have done harm enough here, Monsieur. You are well my caleche is at your disposal, to take you back to the mill. And henceforward, unless you claim the last inch of your legal right, to cut about the chateau—which I do not think you will," he added with a faint justice—"let us see you no more unjust!" cried Madeleine. "There exists no love between us. Monsieur. Why we should not love. Monsieur. Askev is as good as any man." "American!" cried Rosny hotly. "It is not his country, and our ways are not his. For we do not leave those who have allied themselves with us at the mercy of the conqueror, and secure our selfish liberty." "Monsieur Askev is not responsible for the dead and gone history!" cried Madeleine. "He is not one of us," retorted Rosny. "You were not too proud to let me to that other man, who is one of us either, except by remote degree." "Against my will. Without my pledge," cried Rosny hotly. "It is not enough!" cried Rosny hotly. "The memory is not past. Yes, you led me to him and placed the first link of the chain about my neck, hoping that the understanding, to which I too party, would gradually enmesh me, that I should become a slave and save your land for you." "Monsieur Askev turned on her a look which humiliation struggled with. He seemed stupefied by her outburst. Hilary interposed. "Monsieur Rosny, I love Madeleine. I intend to marry her," he said. "But I realize your feelings, I understand how great a shock has been. You invited me to de- part when I am well. I am well enough to depart now. But I shall re- turn to see her and to plead our cause with you. There exists now no reason, no valid reason—" "You shall never come here!" thun- dered the Seigneur, losing all self-con- trol. "The day when I sold your uncle timber rights over my land was the worst day of my life. Go—if you will, go! My caleche is ready for you. Go, Monsieur, in God's name, and leave me no longer!" "He raised his voice and shouted, Robitaille! Robitaille!" "In some place in the recesses of the chateau a feeble, quivering cry answered him. And thru the doorway Hilary saw the ancient serving man shuffling to obey his master.

so ill. I am afraid for him. He is not capable of seeing things properly now. I shall come to you tomorrow and tell you—" "Robitaille," said the Seigneur, "Monsieur Askev has decided, much to my grief, to leave this afternoon. You will have the goodness to pack his things and to prepare the caleche for him. You will drive him to the mill." The old man muttered acquiescence and shuffled away. Hilary turned toward Rosny. Frankly he held out his hand. The action might have been ill-timed, but it responded to his deep-seated feeling. But Rosny did not seem to see the gesture. He stood staring across the room, one hand clutching his spreading collar, and his face, which had been white and red, was purple. Hilary turned away. He had reached the door when he heard a sound as if Rosny was clearing his throat. Then Madeleine cried out in fear. Hilary turned, to see Rosny sit heavily down in his chair. His eyes closed, his arms drooped over the sides; his head fell on his breast. Hilary ran to him. He was uncon- scious, and breathing heavily. Hilary (Continued on Page 17.)

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

"Did the first frost catch you with some corn still out?"



The Western Electric Power and Light Outfit is a strong arm on any farm.

"Harvest is a time of worry and hard work to us farmers — and we don't always get the crops in either. Time is short and help can't be had. Anyway, that was my fix up till this year, when I put in a Western Electric Power and Light Outfit. Of course this outfit doesn't do any field work. But the work it does do saved so much of my time that I was able to get all my corn in before the first frost."

B. B. Griesemer

Editor's Note: Mr. Griesemer is a farmer near Griesemerville, Berks County, Pa.

MAYBE you have done bet- ter in getting farmhands to work for you than I could. In recent years I've been a sort of a farmhand and choreboy rolled into one. I was so busy milking cows, grinding feed and pumping water that I couldn't get through all my work in the field. "Not long ago I began to notice the good work done by an electric farm plant belonging to one of my neighbors. It gave all the light need- ed, but what I liked even better was that it was a powerful plant, built with the idea of doing a man's work.



The portable motor makes churning easy

tric on my farm. The story of what it did may interest you, if you need help too and if you believe an electric outfit should supply power even more than light.

"Western Electric power milks the cows for me. There's half an hour a day saved right there. It also pumps water to my house and barn. Then I have a line shafting belted to the pulley on the engine, and belted to this shaft- ing is a feed-mixer, fanning-mill and grindstone. I tell you, that engine can handle a lot of work. The powerful battery gives all the light needed, and it runs my wife's washing machine and pumps the water.

"So you see, Western Electric power is saving me a lot of time. When harvest came around, I was

able to work about three hours more in the field every day. That is why I got all my corn safely in."

The battery lasts longer!

The reason the Western Electric battery lasts so long is that it is charged without stress or strain. As it fills, the rate of flow becomes less very gradually till the current stops by itself. This "tapering charge" means long life to the battery.

For more information about the powerful Western Electric Outfit, send a postcard for booklet MB-7. The nearest distributor to you will be glad to furnish it.



With Electric power you can have running water all the time.

An outfit that saves time and labor

"The name of this powerful plant was Western Electric, and because I believed it would give me the help I needed, I installed a Western Elec-

Western Electric distributors in your neighborhood:

Boy Work Electrical Equip- ment Co., Hutchinson, Kans.	Hubbard Electric Co., Beloit, Kans.	Kennedy Plumbing Co., Lawrence, Kans.
J. F. Sperry, Neosho, Kans.	W. T. Scholz, Marysville, Kans.	E. F. Bollinger, Mound Valley, Kans.
B-M Power & Light Co., Solomon, Kans.	S & S Electric Co., Hiawatha, Kans.	Farm Light & Power Co., Clay Center, Kans.
	R. F. Fitch, Wamego, Kans.	Ray Ryan Electric Co., Pittsburg, Kans.

For territory still available write to Western Electric Co., Denver

Western Electric Power & Light

Makes the Battery last longer



"You need this lamp because—

—It is brighter than 20 old style oil lamps. Gives you 300 candle power of brilliant, steady, bright light.

—With all this wonderful radiance there is no harmful glare or flicker—nothing but pure-white, soft, mellow, natural light that is kind to even very sensitive eyes and prevents eye-strain.

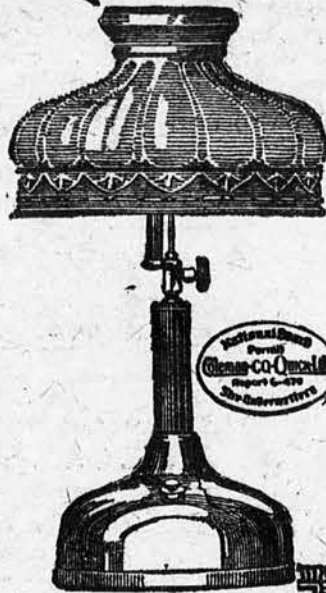
—It is easy to keep clean—no wicks to trim, no soot, no smoke, no dripping oil, no dirty chimneys to wash.

—It can be carried and used all over the house; can't spill fuel or explode, even if tipped over.

—It is economical—makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline at a cost of but a trifle over a cent a night.

—It is beautiful—handsomely designed and elegantly finished, built of brass, heavily nicked and highly polished.

—It lights with ordinary matches—no alcohol torch needed.



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U. S. Prices \$10.50
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Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns



"You need this lantern because—

—It is built to operate just like the Quick-Lite Lamp—gives you the same 300 candle power brilliancy that "turns night into day."

—It is just the thing for night hauling, plowing, harvesting, ditching, road grading, camping, fishing, hunting, auto-touring, etc.

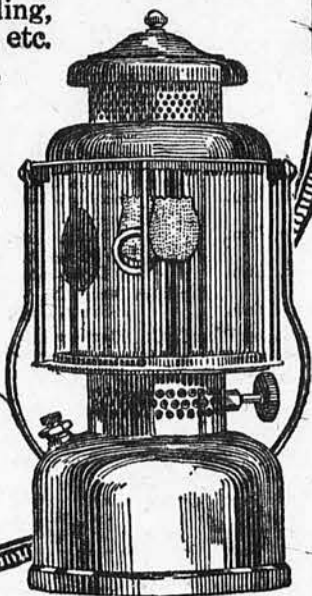
—It can be carried and used all over the farm—in the barn, the feed lot, cow shed, granary, tool shop, cellar, garage—any place, any time.

—It won't blow out in the wildest storm. Has mica globe with reflector—is rain-proof, wind-proof and bug-proof.

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The Coleman Lamp Co.

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Style LQ 327
Price \$9.00
Canada \$12.50

Sets That Bring the Pelt

Careful Work Will Increase the Trapping Profits

BY A. R. HARDING

TRAPPERS of little knowledge of fur bearers find it hard to distinguish between dens used by rabbits and other animals. Rabbit hairs are short and of a grayish color. Skunk hairs are long, several inches if out of the tail, and usually black on one end and white on the other. Mink, coon and opossum do not show hair sign at dens to any great extent. Dung at one side of den showing wings of insects is that of skunk; if showing seeds of pokeberry, persimmon and pawpaw, it may be the droppings of skunk, coon or opossum; that showing wads of fur and hair may be that of most any fur bearer other than muskrat and beaver.

The No. 1 trap, of most any make, will hold most any of the small fur bearing animals, if properly fastened. A good fastening is to a brush, say an inch in diameter and several feet long, with numerous branches. The chain can be run thru the ring and looped above a branch or the staple driven near the large end. An animal when caught cannot get a solid pull—the brush will give—so is not so likely to get away as if the trap was solidly fastened.

Stakes May Cause Trouble

Staking traps, driving a stake thru the ring, is one of the most common mistakes of beginners when trapping for land animals such as skunk and opossum. Traps thus fastened allow the animal a solid pull and in time are likely to get free.

The trap should be set just far enough in the den so that dogs will not get caught, and also out of the way of stock. Remove the earth so that the trap when carefully covered will be level with the balance of the surroundings. Place the fastening back as far as the length of the chain will permit. This is done so that when a catch is made it is not so likely to get into the den, but nine times in 10 will pull the brush away. If the mouth of the den contains leaves, cover the trap with leaves; if containing grass use grass. Do not get the covering too heavy—just enough to conceal trap. In setting the trap, turn the spring slightly to one side, so that animal will not step on the spring.

Dens Give a Clue

Dens that show hair and dropping signs, as a rule, are among the very best of sets. If the game is still living there, and the nights are favorable for its moving, chances are good for a catch. In many parts of the country trappers do not use any bait or scent at such sets. In the Central and Southern parts of the country fur bearers usually find sufficient food, so sets blind—without bait—are very successful. In the North where food is harder to get, bait sets are in more general use.

There are several good sets for mink and coon in and near the water. If either mink or coon, or both, are using a small stream, a few feet wide, an excellent set can be made by driving stakes, close together, leaving an opening of a few inches where the trap is set. The trap should be about No. 1½ of the long spring type and No. 2 of the Blake and Lamb or "jump" kind. Another likely place is under old roots and overhanging banks. Places where the banks are steep, with a few inches near the shore showing tracks, are also good places. A rock, chunk or stakes so driven as to guide the game into the trap, add to the effectiveness of a catch.

The Mink a Wanderer

Minks, especially the males, are great wanderers. They often travel miles in a night. Minks seek the outlets of tiles, and in localities where tile ditches empty into streams are ideal places to catch this animal. The trap should be set in 2 inches of water. The trap should be covered, but if the running water is so swift that this is impossible make the set anyway.

Dens along the bank of streams, lakes and ponds always offer good chances for mink. Muskrat and other dens near water usually are explored by passing mink, and traps set at dens evidently abandoned make catches. The nature of the mink seems to be to

explore all dens. I have known minks, before the trapping season, to den just at the water's edge and there when furs became prime, the dens were only about 18 inches apart yet they did the work. Other minks have been made around old drift. Bait here can be used to advantage. Fresh rabbit is very good. Make about 16 inches deep and 6 inches wide, fasten bait at the back and trap at the entrance. The top should be covered over.

Otters Go on Long Trips

Otters are great travelers and may away from a certain locality from two to three weeks. It takes a strong for this animal; the No. 2 do spring, or special traps with known as otter traps. This animal probably most plentiful in the Gulf of Mexico, yet in the and then caught nearly everywhere. It is a very shy animal and frequents the streams where brush is dense as little used by farm animals as possible. If an otter is landing or playground can be here is where the set should be made.

Now that muskrat are so much valuable than a few years ago are more persistently trapped ever. This fur bearer is rather caught, yet after a few have taken they are likely to steer to uncovered traps. No. 1 of almost manufacture is a good size for animal. The trap should be stakes far out in the water as the chain permit, and the trap set near the in about 2 to 3 inches of water. There are paths leading up the no bait is required. If sets are where there are a few tracks bait can be used. Corn, apple, parsnip all make good bait. Shelled, and scattered about the or the other baits cut up and placed a foot or so beyond the trap, ally will entice the animals.

There is not so much early trapping as a few years ago as most states have laws prohibiting trapping when furs are at their best. Years there was much trapping done toward the end of September and all through month of October. Now trapping unlawful nearly everywhere until vember.

What About the Treaty?

One of the very much worth books of the hour has just been by Harper and Brothers, New York. This is The Making of the Ratification and Economic Sections of Treaty, by Bernard M. Baruch. will be remembered kindly by farmers in connection with a conference on marketing at Topeka a weeks ago, which he attended. Baruch was one of the economic advisers of the American delegation Paris; during the war he was man of the War Industries Board. The book takes up a detailed account of the part which Americans took of the making of the economic and ratification sections of the treaty. It should be in the library of every person who has an interest in this great document; the price is \$3.

Power Farmer's Reference

An interesting book on gas engines which would be good reading for farmers is one entitled "Gas Engines for the Farm," by Hirschfeld Ulbricht.

In this book a thorough discussion of internal combustion engines is given. It takes up the construction and principles involved in the operation of all the various essentials of gas engines in general, such as carburetors, ignition, cooling, governing, mufflers, lubrication, valve action, power, speed and price. A good description and comparison of the two and four cycle types is given, and a final discussion of the popular makes of farm engines now on the market. A most interesting feature of this book is the discussion of kerosene burners for engines and how they differ from burners.

The book is published by John Wiley and Sons, of New York City.

November 6, 1920.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 15.)

ed to raise him, to carry him to the fa, but the man seemed made of iron he lay, a dead weight, in Hilary's arms. Madeleine's cry old Robitaille had heard too, and he came shuffling back. He perceived his master lying in the air he began to utter wild, whimpering cries. He panted up to him, bent over him, kneeled, took his hands in

"His father went that way," he murmured. "I always knew he'd go like that. Forty-five years I've served him. Forty-five years. I always knew—help me to get him into the next room to bed," said Hilary. Robitaille did not understand, but he helped Hilary to raise his master, and together they half dragged and half carried him into the drawing-room and laid him on Hilary's bed.

Have Killed Him

Madeleine kneeled beside him in despair, her hands clasped, her eyes fixed on his face. Hilary was loosening his collar and the upper part of his clothing. Robitaille had shuffled

"I have killed him!" cried the girl, in pathetic grief. "I have killed him!" Hilary could do nothing. She seemed straight, and the Seigneur lay like a fallen tree. His rattling breaths ended with the girl's sobs; and there was no other sound in the room. But soon Robitaille came shuffling back. In one hand he carried a basin, the other a little rusty knife. A towel was on his arm. He muttered something to Madeleine, who rose from her knees and looked at Hilary with a brave effort at self-composure. "He wants to bleed him," she said. "He says that when he was a young man they used to bleed such cases and they got well. He says it is the only chance." Hilary, feeling helpless, took the lancet from the old servant's fingers and looked at the rusty edge.

"I've heard of bleeding in such cases," he said. "Well—perhaps it won't hurt him. But we must boil the instrument. Can you get some hot water?"

The girl hurried to obey. She left the room and came back with a little scold stove and a pan of water. Hilary, having scraped the rust from the blade, watched her in admiration at her self-possession as she went to and fro, intent upon her task. While the water was boiling the two men managed to get Rosny to bed.

When the water was boiled Hilary sterilized the lancet, Robitaille looking on without comprehension. But his shaking fingers grew firm as he performed the little operation. When it was over and the arm bandaged a slight improvement in Rosny's condition seemed already manifest.

They sat beside him all thru the day, while the heavy breathing gradually grew lighter, and the stupor seemed to be passing into sleep. Toward evening Rosny opened his eyes for a moment and looked about him. There was no doubt now that the worst of the seizure was over.

"I should like to stay, if I can be of help," said Hilary. He spoke doubtfully, for he felt that he could do little. And in view of Rosny's illness, news of which would soon be circulating thru St. Boniface, carried by the first tradesman who might call at the chateau, he was anxious lest his remaining there might be the cause for gossip.

"I think you had better go, dear, if you are strong enough," said Madeleine. "You will be very careful of yourself, and make your friend, Mr. Connell, take care of you? And not go to work in the woods till you are strong?"

She put her arms about his neck. And I love you with all my heart," she whispered, as she kissed him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An Offering Worthy Your Notice

The fifth annual catalog of the Capper clubs now is off the press and ready for distribution. The offering includes 700 purebred hogs, every one registered or eligible to register, 3,000 standardbred chickens, and a few carefully selected calves, all purebred or more than three-quarters purebred. This stock represents the best of the

contest entries of the boys and girls in this year's clubs, is well worthy the attention of anyone interested in purebred stock. Club members obtained their start last spring with entries purchased from the best herds and flocks in the Middle West. They are able to offer their pigs, chickens and calves at prices that are attractive to farmers who wish to get quality stock

without too heavy an investment. Buyers from these boys and girls are doing themselves a service as well as helping and encouraging these young breeders.

The complete offering of the Capper clubs is included in the nicely illustrated catalog. Write for a copy today, addressing Earle H. Whitman, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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This huge economy is due to the greater digestibility of ground feed as compared to whole grain. Not only that, ground feed is entirely digested, neither going through the animals whole nor yet being scattered and lost before it gets into them. According to Government authority experts, 4 bushels of ground grain does the work of 5 bushels of unground.

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Letz Feed Mills are supreme for this reason: with Letz Patented Self-Sharpening Steel Grinding plates, thousands of keen-cutting, scissor-like edges do the work in a jiffy. They cut, grind and pulverize in one operation. No other plates are so efficient — none are so fine cutting, light running, or have such capacity and durability.

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The Gasoline Situation in 1910 and Now

IN 1910 there were approximately 400 thousand cars in the United States.

To operate these cars there was available a gasoline production of 750 million gallons, or, approximately 1875 gallons per car.

In 1919 there were more than 7 million cars and trucks operating in the United States.

To supply these engines there was available, according to Bureau of Mines Report, 3 billion, 957 million gallons of gasoline, or approximately, 565 gallons per car.

In neither case has consideration been given to the demand of tractors, stationary gas engines, or the gasoline required by the arts and industries. Nor have we considered the large volume of this product shipped abroad annually.

The above figures are presented so that you may visualize one of the problems the petroleum industry has been called upon to solve in the past decade.

In 1910 the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) marketed about 20 percent of the gasoline output in the United States, or approximately 150 million gallons. In 1919 this Company sold about 640 million gallons of gasoline, or about 17 percent of the total for that year.

It has been the task of the 7 men who manage the affairs of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) for the 5124 stockholders, not one of whom owns as much as 10 percent of the total, to expand the organization not only to keep pace with, but to keep ahead of the extraordinary and persistent demand for gasoline.

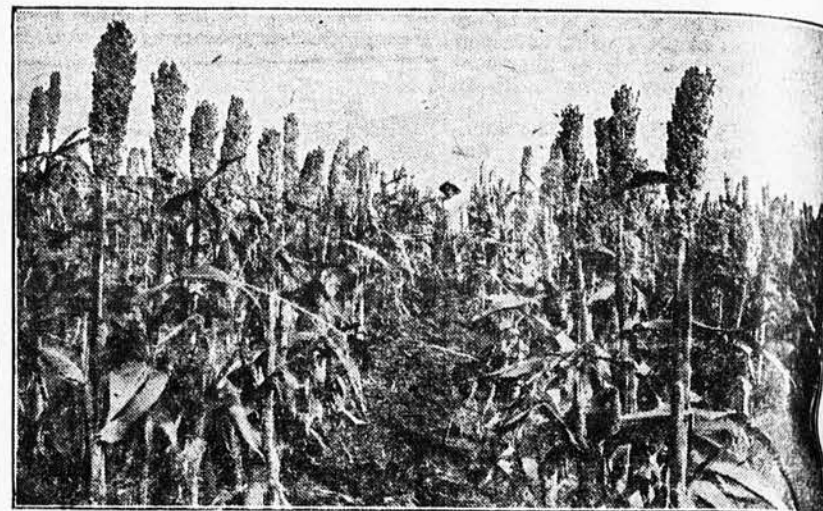
How well they have succeeded is illustrated clearly by the fact that in the 10-year period above mentioned, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has taken a leading part in increasing gasoline production 440 percent, while crude oil production increased only 94 percent.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2297

To Improve the Sorghums

Purebred Seed Will Increase the Grain Profits

BY A. C. HARTENBOWER



RIGHT NOW is the season of the year when grain sorghum growers can most cheaply and, probably, most effectively, increase the yield of their crops. I refer to the practice of field selection of seed. The grain sorghums, including kafir, milo and feterita, in particular, are as a rule sadly mixed. Few are the growers who will dispute that statement, especially if they have taken the pains to carefully examine their fields. Almost every grain sorghum field will show mixture. In fact, it is a difficult problem in the ordinary neighborhood to find a field that is even relatively pure. There is, in addition to mixture, in almost every field strong evidences of a lack of improvement of any description. The unevenness of height, in maturity, in types of plants and heads, and similar matters of this kind, are not the result of mixture alone. The continued planting of unselected seed has much to do with it.

Co-operative Planting Required

Grain sorghum growers will find it to their advantage to remember well that the grain sorghum crops cross easily, not only with one another, but also as readily with the sweet sorghums and broomcorn. Unless this fact be kept in mind, absolute purity becomes almost an impossibility. In planting any of the sorghums it is well to consider a neighbor's plans in this particular if his field is at all close. Perhaps, both may agree on the same crop, or one may decide on planting elsewhere.

But, all of the mixture cannot be traced to the carrying of pollen from one field to another by the wind. Heedless buying and careless handling of the grain sorghum crop seed account for much of it. Many growers fail to insist upon purity when they buy such seed. I know growers who deliberately mix two or three varieties before planting the seed of them. Why such thoughtlessness? It's nothing uncommon to find as many as six kinds of sorghum crops in a field.

Threshing methods also prove to be a source of mixture. How can Mr. Jones fail to get some of Mr. Brown's feterita when he threshes immediately after Mr. Brown threshes and does not insist upon the thresherman's cleaning out his machine before starting? The farmer who is sincere in his attempt to maintain pure seed practices hand threshing of his seed heads. The effort needed to thresh enough for planting even a large acreage of any of the grain sorghum crops is relatively small.

Early Maturity is Important

Any grain sorghum crop should be even in maturity. Unevenness in maturity results in difficult harvesting and storing. In a field that is uneven in this respect there is no common date for all of the heads, or nearly all, to be ripe. Thus the grower can only estimate an average and as a result he harvests heads that are too green and still others that are so over-ripe that some of the grain is lost by shattering. Then the curing of the heads for threshing becomes difficult. But, what is even worse, there is a strongly increased tendency of the grain to heat after threshing because of the unripe kernels contained in it. It is necessary to eliminate unevenness in maturity to

the largest possible extent if the profits from growing the grain sorghum crop are to be as large as they can be brought to be.

It is advantageous to have even maturity accompanied with early maturity. Early maturity in some grain sorghum crops—pure feterita, for example—is already marked. The value of this characteristic in feterita was especially shown in 1913. That year many fields of feterita gave higher yields than adjoining fields of kafir largely because they had reached such an advanced stage of maturity before dry weather set in that they went on to maturity without further moisture, while the kafir being later did not give remunerative yields. Black-hulled kafir needs to have particular attention given to an earlier maturity in it. It must be brought to reach such a stage of maturity by the time dry weather normally comes that it may go on with limited moisture supply and reach maturity. The possibilities of improvement in this respect are amply borne out by the so-called "dwarf" black-hulled kafir. Where it was a poor second to milo in the Panhandle of Oklahoma, early maturity has brought it to give remunerative yields, so reports show—often it proves superior to Dwarf Yellow milo simply on account of its early maturity.

Then, there is the effect of pure seed upon the evenness of planting. One big "kick" today is that it is impossible to get seeds uniformly distributed in drills or in hills even if the most modern planter be used. Wherein lies the trouble? Is it in the planter or in the seed? Certainly not in the planter. I have had the pleasure of examining for accuracy many planters, and almost without exception they have dropped the seeds regularly, if the seeds were uniform in size and shape. But, many farmers have feterita, kafir and sweet sorghum seeds mixed. How in the world can any such grower think for a minute that his or his neighbor's planter will drop such seed regularly? When Black-hulled kafir or Yellow milo, or any other grain sorghum seed is pure and the kernels are from a carefully selected supply, then only can accuracy in planting be charged to the planter.

Even Height is Essential

Pure seed, furthermore, assures the greatest possible evenness in the height of any grain sorghum crop. But why is this important? Especially because of the possibility of the use of machinery in harvesting these crops. It is becoming more evident that machine harvesting is desirable if the grain sorghum crops are to be most economically produced. Hand heading in the field never can compete with machine heading. Again, it is evident that in all except a small number of the fields satisfactory machine heading, even in the upright growing kafirs, is next to impossible at this time. Why? For the simple reason that, even where there is evenness of maturity, the plants are uneven in height, and the machine header, where it is set to get all of the heads, must cut off so many stalks low down that threshing becomes difficult and expensive. This is, of course, not the only loss. The storing of the heads

(Continued on Page 41.)

ber 6, 1920.

Way With Grain Futures

Wheat Gamblers Cause Heavy Losses to Farmers

BY H. M. NORTON

HEAT pits on the grain markets of the country are being used by foreign governmental missions to depress the prices of wheat. This is the opinion of millers and grain dealers. The most powerful local body in the United States, and the firm in their opinion that for trading in wheat pits to depress the market wheat prices. Since the opening of speculation in wheat, July 15, following its suspension during the war, the wheat have fallen in this purpose. In they have aggravated unsettled in the trade and widened the gap between farm prices of wheat and the quotations on terminal mar-

they invested some millions of dollars in their operations to depress wheat futures, but they are said to feel that they are ahead because the bearish effect of the declines in futures enabled them to get cash wheat at lower prices.

To clarify this form of manipulation further, let us turn to the egg market, where, it is said, the same sort of operations have been witnessed at times. At Kansas City last spring, for example, some members of the Mercantile Exchange there were surprised because April future eggs were offered for delivery freely at a discount under the cash market of as much as 4 cents a dozen. The April market never declined to the future quotations, and some dealers wondered if the sellers of the April futures did not lose money. There is a suspicion, however, that the sellers of the futures were merely spending some money to depress sentiment while they were quietly absorbing eggs at higher prices.

Slow Buying

Ever since the reopening of wheat future trading, the futures in which dealings have been permitted, December and March, have been at a sharp discount under the cash markets. Normally, there is a premium because of the cost of storing and carrying wheat from July to December and to March. The discounts, however, have been as much as 30 cents a bushel recently on the futures as compared with the cash quotations.

Owing to the abnormal discount of the future quotations under cash wheat prices on the grain exchanges, bakers, wholesale grocers and other flour buyers have kept out of markets to the advantage of the foreign purchasers. At the same time, the abnormal discount on futures stimulated farm selling of wheat, which also proved to the advantage of the foreigners.

Normally, bakers and wholesale grocers buy much flour during the early rush of wheat from farms. With futures below the cash wheat market, however, they refrained from liberal buying, as the cash wheat market and the cash flour trade looked too high to them in comparison with the futures. There was some buying of futures by these domestic trade interests but the principal effect of the depression created in the wheat pits was to discourage purchases by the domestic distributors. So general has this discouragement been that the foreign buyers have been almost the only important factors in our wheat markets on the crop year to date.

A Huge Discount

Grain men who criticize the present influence of the future wheat trade say that the low December and March future prices have been employed to spread propaganda among farmers to sell their harvests. "Why hold cash wheat when you can sell it and buy the December or the March future at a discount of as much as 30 cents a bushel?" This is a query which has been put to many farmers. It has had the effect desired by the foreign buyers among some farmers. If all farmers sold their wheat and purchased December and March futures for a rise, the foreigners would have all the real bread grain they want from this country. And when the time for delivery on the futures arrived, what would the farmers do with their speculative pit contracts? Would the farmers want the wheat called for on their December and March futures? Of course not. And the foreigners, who are believed to have sold futures or who would sell, would just freeze the farmer out, or scare him out, because the farmer doesn't want wheat at terminals. And in this game, the foreigner would get, as he is now getting, cheap wheat.

When European buyers were operating individually and competing for wheat on our markets, as in the days prior to the World War, instead of thru governmental commissions, as at present, no one dared to play the great game which many trade interests now believe is being played in the wheat pits to lower our wheat prices. In those days, excepting during scattered periods of big speculative operations

(Continued on Page 31.)

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For Hard Coal	No. 1-A Size IDEAL-Arcola with 135 sq. ft. of Radiation	\$163
	" 2-A " " " " " " " " " "	209
	" 3-A " " " " " " " " " "	251
	" 4-A " " " " " " " " " "	299
	" 5-A " " " " " " " " " "	349

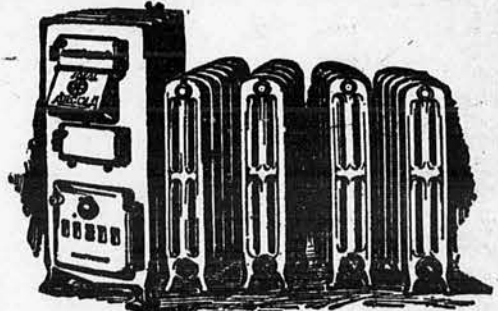
Prices include Expansion Tank and Drain Valve. Prices do not include labor, pipe and fittings used in installation and which are supplied by the local dealer at extra charge. Radiation is of regular 38-in. height 3-column AMERICAN Peerless, in sizes as needed to suit your rooms. Outfits shipped complete f. o. b. our nearest warehouse, at Boston, Providence, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Birmingham, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, or St. Louis.

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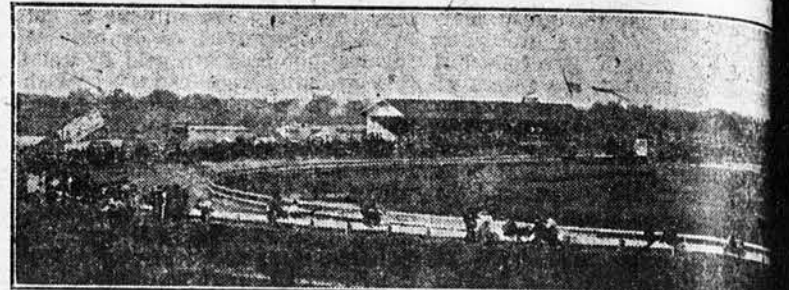
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The Free County Fair Will

Dickinson County Solves Knotty Problem

BY C. M. HARGER



Farmers Came From Every Part of Dickinson County to Attend the Fair at Abilene. Some of Them Traveled 20 Miles or More.

ONE of the real problems of the average county has been its fair. The efforts that have failed and the disappointments that have come from experiences have lessened the interest in what should be the greatest of benefits to a community. Dickinson county, Kansas, a rich agricultural county, went thru it all. It held fairs for years with the usual program of horse races and premiums and saw the deficit steadily mount higher and higher. Finally the fair association not only lost its capital stock, but its grounds were mortgaged and the property was sold to the city of Abilene for a park. The state was wiped clean and the association had nothing left but its charter. The county fair was declared a failure.

Then Abilene merchants offered full support if the association would give a free fair. As a beginning they signed agreements to meet any deficit up to \$4,000 and the fair was started. The first fair was held in the autumn of 1919 and was a four-day entertainment with horse races every day for four days and automobile races for the third day. When it ended the expense called for \$3,200 assessment and so well were the business men pleased that they promptly requested that the free fair be continued.

The New Plan Succeeds

The managers learned something about free fairs that year and this season an altogether different plan was followed. Instead of a race schedule that cost more than \$2,000 only one day of horse racing was given and that was for home horses. Farmer boys entered their running horses and the fast trotters of the county tried their paces. The first day was devoted to American Legion and it was featured with athletic contests. Troops from Fort Riley were an additional attraction. A championship baseball tournament with teams from the towns of the county started and something was doing every minute. The second day was set apart for children and prizes were given for the school having the largest attendance. Nine country schools had every pupil on hand. Free ice cream was served to the children and 5,000 cones were distributed. The horse races came that day and fireworks and free acts constituted the evening's entertainment, together with good band music. The third day was devoted largely to automobile races, fireworks and the hot finish of the baseball tournament. The largest crowd ever seen on the grounds was present and motor cars were parked in every available place and hundreds of others were parked outside of the grounds. In addition to these attractions were a carnival company, many concessions and a special display of farm products, for which premiums were given.

Receipts Were Large

The receipts of the fair amounted to \$3,400. How did they get the money, perhaps you ask? The gates were free, of course, but a charge was made for the grandstand, which was filled with visitors every day and evening, also a charge was made for the quarter stretch. The concessions likewise paid a percentage of their receipts to the associations, and that was all. Yet the income was nearly as large as the total receipts from the gate and other charges when a pay fair was held. This was on account of the larger attendance. This year the merchants advanced \$1,500 and there was \$500 left from last year, so that no further assessments are likely. The amounts

contributed by all firms were \$1,500. But the association is still here. Already it has decided to have a free fair next year and has in operation the organization of a club among the farmer boys which has started and financed by the boys. The boys are to have purchased and prizes of \$500 will be offered every year, which will be arranged so every boy will get something. It is one of the big features of the fair. It is realized that the folks must be interested if the fair is to be a success. The special children was popular and it was continued. Automobile races and horse races, for great crowds on the day they were given and twice as many were present on day as there were on any other of the fair. It is probable that a part will be given as part of the next year to interest the families whole and picnic parties will be encouraged.

Some Items of Expense

Of course, everything at a fair is not free. The cost of entertainment is high these days. It cost \$750 fireworks alone. An airplane \$150 a day. Acrobats cost from \$500 to \$500 a day. No association can do everything on the grounds free. There was some uncertainty as to how the tendants would look upon the fair at the grandstand and quarter stretch but everybody seemed to realize this was a special privilege and willingly. Everybody paid, too, a pass was issued. The newspaper reporters and editors had no complimentary tickets; the families of the fair paid as much as one else. It was the first fair given in the county when passes absolutely eliminated.

The danger always attending a fair is that it will become an exhibit which only a few will take interest in. The whole county must help. Over the county do a great deal of work. Two such trips taken by 40 cars loaded with busmen. Among these were two farmers and his family interested. The association tried to get a farmer and his family interested. Apparently it was successful, but things can be done. For one thing, the secretary should be on the job the year. The secretary of the Men's association as well as secretary of the Commercial Club Abilene is working hard on the fair project. He is already busy next year's show. The interest of women is not in races or shows, but in household economics and this is made a special feature.

With the automobile so common Dickinson county has 5,000 of them. Whole families from 20 miles away make the trip in an hour or less with good roads being built so there is less difficulty in case of the entire county can come. Half the total population of the county was at the fair this year. Next year is proposed to increase this number. Dickinson county believes it found the key to the fair puzzle. It sees in the free fair a get-together of the people that makes a greater understanding and acquaintance and that builds up a community spirit. This alone is worth while and as the deficit is much less than it ever was with a paid fair, attendance was small and the fair was meager, the officers of the fair believe that the new idea is a winner.

Tramping Thru Dairy Land

Cows Have Made Farming Profitable in Wisconsin

BY T. W. THORDARSON

ONE hot, dusty evening I left Chicago for a trip to the great dairy sections of Wisconsin. On the way I passed thru some wonderful farming and dairy sections, but nowhere did I find anything equal to what I saw in Wisconsin. Every town and borough even if it did not have a stock office had thriving milk stations employing 12 or more persons. As I proceeded further into the state I found the farm houses were closer together, the barns were larger and every farmstead was supplied with a large permanent silo. This I thought must be a prosperous country if one may judge from appearances. I hear my fellow friends in Western Kansas say, "Is it possible that cows have made this possible?" I wonder myself, and therefore I look up the county agent of Rock county, Wisconsin, for enlightenment.

County Agent is Always Busy

This person is a very busy man. During an hour in his office, somebody called him up about plant diseases, another about pooling wool, and another about purebred Holsteins, while he himself was hot on the phone getting testing equipment for his County Farm Bureau. During this time his office had six personal calls of importance. Finally he found a breathing spell and asked him to tell me about dairying in his county, and this is the interesting story he told me.

"The farmers of this section," said he, "believe in safety and independence. They have developed a Holstein center about this part of Wisconsin that is known by all dairymen. People from different states come here to buy these animals, singly and in carload lots. Just now I am expecting a county agent from a distance with a group of farmers to look at our animals and see if they are buying. They desire to purchase 20 purebred cows."

"Our farmers have learned," said Mr. Glasgow, "that making and saving are two different things and hence they have organized themselves into a County Farm Bureau and into a Milk Producers' Marketing association. These organizations work hand in hand and now the County Farm Bureau is employing their own man, who has been approved by the state dairy commissioner, to test their milk. The test of the milk corporation buying the milk must not vary more than .2 per cent from the test of their own."

"Are not the farmers getting a fair test from the jobbers?" I asked. For an answer I was referred to bonafide farmers. I learned that these tests fluctuated greatly and where the tester had been employed the farmers were receiving as much as .7 per cent more than previously. These farmers believe in equal rights and they propose to have it.

"This is interesting," I said, "but what about your Milk Producers' Marketing association?" The answer is interesting and points to a great possibility. "This organization of dairymen," he said, "is composed of locals in every community with county secretaries and headquarters in Chicago. The farmers, thru this organization, decide on a fair price for their milk. The dairymen demand that price or refuse to sell."

Organization Brings Results

"What is the result?" I asked. "Why, the result is that we get \$2.75 a hundred pounds as compared with \$1 without an organization," replied the producers.

These are facts that were corroborated in every village. The farmers here have learned that they should have a voice as to their selling price. They do not propose to sell their products for any old melody that the swivel chair officer offers nor buy everything for what said millionaire declares equitable. Mr. Farmer in this dairy section is becoming a business man himself and employing experts to look after his end of the game.

In this vicinity, last year, the farmers were discriminated against by the milk jobbers and even boycotted. These farmers said "very well" and fixed up a community churn and made their own butter. The result was that the

milk shops became idle and, consequently, humbly begged for milk at the farmers' price.

An Interesting Report

The following report from a recent meeting of dairymen in this section makes the situation clear:

Milk producers of Rock county and Southern Wisconsin have won their fight against the boycott placed upon them by the Nestle Food Company and Armour and Company, according to information given out following a meeting of the County Milk Producers association. As the situation now stands, according to the dairymen, they have practically shut out the former big buyers who are now coming to the producers begging for cream with which to keep their plants running.

Since the laying on of the boycott by the large companies two months ago, the farmers, thru the Co-operative Marketing association, found other sources for the disposition of their cream and are keeping the skim milk for their own use. As a result Nestle, and Armour, it is stated, are now willing to pay the current price of \$2.75, whereas before they refused to pay more than \$1.85. The attitude of the farmer against these concerns now is, according to the reports, that they can take second place and buy only the surplus after they have disposed of their cream thru the marketing company.

Another victory which has been won by the dairymen, according to the

county agent, is the approval and appointment of James W. Hill as county milk inspector by the state dairy food inspector. This man will be paid by the County Farm Bureau, under supervision of the state. His duties will be to visit the factories and creameries where milk is handled, take samples of the milk as delivered by the farmers, and samples of that in the factories. His test and that of the creameries must not vary more than .2 per cent under the state law.

When I returned to the city, I read the following announcement from the milk company:

Two retail milk companies today announced a cent increase in the price of milk, beginning tomorrow. Cream also will retail at a cent more, and triple cream at 2 cents increase. According to statements made by the Bowman Dairy Company and Sidney Wanzer and Sons, the two concerns which are boosting milk, the chief cause of the raise is on account of the increase of nearly a cent a quart granted farmers and dairymen.

These farmers have felt the power invested in real co-operation. They not only propose to sell at a profit, but they mean to buy their bulk necessities at a reasonable rate. To that end, they are buying thru their County Farm Bureau and milk organization in carload lots. This they did with twine last summer.

This sounds fine and I can hear my wheat belt friends murmur, "No cows for me—I care not for milking."

(Continued on Page 33.)

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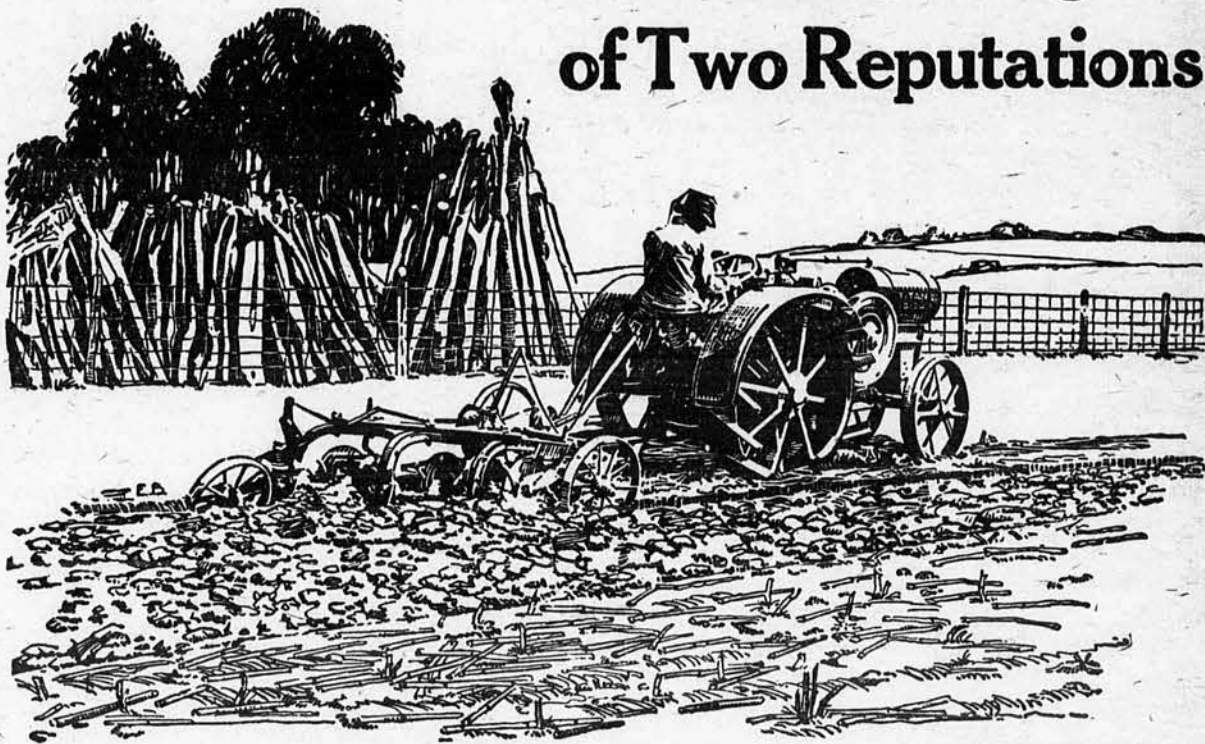
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If you are not now a regular reader of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, now is the time to send in your subscription order. It will come 52 times for a dollar; 3 years for \$2.00.

The Blending of Two Reputations



AWAY back in the beginning of modern American farming the pioneer builders of farm machines began their work. For more than three generations the genius and skill of good plow makers at Canton, Illinois, ran parallel with the skill and genius of good farm machine builders now united under the name of the International Harvester Company.

From the pioneer days down to date these industries were intent on providing the farms with quality machines. They were ever on the alert for improvement and progress.

When, fifteen years ago, this Company began putting practical tractors on the farms, the Parlin & Orendorff plow makers began the development of a superior line of tractor plows. As the International Tractors developed into popularity, so did the

sterling worth in P&O Little Genius win its way into leadership.

It was fitting, therefore, that eventually the International Harvester Company should join together the extraordinary success of P&O Plows and International Titan Tractors. For a long period now these reputations have been blending. P&O Plows are a part of the International line. International Harvester Tractors and P&O Plows have long been working together efficiently.

Many thousands of new owners of these long-famous plows and tractors, who are turning soils with them in every corner of the land, know that this close and necessary association of power and plow is making for better plowing and more completely successful tractor farming. P&O Plows and Titan and International Tractors recommend themselves.

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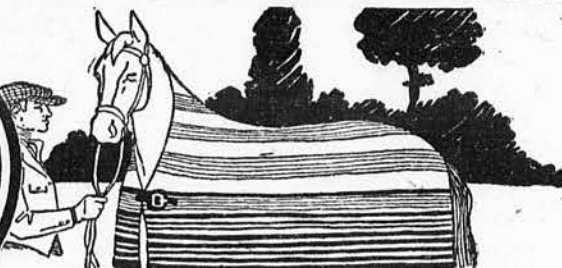
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Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

IF THE truck or automobile has a weak or broken spring, or if it is carrying such a heavy load that the springs are flattened out, care should be exercised in driving because much more strain is thrown upon the axles and gears when there is no "give" to the spring. Any rough place in the road jars the motor and gears much more than most drivers realize, as the springs do not absorb the jar. Much axle and gear trouble is caused by driving with flat or broken springs.

Why Folks Leave the Farm

There is but one reason why people leave the farm—they have reasonable hope of bettering their condition elsewhere. Any one who would not diligently pursue such a hope is to be censured for lack of prudence. It is a duty that every man owes to himself and his family.

The sociological progress of agriculture has not kept pace with the sociological progress of industry. There is but one sure way to get men and women back to the farm, and that is to guarantee to farming a return which will make it sufficiently attractive—not entirely in the matter of money, but in all those things that make life more worth living.

What is Depreciation?

Some noted authorities on rural economics have advanced the theory that depreciation is not a fixed annual charge due simply to the passage of time, but rather the result of wear and tear or accidents arising from usage to which tractors and other machines are put. Depreciation stops when the machine stops, just as does the consumption of fuel and oil if the tractor or the machine in question is protected completely from the ravages of the elements. If machines are left in the open, with nothing for a shed except the blue sky, the depreciation due to the weather may be greater than the depreciation due to the wear and tear of continuous operation.

Some of the best anti-friction bearings which are made of the hardest kind of steel make tractors practically wear proof, but they easily succumb to the action of rust. Not only is the smallest amount of rust in such bearings a great hindrance to their smooth working qualities, but these fine steels are more susceptible to rust than the poorer grades of steel found in shaftings used with common babbit bearings.

The motor car, usually costing less than the tractor can be made practically weatherproof by putting on the curtains. The hood clamps over the engine and protects it very well, and it can stand out in the weather for a long time with no particular damage. The tractor has no such protection in most cases, but in nearly every case we find the motor car very well housed and the tractor standing out in the field or behind the barn where the water off the roof can pour all over it. It is that which constitutes the biggest portion of what we think of as "depreciation."

Are You Pulling With a Discount?

No doubt many of us have heard of a man who has made a good buy in the way of a truck or a tractor. A salesman has driven up to the farm with the truck and represented it as the best thing on the market, or he has done the same thing with a tractor. He has arranged for a demonstration, fallen down on it, and assuming deep chagrin, he has gone away, leaving the tractor or the truck on the farm at a great reduction in price. No doubt the farmer has chuckled to himself, thinking he had put a good one over on the salesman.

Later on he may find that he hasn't done so much as he thought he had. The machine is worth sometimes just about what he paid for it, but more often it isn't worth half of the reduced price, and he is simply trying to pull his plows or haul his loads with a discount.

If a machine is really good, it will

perform during the demonstration most cases, and if it refuses to do it isn't a safe thing to buy at any price for it may fall down again, and probably will do so. We can't get anything for nothing these days. It isn't something good, it isn't worth carrying home, and if it will not perform satisfactorily it isn't worth anything at all, much less half the original price.

Water Supply for Country Schools

Too little attention has been paid the past to a pure supply of water for our rural schools. One county superintendent reported that upon a visit to one of the district schools in a county, he desired a drink, and went to the cistern. He took one swallow of the water, and that was all he could stand. It developed that some one had attempted to clean the cistern in summer and had broken the filter. A new filter had been installed, and the water was absolutely unfit for drinking purposes.

In many instances, water is hauled from surrounding wells or cisterns for our school children to drink. Very often this water is taken from supplies that are used for watering stock on the farm. More attention should be given to this important matter of supplying the "kiddies" with pure water. The health of the meanest "kid" in the school is worth many times more than the cost of installing a filter or drilling a decent well on the school grounds.

Scales for Truck Use

Farmers as a rule have not in the past installed platform scales suitable for motor-truck weighing. This fact should be taken into consideration in buying scales in the future; even one does not own a motor truck when he decides to buy a scale it is well, in most cases at least, to buy a scale designed for weighing motor-truck loads.

Shellac for Cementing Joints

Shellac is used by gas engine and automobile repairmen as a cement for making up joints of various kinds, both those made with gaskets and screw-thread joints. It is very convenient for this purpose as it will dissolve in gasoline, kerosene, oil, or water. It has the advantage of drying quickly and is an excellent electrical insulator. It is sometimes used to prevent loose fitting nuts, such as those on stove bolts, from jarring loose and being lost. It should not be used on close-fitting threads as it may fasten them altogether too tight.

Dimming the Lights

One of our editors recently wrote a little paragraph concerning the value of good eyesight. He said that money that should go toward electric light on the farm usually is spent with the eye doctor, and although the poor eye doctor probably needs the business and the money, he doesn't need it as badly as we need our eyes.

It is significant that about 80 percent of the farm folks are unable to read a newspaper when 50 years old without the aid of glasses, while it is said that this figure is only about 5 percent in the case of town folks, and that it is decreasing in the cities in recent years. Probably this is due to the fact that since the introduction of electric lights, eyesight in town has improved. At any rate there is room for improvement in the country. Let's start improving now with better lights. We must quit dimming our own lights which God gave us, and which when once worn out or burned out never can be renewed by screwing in a new bulb.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.

Why not grow more alfalfa?

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THREE rains in one week is certainly sufficient to provide moisture for wheat winter quarters, especially when every rain brought more than 1 inch of moisture. Wheat growing as it did in the fall of 1918 we are already certain of good pasture providing the ground is sufficiently so it can be pastured. October has gone and we have as yet, fed anything to the stock pasture. They have been getting their own feed so far and doing well to judge from their looks. But in wet weather cannot continue and with the first keen chilly with the cattle will demand some more substantial than the green which has been growing as the weather May instead of almost everyday.

Cleaning Up Odd Jobs

We hope to have all the odd jobs on this farm so that corn husking may begin soon. This week we cleaned out all the manure both in around the barn and fixed up the feed rack and some of the yard fences. We have yet on hand some six loads of prairie hay to cut; is what has grown in odd corners about the fields and which was cut at regular haying time. At late date it will not amount to much as hay but we wish to get the land cleared and so will cut the hay and let the cattle eat what they can; the rest will make good bedding. We have on hand eight straw stacks which we are planning to put thru the yard as fast as possible. Five loads are of the 1919 crop and they can be spread directly on the ground as the straw is so rotten it does not clog the plow.

The New Implement Shed

Another job to finish before corn planting is an implement shed 12 by 14 feet which we are building to hold tractor and the tractor tools. Our machine shed is 14 by 48 feet attached to the west side of the barn. It will not hold the tractor, tank, disk and gang plows which go with it. Besides this, we do not care to risk all this machinery under one roof as in case of fire everything would be destroyed. We decided that detached shed several rods from the barn buildings and covered with prepared roofing would be pretty safe. We have been keeping the tractor in the center of the corn crib but we are going to need all that space for corn, saw and all.

Old Lumber Proves Useful

This new tractor shed we built by using big hedge posts in the ground set deep. The frame is spiked to the posts and is covered with lumber from an old barn that was torn down on another farm. These used boards do not make a tight side so we intend to cover both ends and sides with prepared roofing. This will make everything perfectly tight, as it should where a tractor is kept. Altho this is not a very wintry country, the snow that comes often drifts badly especially when the wind blows hard across the wheat fields and meadows.

Under those conditions a machine shed full of cracks will fill with snow to some extent in a bad storm and this would not be good for a tractor. We can get a pretty good grade of roofing for \$3 a hundred square feet. Placed on the sides of a building, such roofing should last an indefinite time. It will keep the old boards under it in perfect condition, make the sides storm proof and save a costly application of paint.

Prepared Roofing is Economical

The roof of the new implement shed also will be covered with used boards over which will be placed a good grade of prepared roofing. Our experience with prepared roofing covers seven years. We used it first on a large hen house and results were so good that we later covered the roof and part of the sides of a hog house and then the new granary. For these three buildings we used a heavy grade of roofing surfaced with crushed slate. The cost of such roofing alone is about three-fifths that of shingles and the cost of putting it on is less than half the cost of laying shingles. To this, however, must be added the cost of battens. It is not safe to lay prepared roofing in Kansas without battening it down securely as well as nailing and cementing the roofing according to directions. On our buildings we put the battens 4 feet apart and fastened them down with 8 penny nails. Put on in this way, our roofs have stood the storms of seven years without budging. Such a roof is storm proof and fireproof against flying sparks which often fire old shingles.

Marketing Farm Products

Considerable resentment is being expressed among farmers here at the recent great reduction in prices of virtually all farm products. There are but few who will be compelled to sell either wheat or corn because of financial necessity but there are a few who must sell soon for that cause. All seem to agree that could this crop be forced to market that the price would rise again as soon as the great bulk of grain was in the hands of the big interests. This view probably is true to a great extent and it seems a shame that under such conditions the ones obliged to sell are the very ones who most need the money. Present conditions have made converts of virtually all to the idea that speculation on the boards of trade must be put under strict regulation. If the boards of trade in the different cities perform their legitimate duties we do not care to interfere but we cannot agree to the present idea of wild speculation, whether it lowers or raises prices. I cannot see the justice of laws which send young fellows to jail for shooting "craps" under some bridge when unlimited gambling is permitted on boards of trade.

Full descriptions of various styles of dipping vats for sheep and directions for the construction of permanent types are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 713, obtainable free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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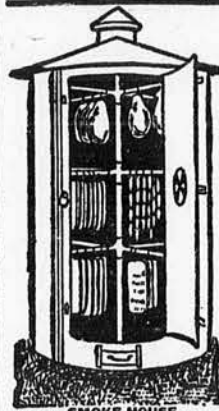
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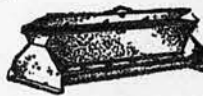
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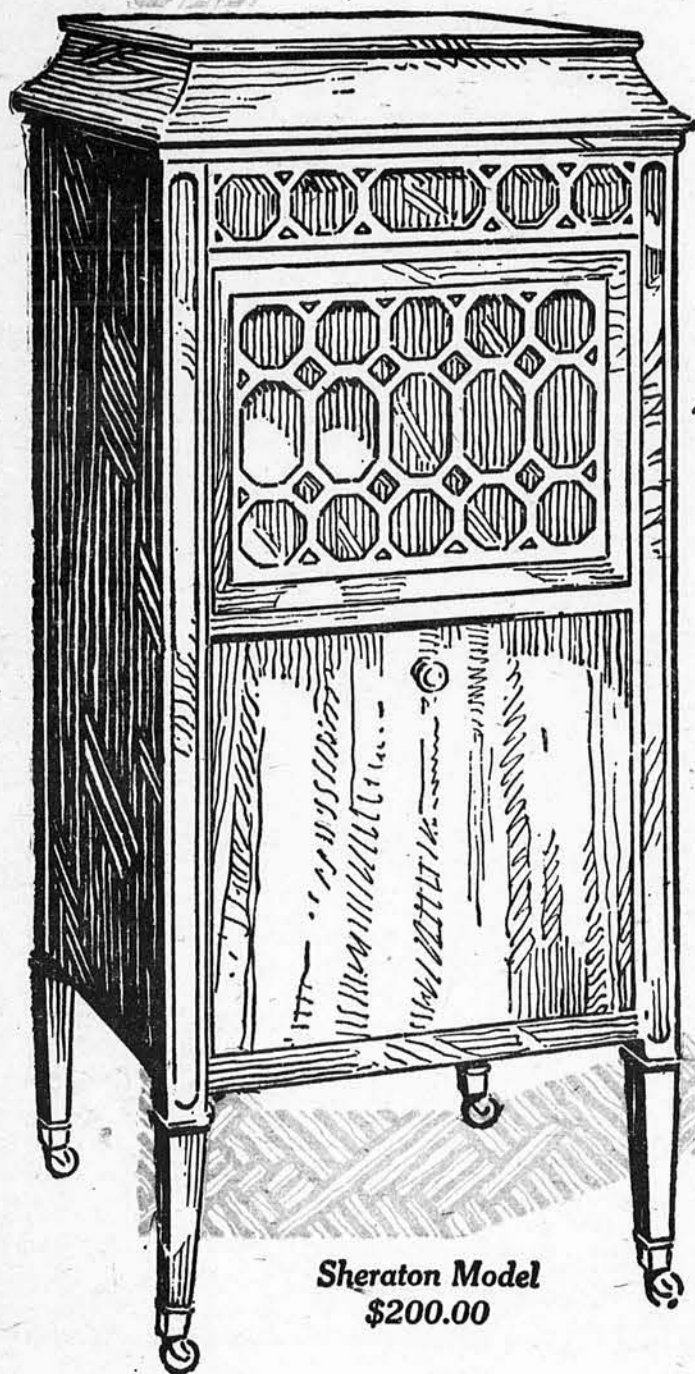
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November 6, 1920.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

What Do You Think of Mrs. Randall's Method of Keeping Mary?

I'LL HAVE to leave you Mrs. Randall, when my month is up."

Mrs. Randall dropped the peas which she was hulling in a shower over the clean kitchen floor. Like many other women, she always expected these words from her really efficient help, but still they always came as a shock. What would she do without Mary? There were four children under 10 years who required the usual amount of care, and besides her husband there were three hired men for whom to cook and do the housework.

"But Mary," began Mrs. Randall, "what is the trouble?"

"Well, it isn't my wages," said Mary. "I don't want to be a profiteer. I just guess the city must have spoiled me," she went on in apologetic tones.

"Please explain, Mary," said Mrs. Randall.

Mary Gives Her Opinion

"I suppose you'll say I'm lazy like most of them do when I tell them I'm going back to the city to work," said Mary rather defiantly. "Now, honestly, I was reared in the country and I like it—all but the hard work. And there isn't any sense in most of the work, either. In the city, for instance, do I have to pump water? I should say not. Neither do I have to heat it in a teakettle. I turn one faucet and I have cold water, turn another and I have hot water. Your husband has plenty of windmills for pumping water for his cattle. Why doesn't he pipe water into the house for you?"

"I don't know," admitted Mrs. Randall. "I guess I was glad enough not to have to draw it up in buckets."

Mary went on warning to her subject. "Now look at this floor. The only way it can be cleaned is by an old-fashioned scrubbing. Why don't you put linoleum here that can be wiped with a mop? And just because your mother had a great many good carpets, you're still using them. And there's nothing more difficult to keep clean. Why don't you have hardwood floors laid and have the old carpets made into rugs?"

"Then I'm tired of trying to cook on that big hot range. Coal oil or gasoline stoves aren't half as expensive as some of the labor saving machines Mr. Randall has. You do all of your washing on the board when

there's all kinds of good power machines on the market. You could have electricity from Dover for very little compared to what Mr. Randall spent on the tractor he bought this spring. And think of the work it would save you besides the good lights you would have. You could have a vacuum cleaner so that you never would have to take up a carpet or rug. An electric iron would save a third of the time it takes to do the week's ironing. "You'd save yourself some doctor bills in the winter if you'd put in a furnace." City children scarcely ever have the croup, a doctor told me, and

her eyes. Why had she and her neighbors been so blind to the real reason of why it was impossible to keep help on the farm? Then she said impulsively, "Mary, will you stay if we put in these improvements?"

Mary blinked. Carried away by her own eloquence she had lost the effect her words had upon her employer.

"Why, yes," she stammered the somewhat unbelievably.

"Very well. As soon as dinner is over we will go to town."

Mary went back to her work and Mrs. Randall began to wonder how she was going to make good. She had

to modern life than she had to refuse him his up-to-date farm machinery?

Mrs. Randall set her lips tightly and when Mr. Randall came in for dinner her plans were all laid. "I am going to town," she announced calmly, "and there are quite a few things we need. Your check book is not in its usual place,"—she had hid it—"please call up the bank and tell them to honor my checks."

"All right," he grunted as he rose to comply with her request, not suspecting the length of the rope he was giving her. "But don't buy anything we don't need. I may buy another bunch of cows at Smith's sale."

He went to the telephone and called the cashier of the bank. They had never made the account a joint one which was another thing Mrs. Randall resolved to change in the near future. She was more determined than ever to go the limit. If he bought more cows it meant another hired hand for which to cook. Therefore, she simply had to keep Mary. She smiled to herself remembering recent jokes she had read about people going to any length to keep help. After all, it was not so funny when people were so desperately in need, she decided.

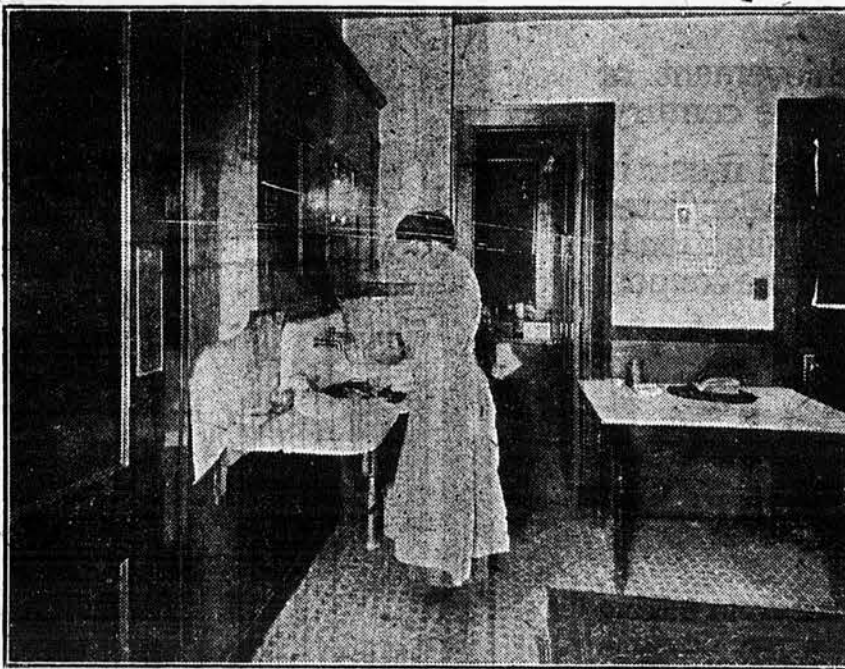
Purchasing the Equipment

Arriving in town, she bought the linoleum first. She did not like to scrub that floor any better than Mary did. And she bought the best linoleum in stock. Also, she bought two large rugs, and invested in a wall brush, an oil mop and some floor polish.

Next she visited a lumber yard where she made arrangements for the material for hardwood floors and engaged a carpenter to do the work. The check for the lumber startled her, but she had gone too far to turn back. She went to the hardware store and bought a hot-water tank and heater, an oil range, bathroom fixtures, a furnace and its equipment, and engaged a plumber to install them. She paid a deposit to the electric light company to insure their carrying electricity to the farm, and ordered an electric washer, a vacuum-cleaner and an electric iron.

When they started home Mrs. Randall was tired and was beginning to feel like the small boy who has been in swimming too early and has to

(Continued on Page 29.)



he said it was because they didn't go from a hot room into a cold one to sleep. I surely hate to think of spending a winter in the country. It's like stepping on a cake of ice to climb out of bed in the morning. No wonder we girls go to the city to work. Perhaps city women don't let us sit at the same table with them, but our attic rooms are as warm as toast by 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Randall's face was a study. As each of Mary's arguments were hurled in her face, the scales fell from

very little money of her own but she knew her husband had plenty in the bank to defray the expense of all these improvements. And she knew that she had earned her full share of all they had.

Still, if she asked her husband for all these things at one time she was sure he would refuse. She had asked him for one or two of them and had been put off with the word, "sometime." So now her spirit rose in rebellion. What more right had he to refuse her the conveniences necessary

"The World's Greatest Mother"

By the American Red Cross

OH FELLOWS, look! Lady Fingers is mooning again! He's too ladylike to play with the bunch! Some sissy boy!"

Similar epithets, characteristic of children in full cry after a weeping bunched at the dejected little figure who slumped forlornly down the roadside. Head sunk and thin shoulders hunched forward, he was a living parody of the high spirits and abounding vitality that are the rightful heritage of childhood. Even the jibes and sneers of his schoolmates fell unheeded upon his ears. "Aw, what's the use!" was proclaimed in every line of his drooping figure.

"Well, little man, what's the trouble?"

At the sound of the cheerful voice the youngster looked up.

"What is it, laddie? Why don't you join the rest of the children in their play?"

A pair of lack-luster eyes were raised to the Red Cross nurse who was hurrying across the country to make a call. After a slow and shrewd scrutiny of her face, the reply came slowly, "I don't want to play. I'm tired."

"What makes you tired?" pursued the nurse, "Have you been over-ex-

erting yourself on the playground?"

"No I haven't been doing anything. I've just been to school."

"Then why are you too tired to join the crowd in their play?"

"Why I never play."

"That isn't natural. The normal boy of your age enjoys play," laughed the nurse, trying to coax a smile to the somewhat sullen face.

"There's nothing natural about me. None of the rest of the boys like me. All of them call me names, and say I'm a sissy." A dull flush mounted to the lad's cheeks.

"That's a shame! Wouldn't you like to make them stop it?"

"Wouldn't I! You bet I would! But what can I do? Any one of them, even the boys 7 or 8 can whip me with one hand tied. I'll soon be 11 and I've never gotten the best of anyone in a fight, yet."

"But this isn't going to call for a fight. It is the Red Cross way. You just come with me to the health center, and we'll get weighed and have our measurements taken."

"Then what?" asked the lad with the candor of youth scenting unseen

developments, perhaps not altogether to his liking or personal comfort.

"We'll let the nurse in charge tell us that," was the reply. "You'd be willing to take her advice, wouldn't you, if it made you strong and well and like the rest of the boys?"

An eloquent sigh spoke the yearning of the boy for the comradeship of his own sex.

Down the road the pair proceeded, and at the health center the lad was put thru a thorough physical examination. At its conclusion, "Go around to the eye and ear clinic" was the nurse's dictum. "You'd better see Dr. Strong at the dental clinic, too. His weight is way below normal," she said to the nurse, "tho he's tall for his age. Looks to me as if it might be a case of adenoids and eye strain, with poor teeth producing a chronic state of indigestion and malnutrition. No wonder the youngster has no pep. His vitality is constantly being lowered by his physical handicaps."

At the clinics the diagnosis of the nurse was confirmed, and with the promptness and efficiency characteristic of her training, the nurse accom-

panied the lad to his home to arrange with his parents for the necessary operations. They were willing to help.

Within a period of time following the nurse's visit that seemed miraculous to the dazed parents, the boy, convalescent from his hospital operation, was exhibiting the fondness for recreation and sports natural to his age and sex.

Today, in place of a languid, shunned and miserable child, looking on in sullen silence as the other children play, a human comet of action and vitality hurls himself across the playground, yelling like a Comanche. While, "Come and see Bearcat do the high jump. He has every other boy in his class beat a mile," has supplanted the hated "Lady Finger," and "Sissy," of former days. And "Bearcat" is no exception. The Red Cross has helped many other boys and girls on the road to better health.

Keeping the youngsters fit for play and paving the way to a healthier nation is one of the chief cornerstones of the American Red Cross peace time plan. Every dollar pledged in the fourth roll call, November 11 to 25, brings nearer the day when health and efficiency will be our greatest national assets.

November 6, 1920.



BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

THERE IS AN old saying that "boys will be boys." It is unnatural for any boy to care to sit quietly for an hour or so and play with a doll. His growing body craves action; and unless he gets it, his physical development will be more or less hampered. Of course, in good weather most boys live out of doors, merely coming inside to eat and sleep. But when he has to be in the house—then indeed the boy becomes a problem.

It is obvious that every boy must learn that a room filled with expensive furniture for the comfort of the family cannot be used as a football ground by him. Yet so many homes have no room where the boy can grow things around to his heart's content and be free from the thing that always irks him—constant nagging.

"Now, Jimmy, stop that. You'll scratch the woodwork." "Don't do that. You'll tear the curtains," and so on. Every boy will tell you he hears such things many times a day.

Why not give the boy a room of his own even if it is nothing but a little? Let him fix it up to suit himself. It probably will be decorated with pictures of baseball stars cut from the daily papers instead of pictures you would have selected.

If the boy lets you over-rule him on the curtain question, put up plain, sensible and inexpensive ones. Don't worry him with period furniture. He will want a dresser on which he can lay a bicycle pump or fishing tackle. But see that he does have some place to keep his things. Half the untidiness of boys is due to the neglect of mothers to provide a place for them to keep their things.

Boys are very secretive, especially where they have reason to fear ridicule. If you want to keep his confidence, don't repeat the things your boy tells you to older people and laugh about them in his presence. And if you nag at him about various things, it only makes him sullen. He becomes so used to it that it literally goes "in one ear and out the other." Remember he is a growing, normal, healthy boy.

It is a wise parent who knows just how to handle the boy without breaking his spirit. The boy of today is the man of tomorrow, and if you have slowly killed every impulsive and original act in the boy the man will be a weakling, timid, and of little use to the world.

Education Means Progress

Have you made the acquaintance of your children's new teacher? I do not mean a casual introduction and the knowledge of her that comes to you thru the children. I am wondering if you have invited her to your home, if you have gone to the school, and if you have tried to really know the young man or woman who has your children under her supervision the greater part of the day for five days each week.

I know you are busy but we should take time for these things so vitally important to the welfare of our children. A great deal has been written and said lately about the proper nutrition of our children's bodies. Let us not forget that their minds must not be overlooked. The majority of you will have new, untried teachers this year. This does not mean that they will not be efficient. But it does mean that they need your co-operation more than an older teacher who has had enough experience to make her more sure of herself.

So many of our best teachers have

left the profession that we cannot help wondering what is to become of the generations now growing up. It looks as if there was something vitally wrong with a nation of people who will vote billions to carry on a bloody war yet refuses to pay the instructors of its young citizens—wage enough for them to live as they should and keep up in the work so important to the nation's welfare.

The wage paid now for uneducated labor is probably one of the drawing cards that takes young people out of the schoolroom too early. Carrying the load is as much or more profitable than a great many professions that require skill and education. To stop the progress of the world, for it is only thru education, study and hard work that new inventions are conceived and new discoveries made along scientific lines. I think we do not always realize just how much we owe to education. Most of the comforts and conveniences of modern life are the result of it.

Every under-paid profession is bound to deteriorate. The best intellectuality of the nation should be in the profession that trains girls and boys to be good citizens. Yet a teacher must have a fair wage or he cannot keep up. Teachers should be paid the year around everywhere. If they have to spend the vacation months working at some other employment in order to live, they do not have time to recuperate mentally and physically for the coming year. They start the year tired and listless, not fresh and full of the animation necessary to attract the interest of growing girls and boys. Would it not be a wise thing to spend more on the men and women who are instrumental in building up good citizenship?

Are You on a Shelf?

Most of us are eager to appear well in the eyes of our friends and of the world. We value their good opinion, and take care to do nothing that will alter it. But how many of us try to appear well to our own family? How many of us value the opinion of our children?

A child naturally loves his parents. And it is often amusingly pathetic to see a small boy try hard to imitate his father in ways which only render him ludicrous. And what small girl does not like to dress up and play she is a mother? To the boy, father is a hero with the ability to accomplish almost anything. To the girl mother is so wonderful that her baby heart longs to be just like her. But as the children grow older, what then?

If we tell a child certain things are wrong, what must he think when we do them ourselves? One example is better than 10 precepts.

Children like to be proud of their parents. I do not mean by this that it is right for anyone to feel shame for a parent who may seem a little shabby or old-fashioned. Yet youth is proud and sensitive. We test our children severely when we appear to a disadvantage before their friends. One mother who went to the town where her boy was in college told me that she counted as one of the most precious moments of her life the time when he took her to his boy friends and said with a beaming face, "Fellows, I want you to meet my mother."

She was worried about that trip. Her life had been kept busy with a large family and work in the home. She had allowed herself to neglect some of the niceties of personal ap-

pearance which mean so little and yet so much. So when she made ready for the trip she took extra pains with her hair, she groomed the hands that work had hardened, bought herself a more up-to-date and expensive suit and blouse than she had worn for years, and a hat that made her appear several years younger. She confessed to me that she purchased a jar of cold cream and used it for several weeks before making the visit.

"I looked at myself in the glass one day and just thought maybe Harry would like it better if I looked as pretty and up-to-date as the rest of the boys' mothers. So I worked with that idea in mind and the way he took me up to the boys and introduced me around paid me for all my trouble," she said.

Personal appearance is only one of the many ways we have of keeping up-to-date. A knowledge of current events is essential to intelligent conversation, and if you want your children to have confidence in your judgment about these matters, don't neglect to keep up on them. If you never put yourself on a shelf, your children will not patronize you, but will defer to your opinion.

Child Training Problems

When Baby is Restless

My baby is fretful and crosses at night. She does not seem to be ill and is gaining as she should. As I miss my own rest, how can I train her to sleep thru the night?—Mrs. S. E. R.

First, see that she sleeps alone and is comfortable. Make a practice of putting her to bed at the same time every night. Nurse her at regular intervals and give her plenty of boiled water during the day. Do not take her up every time she frets. If she still sleeps fitfully, it would be best to consult your physician.

Truth or Fiction?

My oldest little girl has a habit of telling lies to me. She will make up big stories and tell them for the truth. I have tried whipping her but it does no good.—Mrs. L. McE.

Your little girl seems to me to be the victim of an abnormally developed imagination. Children often are unable to distinguish the real from the unreal, so they tell the creations of their brains for the truth. I should suggest plenty of outdoor exercise, and instead of whipping, help her to distinguish her real experiences from the unreal.

Teaching the Story of Life

I have a daughter 11 years old who is becoming inquisitive about the birth of her baby brother a few weeks ago. What can I tell her? I have heard there were books one could give children to read.—Mrs. R. M. S.

It is only natural for a girl of that age to be curious as to where baby brother came from. You will be wise to tell her the truth before she learns it from others in distorted form. The best book I have ever seen along these lines is one by Della Thompson Lutes, who was editor of American Motherhood for a number of years. The price of the book is 40 cents and it may be obtained by sending that amount to the Arthur H. Crist Co., Cooperstown, N. Y. You can feel safe after reading it in putting it into your daughter's hands as it presents the truth so delicately and simply that the child gets the true conception of creation. It is recommended by a number of societies, including the National Congress of Mothers.

Training the Stupid Child

Is there anything we can do to make a stupid child bright? Our youngest little boy is very dull.—R. M. C.

Recently I was talking to a mother who had been advised by one of the specialists at a hospital to carry out the Montessori method in the training of her little defective child. Dr. Montessori's system for defectives showed such wonderful results that it was taken up by educators all over the world. An English translation of her book is published by Stokes & Co., of New York.

It is possible to make a little meat go a long way by combining it with bread dressing, macaroni, rice, dumplings or potatoes; and the cheaper cuts of meat are good to use in this way.

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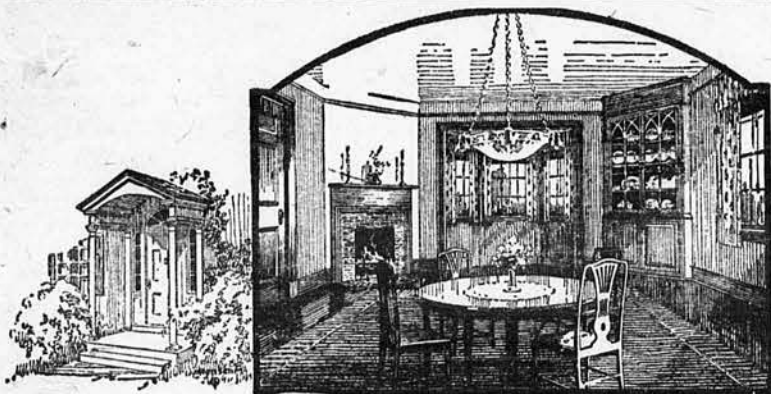
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Novel Gift Suggestions

It is Time to Plan Christmas Presents

BY MARGARET BURNS

THESE CHILLY autumn days remind us that it is time to begin to think about Christmas and the presents we wish to make. If you enjoy knitting, tatting or crocheting, the collection of books from which these illustrations were taken should help you solve the gift problem.

Don't you think daughter would like a sweater similar to the one illustrated? Perhaps you do not like to knit, and would rather crochet a sweater. Book No. 6P tells how to make knitted and crocheted ripple sweaters, jackets with or without sleeves and filet sweaters, and I am sure it contains just the kind of sweater you would like to make. There are 13 sweaters photographed in the book, and full instructions for making all are given.

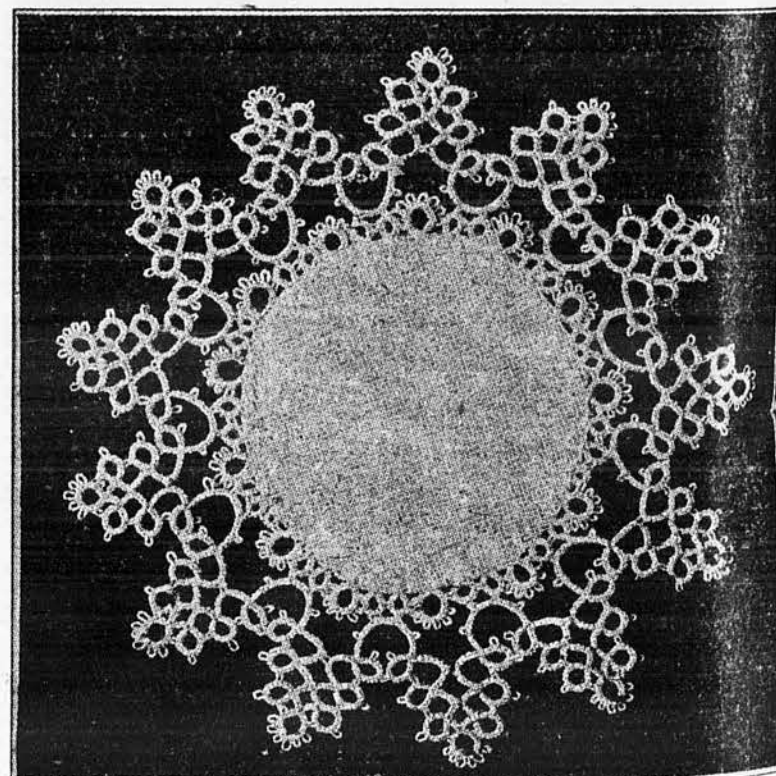
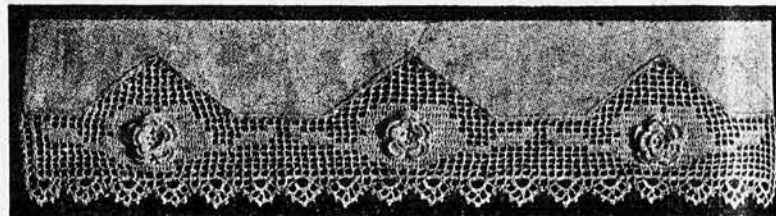
The pretty scarf edge illustrated is taken from Book No. 2. There are several other suggestions for making scarfs that you will like in this book. It also contains photographs and directions

for making 41 crocheted edges and sections. If you like to crochet around novelty braid, there are several especially novel designs using it that appeal to you because they are original.



What woman wouldn't enjoy receiving this beautiful tatted dolly for a Christmas gift? Directions for making it and several other pretty tatted dillies are given in book No. 65. This book also contains tatted edges for towels, handchiefs, luncheon sets, piano curtains, and so forth. Any woman would be proud to wear the pretty tatted hood shown in this book. And is not difficult to make, either, you like tatted but have not been able to catch on the stitch, you can

learn it from the instructions given. The fourth book in this collection, No. 03, includes 54 original crocheted edges. If you would like to present a friend with some scarf ends that are different, you will find just what you want in this book.



Fancywork Order Blank

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Fancywork Dept., Topeka, Kan.

You will find enclosed 50 cents for all four of the books, or 15 cents

for book No.

Book No. 6P ☐

Book No. 2 ☐

Book No. 05 ☐

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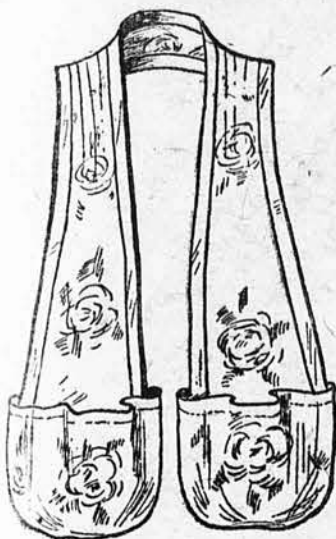
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Any one of these books sent for 15 cents or the four books for 50 cents. Place X after books wanted.

Bazaar Time is Here



DOES YOUR rural club wish to make some money to buy equipment for the hot school lunch, start the lyceum course or other such community effort? Why not have a Christmas bazaar?

Suitable articles for Christmas presents are one's first suggestions for such a bazaar. A Christmas setting isn't a difficult matter, for one thinks at once of red and green tissue paper decorated booths with holly and evergreen trimmings and silver-dotted batting cotton for snow. But the contribution is the busy housewife's problem. Pin-cushions, sewing bags, homemade toys for the children, hairpin cases and receivers, laundry bags, denim stove-lid lifters and numerous other such articles make attractive, inexpensive and practicable gifts for the bazaar purchaser.

If you wish to put more work and money into your contribution, embroidered vestees, lingerie, collar and cuff sets, towels, aprons and blouses; knitted mittens, stockings, warm woolen caps and scarfs; lined baskets for sewing or laundry, and velvet, broadcloth or knitted "tams" may appeal to you. An attractive handkerchief booth labeled, "At the Sign of the Handkerchief," will catch the eye of the purchaser. "Little Apron Shop" would be a good name for a booth featuring kitchen and fancy aprons. A novel, yet practicable, sewing garment is shown in the illustration. It would make up well in figured cretonne. The fitted collar effect and the deep pockets at the end of each panel are features of this apron.

It is not too early to start planning your Christmas bazaar.

How Mrs. Randall Kept Mary

(Continued from Page 26.)

come home with wet hair. Mr. Randall was an average good husband but he had had things pretty much his own way heretofore. And Mrs. Randall wondered how she was going to break the news to him. In fact, she spent most of the trip home turning over plans in her mind only to reject them.

After she put the children to bed she dreaded going downstairs where she knew her husband would be reading his paper. But the sound of Mary finishing up the work in the kitchen gave her courage. She went down.

Mr. Randall looked up from his paper, over which he was squinting by the light of an oil lamp. "Did you find my check book?" he asked. "I want to see what I paid for that last yearling heifer I bought."

"Yes, here it is," she said with forced calmness, taking it from the pocket of her dress. "I used it today."

She sat down trembling. He took the book unsuspectingly and opened it. Mrs. Randall looked at him from across her paper, which was up-side-down.

Mr. Randall's face took on a puzzled look, then grew an angry red. "What—" he began, and stared across at his wife. She was white as a sheet and her lips were set in a firm, tight line.

"I told you I wanted to get some things. Well, I got them," she said. And then she enumerated everything she had bought and ordered done. "Have you gone crazy? What do you want with all these things?" he exclaimed.

"I want to keep Mary," she answered helplessly. "She was going back to the city to work where they had all these things and paid just as much money."

He stared at her as if doubting her sanity. Slowly he looked back over all the stubs, carefully made out. Suddenly he laughed. His shouts fairly shook the house, but they were not altogether mirthful, and Mrs. Randall wondered if her spending all that money had caused him to suddenly lose his mind.

"Was that all Mary wanted?" he asked mockingly when he ceased laughing. "Are you sure you didn't miss something?"

"Oh, you can laugh," she said bitterly, "but I notice you have all the latest improvements. How long do you think your hired men would stay if you had walking plows and if they had to shell corn by hand and pump water for the stock?"

Mr. Randall's face sobered. "H'm," he said, shifting his chair.

Mrs. Randall was very close to tears now but she went on. "Mary told me this morning she would have to leave and you know what a time we had before we got her. She told me why she was quitting—how much easier the work was in the city and how much more comfortable her room was. I made up my mind I would have to do almost anything to keep her. I decided these things were worth as much to me as your modern machinery is to you. When you want it you buy it and ask no more. So I got these without asking you because I knew I never could persuade you to get them."

She stopped and Mr. Randall did the unexpected. He calmly picked up his paper and said, "Well, I guess there's no harm done. But if you were observing you would know you couldn't expect to keep Mary long anyway. Simpson's hired hand has his eyes on her and Mary doesn't shun him, either. I'll bet they'll be married before Christmas."

"I don't care," said Mrs. Randall happily. "Other Marys won't be so difficult to get now. And they won't be quite so essential, either, with all these labor-saving devices to help me." Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

Women's Service Corner

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

Lotion for Chapped Hands

My hands chap in cool weather. What can I do for them?—Miss M. J.

Apply this lotion to your chapped hands: Mix the juice of 1 lemon and 2 ounces of glycerine, and shake well.

Baked Pumpkins are Good

I have heard that it is possible to bake pumpkin but I never have been able to obtain the recipe. Would you please print it in your paper?—Mrs. J. B.

The simplest method of baking pumpkin is to cut it into 3-inch squares without removing the rind. Then place the rind side down in a baking pan and bake until soft in a moderate oven. Serve with salt, pepper and butter.

To Remove Couching

I have a dress I wish to make over that is trimmed with couching. How can I remove the couching?—Jane.

Pull one of the threads of couching on the wrong side of the dress to start it and then it will unravel easily and quickly.

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1/2 cup of butter,
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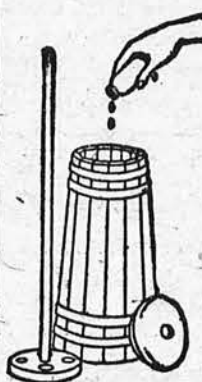
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30x3 3/4	6.75	1.75	34x4 3/4	11.00	2.75
31x3 1/2	7.00	2.00	35x4 1/2	11.50	2.50
31x3 3/4	8.00	2.25	35x4 3/4	12.50	2.50
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Some Styles That Differ

Suggestions for the Winter Wardrobe

BY MRS. MABLE PAYNE



A FOUR-PIECE serviceable skirt with plaits at the sides is shown in style No. 9809. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9808—Small Girls' Dress. Figured silk will make a pretty one-piece frock for the small miss. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9820—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse. This style will make up well in taffeta, with trimming of darker silk. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9797—Little Boy's Suit. Linen, chambray, galatea or crash would make the small boy a serviceable wash suit. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

9807—Ladies' Tie-On Blouse. Dark satin or taffeta, will make an attractive blouse. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9796—Ladies' and Misses' Dress.

Dark foulard will make this a dainty one-piece afternoon frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9113—Stout Ladies' Dress. Serge or tricotine in this pattern would be becoming to the stout lady. Long lines are emphasized. Sizes 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

9811—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. Slenderness is achieved by the long lines of this frock coat. Sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Diabetes

A subscriber who is a sufferer from diabetes requests that I write an article in this department telling about the disease and giving advice as to treatment. I am glad to do this far as possible but I must warn you that this disease is one of such severity that it is entitled to the best medical attention that you can obtain. It is not a "home treatment" complaint.

When we speak of diabetes we usually mean a condition in which a patient passes more urine than the normal amount and the urine contains certain amount of sugar. Quite commonly the patient has unusual thirst and despite much drinking of water shows a dry, red tongue, which often is cracked and furrowed. The urine has a peculiar odor. Such a patient soon becomes thin, and severely restricted diet may only add to the gravity of the condition by inducing starvation.

Diabetes usually is thought of as kidney trouble. As a matter of fact it is not a disease of the kidneys at all. The only part played by the kidneys is in taking the sugar from the blood and passing it out in the urine. The diseased state may be attributed to some lesion of the brain, the liver or the pancreas.

Any attack of diabetes calls for immediate treatment. It is a great mistake to suppose that the disease cannot be cured. Many cases are cured. The reason that we think of it as a hopeless trouble is because so many cases linger uncured for many years and finally die in a starved and poisoned state.

Death from diabetes does not come because of the loss of sugar. It is a result of the poisoned condition of the system from acetones and diacetic acid, due to improper oxidation of fats, a part of the same fault in the system that causes non-assimilation of sugar and other carbohydrates.

The person with a lingering case of diabetes may get well. But to do so the patient must receive very thorough attention. Anything in the body that can be a focus of disease must be cleaned up. Like the rheumatic patient he must have attention given to diseased teeth, tonsils, indigestion, disease of liver and everything that is abnormal.

Treatment by diet is a very essential part of treatment but it is impossible to give general rules, for every case must be treated on its own merits. Dietetic treatment alone may hold the patient in a condition that will give him health during a long term of life. But if there is anything in the whole body that is keeping the patient back by the least poisonous effect it must certainly receive attention, for diabetes is really a state of food poisoning and no known focus of disease should be permitted to add its depressing drag upon the system.

Questions and Answers

Can a bad tooth have anything to do with my not being able to sleep at night even when it does not pain? I am often sleepless for hours. L. J.

I am beginning to believe that a bad tooth is almost as wearing upon the system as a bad appendix, tho not so dangerous. Have the tooth drained of its abscess and repaired, or else have it extracted. I think it will cure your insomnia.

I have been told by a doctor that my blood pressure is 175 and that very little can be done to bring it down. Do you think a change of climate will help? S. C. D.

It may. High blood pressure is influenced unfavorably by severe weather, so that anyone subject to it is obliged to stay under cover much of the time in a harsh climate, tho life in a mild climate might permit great freedom. It must be remembered

that high blood pressure also is aggravated by worry. A serene life in a severe climate would be more advantageous than a worried life under ideal conditions of weather. Altho 175 is a high blood pressure it is not necessarily one that must be "brought down." You may get along better at 175 than you would at 145. It depends upon your general condition.

Disordered Nerves

My husband is bothered a great deal with his hands "going to sleep." Any time after midnight he is likely to find his arms numb from the elbows and sometimes from the shoulders down to his finger tips. He has to rub or shake his hands before he can have any use of his fingers. He has had this trouble several years by spells but is usually worse when shucking corn. His arms often will "go to sleep" when driving the car. What is the cause of this? Is there danger of paralysis? S. B. D.

This is because the nerves that control circulation are disordered. There is no threat of paralysis in such conditions. As a rule paralysis is due to hemorrhage from a blood vessel making pressure upon the brain. Your husband needs to take more rest and build up his general condition.

Away With Grain Futures

(Continued from page 19.)

conducted by famous speculators, the future markets served a real purpose. The country grain dealer could buy 1,000 bushels of wheat from farmers in his community and immediately telegraph or telephone an order to sell futures to protect himself. The futures were then at prices which showed a reasonable relation with the cash quotations. Today, however, the country dealer faces a discount of as much as 30 cents on futures if he wishes to protect himself on his cash buying from farmers, and must therefore pay farmers a lower price for their wheat. The present future market is not a desirable hedge for cash operations.

The defenders of the wheat future pit business declare that the strained condition of money markets has been a vital factor in creating the abnormal discount of futures under cash wheat prices. They say the elimination of futures will widen margins in the purchases of wheat from farmers to the advantage of the latter. The margins against the farmer, however, could hardly be wider than at present. Tight money is bearish, but it is strange that, with this influence, futures continue lower than cash wheat.

The millers, the grain dealers and the producers who desire to discontinue or restrict wheat future trading have made a good case under present conditions. The Boards of Trade which wish to continue their future wheat pits must submit to an examination. They must bring before the public the facts about every wheat future trade made in their pits since July 15. The farmers are entitled to know to what extent European governments have been using the future pits to obtain cheap wheat. The United States Department of Agriculture would do well to investigate this serious situation. It is not fair to permit Europe to get our wheat at a low price brought about thru the manipulation of our grain exchanges. If, as claimed, wheat future dealings are harmful to the country under the new system of governmental buying by Europe, the wheat future pits should be junked without delay.

A Study of Marketing

A book of considerable value to every person interested in the marketing of farm products was issued recently by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y. This is The Elements of Marketing, by P. T. Cherington. It is an attempt to formulate in simple terms the principles underlying the transfer of merchandise from producer to consumer under modern conditions. The price is \$2.10.

It will pay well to go to greater lengths in conserving the ice crop of Kansas. Why not plan to store this concentrated cold for use next summer?



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For Our Young Readers

It's Not Only Interesting to be a Good Junior Red Cross Member, but It's Fun, Too



It Was Fun to Pretend That the Life-Size Doll Was a Real Baby. Mrs. Lilian Lambert, Red Cross Nurse, Supervised the Dressing.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED and well ventilated high school room was the scene of much activity, carried on without confusion. Fifteen girls, ranging from 14 to 18 years, were busy with the equipment of the room, while a white-robed Red Cross nurse followed their movements with keen eyes. The furnishings consisted of two iron beds, one single and one double, complete with mattresses, sheets, blankets and pillows, a long table holding several ordinary wash basins, a kettle, glasses, cloths, gauze and cotton, a number of chairs, one large clothesbasket and a big white enamel pan, in the center of which lay a startlingly life-like doll.

This was a section of a typical county high school girls' class in home nursing at work in the review of Chapter XV in the Red Cross textbook. With competent, capable hands the girls completed their tasks, making up the beds with and without a patient in them, taking temperatures and pulses and—what was most interesting of all—dressing, undressing and bathing the life-size doll which so placidly endured these ministrations.

The business of being a wife and mother demands as careful preparation as any other occupation in life. This is recognized by the American Red Cross in its peace-time health work, and in many of the various chapters scattered thruout the United States an important phase of their work is with the school girls of the community. This instruction is carried on thru classes in home hygiene and care of the sick, dietetics, little mothers' leagues, courses in first aid, and so on, held thru schools, health centers and community houses. Some of the schools have placed home nursing and home care of the sick in their high school curriculums, making it a requirement for the two upper classes. Many other high schools are conducting classes in home dietetics, and the Red Cross first aid courses have been made a part of the school curriculum in many states. In New Jersey it is a full-time subject, while here in our own state it is taught in the schools in conjunction with hygiene and physiology. None of these classes is a preparation for nursing as a livelihood, but prepares to meet the ordinary emergencies that arise in and outside the home.

Sensible, wise young mothers of today mean healthy children of tomorrow. Renew your membership during the Fourth Red Cross Roll Call. November 11-25, that you, too, may have a part in training the coming mothers of the nation.

Traveling Gifts

As only few of the 12 million members of the Junior Red Cross of America would be able to see the tokens of gratitude, sent by the children of the

Allied Nations whom they have aided, arrangements have been made to send a traveling exhibit to them.

The gratitude of the European children, whose sufferings have been alleviated by the Junior Red Cross, has manifested itself in many letters of thanks and in numbers of simple gifts—toys and other articles manufactured by the children despite their

How Many Can You Make?

Write the words, "American Red Cross," on a piece of paper and see how many other words you can make from the letters of it. Send your list to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. We will give pretty postcards to the six boys and girls who send in the longest lists.

The two girls' names which are the answers to the October 23 puzzle, "Primals and Finals," are Barbara and Dorothy. Prize winners of this puzzle are: Elizabeth Paul, Pauline, Kan.; Sauretha Buchanan, Carlton, Kan.; Vera Crawford, Lincoln, Kan.; Roy Danmyer, Solomon, Kan.; Mildred Marty, Kansas City, Mo.; Lorna Paxson, Hartford, Kan.

poverty and distress. From re-established homes, from orphanages which the Junior Red Cross has founded, from schools supplied and reopened by the society, have come these evidences of gratitude from the children who are yet receiving food, clothing and other aid from their more fortunate American brothers and sisters.

A number of cases are being made for this traveling exhibit of gifts. The

plan calls for a heavy shipping case the door of which opens like a screen and has upon it a map of Europe as a cover page of the Junior Red Cross News, depicting a future little immigrant at Ellis Island receiving his lesson in citizenship. It also shows a photograph of one of the devastated homes in the war zone, supplied with furniture made by the boys of many training schools in this country. Thousands of tables and 30,000 chairs have been sent from American schools in Europe.

Toys of all sorts are to be contained in the case, from a Russian forest doll carrying his axe to dolls from Italy dressed in costume. There are also lovely deerskin slippers from Russia, original music composed by Polish refugee, many samples of Italian needle and art work, besides quaint toys made by the cripples of the Bakule school at Prague, Czechoslovakia, and blotting pads, ink marks and so on made by the very little children in the kindergarten grounds of France.

Every member of the Junior Red Cross who sees these tokens of appreciation will be glad that the organization was able to help children who were not only in need, but who appreciated so greatly what was done for their behalf.

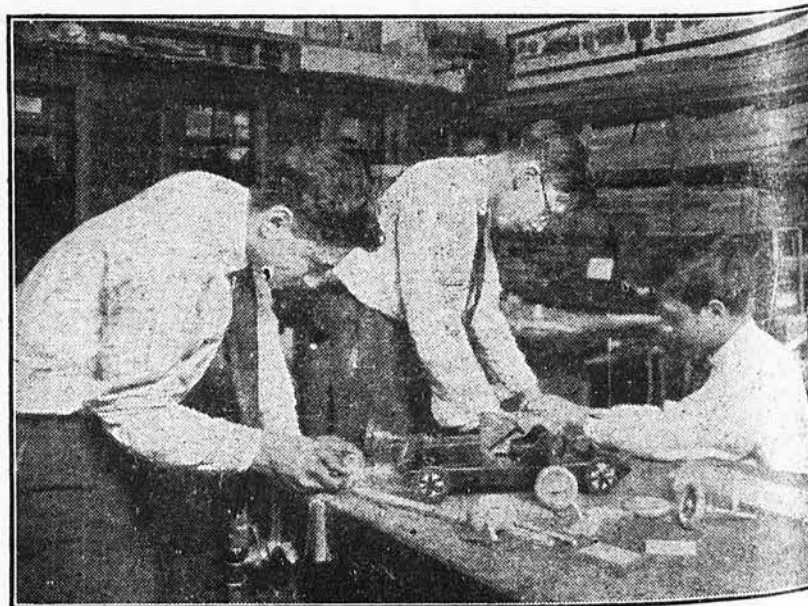
A Red Cross Dog

Sandy is a little Irish Terrier, the pet of everybody at the national headquarters of the American Red Cross, where he is often pressed into service as a messenger. He trots from one bureau to another, carrying an envelope in his mouth.

Recently a motion picture company hearing of Sandy, asked permission to include him in a picture. Sandy was as glad as any of the Red Cross workers, and acted his part in front of the great marble building in Washington which is the home of the Red Cross, the most approved fashion, even to the wagging of his bushy tail at the dramatic climax.

But Sandy's part in the drama of life did not end there. A great metropolitan newspaper printed his picture with a short sketch of his feats and the name of his owner. This story and picture were copied in a newspaper in a city where dwelt a mother who had not heard from her only son for many weeks. He was in Europe with the Red Cross forces caring for those suffering because of the war. She saw Sandy's picture and read the story and found that his mistress bore the same name as her son's commanding officer.

So she wrote to the Red Cross, telling them what she had read about Sandy and the name of his mistress and asked if some means could be found to discover what had become of her boy. When her letter reached Washington no time was lost in making investigation, and it was speedily disclosed that the son was safe and well, but in turbulent Poland, where the mails had almost ceased to travel. The glad news flashed across the continent to the anxious little mother, and Sandy was told all about it. He had carried his message widely and well.



Boys of the Junior Red Cross in a Workshop of a New York Public School Making Toys for the Orphan Children of Europe.

November 6, 1920.

Tom McNeal's Answers

Revenue Stamps on a Note

1. A gave a note to B. A was informed the bank at the time that the note could be stamped and that he was the one to stamp it. A consented to stamp it, but afterwards refused to do it. B stamped the note in order to collect it. Was it legal for B to stamp the note made by A?

2. Is there any penalty for failing to put revenue stamps on a note?

3. Is it all right to neglect to stamp a note, if it is practically certain that there will be no means of forcing collection?

4. If there is a penalty for failure, what is it and who is liable?

A SUBSCRIBER.

B, the person to whom the note was given, had the right to place revenue stamps on it. The penalty for failure to place revenue stamps on a note is that it cannot be collected, by law, unless such stamps are placed on it. Of course, if there was no dispute over the payment of the note, it would make no difference whether stamps were on or not.

Division of Property

Father died leaving real estate which was to be divided between mother and five children, all of age.

1. Is it lawful for mother and children to divide the real estate without the appointment of an administrator?

2. Mother and children appointed three appraisers and had the land appraised, then divided the land, mother taking half and the children a quarter apiece. Can we have one another a clear title to said land divided in this way?

3. Can we sell this land divided in this way and give clear title without going thru the court first?

MRS. A. A. R.

Our Kansas law provides for the appointment of an administrator to settle an estate of this kind, and in order that there may be no question about the title to such, an administrator should be appointed. Unless this is done, there will always be a dispute about the legality of your title to this land.

Division of Property

1. A is a widower with two children. He was property. He remarries and deeds his property to second wife. He dies. What part of the property, if any, can his children get?

2. A wife owns property. She has no children. She dies. Can the husband hold the property, if no will has been made?

1. A had a right to deed his property to his wife and at his death, unless he had some other property, his children would inherit nothing.

2. If the wife held property in her name and died without leaving a will, one-half of her property would go to her husband and one-half to her children.

Share in Estate

The father has a family of grown children, no wife. Their home is in Kansas. One son moves to Oklahoma, marries, and dies before the only child is born. Will this child share equally with his aunts and uncles in the estate of his grandfather?

OKLAHOMA SUBSCRIBER.

Yes, to be sure.

Rights of Wife

A man and woman marry. They have little to start with. Both work in the field for year—she working at night with sewing and other housework. The way is rough for her and he would not hire any of the work done and now refuses to allow her any of the income, after years of hard work. When she is too old to work any longer, she goes to live with one of her children and he takes all the income and goes to live with another. Can she demand any of the income he helped to accumulate and worked for?

READER.

The husband is compelled to support his wife. If he does not he can be arrested. That is, if he is able to contribute to her support and refuses to do so. She can begin an action against him and demand a division of the income of the estate.

Pay for Plowing

A rents a farm to B with the usual sale clause in the contract. B's year ends July 1. He notifies A that he wishes to continue on the farm. A makes no objection and permits him to plow 12 acres without notifying B that he is going to sell. Now he refuses to pay B for the plowing of the 12 acres, altho he has sold the farm and received pay for the same from the purchaser.

SUBSCRIBER.

If A permitted B to go on with his plowing without notifying him that the land was sold, B has a right to deduct from the rental a reasonable price for said plowing.

Land Trade

A and B are husband and wife. C and D are also husband and wife. They traded property. C and D signed the deed to A. B's name not being in the deed, B did not sign her name to the deed to C and D, but B's name was signed at the purchase of the property. Isn't it necessary for B's name to be upon the deed?

Can B hold half the property at A's death?

They have three children. In case the wife should die and the husband remarry,

would the children get a share? Could he will it all away from her?

READER.

In order to make a valid transfer, B's name must be on the deed to C and D. If B does not sign the deed and her husband should die, she would hold one-half of the property.

If she is not a joint owner with her husband and should die before her husband, her children would inherit nothing until the death of their father, and he could will this property away from them.

Tramping Through Dairyland

(Continued from Page 21.)

I felt the same way. I decided to learn what these well-to-do people thought of the proposition. I jumped into a car to visit the real dairymen on their own establishments and had another surprise.

The barns had every modern convenience—litter carriers, running water, modern conveniences. Milking time came and instead of the whole family coming out with pails and stools, one clean-looking chap stepped into the barn with a pail with four rubber tubes. This apparatus he attached to a pipe and the four tubes to the cow's teats and an engine was started. In an inconceivably short time the milking was done—completed with a milking machine.

Then the milk was carried to a small outhouse and placed in a tank which, in turn, was connected to the well. An engine was started and the cold water flowed into the vat, whereby the milk was cooled, after which the water was emptied into the drinking trough on the outside. Next day the milk was hauled to town. There was no drudgery

and everything was clean, simple, and pleasant.

This method is in common use, altho some farmers are already installing their own ammonia plants for cooling the milk, and making their ice. Thus our dairy friends are able to enjoy a comfortable life on \$300-acre land in the midst of beautiful high-priced cows surrounded by elegant buildings and nature's beauty. In this environment real farm organization and co-operation is having a birth and taking a lead for other sections to follow.

Why should not the wheat farmers and other classes of agriculture take cognizance of this community and follow suit, not only in having a few cows and marketing facilities, but also in organizing their own special industry in a similar way?

Marketing Committee Meets

The first big step in the study of marketing plans and methods was made by the Farm Marketing Committee of 17 at a conference held at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago November 4, 5 and 6. A number of the Nation's most prominent agricultural authorities were present and gave their views on various angles of farm marketing problems.

Among those who were asked to take part in the program were Bernard Baruch, Julius Barnes, Herbert Hoover, Victor Murdock, E. T. Meredith, L. F. Gates, Norman P. Lambert, G. H. Powell, and H. G. Coykendall. A full report of this meeting will be given in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze of November 13.

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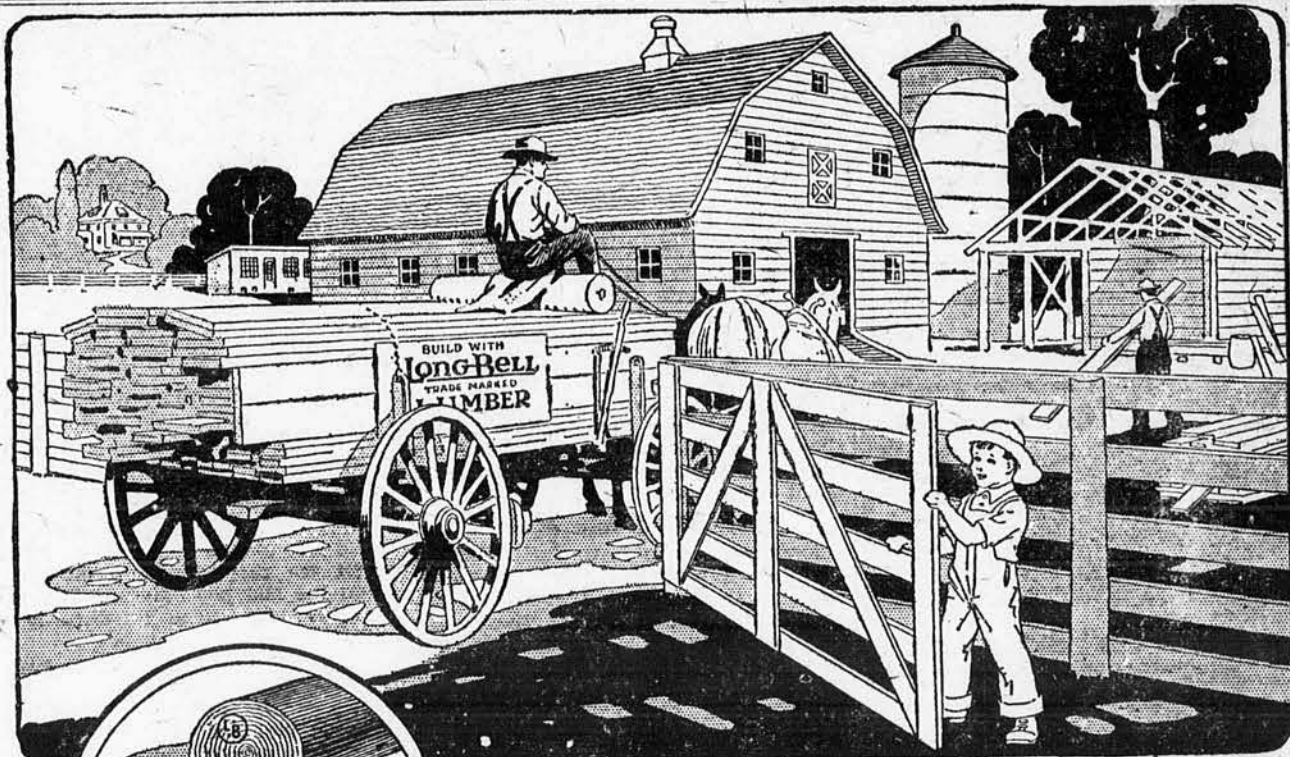
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Capper Poultry Club

Fine Friendships are Made and Renewed

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Secretary

SHAKING hands with Mr. Capper, who is such a good friend to girls and boys that he organized the Capper clubs in order to get in closer touch with them and give them greater opportunities, is about the height of a club girl's ambition. The speaking tour which Mr. Capper has been making brought him in contact with a great many Capper club girls and boys who had been looking forward to meeting him for a long time. All of them who attended the annual pep meeting during the Topeka Free fair were keenly disappointed because Mr. Capper couldn't be here.

"I wanted to see Mr. Capper at the big pep meeting in Topeka and was very sorry he couldn't be there," wrote Lillian Johnson of Lincoln county, "but I went to hear him speak when he was in Lincoln and when he was thru I went up and shook hands with him and told him who I was. He asked me how I was getting along and I told him 'All right.' I wanted to stay and talk a long time, but there was a large

other year, because I think it is a very fine organization. My poultry club work means a lot to me. I am saving my money to go to town school next year." This letter came from Rubie Guffey of Linn county.

After reading these letters, what do you think our prospects are for a record breaking club next year? They look pretty good to me. I don't see how we can keep from having a good membership with so many going in for another year's work and every one of them working to get other girls to join. Do you know what our motto is for 1921? "Every member get a member, if not in your county, in some other county." Don't you think it's a good one? Let's see how many can live up to it. Girls may line up now as social members, if they wish, then they will be all ready to begin work, February 1, 1921, the earliest date girls may enter chickens in the new contest. You know, "The early bird gets the worm," and those who get the early start in club work are more likely to come out prize winners.

"Ambition, Pep and Ginger"

There's one thing sure, when the contest for this year ends, Atchison county won't be very far behind in the race for the pep trophy. The latest thing in this good county is a little "news-paper" called "Atchison County's Ambition, Pep and Ginger." The first issue—neatly typewritten, full of club yells and stories which are cleverly illustrated made interesting reading. This yell, which I discovered in it, seemed to me to express Atchison's sentiments exactly.

Are we working? I'll say so, Atchison county is not slow, Senator Capper started us right. Now we hope to win the fight.

Mrs. Parsons and Mable whom you see shown in the picture below are members of this lively organization.

The group picture shows seven of the 11 girls who are members of the Cloud county club. Reading from left to right they are: Claire Jamison, Evona Tilson, Thelma Tilson, Opal Kelly, Esther Teasley, Helen Wright, and Neva Rolph. Cloud county isn't going to be left out in the race either, and you'll see them high up on the list when the last pep standing is printed, for there are some hustlers in this club.

Thru an accident, Helen Andrew, leader of Johnson county, couldn't send in her county leader blank in time for it to be included in the pep standing which was printed recently. The number of points to Johnson's credit is 4,228, making it rank fourth in pep.

crowd that kept pushing me onward. This makes the second time I have seen Mr. Capper in Lincoln."

News has also come of a picnic given in Mr. Capper's honor by the Cloud county girls and boys, when he spoke at Concordia. "We had supper on the courthouse lawn with Mr. Capper as our guest," wrote Claire Jamison. "We wanted to have our pictures taken with Mr. Capper but he didn't have time to go to the studio and it was too late to take one out doors. There were about 50 present."

"Sure, We'll Join Again"

Even girls who have fully decided that they haven't time to carry on club work another year, find when they get to thinking about it that they can't stay out. Such was the case with Vera Fairbairn of Leavenworth county. "I think I said 'no' on the card you sent out wanting to know whether we wanted to join again next year, but I have changed my mind and you can count on me as a member for 1921," wrote Vera. "The October meeting was held last night at my house. We had our program and then refreshments of fruit salad, cake, cookies and cocoa were served. After we were thru eating we went outside and gave our yells and played games. The girls who attended the annual pep meeting at Topeka taught us the new yells they learned while there."

And here's some good news from Rice county. Madeline Berry says, "As for the club work next year, I wouldn't stay out of the Capper Poultry club if I could possibly be in it. One of my girl friends is going to join and together we hope to get some more members."

"I intend to enter next year and I think I can get some more girls to join," wrote Ruth Wort of Wallace county.

"I am planning great things for Wallace county next year and you may expect to see us at the next annual pep meeting," wrote Carrie Mae Smith, that county's peppy leader. "You will see that the girls in this county aren't asleep, after all."

"My sister and I had bad luck this year and didn't raise many chickens, but we are going to try again next year," is the glad tidings that came from Pearl Morrell of Linn county.

"I surely want to be in the club au-



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Capper Pig Club News

We'll Take a Look at the Pep Standing

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

SMALL boys and girls usually are quite fond of playing the game of "make believe." This morning I want the members of the Capper Pig club to gather around my desk, "make believe" fashion, while we study the pep records which are spread before our view. Most of the counties represented in the leading 10 teams will be proud of their positions. Others will wish they had done better work, and let's hope that they will next year. In few instances have county leaders failed to do their best. Nearly every one has made the full 50 per cent grade allowed county leaders, but not so much can be said of their teammates.

So that we shall be able to understand what we're talking about during this hour at the club manager's desk, let's take a look at the following pep list, the position of the different counties being based on reports of points made up to October 1:

County and Leader	Scores
Linn, Loren Ungeheuer.....	144
Mitchell, Verne Jones.....	58
Johnson, Fred Rausch.....	54
Cloud, Ernest Newingham.....	46
Lyon, Dan Eckel.....	38
Jefferson, Elwood Shultz.....	26
Reno, Gilbert Shurtz.....	25
Republic, Ted Thomas.....	21
Coffey, Edward Osman.....	20
Allen, Hardin Lineback.....	16

First of all, fellows, we'll have to hand it to that Linn county club that they've built up a great scoring machine. I believe many other counties had the same opportunity at the beginning of the contest, but certainly Linn has piled up a formidable lead. Every boy is behind the leader, fighting all the time, but it was the unusually large attendance of Linn county folks at the Topeka meeting that gave the club such a large number of scores.

The biggest surprise of the season—and one that I welcome with pleasure—is the position of the Mitchell county club. That big 6-footer, Verne Jones, with the help of every member, has been working like a whirlwind. From thirteenth place in the first pep standing published to second place this time is going some, isn't it? I'm glad I can show you this hustling team in the picture at the bottom of the page. Going from left to right, we have Joe McDaniels, Wayne Ewing, Bill Gatewood, a calf club member who has worked right with the pig club, Teddy Robinson, and County Leader Verne Jones. With those boys hitting the pace they are, what's going to happen when the county appears in the game with a full lineup next year—as I'm sure it's going to do? Incidentally, there's some interesting club history connected with that Jones family. Verne's brother, Elmer, was a member of the first Capper Pig club and remained in the club the following year. He was one of the several club members who went to France in Uncle Sam's service. This is Verne's third year

in the club, and his second as leader. Next in line comes Johnson county, winner of the pep trophy last year, and making a valiant fight to repeat. Cloud, also a trophy winner—in 1918—and one of the counties which always are in the race, holds the same position in this standing as in the first one. Ernest Newingham has made a great effort to take home another cup, and has had the faithful support of some of his team. If all had gotten into the game there would be a different story to tell.

Dan Eckel and his Lyon county club may be proud of the position they hold this time, having advanced four places in the standing. On the other hand, Jefferson dropped one place. Reno is another of the surprises of this pep list. With not enough scores to place it among the first 15 in the first list published, the Western Kansas boys have jumped into seventh place. Again co-operation is the explanation, just as with Mitchell county. I'll tell you, fellows, no organization can win unless everybody pulls together. The trophy cup can't be won by a large club if only a few are working, and it can be carried off by a small team if every member does his best. The work of Republic county has been better this year than its standing indicates, and I regard it as a coming county.

Hard Luck for Coffey

The placing of Coffey and Allen counties in ninth and tenth places respectively is due more to an arbitrary decision on the part of the club manager than to the number of points made. In the case of Coffey county undoubtedly the team has made scores enough to place it higher, but unfortunately, and not entirely due to his own fault, the leader lost out on his count of points, and I do not feel that it would be fair to accept an estimate in a race so important. Allen is one of the counties with small membership that have made a fine showing, so I am giving Hardin Lineback and his teammates a place among the first 10. After all, fellows, the spirit of the work, the sportsmanship shown, and the honest desire to win should have some weight in placing the clubs.

The trophy cup for 1920 isn't won yet. And most certainly the final position of the first 10 teams isn't decided. No county leader and no club member will cease doing his best until the last day of the contest is past. The number of final reports received from a county may decide its standing, and every county leader should make it his duty to see that all reports from his county are sent to the club manager on time. Interest in the club for the next year will be taken into consideration, too. "A Doubled Membership for 1921" is the motto of the Capper Pig club from now on. Let's see that we make it come true by March 1.



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Farm Outlook is Brighter

Recent Rains of Great Benefit to Wheat

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

NOVEMBER crop conditions are probably as favorable as could be expected. However, just now there is more interest in the situation in reference to old wheat than there is in reference to the new wheat crop recently planted. Farmers are holding back a great deal of their grain in the expectation of getting better prices which undoubtedly will be offered later. India, China and Russia which were expected to supply a large part of the world's stock of wheat will have to buy grain for their own use. Sanders Sosland, market editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze says: "For farmers who are holding wheat for higher prices the market outlook is encouraging. The trade is approaching a tight condition or a congestion on account of short sales and extremely small stocks on terminals. Unless the country movement increases soon which is not probable for some time yet a sharp rise in prices may be recorded."

Wheat Will Advance

The present estimate of this year's winter wheat crop as given by the United States Department of Agriculture for October 1 is 532,641,000 bushels, and for spring wheat about 218,007,000 bushels making a total of 750,648,000 bushels of wheat. It will be interesting to compare this with the November report which will have been made public by the time this article is published. Those who are conversant with the situation in Europe say that there will be a shortage in the world's supply of wheat which eventually will have to be supplied by the United States if it is supplied at all. Such a demand is sure to result in a considerable advance in the future market prices of wheat.

The most disquieting feature now is unfair competition with Canadian wheat which is admitted free of duty. The Canadian wheat crop is estimated at 293,361,000 bushels as compared with 193,260,000 for last year. Government officials in Canada estimate that at least 100 million bushels of this grain will be for export. The United States Federal Trade Commission in a recent investigation conducted at the request of President Wilson finds that 4,950,000 bushels of Canadian wheat and 65,946 barrels of Canadian flour were shipped into the United States during the last 15 days of October. This was more than three times as large as the shipment in any October in the past seven years. Evidently this situation should be remedied by the next Congress thru a tariff that will be made sufficiently high to protect the American wheat growers. Senator Capper is planning to ask Congress to take action at the earliest possible moment. He also will seek legislation to protect farmers against the grain gamblers at the big market centers.

Farmers Demand Better Prices

Farmers are thinking strongly of holding back the marketing of corn, oats, sorghums and other farm products. Broomcorn growers are greatly dissatisfied with prices that are offered them. A Hutchinson paper says: "The broomcorn growers are holding back their brush and refusing to deliver at the low prices now being offered. The buyers are offering from \$40 to \$100. A little brush has been sold for \$150. Milo growers, refusing to take the low price of \$1 a bushel for their crop are holding it back on the farms."

Reports sent to the Kansas state board of agriculture show that most of the farmers in Kansas lost money last year in growing wheat. Many other states no doubt have had the same experience. "Less than 25 per cent of the wheat growers of the country," says President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college, "are making money on wheat at present prices." Profits on many other farm products are entirely too small.

Figures on farm profits in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, covering periods of from five to seven years, recently made public by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that

comparatively few farmers in the areas studied have been making large profits during the recent years of comparatively high prices. One hundred and ninety-four farms were included in the survey, 125 of them for seven years and 69 for five years. Most of the farmers made less than \$500 cash a year over and above the things the farm provided toward the living of the family. In Ohio the average return for the seven years was 4.6 per cent on the investment, plus food, fuel and house rent provided by the farm. In Indiana this return was 5.7 per cent and in Wisconsin it was 4.7 per cent. While some of the farmers made considerable profit during the period studied, 15 per cent of them, after allowing 5 per cent for their investment, received nothing for their work, and 10 per cent of them failed even to make 5 per cent on their investment in any year of the study. Better treatment must be accorded farmers or the drift of farmers to the city will increase and bring about a serious situation.

Crop Conditions are Favorable

Crop conditions and the outlook for next year are fairly favorable in Kansas. In the weekly crop report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending October 30, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says: "The rainfall during the past week varied from 1/2 inch in East Central Kansas to 1 1/2 to 2 inches in Southeast Kansas. No rainfall in Central or Western Kansas, altho the weather was threatening on Saturday, and a drizzle was starting at the time reports were made from Northwestern Kansas. Heavy frost killed vegetation on October 27, 28 and 29 especially in the eastern and central sections. The soil is reported as in excellent condition for wheat, recent rains having soaked it thoroly. Only in the Northwest is it mentioned as dry, in limited areas."

"Wheat seeding is practically finished except possibly in the southeast and southcentral parts where small fields are still being sown. In the southern part of the state much wheat is so far advanced that pasturing is already being practiced and the weather conditions have been such as to make the plant growth very rapid. Threshing of the 1920 crop is practically complete even in the northwest-

ern counties, but farmers thru Central and South Central Kansas are holding off the market until a better price can be had. Complaint of weevil in stored wheat comes from the southeast and it is stated that there is no carbon bi-sulfide on the market to protect grain against the spread of this pest. "Corn husking is in full swing thru the southern and central parts of the state and will be general during the first week in November. The topping and harvesting of sorghums is being carried on in the southwest, but thru the north and northwestern counties the grain is still too wet for this work. Some of the last alfalfa hay crop in the eastern part of Kansas was frost-bitten and the final crop for the year is being or has been harvested, in nearly all sections."

Allen—We had our first killing freeze October 28. We have had considerable rain and the ground is too soft for farmers to get into the fields. Corn is ready to crib and indications are that there will be a good yield. Pastures are excellent for this time

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of the year. Farm produce prices are coming down more in proportion than the necessities the farmer has to buy. There was a large acreage of wheat sown and it is excellent. Eggs sell for 55c; potatoes, \$1.50; butterfat is worth 64c.—T. E. Whitlow, October 29.

Atchison—We have had several heavy frosts and chilly weather the past week. Wheat is excellent. Corn is still green and heavy but many farmers are husking. Some plowing is being done and an occasional field of alfalfa is out. Farmers are holding their wheat for better prices as they are not altogether satisfied with present prices.—Alfred Cole, October 30.

Clay—The light showers of the past week have started the wheat but it will die in a few days unless we have more rain. We have been having frosty nights and corn husking is good. Some road work is being done and roads are in good condition. Wheat sells for \$1.90; flour, \$3.06; sugar, 13c; butterfat, 48c; poultry, 20c; and hides are selling for 5c a pound; shoes, \$12 a pair.—P. R. Forslund, October 30.

Edwards—More than 3 inches of rain fell October 21 which was very much needed for the wheat. Seeding is completed except where it is necessary to reseed on account of damage by grasshoppers. Corn husking will begin in about two weeks.—L. A. Spitzer, October 30.

Greenwood—We have been having damp, cool, rainy weather. There is no corn being shocked and not all of the fourth cutting of alfalfa has been put up. Some of it has spoiled as a result of being on the wet

ground. There is not much wheat sold as farmers are waiting for a good stand. There are not many eggs going to market. Eggs are worth \$1.35. Wheat is selling for \$1.85.—A. H. Brown, October 26.

Harvey—The late rains sprouted the wheat that was on the ground and most of the fields are green. Corn husking has started and it is very tough and a poor yield. Much wheat is being marketed. Wheat worth \$1.75; butter, 60c; eggs, 16c; calves, 1 1/2 to 2c a pound; apples, \$1.75 to \$2.00; potatoes, \$1.50.—K. W. Prouty, October 26.

Haskell—Threshing of the sorghum will begin soon. We had a 3 inch rain on October 20 and lasting until the 21 which will be of much benefit to the wheat. There is some seedling done. Livestock is in good condition. Some is being shipped to market. Cattle are on wheat pastures and some are feeding rough feed.—H. E. Tera, October 23.

Miami—We had our first frost October 28. Farmers are not able to do much work. We have had too much damp weather. There are a few silos to be filled. Cholera in the country seems to be checked. Pastures have been very good. Wheat is looking much better than a ago. Some of the early corn is ready to crib.—F. J. Haebele, October 31.

Pawnee—We have had good rains the week and wheat looks excellent. Indications are that there will be good wheat. Farmers are holding their wheat expecting to get, at least, cost of production. Law of supply and demand governs the market, then the farmer should limit his supply until we get cost of production. He can't get cost of production we better and move to town.—E. H. Gore, October 26.

Reno—We had a good rain October 28. Wheat sowing is completed. There has been any corn husked. All the old corn has been used. The leaves are still green. Wheat has been hauled to market but is considerable variation in price. Hogs very scarce.—D. Engelhart.

Rush—We are having cool, cloudy weather. We had a 2 1/2 inch rain of October 11. The ground is in good condition for fall. Not many Hessian flies were reported to fall. Corn husking has begun. Potatoes have been dug and there is a good crop most localities. A large acreage of wheat has been sown this fall. All kinds of stock are being fed on dry feed and are doing very well. There are not so many cattle and hogs here as usual. Wheat sells for \$1.75; corn, 68c; flour, \$3.25; butterfat, 40c; shorts, \$2.80; hogs, \$14.65; potatoes, \$1.60; eggs, 48c.—A. E. Grunwald, October 26.

Wichita—The weather continues to be and windy. Threshing has been completed and fall plowing will begin soon. Wheat is excellent. Stock is looking good for this time of the year. Corn will run from 15 to 25 bushels an acre. Wheat worth \$1.25; barley, 50c; corn, 65c; potatoes, 35c.—Edwin White, October 23.

Wilson—Wheat is excellent. We have a few light frosts. There is very little in shock and a large acreage of it is on the ground. Many acres of prairie grasses not cut as there is a shortage of hay and it is also too wet to get in the fields. We are having excellent fall weather. Cnty. October 30.

Sudan Grass for Pasture

W. A. Boys, county agent in Sumner county is urging farmers there to grow more Sudan grass for pasture. He says this is the best hope of relieving the pasture situation which is quite serious in Sumner county, where most of the native grass has been plowed. William Mense of Anson, according to Mr. Boys, used 3 acres for pasture last summer. He turned stock on the grass when it was a foot high, and received pasture equivalent to 150 days for one animal, and cut a hay crop of 1 ton to the acre. Lee Clumm of Conway Springs pastured 20 horses and four cows on 8 acres of Sudan grass from July 1 to September 2. Mr. Boys says. The stock were unable to keep it down, and some of it was to seed.

Great Jersey Cow Dies

Plain Mary, the Jersey cow with a year's production record of 15,253 pounds of milk and 1,040.7 pounds of butterfat, or more than 1,300 pounds of 80 per cent butter, is dead. The cow was owned by Kelley and Prosser of Winn, Me., and was sold to F. W. Ayer of Banger, Me., when she was 18 months along in this test. Plain Mary was not of what would be regarded as the present time as fashionable breeding but she was backed by good producing families prominent in the early history of the breed. Thru most of this test period she was milked only times a day which makes the record all the more creditable. This cow's death is a distinct loss of the breed. She was not quite 9 years old.

Mexico Needs Cattle

Large numbers of breeding cattle are needed in rehabilitating the cattle industry of Mexico. The Mexican National Industrial exhibit was a prominent feature of the Texas State Fair at Dallas. More than 200 Mexican business men and agriculturists were in attendance. These men look upon the restocking of the cattle ranges of Mexico as one of the big undertakings of the newly inaugurated Mexican government which is starting off right

The Kansas Oats Yield

BY S. D. FLORA
Meteorologist, Kansas State Board of Agriculture

THE BIGGEST oats producing county in Kansas is Sumner, which since 1910 has maintained an average of almost 2 million bushels annually, according to figures of the Kansas state board of agriculture, and in one year, 1911, the state had almost 4 million bushels. The best acre yields are raised in the northeastern counties. The oats belt of the state corresponds closely with the corn belt and the important producing counties—those that raise more than half a million bushels annually—are all in the eastern half.

Oats is a sort of step-sister among Kansas crops. In the past 10 years its average production has been 43 million bushels, almost half as great as the production of wheat and much more valuable than the yield of grain sorghums, barley, or rye, yet, owing to the pre-eminence of the state in wheat and corn, and the comparative newness of the grain sorghums, every one of them usually receives much more mention than oats.

County	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Adair	63	59	57	91	181	269	602	868	1,136	1,117	852
Allen	19.4	21.2	14.5	15.4	23.5	26.2	29.6	25.6	37.5	28.9	31.0
Anderson	31	54	58	79	148	191	303	806	852	438	507
Atchison	17.9	12.9	15.2	16.7	22.7	26.2	30.9	27.9	27.9	30.0	34.2
Aurora	5	20	62	94	84	158	177	377	930	215	289
Barber	8.9	16.6	20.3	12.4	16.3	25.1	23.4	270	31.0	31.0	30.9
Barton	1	4	37	44	183	190	309	25.6	30.5	29.8	415
Beecher	5.0	9.7	15.2	17.0	17.8	19.9	25.6	350	1,032	1,544	103
Bell	3	29	83	102	18.7	22.4	216	28.7	27.9	31.7	28.5
Beverly	9.0	18.6	21.9	69	327	154	25.1	727	802	27.7	29.0
Brown	1	2	18	18.7	24.0	103	250	26.9	1,375	936	259
Bucklin	4.0	6.4	5.1	14.8	25.6	14.8	25.6	507	26.0	28.1	26.7
Burns	1	8	23	83	134	84	218	574	1,929	771	29.0
Butler	11.5	20.7	6.3	17.5	13.3	21.6	24.0	19.4	23.7	26.6	32.1

Upper Line Shows Annual Production of Oats in Thousands of Bushels for Last 10 Years. Lower Figures Show Average Acre Yield.

Capper's Christmas Club

\$205.⁰⁰ In Cash Prizes

Boys and girls, join Capper's Christmas Club and win a prize. Get your part of the \$205 in cash. This amount is now set aside to be divided among hustling boys and girls on December 10th. Every member will be rewarded. You will always be proud you joined Capper's Christmas Club because it means a happy Christmas for you.

Presents for all Your Friends

Here are just a few of the things you can get besides the cash prizes:

Signet Rings
Hamilton Rifles
Toy Air-planes
Dolls
Wrist Watches

Tatting Sets
Harmonicas
Pocket Books
Cameo Brooches
Fountain Pens

Pocket Knives
Pencil Boxes
Flashlights
Air Rifles
Birthstone Rings

Beads
Cameras
Cartoon Books
Boys' Watches
"Tease-Me" Dolls
Stick Pins

Join Capper Christmas Club and Be Like These

or Stay Out and Be Like These



The Glad Ones

The Sad Ones

A Free Balloon For Every Member

Every boy or girl who joins Capper's Christmas Club will be given a big rubber balloon free. We have just given away several thousand of these beautiful balloons, but we have one for you.

If you want to come into Capper's Christmas Club for a big time, just write your name and address on the coupon and return to us and we will tell you all about it. Do it today.

Capper's Christmas Club,
Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: I want to join Capper's Christmas Club. Tell me all about it.

Name

Address

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

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

KANSAS

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

160 GREELEY COUNTY, 160 Hamilton Co. Cheap. Marsh Urie, Topeka, Kansas.

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

FINE IMPROVED FARM in northeastern Kansas, for sale. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

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

160 ACRES, well imp., 120 cult., 30 alfalfa, balance pasture. Fine water. \$155 acre. McConachie Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

TOWN PLACE, \$7,700. Send for terms, photo, etc. Mrs. E. Haley, 601 Walnut, Emporia, Kan.

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

250 ACRES, near Ottawa, Imp., 200 tillable. 100 wheat. \$95. Gruver's Real Estate, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

500 ACRES, improved, eastern Kansas, 300 bottom, bal. pasture. Price \$110, part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Shas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

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

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

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

37 ACRES river bottom, good improvements, 2 1/2 miles town, 1/2 mile school, alfalfa, corn and hog farm. \$200 per acre. J. A. Forde, Burlington, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Wheat, corn, clover and alfalfa land, can give good terms. See this country before you buy. Write for lists. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Coffey Co., Kan.

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

REAL BARGAINS IN COFFEY CO. FARMS 80 acres, 2 1/2 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school, 1/2 mi. to church; lays smooth, abundance of water, well improved. Price \$110 per acre, liberal terms.

160 acres, 3 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school and church, 100 a. cultivation, 25 a. prairie pasture and meadow, 30 a. timothy and clover meadow, 10 a. alfalfa, well watered, and improvements good. Price \$100 per acre, with any reasonable terms.

240 acres, 5 mi. of Waverly, 4 mi. of Halls Summit, 1/2 mi. to school and church, pasture rolling, balance smooth, 50 acres creek bottom, some nice timber. Everlasting water. Price \$75 per acre with best of terms. For further information, write. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

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

WHEAT, CORN AND ALFALFA FARM. 320 acres, 200 cultivation, 50 alfalfa land. Improved. \$37.50 per acre. J. H. Brottemarkle, Real Estate, Lenora, Norton Co., Kansas.

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

80 ACRES, Osage county, Kansas, 4 1/2 miles town, 40 acres farm land, 10 acres alfalfa, 10 acres prairie hay meadow, 20 acres blue-grass pasture, 6 room house, barn 32x36, other buildings, close to school and church. Price \$7,000, best of terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

A FARM IN TOWN—341 acres adjoining Healy, Lane county, on two sides, fine improvements, smooth, 120 wheat, possession now. Price only \$55 per acre, terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Lane Co., Kansas.

KANSAS

ALFALFA FARM of 320 acres, well improved, 100 acres alfalfa land, \$50 per acre; terms. Frank A. Moore, Tribune, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—160 a., rolling farm land, 3 mi. east Parsons, Kan. Main traveled road. Good buildings; lots of water. Loading switch on farm. \$125 per acre. Loading. G. G. Lynd, Parsons, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Suburban home at Manhattan, Kan., 1/2 acre, 6 rooms, all modern improvements, several kinds fruit, berries, cave, hen house, garden. \$6,000, part cash. Wm. B. Curry, R. R. No. 1, Manhattan, Kan.

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

SECTION LAND—Two creek, two upland farms. Two sets improvements, two irrigation systems. 100 acres alfalfa, everlasting water, 150 acres wheat. Tools, horses, everything on ranch. F. D. De Shon, Logan, Kansas.

640 ACRES AT \$32.50 ACRE, 1/2 in sod wheat up, all crops to purchaser, land nearby produced this year 28 bu. acre tested 62 lbs. We have tracts and farms of all sizes. Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Sharon Springs, Wallace Co., Kan. Agents wanted.

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

160 ACRES, 4 miles small town, most all in wheat, nicely improved. Price \$16,500. \$5,000 cash, balance at 6% interest. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Suite 15, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 5 miles town; 6 room dwelling; splendid barn; shade; 1/2 cultivation, remainder meadow and pasture. Price \$85 per acre. Terms. Real bargain. Come at once. Write for list Franklin county farm bargains. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 240 acres, 3 1/4 miles out; fine level bottom land; no draws; no overflow; all in cultivation; 80 acres wheat; 6 room dwg.; large frame barn; 2 good wells; school 1 mi.; possession. Price \$24,000, \$10,000 will handle. Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 120 acres and 184 acres, all well improved, 3, 2 and 4 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, all three good level, wheat, oats, alfalfa, timothy, clover and blue grass farms. Special prices on these for 30 days. Casside Clark & Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

RUSH COUNTY FARMS 240 acres, well improved, some good bottom land, plenty timber and water, 140 acres cultivated, 4 miles market. Priced \$70 an acre. Terms.

160 acres, practically all cultivated, unimproved, 5 1/2 miles to market, \$8,000. Write Jas. H. Little, The Rush County Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

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

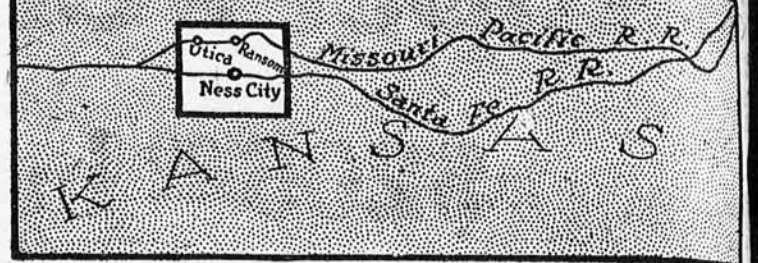
THE BEST CROPS on the map are here in Northeastern Lyon County, on land that produces good crops every year. I have a number of choice corn, wheat, alfalfa and dairy farms for sale at bargain prices. I have the farm you want and in the size you want and at the right price. Come let me show you. Will guarantee you will not be disappointed. Write for free land list. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles county seat, 40 miles Kansas City; 100 acres tillable; 40 acres pasture; 20 acres alfalfa; 15 acres timber; 10 acres wheat; all hog tight; plenty of water. 8 room house, well and cistern; acetylene lights; barn 40x70; barn No. 2 30x40, cement floor. Hog house, chicken house. Price \$21,000. Incumbrance \$12,000, 4 and 6 years 6 1/2%. Possession March 1, 1921. Hordford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

WE HAVE WHEAT LANDS, with crop of wheat now growing, when matured will pay for the land. We have blue stem grazing land and alfalfa bottom lands, that never fail to produce splendid returns on investment. These lands will double in valuation less than 3 years. Write us for prices, terms and number of acres in tracts desired. KANSAS & COLORADO LAND COMPANY, 209 East 9th St., Winfield, Kan.

75 ACRES ONLY \$750 Only 22 miles Wichita; 25 acres cult., balance pasture and lots; 6 room house, barn, well, etc., only \$750 cash, \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Building, Wichita, Kansas.

Keep Your Eye on NESS COUNTY



A Land of OPPORTUNITY

Kansas Is the Premier Wheat State in the Union

Ness County is in the heart of the great Kansas wheat belt, having raised nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1920. There is seeded to wheat in Ness County at present about 200,000 acres, and with recent general rains over this section of the state, this wheat is in excellent condition. It affords you wonderful advantages, both for a home and an investment.

It is your land of opportunity.

It has the same soils—perhaps a little better—than the land further east that is selling for twice or three times as much. It is adapted principally to the growing of wheat, corn and alfalfa, and the forage crops. NOW is the time to come to Ness County, while you can still buy land at a reasonable figure.

WHERE WHEAT GROWS "WILD"

Those who bought land in Ness County last year in many cases, paid for it with this year's crop of wheat. Thousands of acres were never even planted—the wheat came up volunteer. "Wild" wheat, many call it. Instances of it making 40 bushels to the acre have been noted. While Ness County is primarily a wheat country, its soils and climatic conditions make it adaptable to oats, barley, kafir corn, and every forage crop you can mention. Its rolling prairies are especially adaptable to power farming—an important feature to be taken into consideration during the present scarcity of man power.

The livestock industry is not far behind agriculture. Mild winters make it possible for cattle to graze the year round on buffalo grass. Some of the largest herds of purebred cattle in Kansas are in Ness County.

LAND COMPARATIVELY CHEAP

Price of Ness County land is still cheap compared to the price further east, where chances are not half as great. Ranges from \$25 to \$75 an acre. It probably will stage a big advance before spring. Land that will pay for itself with one wheat crop cannot remain stationary in price. It is bound to rise.

Don't forget Ness County offers every advantage possessed by older sections of the country. Two railroads cross the county thru its thriving towns, Santa Fe running thru Ness City, county seat, Main line of Missouri Pacific thru Ransom and Utica. Has as good schools as any in state, good churches, etc. You can't miss it by investing in property in Ness County.

For further information as to conditions, opportunities and property for sale, in this wonderful Kansas county, address the following real estate firms:

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City
KANSAS-INVESTMENT CO., Ness City
GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City
MINER BROTHERS, Ness City
R. C. BUXTON LAND CO., Ransom
G. P. FOQUET, Ransom
A. W. BUXTON, Utica
WHITMER LAND CO., Utica



FOR RENT OR LEASE

_____ (when is possible).

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.20	\$4.80	26.....	\$3.12	\$10.40
11.....	1.32	5.28	27.....	3.24	10.80
12.....	1.44	5.76	28.....	3.36	11.20
13.....	1.56	6.24	29.....	3.48	11.60
14.....	1.68	6.72	30.....	3.60	12.00
15.....	1.80	7.20	31.....	3.72	12.40
16.....	1.92	7.68	32.....	3.84	12.80
17.....	2.04	8.16	33.....	3.96	13.20
18.....	2.16	8.64	34.....	4.08	13.60
19.....	2.28	9.12	35.....	4.20	14.00
20.....	2.40	9.60	36.....	4.32	14.40
21.....	2.52	10.08	37.....	4.44	14.80
22.....	2.64	10.56	38.....	4.56	15.20
23.....	2.76	11.04	39.....	4.68	15.60
24.....	2.88	11.52	40.....	4.80	16.00
25.....	3.00	12.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

AGENTS.

FARMER AGENTS WANTED—WRITE automobile insurance in open territory. Splendid contract. Big commission. Write now to the Mid-West Insurance Co., Wichita, Kan.

EMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

SERVICES OFFERED

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kansas.

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

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

PATENTS—SEND SKETCH FOR OUR opinion, full information given on request. Jacob & Jacob, Patent Lawyers, 1080 O'Quay Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WOMEN BE BEAUTIFUL. SEND STAMP for sample of wonder complexion beautifier. Sante Laboratories, 277 Market St., Osaage City, Kan.

HOW TO TAN HIDES, FURS AND SKINS with the hair on. Anyone can do the work by following my instructions. Tan book sent postpaid to any address on receipt of one dollar. C. W. Lewis, Clarendon, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—PROVEN ACREAGE IN THE shallow oil fields of Kansas sufficient to drill from 25 to 50 wells. Give land numbers and exact location of acreage, the distance from nearest production, the average settled production of adjoining property and the depth of drilling. If you have good proven acreage you want drilled out give all the information asked for. C. E. Lindsey, 5 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT business. Will take first class threshing outfit on deal. Address Box 239, Miltonva, Kan.

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 262 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

EDUCATIONAL

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

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

GOVERNMENT WANTS FILE CLERKS. \$1,500 year. Examinations everywhere, December 8. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 15, Rochester, N. Y.

JOURNALISM—NEWSPAPERS, MAGA- zines want men and women proofreaders. Pleasant work, easily learned by mail. Good salaries. Cost is low. Diploma issued. Positions open with big publishers. Write today for full information. Publishers School of Proofreading, 682 Foster Building, 280 Madison Avenue, New York.

TELEGRAPHY (BOTH MORSE AND WIRE- less) and railway accounting taught quickly. Tremendous demand. Big salaries. Great opportunities. Oldest and largest school; established 46 years. All expenses low, can earn large part. Catalog free. Dodge's Institute, 6th St., Valparaiso, Ind.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

RECLEANED PINTO BEANS, \$7 CWT. Double sacked. C. Bohm, Stratton, Colo.

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

SWEET POTATOES, TEN BUSHEL LOTS, \$1.10; smaller lots, \$1.25, f. o. b. N. Topeka, Kan. H. T. Jackson.

PURE HOME MADE SORGHUM BY THE barrel. Sorghum-alfalfa seed. F. D. DeShon, Logan, Kan.

PURE WHITE CLOVER HONEY, GUAR- anteed highest quality, finest flavor, one sixty pound can, \$15; two \$28. Frank L. Hostetter, Osceola, Mo.

FOR SALE—EARLY OHIO POTATOES, unirrigated, car loads, bulk, 90c bushel. Large size, Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Neb.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, PRODUCER TO consumer, 100 pounds beautiful clean white new crop table rice in double sacks, freight prepaid to your station, \$8.50. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

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

HONEY FOR SALE—FINEST QUALITY delicious flavor extracted honey. Purity and delivery guaranteed. Two five-gallon cans (120 pounds net weight), \$24 f. o. b. here; one can \$12.50. The Rocky Mountain Bee Company, Box 1319, Billings, Mont.

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

HONEY, CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, VERY fine, 120 lbs., \$28; light amber, \$26. Sixty lbs., 50 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TRACTORS

CLEVELAND TRACTOR AND PLOWS, EX- cellent mechanical condition, \$950. Walter Birtell, Wakarusa, Kan.

10-20 TRACTOR, \$225; 12-24, \$275; TON truck, \$550; 36x60 separator, \$325. S. B. Vaughn, Newton, Kan.

TOBACCO.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 20 lbs \$5.00. Rufe Veal, Jonesboro, Arkansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

YELLOW POPCORN, SHELLED, 8c PER pound; \$7 per hundred here. S. C. Sykes, Seranton, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, EVERBEARING, \$1.75 per 100. Dunlaps, \$1.25. Ed Chenoweth, Ottawa, Kansas.

IMPORTED HOLLAND BULBS, TULIPS, Narcissus, Jonquills, \$1 dozen and up. Mrs. Theodore Saxon, 710 West Tenth, Topeka, Kan.

MICHIGAN ROSEN RYE, \$3.35 PER BU. Red Rock wheat, \$4 per bu.; sacks 60c extra; f. o. b. Ypsilanti, Mich. Cash with order. Only small amount left. Martin Dawson Company.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW DEEP SOIL DISK plows, \$150 or \$75 for one. J. B. Jordyce, Box 699, Hot Springs, Ark.

FOR SALE—SIX HOLE SANDWICH CORN sheller with extension feeder. Run about thirty days. S. A. Long, Geneseo, Kan.

SHELL YOUR CORN WITH A HEIDER tractor, \$375. C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kan.

10-20 TITAN, THREE BOTTOM PLOW. First class condition. Price \$750. E. Jewett, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: GRAND DETOUR 8-bottom plow, Moline D. tractor complete. J. F. Regier, Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW MAYTAG 4-ROLL husker and shredder. Frank Wohler, Route 1, Waterville, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SANDWICH HAY press 17-22. Good as new. Address "Hay Press," care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

JOHN DEERE PORTABLE GRAIN ELE- vator; wagon dump; belt power. Used one season. Price \$150. Geo. Whitcomb, Cedar Point, Kansas.

SANDWICH MOTOR HAY PRESS, 7 H. P. engine. Run one season. Will sell with or without engine. Guaranteed. Priced reasonable. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kansas.

WELL DRILLING RIG. WILL TRADE good five passenger auto or Birdsell alfalfa huller for same. Will also trade for stock of pumps, windmills and tinner's tools. W. H. Drinker, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR and Oliver 3-bottom plow with breaker bottoms, \$1,000 if taken at once. Call or write. Herman Hadeen, Route B, Haxtun, Colo.

16 H. P. AULTMAN-TAYLOR STEAM EN- gine, good shape, \$650. 25-50 Aultman-Taylor tractor, used 35 days. 30-60 Big Four Tractor for sale or trade. Two Emerson seven disc plows. J. H. Woodward, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE—20% DISCOUNT ON ALL sizes of Goodyear and Goodrich rubber drive belts and roll belting while they last. Rumely Special huller, \$600. 26 inch Appleton silo filler, \$200. 20 inch Plymouth silo filler, \$100. 8 roll Maytag shredder with self feeder, better than new, \$800. Stauder Mak-A-Tractor, new, with hauling attachment, \$285. Steinke tractor tender, \$35. No. 10 Bowser grinder, \$100. Humane extension feeders at 20% discount. Address, Richardson Machine Shop, Cawker City, Kan.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS FOR BALE ties, can ship promptly. Good prices on lumber and shingles in car lots. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

PET STOCK.

NEW ZEALAND RABBITS, CHOICE ONES at reasonable prices. Write me. T. Elliott, Onaga, Kansas.

20 RUFUS RED DOES AND BUCKS, THESE are all from registered stock. Prices on application. All of breeding age. A. C. Whittet, Fairbury, Neb.

WE WANT RELIABLE PEOPLE TO RAISE fur-bearing rabbits for us in their back yard, spare time. We furnish stock and pay \$3.50 to \$7.50 each for all you raise. Sunset Fur Co., 606-7-8 Lankershim Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

POULTRY

HAMBURG.

PURE BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAM- burg cockerels, \$3 each. W. Petr, Waterville, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS FOR sale. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Beagle, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS EXTRA good layers; hens, \$1.75; pullets, \$2. Dollie Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$3 each. Drl Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

PURE BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.75. Mrs. Henry Lindgren, Parkerville, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, WILSON strain, \$2.00 each. J. Blaine Fagerberg, Olsburg, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB BUFF Leghorn cockerels for sale, \$2 each. Mrs. Willis Rossiter, Hollis, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25 each. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, government stock, \$2.50 each. R. B. Hall, Onaga, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS strain, \$1.50. Mrs. C. D. Cornwell, Osborne, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, March hatched. Mrs. C. May, Garfield, Kan.

FIRST, SECOND PRIZE WINNERS AT state fair, pure bred Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$3. Dena Ott, Madison, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

BUFF LEGHORNS, COCKERELS Mrs. H. C. Wischropp, Lyndon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2; 6 for \$10. Sophia Hank Rapids, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN horn cockerels, \$1.50 and up. Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 and \$3. B. R. Lott, Cleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, 1918, 1919 hatch. Laying strain. Elmer Jones, McLouth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Fine ones. Mrs. W. B. R. Mayfield, Kansas.

YESTERLAID TRAPNESTED S comb white Leghorn yearling hens, \$2.00. Mrs. W. G. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Iva Taylor, phalla, Kansas.

100 PRIZE WINNING SINGLE White Leghorn cockerels, March hatch, each, \$20 dozen. Fremont Bonea, cordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels whose sire's dams are from Barron stock, \$2.25. Frantz Farms, Standard Remedy Co., Paola, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels, "Young's strain" \$3 each. \$16. Vera Davis, Route 2, Box 73, W. Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN COCKERELS trapped nest egg laying strain, fine, \$1.50 each. Gertrude Washington, slington, Kan.

MINORCAS.

PURE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINOR Pape strain, cockerel and pullets. Egg production. Order early. J. Westmoreland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINOR Standard bred six years; large, strain. Cockerels, \$3. \$5 and \$10. and hens, \$5. M. E. Fish, Mound City, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

SINGLE COMB, THOROUGHbred Orpington cockerels for sale, \$1.50. Frank Reamer, R. 5, Holton, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, March hatch, \$3 to \$5. Claude Bridgman, Abbeville, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$3. Mrs. J. H. Crocker, W. Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, two dollars each. M. Burton, dam, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, no culls, satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.50 to \$5. Phil Chartier, Route 1, cordia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3. MRS. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS, MRS. A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3. MRS. Jesse H. Tanner, St. John, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. MRS. Irvin Andres, Alta Vista, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS extra large, \$3.50. Minnie Shuler, mont, Kan.

THOROUGHbred WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, March and April hatched, \$1.50. \$2. R. M. Lemons, Route 3, Tanekia, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS vigorous, farm raised, \$2 until Dec. 1. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 200 strain. Ancestors winners in Governor's laying contest. Farnsworth, 224 street, Topeka.

RHODE ISLANDS.

CHOICE R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$2. MRS. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS, \$3 trapnested hens, \$3 to \$10. C. C. B. Eureka, Kan.

CHEAP NOW, SINGLE COMB REDS, \$1 lets, cockerels. Rickacker strain. direct. Robert Murdoch, Lyndon, Kan.

BARGAINS, BIG, LONG, DARK VELVET Rose Comb Reds, winners. Sunset Farm, Havensville, Kan.

LARGE DARK RED GOOD SCORERS single comb reds. Laying strain. Guaranteed. Lola Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

DARK R. C. I. COCKERELS, \$2.50. MRS. November 10. Choice pullets, \$2. Hazel DeGeer, Deerhead, Kan.

HARRISON'S EXHIBITION EGG STRAIN Single and Rose Comb Reds. Special egg sale. Robert A. Harrison, Colosse Neb.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 trapnested stock, farm range, \$2.50 hatch, \$2; guaranteed. Mrs. Royal Henderson, Munden, Kan.

MARCH AND APRIL R. C. RED COCK- erels, by first prize cockerel Topeka fair, three to six dollars. Glen Priedy, Elm, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COCKERELS—ROSE COMB REDS, WHITE Wyandottes. Ross Lane, Neosho Falls, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE and Barred Rock cockerels. Mrs. J. Angstead, White City, Kan.

5,000 HENS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS First class breeding stock. Brood for egg production. Catalog free. Miller Farms, Box B, Lancaster, Mo.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$10 hens, \$7. James Ard, Elsmore, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$8. Mrs. Ida Shigley, La Harpe, Mo.

November 6, 1920.

TURKEYS.

MAJORITY YOUNG WHITE HOLLAND
Order now. Mrs. S. F. Crites,
Hickman, Kan.

ST. BIRNZE TURKEY TOMS AND
Hens, \$10. Goldhawk strain, Vira Bailey,
Hickman, Kan.

RED BOURBON REDS FOR SALE.
Hens, \$10. George Forney, Good-
land, Kan.

BROWN BOURBON REDS, \$10;
Mrs. Perry Hudson, Smith Cen-
ter, Kan.

SALE BEFORE NOVEMBER 15TH.
Large bred Mammoth White Holland tur-
key Squire, Humboldt, Kan.

BROWN BOURBON REDS WITH WHITE
Toms, \$9; hens, \$6. Scott
Hickman, Kan.

BROWN BOURBON REDS, EXTRA
Young toms, \$12.50; pullets, \$7.50;
exceptionally well marked 40 pound
Hens, \$10. Mrs. H. G. Holloway,
Hickman, Kan.

ANT. BROWN TURKEYS, CHAMPION
strain, vigorous free range stock; \$8.00 to
\$10.00. We have a splendid flock to select
from and believe we can please you. Roy
Hickman, Miltonvale, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$8.
Mrs. T. S. Archer, Grenola, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BEST
strain, A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kan.

RED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BEST
strain, Alma and Alta Catherwood,
Hickman, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
ERELS, \$5 and \$6. Mrs. Sam Blair, Lyndon,
Kan.

BROWN ROSE COMB PURE
White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 and \$3.
E. Moler, Haven, Kansas.

RED LARGES WHITE WYAN-
dottes, \$3. Mrs. O. O. Richards,
Hickman, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES ARE
winning at state shows. Dandy cockerels
your flock, \$3 each. Pen headers, \$5
each. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

RED LAY 200 EGG STRAIN WHITE
Wyandottes. Prize winner, choice breed-
ers, \$3.50 and \$5 each. Irvin
Hickman, Box M, Galva, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—
Second American and Carron's English
strain, world's greatest layers, \$3 and \$6
each. Satisfaction or money back. H. A.
Hickman, Lebo, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

POULTRY WANTED

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210
E. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and
eggs on a graded basis. Strong demand for
eggs. Price very good. Premium prices
paid for select eggs and poultry.

To Improve the Sorghums

(Continued from Page 18.)

made costly. Who wishes to build
farms for storing the heads and then
have them partly occupied by stalks?
Experimental investigations have shown
that especially in the kafirs evenness
of height of plants can be obtained and
then maintained by selection.

Another improvement of the utmost
importance in the case of feterita and
yellow mild is the elimination, in so
far as possible, of the side-branching
and the suckering tendencies. This
improvement is difficult to effect, but
it has been done by some growers. No
farmer should hesitate to undertake it
because there is so much to be gained.
Side branches and suckers lead to un-
even maturity and uneven height.
Thus, satisfactory machine head har-
vesting is impossible. Hand heading
or even harvesting the heads and the
stover together come to be expensive
and lead to difficulty in storing the
seed. Detrimental effects on the for-
age, of course, will result. Before the
grain sorghum grower can obtain the
largest returns from these crops he
must utilize the stover as well as the
grain. Feterita in particular never
will best fill his needs until its side-
branching and suckering tendencies at
least have been reduced greatly.

We have thus far said nothing about
the effect of seed selection upon the
yield. Of course, in considering the
advantage of seed selection this fea-
ture must not fail to be considered very
carefully. Within certain limits, yield
governs profits. But, it is possible to
expend so much in order to obtain a
high yield that the result will not mean
increased profit. The yield must be in-
creased, but at the same time the
grower must under no conditions fail
to improve those points—such as
evenness of maturity and of height—
which will bring down the cost of pro-
duction. In the ultimate analysis, the
cost of production must be the deter-
mining factor in estimating the profits
from growing grain sorghums because
our scant moisture supplies make it im-
possible under average conditions to
go beyond a certain limit in increasing
yields.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

CORN-FED cattle are undergoing
a readjustment on livestock mar-
kets. Since last June the corn-
feds have been abnormally high com-
pared with grass cattle. On the Kan-
sas City market last week the corn-
feds declined as much as 50 cents a
hundredweight, while other grades were
mostly steady to higher. Feeders in
Kansas and other states must prepare
for further sharp declines on fed cattle
according to present indications.

When the corn-fed cattle trade be-
gan declining, I asked Charles T. Bird,
head cattle buyer for the Morris &
Company plant at Kansas City, as to
his views on the market. I sought Mr.
Bird's views because he has been quite
accurate in his forecasts the last two
years.

Views of Livestock Men

"The extreme spreads in prices of
cattle are going to disappear, I be-
lieve," said Mr. Bird. "The best fed
cattle are now around \$17 on the Kan-
sas City yards, but, with the exception
of Christmas trade cattle, I do not
expect to see the best sell at more than
\$16 in the next three months. In fact,
I am counting on a market with tops
around \$15, and will not be surprised
if the tops fail to cross \$13 late in the
winter and next spring. The bulk of
the corn-fed cattle weighing 1,000 to
1,400 pounds probably will sell at \$11
to \$12. At the same time, the cheaper
grades of cattle may record slight ad-
vances over the recent quotations. I
anticipate a range of \$7 to \$8 for fed
cows, with perhaps a few higher."

Asked to analyze the demand and
supply conditions on which he based
his view, Mr. Bird said he recognized
that tight money had reduced feeding
operations. "More cattle would be on
feed today than the country reports
except for the inability of feeders to
obtain credit for making purchases.
However, I believe more one and two-
load lots of cattle than in years are on
feed, owing to the great abundance of
corn and other feeding stuffs. The big
feeders, who are the largest borrowers
on cattle, have cut down their opera-
tions. I think we will see more lots of
a few head come from farms well fat-
tened thru country shippers, as the
holders have feed they wish to market.
There is also a great amount of poultry
in the United States. While there
are not so many cattle on feed as last
year, consumers are already economiz-
ing and insisting on cheaper cuts. This
will tell in our market. The lower
prices for hides and other offal will
offset in part the reduced cost of live
cattle to packers in computing the
value of the dressed meat."

"After November, we will see more
fed cattle and fewer of other classes,"
said E. W. Houx. "The action of the
market indicates that the fed grades
will work lower. What we need to
help the situation is a marking down
of retail prices in proportion with the
live cattle changes."

Cattle Margins Become Narrower

In the opinion of Theodore Lampe
of the Kansas City yards, the present
margin of \$3 to \$5 a hundredweight
on fed steers over feeders will become
narrower until there is little differ-
ence between the two classes. "I ex-
pect to see feeding cattle sell almost
as high as fat grades," said Mr. Lampe.
"I base my expectation on the cheap-
ness of feed and the high cost of mov-
ing it to markets in the raw form. One
feeder buyer from Kansas told me he
paid \$14 an acre for a field of corn.
He estimates that this corn will aver-
age 60 bushels to the acre, or a cost to
him of around 30 cents. But harvest-
ing and moving the crop to market
would mean an additional 30 cents,
which is an incentive to feed. In-
stances of this sort make me feel that
we will witness a broadening demand
for cattle for feeding purposes, with
increased supplies of fat stock and a
narrowing margin. The present mar-
gin is extraordinary. It is going to be
necessary to feed on very small mar-
gins, but all feeding stuff promise to
be cheap."

Reduced cattle and calf receipts at
Kansas City and other markets of the

West helped trade last week, excepting
on the corn-feds. The choice fed grades
were scarce at Kansas City, but the
few received were weak, with the top,
\$16, paid for yearlings. In the preced-
ing week the top was \$17.10; year ago,
\$18.25. The sales of fed cattle were
fully 50 cents lower. Grassers, on the
other hand, while irregular, were as
much as 25 to 40 cents higher for the
week on steers and 50 to 75 cents up
in the butcher market. Grass-fat steers
closed largely at \$9 to \$11. Good grass-
fat cows closed at \$6.50 to \$7.50 on
bulk of sales. Canner cows ruled be-
tween \$3.50 and \$4.50. Veal calves
sold up to \$13, with bulk of heavy
grades at \$6 to \$8. Fat bulls were
quoted at \$5.50 to \$7. Prices of stock-
ers and feeders gained 25 to 50 cents,
with a smaller supply and improved
demand. Plain stock steers sold around
\$6, with good grades at \$7.50 to \$10.
Feeding steers sold at \$8.50 to \$11 in
most instances, with a few heavy cattle
taken in competition with packers at
\$12.50 and even higher. Liberal sup-
plies of stockers and feeders are ex-
pected the remainder of November.

Hog Trade is Bearish

With larger receipts at Kansas City
and little change at other markets of
the West, packers continued their
bearishness in the trade in hogs, and
a new low level for the year and since
the opening of 1917 was reached. The
top fell to \$12.75 on fat hogs, a de-
cline of 50 cents. In January, 1917, it
is interesting to recall, the top was
\$11.50. Further declines are generally
predicted. That the tops will soon be
around \$12 is quite clear. There is,
however, disagreement as to the ex-
tent of the declines after the top goes
to \$12, with forecasts down to \$9. The
stock hog trade continued to display
a better tone than fat hogs, with the
market around \$13. The light and
heavy stock hogs are bringing practi-
cally the same prices.

"If you buy the 70-pound pigs," one
hog salesman advised Kansas buyers,
"you will make a better profit in view
of the probability that fat hogs will
go down a \$10-top this winter."

Sheep Make Small Advance

Gains of about 40 cents on lambs
and as much as \$1 on fat sheep were
recorded last week. There was little
change in receipts. Fat lambs sold up
to \$12.65. Yearlings sold up to \$10,
wethers \$8 and ewes \$6.50. Feeding
lambs were easy, closing about 50 cents
lower, at \$11.25 for tops. Breeding
ewes continued between \$6.50 and \$8.
Some lambs in feedlots around Kansas
City cost as high as \$13.75, compared
with the top last week on fat lambs
of only \$12.65. It is highly doubtful
if the \$13.75-feeding lambs pay out,
and the trade is even cautious about
advising purchases now at more than
\$11.

Depression continues in horses and
mules. The trade needs a better cot-
ton market to encourage buying by the
South.

The Grain Market

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

The principal reason for the con-
cern over the slow sale of wheat by
farmers is the fact that enormous
quantities of the bread grain have
been sold for deferred shipment, con-
siderably more than is available at
the visible supply points in the United
States. For instance, the claim is made
by good authorities that approximate-
ly 75 million bushels of wheat have
been sold for export shipment the first
of 1921, foreign buyers having con-
tracted for some of this grain at the
opening of the crop year. The do-
mestic handlers who sold this grain for
export did not at the time the sales
were made, nor even at the present
time, hold the actual wheat to make
delivery on their contracts, anticipat-
ing a sufficiently liberal movement
from farms to obtain their require-
ments at lower prices, thus allowing
a profit. The visible supply of wheat
in the United States amounts to only
35 million bushels, compared with 95-

400,000 bushels a year ago and about
113½ million bushels at this time two
years ago. Much of the wheat held in
the visible is already in the hands of
exporters, either at seaboard or in-
terior points awaiting shipment.

At the present rate of increase in
the visible supply, which is far below
normal or almost insignificant for this
season; it will be impossible to obtain
sufficient wheat to fill contracts. Do-
mestic handlers and foreign operators
are known to have bought many mil-
lions of bushels of wheat in the future
market for December shipment, and,
unless the farm marketings increase
sharply soon, which is not the pros-
pect, a congestion or very tight condi-
tion is expected to develop. Many
speculative operators who have been
on the bear side and short wheat,
recognizing the congested condition
which is developing, already have be-
gun to "buy in," or cover on their
sales. Such operations on the future
market account in a large measure for
the advance of 7 to 10 cents a bushel
in the December and March deliveries.
Covering has been more pronounced on
the December option, which has gained
about 15 cents a bushel from the low
point of the past week.

Not Enough Wheat Available

The decision by the United States
Shipping Board calling for a reduction
in the ocean freight rate differential
on flour over wheat from 25 to 5 cents
will indirectly aid the market for the
bread grain. It will mean a broader
demand for flour for export and great-
er competition on markets for offerings
of wheat between domestic millers and
foreign buyers, competition of a char-
acter which has been lacking thus far
on the crop. Millers have contended
that the abnormal differential was the
principal factor in checking sales of
flour for foreign shipment, and, while
not hopeful of an immediate change,
anticipate a broadening business with
Europe within the next three to six
months.

In the past week mills provided only
a narrow outlet for wheat, the bulk of
the offerings finding their way into
hands of dealers who will apply the
grain on export contracts. Exports of
wheat and flour from the United
States and Canada thus far on the
crop aggregate more than 170 million
bushels, a record total. The grain is
being bought largely for British,
French, Holland, Swiss, German and
Southern European account. Contracts
are being made for shipment as far
ahead as February of 1921, the mostly
for delivery before the close of 1920.
In the past week hard winter and dark
hard wheat gained 10 to 15 cents a
bushel, while red winter advanced
about 20 cents, with sales as high as
\$2.25 a bushel. Offerings were of a
light volume, and a further material
reduction in the movement is expected
within another fortnight as a result of
the campaign by producers to hold
their grain for higher prices. Market-
ings from farms to country elevators
already show the effect of the refusal
of producers to sell, and as the stocks
in interior elevators are worked off,
then terminals will feel the pinch.

Corn Shows Moderate Gains

Moderate gains occurred in the corn
market, but observers of the coarse
grain trade are not displaying any par-
ticular friendship toward the buying
side. It is not surprising that the
trade lacks a bullish feeling on corn,
owing to the enormous crop, the con-
tinued radical depression thru which
hogs are going and the probability of
reduced feeding on farms. Here and
there one hears the statement that
corn will be substituted for coal unless
either the grain advances or the fuel
declines, but this need be given little
consideration. In fact, there is even
doubt as to whether the country will
withhold corn from markets tho the
price is scarcely more than a cent a
pound net the producer, this being
based on the probability that the re-
cord harvest will require marketing of
a considerable percentage of the grain
irrespective of the amount received.
Cash corn sold at a range of 80 to 80
cents a bushel last week, compared
with 73 to 85 cents a bushel in the
preceding week. The speculative mar-
ket advanced only 1 to 3 cents a bush-
el, with an unusual degree of nervous-
ness apparent.

More and more dealers are urging
their trade to lay in a supply of oats
for deferred requirements, believing

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Royal Herd Farm

Has the largest typest spring boars we have ever been able to show at this season of the year. They are sired by Royal Pathfinder, Royal Sensation and Uneeda High Orion. Also a cracking junior yearling sired by Royal Grand Wonder and by a Pathfinder dam. Come and select your boar now, for these kind don't last.

BRED SOW SALE FEBRUARY 5
B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas
Farm 2 miles South and 5 miles East of McPherson, Kansas.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Peterson's O. C. K. by Orion Cherry King; Long Orion by High Orion sired the 50 March boars from which I have selected 20 for my fall boar trade,—with the exception of two good ones by High Pathfinder and out of a Great Wonder dam. These are splendid boars and priced very reasonable.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10.

M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.

Spring Top Boars

Fifteen picked boars by noted sires. Eight by Joe King Orion, the \$7,500 boar.

Four by Great Pathfinder, Col. Putman's boar of national fame. These boars are my tops and will be priced reasonable. Write for descriptions and prices.

Bred sow sale evening of Feb. 11.

W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Nemaha County

Gordon & Hamilton

Sensation King, Golden Pathfinder

Fifteen March boars by these

proved and popular sires.

Seven boars (winter farrow) of

Disturber breeding.

Five by High Pathfinder and out

of an investor dam.

These are the tops of our 1920

spring boar crop. Bred Sow Sale

Feb. 9. Write for boar prices.

Gordon & Hamilton

Brown County Horton, Kan.

OTEYS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

Fall and Spring boars by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, "The Mighty Sire" and Great Orion 3rd. Gilts bred and open. Priced to sell.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Immune Duroc Boars Shipped on Approval

Duroc boars, immune and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big herd bred for size, bone and length. Prices right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

Taylor's High Class Durocs

High class rich cherry color service boars, \$35.00 to \$50.00. Will breed 40 gilts in November, delivered in December, \$65.00 each. Pigs \$10.00 to \$12.00 each.

The Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm

James L. Taylor, Prop., Olean, Mo.

Big Type Boars and Gilts

Representing some of the most popular breeding, such as Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd, Walt's Top Colonel and Defender. Now these animals are good individuals, have been double treated and are considered immune to cholera. We are making attractive prices on them for immediate sale and you should write us today for prices and description or come and see them.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

\$27.50 BUYS A BOAR

from the oldest Duroc breeders in the West. Save \$50.00 to \$100.00 by buying now, and growing him yourself. The hardy, prolific, rapid growing profitable type we have spent 38 years perfecting. Write today for full particulars.

Searle & Searle, R. 16, Tecumseh, Kansas
(We prepay express and guarantee satisfaction.)

BIG TYPE DUROC PIGS

Fall pigs priced right; Orion and Sensation breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed and orders booked now for shipment at weaning time. Homer Haynes, R. 9, Elmont, Kan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding; fine individuals. The kind that satisfy.

R. F. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Big Type Boars

PATHFINDERS, SENSATIONS, ORIONS, forty yearlings, fall yearlings, and early spring boars of the very best breeding and individuality. Immuned and priced to sell. Describe your wants when writing or better yet come in person and make your own selection. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

BIG TYPE DUROC BOARS

A stretchy bunch of boars ready for service by Cherry King Orion, Pathfinder, Great Sensation, Uneeda High Orion. The best of Duroc blood lines. Immuned and priced right. J. A. Reed & Sons, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas

Valley Spring Durocs

Big smooth early March boars for fall service of Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion, Col. and other big type blood lines, \$40. April and May pigs; same breeding either sex \$30 and \$35; all immuned, registered and guaranteed to suit or money back. Weanling pigs \$15; immuned \$20. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars.

G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; cholera immuned; priced to sell.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN.

FOGO'S DUROCS

Spring boars by Fogo's Invincible, Scissors Nephew, High Sensation, Jr., and the \$5,000 Big Giant King and others. They are real ones. Price \$50 to \$75 for herd header prospects.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Duroc Herd Boar and Spring Boars

Great Wonder Model offered for no fault; sons and grandsons of Great Wonder Model, Pathfinder, Great Wonder, J. Am and Pathfinder, Jr. Orders booked for sows and gilts bred for spring farrow.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

PATHFINDER PIGS FOR SALE

A few pigs by old Pathfinder and a lot of other classy spring gilts and boars. Fashionable breeding. Reg., immuned, guaranteed. We prepay express charges.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

REGISTERED DUROCS

20 boars 3 to 6 months old, also gilts, \$25 to \$50. Well bred, plenty length and bone. Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, \$100 to \$150. Liberty bonds taken at par. Write

J. E. WELLS, HOLTON, KANSAS.

20 March Boars Farmer's Prices

Pathfinders, Sensations, Illustrators and Orions. Well grown, type boars carrying the blood of these famous sires all immuned and priced right.

L. J. HEALY, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kansas.

Fulks' Big Type Durocs

Spring boars sired by my grand champion boar; also by Victory Sensation 3rd, a good son of the world's great champion shipped C. O. D. See them before you buy. All immuned.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

McClaskey's Durocs

Ten head of spring boars, Orion and Pathfinder blood lines. Well grown, immune, registered and priced to sell. Also spring gilts.

C. W. McCLASKEY, R. 3, GIRARD, KAN.

Big Type Durocs

Orion, Colonel, Illustrators breeding; March boars and fall pigs; outstanding quality; lengthy; big boned; reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. BARNES & SONS, OSWEGO, KAN.

Woody's Durocs

Big type spring boars, \$50 and \$75; spring gilts and tried sows, \$30 and \$100; fall pigs, either sex, \$20 and \$30. Sired by Pathfinder's Orion and (Cl) max Sensation. All immune and guaranteed to please.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

FAIRFIELD FARM DUROCS

12 April boars, 200 to 250 pounds, sired by Royal Orion 349033 and Lady's Col. Orion 287401. Priced cheap, \$65.00 to \$75.00.

BEAUCHAMP & HINER, HOLTON, KAN.

Boars—Boars—Boars

A splendid bunch of real prospects, herd headers, including our prize winning litter at both Topeka and Hutchinson fairs. Come and pick a herd boar. We sure have them. Come early; get your choice.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

Mueller's Big Type Durocs

Pathfinder breeding. Extra good bunch of gilts bred and open. Boars ready for service. Pigs in pairs and trios. Prices right.

W. K. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

ROADSIDE FARM DUROCS

10 boars and 15 gilts, carefully grown and the tops for sale at fair prices. Best of breeding and individually right.

Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County

DUROC PIGS

Early fall pigs, either sex, Pathfinder or Orion breeding, shipped on approval. Write for prices and pictures.

STANTS BROS., HOPE, KANSAS

Medicine Valley Durocs

Defender, Illustrators and Orion. Big type December boars \$50; March \$30. Registered and guaranteed.

Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.

R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

DUROCS

Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the best one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue should reach this office eight to ten days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding stock, can keep in direct touch with the managers of the desired territories at the addresses given below. Where time is limited, advertising instructions should come direct to the main office, as per address at the bottom.

TERRITORY MANAGERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES.

John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.

J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.

Stuart T. Morse, Okla. and S. W. Mo., 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City.

O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo. and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.

George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., 1805 Blinney St., Omaha, Neb.

Glen Putman, Iowa, 1611 Carpenter Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

W. J. Cody, Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.

T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.

Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

that the price was carried down below the intrinsic value of the grain. Oats approached more closely the pre-war basis than any other grain or feed, which is, in a measure, some proof that for the present at least the price was carried down too far. Cash oats are bringing between 53 and 55 cents a bushel, 2 to 3 cents higher than in the preceding week. Gains in the future market amounted to about 2 cents, with the December quoted around 54 cents and the May up to 59 cents a bushel in Kansas City. Producers who have a surplus of oats need not rush their shipments to market. Later selling may be more profitable.

Cottonseed cake and meal have reached what many in the trade term as a turning point for prices. After receding to a low point of around \$35 to \$36 a ton, basis Texas points, the market rebounded to around \$38 to \$39 a ton, or on the basis of about \$45 a ton in the surrounding feeding territory for 43 per cent protein prime cake and meal. Feeders have come into the market for moderate quantities, the first time in a few months there has been a sign of any important buying. Exporters and manufacturers of fertilizer, as well as feed mixers, continue to display a lack of interest in the market. Slow selling of seed by planters is a bullish argument, but this is only a temporary condition. Crushers have enough seed to maintain operations on a sufficient scale to easily meet needs of the cake and meal trade.

Millfeeds Show Firmness

Firmness is more pronounced in the millfeed market, with bran quoted around \$30, brown shorts at \$32 and gray shorts or flour middlings up to \$35 a ton, basis Kansas City. Prices show a rise of about \$2 a ton in a week and are up about \$4 a ton from the low point a few weeks ago. Mills are operating on a small scale, and local demand and mixed car orders are absorbing the bulk of their output; in fact, some large mills have been forced to come into the market for offerings to replenish their own stocks.

Hay prices are being maintained on an extremely light movement of forage from the country. Any increase in arrivals in Kansas City would cause a downturn, the market still lacking basic strength. Lack of demand from dairymen and other feeders in the East and inability of the South to pay for more than meager quantities are being felt as bearish influences in the trade. Larger receipts are probable soon. Alfalfa is selling at an extreme range of \$12 to \$26 a ton, prairie around \$7.50 to \$16 and timothy at \$10 to \$24 a ton.

Capper Attacks Grain Gamblers

From the Idaho Farm Bulletin.

One of the foremost champions of farms and farmers has started a fight against gambling on the "futures" of the farmer. The Chicago board of

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC BOARS

Defender, Select Chief and Orion breeding. Also two big type Poland China boars for sale at Junita Farm.

DAN D. CASEMENT, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Four Daughters of Ideal Pathfinder

Two open and two bred. Twenty-five spring gilts from these sows. All priced to move. Write for description and prices.

R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

trade, which seems to have been accepted by the American people as necessary, holds in its hands not only the destiny of producers, but to too great an extent the destiny of our nation. present, when unparalleled costs of production have been met by the producers of the country, they find themselves confronted with a declining market and one hates to think of the possible number of farm homes that will be wrecked unless the tide quickly turns.

The following article, quoting from a special Associated Press dispatch printed in the Statesman October 14, vitally affects Idaho producers that is reproduced in order that farmers readers of this bulletin may be informed of another enemy to their interests:

One ounce more of bread in the loaf, the old price is what the consumer is offered for the \$99,600,000 loss the "cago wheat gamblers" have caused. American wheat raiser in the last months "by gambling in futures." The States Senator Arthur Capper declared an address Wednesday night.

"Years ago," he said, "the people demanded the suspension of the Louisiana lottery, but today, under the cloak of respectability, they are permitting the worst gambling hell in the world to be located on the Chicago board of trade, comparison, Europe's suicide club at Carlo is as innocent and innocuous as church bazaar."

"Several weeks ago I began work of measure to abolish this injurious form robbery and shall shoot this bill in on the first day of the next Congress."

On Your Old Tin Hat

The mist hangs low and quiet on a rainy line of hills,
There's a whispering of wind across the flat,
You'd be feeling kind of lonesome if it wasn't for one thing—
The pattering of the raindrops on your tin hat.

An' you just can't help a-figuring—sit there alone—
About this war and hero stuff and the And you wonder if they haven't sort of things twisted up,
While the rain keeps up its patter on your old tin hat.

When you step off with the outfit to your little bit
You're simply doing what you're supposed to do—
And you don't take time to figure what you gain or lose—
It's the spirit of the game that binds you thru.

But back at home she's waiting, with cheerful little notes,
And every night she offers up a prayer,
And just keeps on a-hoping that her soldier boy is safe—
The mother of the boy who's over there.

And, fellows, she's the hero of this big ugly war,
And her prayer is on the wind across the flat,
And don't you reckon maybe it's her tears and not the rain,
That's keeping up the patter on your tin hat?

This poem, taken from The American Legion Weekly, and which reminds one of that terrible World War epoch in the history of the human race, the second anniversary of the ending of which will be celebrated November 11, was written by Lieut. J. Hunter Wickham, 353rd Infantry, Eighty-ninth Division, on the eve of the St. Mihiel attack, and was enclosed in his last letter to his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Damon of Denver, Colo. Lieutenant Wickham was killed on the following day, September 12, 1918, near Limey, in an exploit which won for him the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor. His citation reads:

"Advancing with his platoon during the St. Mihiel offensive, he was severely wounded in four places by the bursting of a high-explosive shell. Before receiving any aid for himself he dressed the wounds of his orderly, who was wounded at the same time. He then ordered and accompanied the fur-

er 6, 1920.

advance of his platoon, altho by the loss of blood. His arm and arm being disabled by and he continued to fire his re- he continued to fire his re- by loss of blood, he fell and on his wounds before aid could ministered."

Grain and Hay Show

have been made for the sec- Grain and Hay Show to be connection with the Interna- Livestock Exposition, November December 4, 1920, at the Union ards, Chicago.

Chicago board of trade has ap- \$10,000 for cash premiums. tion to special trophies already for the best sample of corn, of corn and best exhibit of opies will be offered this year. best exhibits of wheat and oats. special feature of the show will be for clovers, alfalfa, timothy, ns, cowpeas, field peas, kafir and

state agricultural colleges and ited States Department of Ag-

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.



Raise Chester Whites?
Like This
the original big producers

E started thousands of breeders on the road to

I Offer Chester Whites

sex. The good footed, high arch kind, the kind that leads the pro- and are sired by prize winning Write,
GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

TYPE CHESTER WHITES

per cent of the ribbons in seven big state No fall sale but all my 1920 tops at public sale expense. Let us hear from you. Mose & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

White Boars

approval; big type boars; by Model Prince, a Wonder; also grandsons Old Prince Feb. and April farrow; immuned; \$75, \$62.50 and \$45.00 guaranteed.

WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBRASKA

VER LEAF CHESTERS

ried sows and spring gilts open or bred in litters. Sept. pigs sired by Model Prince, Howard Prince, Jr. Satisfaction guaranteed. ship on approval. Farmers' prices.
C. A. CARY, EDNA, KANSAS

ANCE TIP TOP BOARS

choice boars at very reasonable New blood for old customers. Bred sow sale, January 27.
MURK, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Chesher Whites

18 mos.; sow, \$55; 2 yearling gilts, 18 mos., \$30 each; 5 best Iowa blood, \$60; 2 yearling boars, \$45 and \$50; 18 mos. old herd boar, \$100.
HERMAN, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

eg. Chester whites

\$25.00 to \$20 each while they last. L. SCOTT, BELVIDERE, KANSAS

er White Spring Boars and Gilts

E. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

STER WHITE BOARS FOR SALE

Spring boars, also one yearling. C. R. & Sons, Howard, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

March, and 3 April boars. 18 mos. gilts. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

DAVIDSON'S CHESTER WHITES

boars, dams Prince Tip Top sows. C. Davidson, Tonganoxie, Kansas

O. L. C. PIGS, \$12.00 EACH

S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Walter Shaw's Hampshires Will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trios, unrelated. Ready to ship now. Messenger Boy and Amber Tipton breeding. Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. Address Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

White Way Hampshires

approval. Choice spring boars and gilts, 18 mos. quick maturing kind, weighing 200 pounds. Best blood lines at bar- B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

STERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

boars and gilts; also one tried boar; excellent P. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

riculture will make educational dis- plays. The province of Ontario and the Canadian Seed Growers association will also take a prominent place in the show this year.

Wanted, Prizes for Poultry Club

Members of the Capper Poultry club are among the most enthusiastic boost- ers for purebred poultry in Kansas. The club of 1920 has been by far the best since the clubs were organized in 1917 and the club of 1921 will be still bigger and better. To encourage the girls in their efforts and to boost the different breeds of poultry, the club management invites Kansas breeders to offer special prizes to be awarded to the club members who make the best records with their respective breeds. The contest for 1921 will be announced in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for December 4 and the special prizes offered will be in- cluded in the regular list of prizes pub- lished in that issue.

The special prizes shall consist of trios, pairs and cockerels. If a trio and a pair of chickens or a cockerel are offered, of the same breed and variety, the trio will go to the girl making the highest record with this breed of chickens, and the pair or cockerel to the girl making the second best record. If a pair or cockerel is the only prize offered of a certain vari- ety, it will go to the girl making the highest record with this kind of chick- ens. Two prizes for each variety of standard chickens will be accepted. The prize birds are to be sent to the winners at the close of the contest in December, 1921, express to be paid by the winner. If no entry of the breed offered is made the breeder will be no- tified and the offer may be withdrawn. Publicity will be given, however, and the prize should induce members to enter that particular breed. In order that the offer may be given publicity when the cash prizes are announced December 4, breeders interested should write at once to Lucile Ellis, poultry club manager, Capper Building, To- peka, Kan.

Shortage of Fumigation Materials

BY GEORGE A. DEAN
State Entomologist

Due to an unusual large demand for carbon bisulfide for grain fumigation, there is a serious shortage thruout the country, and thus in many places farm- ers and grain men are unable to get enough to fumigate their grain. In- formation received from several chem- ical houses show that they are far be- hind with their orders and can prom- ise no deliveries for several weeks.

While fumigation with carbon bisul- fide is the most effective means of de- stroying insects infesting grain stored in bins, there are some other methods of control that will help very mater- ially, in reducing the degree of infesta- tion, and to a considerable extent pre- vent the serious injury that is almost sure to take place if the insects are left undisturbed. Probably the best and most practicable thing to do is to pass the grain thru a cleaning or fan- ning machine. This will remove not only a large number of the adult weev- ils, but also the infested kernels that contain the immature forms of the weevils.

All of the weevils and infested grain removed should be burned. Where the grain is stored in large bins or tanks, the mere moving or shifting of the grain will help very materially. This method could be used at elevators where machinery is available for shifting the grain. Some have sug- gested sulfur fumigation. This should not be used, because sulfur fumes have a very deleterious effect on wheat, both for planting and milling purposes.

Found Our Arabs Best

Elliott S. Humphrey, of the Live- stock Service of the Capper Farm Press, has returned to the United States from his trip to inspect the studs of Arab horses in Europe. He reports only a very few Arab mares in Europe that would improve the studs of the American breeders in whose in- terest the trip was made, and no stal- lions that would be any object. He tried to buy the best two mares in England, but found, as he expressed it, "they could neither be bought nor stolen." As Mr. Humphrey was given a free hand in the matter of price,

Big Type Poland Chinas

50 Head in my annual Boar and Gilt sale at the farm north of

Clifton, Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 9

20 Boars and 30 Gilts. One Fall Boar by A Big Timm

The spring boars are by The Watelfman, Big Fashion Wonder by Big Bob Wonder and Kansas Model. The fall gilts by such boars as Big Fashion Wonder, Kansas Model, Regardless by B. B. Wonder, Smith's Wonder, Model Big Bone and others. The spring gilts by Big Fashion Wonder, Giantess Big Price and others. One sow with a litter at side by Kansas Model. Everything out of my large, prolific herd sows. Everything is well grown out and in splendid breeding condition. Write for the catalog today. Address

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Spring Pigs

By Royal Wonder 17551, one of the biggest boned boars of the breed, a son of Spotted Wonder 71405, and the famous Ruby 170583. This boar was in serv- ice in Henry Field's herd when I bought him. The mothers are extra choice, carrying a dip of English. Will ship a big, long, stretchy pig, 125 to 150 pounds, for \$40. Later ones, 75 to 100 pounds, at \$30. Cholera immuned. Papers furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. WM. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

CLOSING OUT SPOTTED POLANDS

Crop failure and inability to get building done this fall cause me to sell my herd of Spotted Poland: 3 tried sows, 10 fall yearling gilts, 20 spring gilts, 15 boars, 50 Aug. pigs, Kansas Jumbo (herd sire), Thrifty, Bargains, Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Poland

Spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, immuned. Satisfaction. EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

FOR SALE—One extra good herd boar; gilts bred to farrow in Dec.; spring boars from 40 to 60 per cent white; some extra good fall pigs; everything double immuned except the fall pigs. Priced to sell, as I am changing locations and must reduce my herd. E. F. DUNCAN, LA CYGNE, KANSAS

FAIRHOLME SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Home of the great Leopard King, 6339, junior grand champion National Swine Show, 1918. A strong line of breeding stock out of large litters. Double immune. Thirty-day special price on males. WM. HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

Big Type Registered Spotted Poland

Spring boars, out of matured sows sired by K's Budwiser, \$30. R. E. KERLEY, PECK, KANSAS.

Curtis Spotted Poland

Registered boars ready for service, \$35 each; gilts, \$30; Aug. pigs, \$20. T. L. CURTIS, DUNAP, KANSAS.

TYPY BIG BONE SPOTTED POLANDS

Boars and gilts double immuned. William Meyer, Farlington, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Bone, Stretchy Poland

Spring boars and gilts ready for service; fall gilts and tried sows; fine fall pigs, both sex; immuned and recorded; priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

ROADSIDE FARM POLANDS

10 March boars, actual tops and a few choice gilts same age. The blood lines are popular and the prices are right. T. Crowl, Barnard, Kansas, Lincoln County

POLAND CHINA BOARS

March pigs by Great Buster by Buster Over. Customers must be satisfied or money re- funded. JOHN S. HILL, MELVERN, KAN.

Morton's Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars by Big Buster, Big Liberator, Black Orange and others at \$50 while they last. H. B. MORTON, BROOKLINE, MO.

GOOD BIG TYPE POLANDS

Herd boar, fall boar, spring boars and gilts. Prices reasonable. C. H. KAYSER, BUSHONG, KANSAS

Cedarrow Farm Poland

We offer spring boars of Big Bob Wonder and Gerstale Jones breeding. Will also sell unrelated females. W. F. TURNER, HORTON, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA BOARS FOR SALE

Sired by a son of Caldwell's Big Bob, ex-National champion. GEORGE J. VOTOW, Eudora, Kansas

POLAND CHINA BOARS

By A Wonder Hercules and A Longfellow. The real big kind. JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.

Poland China Pigs

The big smooth kind that will do you good. Priced to sell. C. D. Close, Gorham, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Home of Aggie Buster; spring boars; Evolution- Gerstale, Big Bob Wonder breeding. J. Rahe & Son, Waterville, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE

Anything you want in blood lines of Big Hadley Jr. and Big Sensation. C. S. WALKER, MACKSVILLE, KANSAS

IMMUNED REG. POLAND CHINA BOARS

Grandsons of Buster Over. Farmer's prices. John Laws, Hartford, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Plainview Polands

We sell all our stock at private sale and guarantee satisfaction. Libera- tor and Big Bob breeding.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Cedardale Poland Chinas

No boar public sale but 20 March boars, well grown, typy and Big Bob Wonder, Guersdale Jones and Big Timm breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JESS E. RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS (Smith County)

Big Type Polands

Spring boars and gilts by Black Buster, 1919 grand champion Kansas state fair, and by Columbus Wonder, 1920 grand champion Kansas and Texas state fairs. Fall pigs both sex by Columbus Wonder 2d. junior and reserve grand champion 1920 Kansas state fair. Pigs out of 600 to 800 pound sows. Write today. Mark D. Lewis, Conway Springs, Kansas

FOR SALE AT PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM

Big-type Poland China March boars sired by Orange Long Model, Iowa Rainbow and Black Giant Buster, out of 600 and 800-pound sows; good quality, plenty of bone; good arch back; price right; ship either on Rock Island or Missouri Pacific; guarantee satisfaction. Write today. The best grow first.

HARRY SHEARER, LOGAN, KANSAS

Walter B. Brown's Polands

Headquarters for Ohio and Indiana blood lines. Ninety per cent of my offering traces to Disber's Giant. Boars and gilts, sons and daughters of such boars as The Cornerstone, a double line-bred Disber's Giant boar; Reformer, a full brother to Fashion Plate; Big Giant, by Denny's Giant; Liberator Lad, by Liberator; a litter by a son of Big Bob Orphan, grand champion Indiana this year. Select tops only for sale; immuned. Come and see them or write.

WALTER B. BROWN, PERRY, KANSAS

Pretty View Polands

are getting popular. Try one. Four extra fine March Boars, toppy sows and gilts. Priced reasonable. Sat- isfaction or money back.

BRUCE HUNTER, Castleton, Kan.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring boars ready for service, sired by Big Orange, Smooth Prospect, and The Jay- hawker. Also a few gilts.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

The Lone Cedar Polands

Spring pigs either sex, by Big Chimes he by Big Had- ley Jr. Also herd boar material in fall boars by The Yankee Jr., he by The Yankee and bred same as The Rainbow. Pigs out of Big Orange bred sows. Cholera immune. A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Kan. (Jefferson Co.)

POLAND SACRIFICE SALE

On account of change in location we are compelled to sell almost all of our herd at practically market prices. Let us price your herd boar, bred sows or pigs. Write at once.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

SHERIDAN'S PROLIFIC POLANDS

March and April boars and gilts; grandsons and granddaughters of Big Bob Wonder, Giant Buster and Orange Model; one gilt by Jayhawker; dams weigh at maturity 600 to 800 pounds.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS

When writing advertisers mention this paper

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Insists upon a square deal by and for its members.

Advertisers below are members of this association; officers are as follows:
Walter Smith, President, Topeka, Kan.
Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, Kan., Secy-Treas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Semi-Annual Sale November 29-30, Wichita, Kansas

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stewe, Alma, Kansas.

BULLS

Calves sired by Sir Tidy Celesta, his dam twice 32-pound cow and from heavy producing dams. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

Our Herd Sires are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at 7 leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.

A Good Son of a 22 Lb. Cow and sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the world's record butter cow, for sale.
Capitol View Holstein Farms, Topeka, Kan.

Braeburn Holsteins

I have to cut the herd more than usual this Fall, and now is the time to get females here. Write for a list. A dozen bulls and bull calves.
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

GEO. L. ALLGIRE,

Route 2, Topeka, Kansas
Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEINS

Serviceable bulls, cows and heifers.
LILAC DAIRY FARM, Walter A. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

6 registered Holsteins with good A. R. O. records. Some are just fresh, bred to a bull with 1,000 pound backing. Also two grades, one just fresh.

Maplewood Farm Offers

Six cows and five bred heifers coming two years old. Priced reasonable.
MOTT & BRANCH, HERINGTON, KAN.

Sand Springs Holsteins

"On the Golden Belt Highway." Federal accredited. Semi-officially tested. If in need of a young herd sire, these facts deserve your consideration.
E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS.

A Son of Korndyke De Kol Hartog

For sale. Seven-day milk record 538.6 pounds; butter fat, 16.179. For price and particulars address:
M. E. NORMAN, LATIMER, KAN.

Shady Nook Farm Holsteins

On Blue Line Highway. Herd federal accredited and officially tested. Watch for consignment October 18. Hutchinson sale and data of herd sire.
J. A. ENGLE, TALMAGE, KANSAS

Oakwood Farm Holsteins

Bulls ready for service out of A. R. O. cows; also heifers and high grade cows and heifers. Herd sire—King Pontiac Ophelia Lyons 265861. Big spotted Poland China Hogs.
Chas. V. Sass, 1104 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kan.

Calves, Both Sex; Heifers Also

Sired by Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lyons. Herd lacks but one test of being on Federal Accredited list. Everything priced reasonable.
S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS.

WINDMOOR HOLSTEINS

Size, Type, Production, Breeding and Health. Headed by two of the greatest bulls of the breed; both prize winners, one a champion. Young bulls at half value; \$50 and up.
SAM CARPENTER, JR., OSWEGO, KANSAS.

JNO. H. MAILS,

Tonganoxie, Kansas
Breeder of Reg. Holsteins. Member National, State and County Associations.

GEO. D. REDMAN,

Tonganoxie, Kansas
Some nice young heifers for sale. Two year olds and coming twos. Member National, State and County associations.

Pure Bred Heifer Calves

From 3 to 6 months old. Write for descriptions and prices. W. J. O'BRIEN, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

W. E. Zoll & Son,

R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.
Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

Lyon County Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Association

A few choice cows will be accepted for service to our herd sire, Princess DeKol Beauty Girl Segis, sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (20 world's records. Address County Farm Agent, Emporia, Kan.

Holsteins For Sale

We have a good herd of purebred Holsteins and will be pleased to answer inquiries from any who wish to buy some good Holsteins.
C. C. STEWART, Independence, Kansas.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

34 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Five are registered; 29 high grades; grades 15-16 pure; dams milk from 5 gallons up to 80 lbs. per day; choice individuals; priced to sell.
F. M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Watch for My Consignment of

Fresh Heifers at Wichita, Kan.,
Next November. (State Association Sale.) We have a few bull calves from A. R. O. dams to close out now.
DR. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kansas

THE LAST 33-LB. BULL IS SOLD

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old son of King Pontiac Johanna, a 31-lb. son of the King of the Pontiacs, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs.
AXTELL & HERSHEY, NEWTON, KANSAS.

SIR AAGIE KORNDYKE MEAD

Heads our herd. His 5 nearest dams averaged 1,000 pounds butter and 23,000 pounds milk in one year. An unequalled record. Herd under Federal supervision.
HIGH BROTHERS, DERBY, KANSAS.

Will Sell Our Herd Sire

Two years old, with size and individuality; dam's state record for milk, 784 lbs. 7 days. Price \$500. Come and see his calves. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROP., DERBY, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Herd under Federal supervision, headed by son of King of the Pontiacs. If you want a few cows, heifers or a young bull, come and see them. Satisfaction guaranteed.
B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

30 LB. BULL

Dam 17.50 as a Jr. 2-year-old, a good 30 lb. prospect; sire's dam 42.50 and she made more butter in 2 consecutive years than any other cow that ever lived. A splendid individual, nearly all white. Price \$400.
APPELMAN BROS., MULVANE, KANSAS.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Stubbs Farm Co., Mulvane, Kan.

QUALITY HOLSTEINS—The place to buy your herd bull. We broke four state records the past year and won more prize money at the Wichita National Stock Show than any other breeder. No females for sale.

this indicates that war prices still prevail on Arab mares.

Probably before this story is in the mails Mr. Humphrey will be back at his work with the Capper Farm Press, representing our Livestock Service in the territory of the Field and Farm, with headquarters at Denver.

A Colorado Shorthorn Colony

There are more than 700 head of registered Shorthorns within a radius of 15 miles of Elbert. While some of the breeders have been established for some years, others are just beginning. The country is well situated as to markets and conditions are practically ideal for stock raising.

Fred Weiss, of Elizabeth, Kan., showed the grand champion carload of feeders at the National Western Stock Show, at Denver, Colo., last year and the grand champions at St. Joe, Mo., this year came from the next county west. These were all Shorthorns. Reports of the sale may be had from Dewey L. Carnahan, sale secretary of the Elbert County Shorthorn Breeders' association.

Important Wheat Tests

Tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture with 130 lots of Australian wheats recently introduced into this country have brought out three varieties adapted for growing on the Pacific coast, where they have produced larger yields than some of the native commercial varieties. They are known as Federation, Hard Federation, and White Federation. The Australian varieties in general are susceptible to most cereal diseases, but many of these are not destructive in the Pacific coast region.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.
Nov. 9—Rawlins Co. Hereford Breeders' Assn., Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Mgr., Atwood, Kan.

Nov. 11—J. W. Carlisle, Towanda, Kan. Hansen Bros., Mgr., Aulne, Kan. Sale at Aulne, Kan.

Nov. 20—Carl Miller, Bolivar, Kan., sale at Alma, Kan.

Nov. 27—Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan. Sale at Alma, Kan.

Jan. 11-12—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb. Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 8—Geo. Cramer, Kanorado, Kan.

Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale, O. A. Ho-

man, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Alma, Kan.

Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Talmage, Kan., sale manager.

Nov. 12—George Brown, Leon, Kan.

Nov. 17—Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Hiawatha, Kan., D. L. Dawdy, Mgr., Arrington, Kan.

Nov. 18—W. H. Grone & Sons, Mahaska, Kan.

Nov. 18—Cherokee-Crawford Co. Shorthorn Assn., at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Sale Mgr., Columbus.

Nov. 18—American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., at American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 19—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., Dan O. Cain, Sale Mgr., Beattie, Kan.

Nov. 30—Wm. Wales & Young, L. M. Noff-singer and others consignors, Osborne, Kan.

Dec. 1—Nebraska and Kansas Breeders' Assn., at Franklin, Neb.; Harry W. Blank, Sale Mgr.

Dec. 2—Daniel Kamp & Son, Adams, Neb.

Dec. 2—Milton Poland and Mrs. Lloyd Miller, Sabetha, Kan.

Dec. 7—R. J. Eggers, Roca, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 9—A. J. King, Grandview, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Nov. 22—Leavenworth Co. Breeders, W. H. Mott, Mgr.

Nov. 29-30—Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Dec. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Dec. 8-9—Cowley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Dec. 15—F. M. King, Fairview, Mo., near Kansas City. W. H. Mott, Mgr.

Dec. 16—Annual Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 18—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Jan. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Jan. 28—C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, Topeka, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 10—Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.

Mar. 15-16—L. M. Mosees, Smithton, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 9—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.

Nov. 13—B. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Jan. 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

Jan. 13—F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

Jan. 14—Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.

Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.

Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 20—Chas. Hoffline, Washington, Kan.

Feb. 19—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.

Feb. 24—B. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Apr. 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Mar. 18—R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.

Mar. 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Nov. 10—J. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Nov. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Dec. 10—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Dec. 14—H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kan.

Jan. 12—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS AND FARMERS

We have sold our farms and sell at private sale our entire of 80 head pure bred and registered cows, heifers and bulls. Bulls for service, \$100.00 to \$125.00 quick sale.

Smith & Hughes
Route No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS

We have four 2-year-old heifers out of mer herd sire, son of King Segis, Pontiac, fresh this fall and winter, bred to our sire, and three yearling heifers by our sire and from Segis Pontiac heifers. They are all grades, the last of our grade herd extra good stuff. Also three blooded heifers; well bred and registered, coming will sell for the price of good grade cows are 3-4 years old. Bulls from calves to age from untested dams up to records of butter in seven days.

Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka

Heavy Producing Holsteins

For sale, Sons of Smithdale, Pontiac, 20 A. R. O. daughters producing son, Smithdale is from the cow as the sire of Tilly Alcartra. Young, healthy, acclimated bulls tested dams up to 33 lbs.

American Beet Sugar Co., Center

Lamar, Colorado.

G. L. Penley, Farm Superintendent

Tilly Alcartra Bred

Sire, a 31 pound son of Korndyke DeKol's Prince, 90 A. R. O. dam, a 24.56 pound sister to the greatest dairy cow, Tilly Alcartra, son sold for \$50,000. A date Priced very reasonable.

McKAY BROS., CADDOA, CO.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CATTLE

We have a few extra choice heifer calves immediate delivery. \$30 express prepaid to Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA.

High Grade Holstein Cattle

Thirty head for sale. Also two year-old heifers; fresh and heavy.

LONE STAR DAIRY, MULVANE, KAN.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautiful from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Warsaw, Mo.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CATTLE

6 to 8 weeks old, \$35 each. Express prepaid. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitesburg, Mo.

Three Purebred Holstein Bulls

For sale—Nicely marked and from best blood. JOHN D. HENRY, Leocompton, Mo.

WAUKESHA COUNTEY

\$25 crated. Fernwood Place, Warsaw, Mo. High grade Holstein and Guernsey.

HOLSTEINS

Three-year-old, \$150. 11 mo. 2-year-old bull, \$100. 12 mo. bull, \$75. registered. F. Scherman, R. 7, Topeka.

Registered Holsteins

Two years old, sire King Segis Pontiac, land. Price \$200. H. E. Gordon, Herington, Kan.

2 Reg. Holstein Bull Calves

For sale, also one good yearling. W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan.

Ayrshire Cattle

For sale. A few good registered cows and heifers. One reg. bull calf, two months old. Express prepaid. G. E. Lee, Topeka.

Ayrshire Bulls

Calves and yearlings from advanced register right and priced right. RAY FELTON, Dwight, Mo.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Ton Black Percheron Stallions

3 and 4 yrs. old; 1,600-lb. 2-yr. olds. Black registered Percheron mares and fillies bred to champion sire, FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA. Above Kansas City.

The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo. Registered Holsteins

Home of Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke, No. 136330

A son of the world's record cow, Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, who produced 1,470 lbs. of butter in one year. There is only one other bull in the world whose dam has a yearly record above 1,470 lbs. of butter.

We have close to 100 daughters of this bull, and over 100 cows bred to him.

All females will be put on test and given every opportunity in the world to make good. We plan to enter the majority of them in yearly work.

A few choice bulls by his sire and out of record dams for sale at exceedingly low prices. Write for sales list.

10 beautiful yearling heifers old enough to breed for sale at \$200 each. 15 splendid cows due in three to four weeks, some with records, for sale at \$325 up.

The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.

HARLO J. FISKE, Manager

Columbine Herd of Holsteins

For Sale—Columbine Segis Changeling, born Jan. 23, 1919, more white than black, was 1st prize in class at Colorado State Fair, 2nd at Denver Show. Sired by Woodcraft Changeling; records of his dam and sire's dam average 40.39 lbs butter in seven days and 151.85 lbs in 30 days. Dam of calf is an A. R. O. daughter of Maplecrest Pontiac Hartog, a 30 lb son of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke—12 daughters over 30 lbs, 5 over 1100 lbs., 4 over 1200 lbs., 1 over 13 lbs. First check for \$250 gets him.

Spencer Penrose, Owner, Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr. Box 442, Colorado Springs, Colorado

er 6, 1920.

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 W. County Duroc Jersey Breed-
 ers' Assn., Emporia, Kan., John
 Shawnee County Breeders' Assn.
 Emporia, Kan.
 W. A. Conyers & Son, Marlon, Kan.
 Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
 J. C. Theobald, Oklawaha, Neb.
 W. G. Neal, Grafton, Neb.
 Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
 Thos. F. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
 U. G. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
 B. H. Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
 Gordon & Hamilton, Emporia, Kan.
 John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
 John R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale
 Emporia, Kan.
 Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
 Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night
 Sale).
 Boren & Nye, Pawnee
 Neb.
 Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
 Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
 Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
 E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood,
 Kan.
 at Tonganoxie, Kan.
 Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
 Geo. Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
 Earl McBride, Parker, Kan.
 W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 Wm. Bros., Morrowville, Kan.
 Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville
 Kan.
 C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan.
 Emporia, Kan.
 Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
 H. W. Flock, Stanley, Kan.
 John Sylvester, Oxford, Neb.
 L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
 H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.
 Shropshire Sheep.
 Kansas Shropshire Breeders' Assn.,
 Emporia, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody,
 Mo.

Sale Reports

Boren & Nye held their boar sale October
 24th at their place. They had a
 fine lot of boars, including a few
 of the best of the breed. The
 average of the sale was \$100 per
 head. A large per cent of the offering was
 from Pawnee county.

Henderson Bros.' Hereford Sale.
 Henderson Bros., Alma, Kan., sold 72
 head of Hereford cattle at auction last Saturday
 at that place for an average
 of \$100 per head. The Henderson Bros. are old
 established Hereford breeders. This is the first
 sale they ever held. The top was
 sold by Ben Bicker of Council Grove,
 for Bonnie Royal, a daughter of
 Beau and with a bull calf at foot
 in good condition. There was a good crowd
 of many of them were prominent
 in the territory surrounding Alma. The
 sale was held at the residence of
 Henderson Bros. in Alma. The
 sale was over \$13,000 for 72 head.

Murr's Chester White Sale.
 Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., a well
 known breeder of Chester White
 hogs, held his boar and gilt sale
 at his place last Saturday. The
 sale was held at the residence of
 Murr in Tonganoxie. The
 sale was over \$1,000 for 20 head.
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 Murr in Tonganoxie. The
 sale was over \$1,000 for 20 head.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Is the last call for the Geo. Cramer
 sale at Kanorado, Kan., next
 Saturday. Sixty cows and 10
 head of Kanorado is in Sherman county.

W. Dole and W. H. Leuzler, Almena,
 sell Shorthorns at the D. W. Dole
 place near Almena next Tuesday. November
 23rd. There will be 45 females and 15 bulls in
 sale. It is next Tuesday.—Advertisement.

Is the last call for the Northwest
 Shorthorn Breeders' association sale
 at Kanorado, Kan., Wednesday, November
 24th. The sale will be 80 lots will sell, 70 females
 and 10 bulls. The bulls are all pure Scotch
 and of the best quality. Attend the banquet the
 night before. The sale is next Wednesday.—Advertisement.

Humes' Duroc Sale, December 10.
 Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell
 is a well known breeder of Duroc
 hogs who will sell boars and gilts and
 sows in Glen Elder, December 10. Mr.
 Humes was an exhibitor at the Jewell county
 fair and won on the get of Cal-
 um. This sale will be advertised in the
 Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon.
 Advertisement.

Fairfield Farm Durocs.
 Advertisement of Beauchamp & Hiner
 at Emporia, Kan., will be found in this issue.
 The Beauchamp & Hiner are offering some good April Duroc
 hogs weighing from 200 to 250 pounds.
 They are sired by Royal Orion 349033 and
 the Cal Orion 287401. Look up their ad-
 vertisement in touch with them if interested in
 class Durocs.—Advertisement.

H. Flora's Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.
 Attention is called to the Shorthorn sale
 at Emporia, Kan., on November 17. Mr. Flora will dis-
 perse his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle
 consisting of 35 head of high class cows,
 and young bulls, also one white,
 and a good lot of registered Percheron mares
 and stallions.—Advertisement.

Poland China Sale November 9.
 B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., will hold
 a Poland China boar and gilt sale
 at his place north of Clifton, Kan., Tuesday,
 November 9. That is next Tuesday and you
 are invited to come if you want a good
 boar well bred and well grown out.
 There are 20 boars and 30 gilts in this sale.
 You can buy either at prices that are
 less than they will be in a short

Leavenworth County Breeder's Third Annual Sale Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

at the new Sale Pavilion

Leavenworth, Kan., Monday, November 22

85 Head Will Sell

10 Consignors have selected the good ones from their herds.

40 cows, a few fresh, many heavy springers, 30 coming two year old heifers
 bred to 30-pound bulls, among them are 7 sisters as handsome a lot as one
 ever saw. 10 heifer calves from record bulls. 5 bulls ready for service,
 from high record bulls and A. R. O. cows. All cattle tuberculin tested and
 sold with 60-90 day retest privilege.

Come to this sale. A good place to buy. Sale begins at 10 A. M. Write
 today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

PUREBRED JERSEY CATTLE

Registered and in the Government Accredited Herd
 List. A small but select herd of producing cattle.
 We have at present bulls from calves to serviceable age.
J. B. PORTER & SONS, MAYETTA, KAN.

Improve Your Dairy Herd

by buying a registered Jersey bull from such sires as
 IDALIA'S RALEIGH 141414 by Queen's Raleigh
 88232; BARBARA'S OXFORD LAD 167003 by Male's
 Majesty 130740. They are from Register of Merit dams
 BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM.
Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Kansas.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queen's
 Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of
 Merit sire of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the fastest bull ever im-
 ported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 pro-
 ducing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

Aldervale Jersey Farm

One of the largest Register of Merit herds
 on the Federal accredited list. Herd sire
 Jacobus's Gamboke Knight. Young bulls from
 this sire for sale.
W. W. WALTON, HOLTEN, KANSAS

HIGH CLASS JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Brother to my Junior 3-year-old cow, recently made
 Kansas Champion of all breeds for butter production.
 Intensely bred; Financial Count on sire's side; Fly
 Fox on dam side. **L. R. FANSLER, Independence, Kan.**

Tessoro Place Jerseys

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the
 state. First herd in the state to get on Federal
 accredited list. Young stock for sale.
R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS
 (Jackson County)

Cedarow Farm Jerseys

Well bred bull calves from dams now on
 test for sale or will trade for heifers.
W. F. TURNER, HORTON, KANSAS

3 Registered Jersey Bulls For Sale

3 years; 8 months; and 4 months. Out of cows that
 are going on test. **Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.**

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED
 RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old
 bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

20th Century Stock Farm

Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding;
 also cows and heifers from heavy milking
 dams.
Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for
 prices and descriptions, or better come and see them.
 Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding
 of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country
 such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon
 Greenmiller. **GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.**

Red Polled Bulls

One 3-year-old, a good one; choice young bulls.
 Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and
 see them. **C. Walter Sander, R. 2, Stockton, Kansas.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a
 few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

POSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Poster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEYS

The Sure Breeders



LOOK at a line of Jerseys and note their even conformation.
 Straight udders; straight teats; good dairy type! Truly,
 Jerseys are the cows without a fault. 200 years of careful breeding
 have made them the certain breeders. There are now more bulls owned
 by cooperative bull clubs than all other breeds combined. Take advan-
 tage of the service offered by the Jersey Information Bureau which
 will tell you about The Profit Breed and of the profits their owners
 are making with them. Address:
The American Jersey Cattle Club, 324-K West 23rd St., New York

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD DISPERSION SALE

64—Registered and Guaranteed Herefords sell at

Aulne, Kansas, Friday, Nov. 12, 1920

50 cows and heifers, 13 calves at foot, and 1 herd bull. 22 cows bred
 to Balto Fashion and Bright Lester. 9 two-year-old heifers bred to
 Warren Fairfax. 19 coming two year olds sired by Bright Lester by
 Domino and Generous Mansell by Generous. Females all young and in
 excellent condition with lots of quality. Will go into any herd and
 make money. Remember that we guarantee everything sold.

J. W. Carlisle, Towanda, Kan., Owner

Hansen Bros., Aulne, Kansas, Sales Managers

Write Hansen Bros. for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and
 Mail and Breeze.

HEREFORD CATTLE

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE.

Goodman Herefords

Sires in service
 Disturber Stanway 839673

Publican 8th 685039

Breeding cows; strong Anxiety breeding.

We offer for private sale 20 cows and

heifers and 10 bulls of serviceable ages.

Descriptions and prices by return mail.

J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.
 (Morris County)

Hereford Heifers and Bulls

Fairfax and Anxiety heifers and bulls.

Heifers bred in June, two and three year

olds. Bulls range from spring calves to old

enough for service. A well bred lot carrying

plenty of quality. Phone or address.

E. H. ROBINSON, MARION, KANSAS

Live near Florence and Marion.

WILEY FAIRFAX AND

BUDDY L.

Head our herd. Will sell Anxiety bred cows

and heifers, many with calf at foot and re-
 bred. Spring bulls and bulls ready for serv-
 ice also for sale.

Paul E. Williams, Route 3, Marlon, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS

Three young cows with calves, one bull.

Geo. Liston, Eudora, Kansas

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. Bulls, cows

and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

D. S. Polled Herefords

Big, blocky cows from Polled

Plate, bred to Polled A Success 3d.

Young stock for sale.

Smith Live Stock Co.

Chivington, Colorado

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty
 months; big strong
 fellows. Priced to
 sell.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS

R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Angus Cattle

I am offering from my Edgewood Farm herd 45
 cows, 30 heifers, 18 large heifer calves, 10 2 and
 3-year-old bulls. All stock registered. I have a
 proposition to make any responsible buyer, that is
 worth your while to investigate, if you want a
 carload or more. Herd founded in 1907, and is
 decidedly a good one.

D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS

Dispersion Sale of Shorthorn Cattle Quinter, Kan., Nov. 17

35 Head of High Class Shorthorn Cows and Heifers
and Young Bulls

One white richly bred Scotch herd bull. Will also sell some good registered Percheron mares and young stallions. This will be an opportunity to purchase good Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. Free lunch at noon.

J. H. Flora, Quinter, Kansas

Cols. J. T. McCulloch and M. W. Mason, Auctioneers.

American Royal Shorthorn Sale Kansas City, Thursday, Nov. 18 (Afternoon)

The consignments of Shorthorns to this sale from prominent herds in the Kansas City territory compose an offering of very high class, admittedly the best that has ever been sold at an American Royal. The consignors are:

Bellovs Bros., Maryville, Mo.
A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.
Frank McDermid, Kansas City, Mo.
W. M. Drennon, Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo.
D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

Joseph Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.
Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.
Harriman & Good, Pilot Grove, Mo.
T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kan.
T. J. Dave & Son, Troy, Kan.
W. M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

The offering has been selected by W. A. Cochet representing this association who expresses pride in the outstanding merit and the usefulness of the cattle that will be offered.

Note that the sale occurs Thursday afternoon at the American Royal Show which will be held as heretofore at the Stock Yards.

For catalog address W. A. Cochet, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

The sale will be held under the auspices of

American Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n. 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago

The usual guarantee and health requirements endorsed by this association will be complied with.

Let Shorthorns Eat That Feed

You Can Buy Them at the City Park

Columbus, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 18

61 Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

Consigned by Cherokee and Crawford County Breeders.

29 head Scotch Shorthorns: 15 females and 5 bulls. 41 head Scotch Topped Shorthorns: 31 females and 10 bulls. (Ten females have calves at side.)

These sixty-one Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns have been carefully selected for this sale from the herds of the respective breeders from Cherokee and Crawford counties. In addition there will be 3 choice Scotch females and 3 high class Scotch bulls from the herd of H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.

Cattle in this sale will be consigned by the following breeders:

Theo. Jagels, Hepler, Kan.
J. Kirk Evans, Columbus, Kan.
Ervin Evans, Columbus, Kan.
C. W. McClaskey, Girard, Kan.
H. Shidler & Son, McCune, Kan.
John Jones, Cherokee, Kan.
John J. O'Malley, Seamon, Kan.
H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.

Fred Cowley, Hallowell, Kan.
Jos. Martin, Seamon, Kan.
Adam Andrew, Girard, Kan.
H. I. Gaddis, McCune, Kan.
B. J. Hill, McCune, Kan.
H. C. Grotheer, Pittsburg, Kan.
Carl Shaffer, Monmouth, Kan.

When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. For catalog address

Ervin Evans, Sales Mgr., Columbus, Kansas

Auctioneers: H. L. Burgess and Boyd Newcomb. J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan. Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

TOMSON BROS.

Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

Ballentyne Shorthorns

Twenty bulls, 6 to 14 months old. Roans, reds and whites. Sired by our herd bull, Roan Model. Also cows and heifers with calves or to calve before January 1. Write for descriptions and prices.

T.A. Ballentyne, Herington, Kan.

Successor to D. Ballentyne & Son.

25 Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and Roans

Strong in Villager and Maxwellton blood. Bulls for the farmer and breeder.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

Dickinson County

Fifteen Shorthorn Bulls

All of breeding age, by Sultan by Village Beau. Reds, roans and whites. Scotch and Scotch topped. Also a few females.

Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kansas

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Liddle. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

One Four Year Old White Scotch Bull

Three yearling bulls, also cows. Herd bull, White Goods 456866, weighs 2,400 lbs. Good disposition and a good breeder. Have small herd and cannot use him longer.

R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

time. The class of gilts that go in this sale will sell in bred sow sales this winter for two and three times as much as they will bring in this annual boar and gilt sale at the Schrader farm next Tuesday. Come to Clifton and inquire at Harry O'Brien's bank. He usually clerks the sales for Mr. Schrader and he can tell you how to get to the sale. But remember it is next Tuesday. You will find a catalog waiting for you at the sale.—Advertisement.

Walter Brown's Polands.

Poland China breeders wanting strictly high class Poland breeding stock should look up the advertisement of Walter B. Brown of Perry, Kan. in this issue. Mr. Brown has a line of breeding that should appeal to Poland China breeders. A very large per cent of his offering traces to Dishers Giant. The boars and gilts he has for sale are by such sires as The Cornerstone, a double line bred Dishers Giant boar; Reformer, a full brother to Fashion Plate, and a half brother to Dishers Master; Big Giant by Denn's Giant; Liberator Lad by Liberator, and other great sires in the front ranks. He is offering only select tops. They are big growthy pigs weighing up to 250 pounds. Three boars were sold by Mr. Brown during the past week to head old established herds. If in need of a boar look up his ad and write him your wants.—Advertisement.

Leavenworth County Holstein Sale.

Leavenworth county, Kan., is known everywhere as the home of good Holsteins and the annual sale there, Monday, November 22, should attract the attention of everyone wanting to buy working Holsteins from these Holstein dairy farms in Leavenworth county. Eighty-five head will be sold and as the sale is a regular annual affair you can depend on it nothing will be sold that is not of real value from the standpoint of production. Recently a new sale pavilion has been erected and this will be the dedicating sale for it. These breeders realize that if they are to find a market for the kind of Holsteins they are producing they must make these sales a success. The sure way to do it is the way they are doing, putting in nothing that is not up to the standard in breeding and individual merit. They have employed Sales Manager W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan. to conduct the sale and with the new sale pavilion and the consignors, 10 of them putting in the kind that is in demand it is sure to attract attention in Leavenworth county in the future as a good place to buy Holsteins. The catalog is ready to mail and you can have yours at once by sending your name to W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan. Write today if you want it.—Advertisement.

Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.

The Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association was organized last year by the breeders in northern Kansas along the Blue Valley for the purpose of letting the public generally know more about the good herds of Shorthorns of that section. At the time of the organization it was decided to hold two sales a year, one in the fall and one in the spring. The first of these sales is to be held in the sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Blue Rapids, Kan., Friday, November 19. Fifty lots will be sold in this sale drafted from seven of the good herds of the association. None of the cattle will be in show shape or anything like it but they will be good, useful cattle that would be a credit to any Kansas herd. There will be 40 females and 10 bulls. Good Scotch families will be represented and there will be cows with calves at foot and bred back and bred and open heifers and real Scotch herd bull prospects. You will be pleased with this offering from herds of that section and will have the pleasure of dealing with Shorthorn breeders who are trying to build up the industry by growing out and consigning to their association sales good Shorthorns. Write today for the catalog to Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan.—Advertisement.

Grone & Sons Sell Shorthorns November 9.

W. H. Grone & Sons, Mahaska, Kan., Republic county, have decided upon a reduction sale of their Shorthorns and it will be held at their farm near Mahaska, Thursday, November 18. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In this sale they are selling 45 lots. 14 of the 20 cows in the sale have calves at foot. The rest of the offering are two-year-old bred heifers and three yearling open yearling heifers and three yearling bulls. One of these young bulls, Supreme Goods, is a pure white bull calf that would look mighty good in most any herd. He was sired by Supreme Certificate by Sultan Supreme and is out of a Dutchess of Gloster dam. If you are in the market for a bull today and look him up. Two of the three yearling bulls including this calf are pure Scotch. There are a number of the females of pure Scotch breeding and all are of several Scotch tops. It is an offering of good honest Shorthorns, mostly from the good foundation with which this firm started several years ago. The breeding is good and individually they are good. Nothing will be in high flesh but in very ordinary flesh and just right to go on your farm and thrive. You will find the firm of W. H. Grone & Sons good people to deal with. Their sale catalog will contain all of the information you want and you should write for it at once.—Advertisement.

Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Association Sale.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of the Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association's annual sale and meeting at Hawatha, Kan., Wednesday, November 17. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan., is the association sales manager. Fifty-three head will be sold, 42 females and 11 bulls. Over half of the bulls consigned are of pure Scotch breeding and a nice number of the females are pure Scotch. Mr. Dawdy furnished me a very complete description of the entire sale offering and after looking it over I am convinced that this sale will contain as much up to date and fashionable breeding as any sale that has been made in the state this fall. The consignors are all Shorthorn breeders who are continually buying good animals with which to improve their herds. These consignments by these leading Shorthorn breeders of northeast Kansas are not cattle that they are anxious to get but they are putting them in to help make these annual sales a success. This is the second annual sale for this association and in the future it is planned to hold two sales a year, one in the fall and one in the spring. It affords for the small breeder an opportunity to sell his surplus and for the larger breeder an opportunity to show the kind of Shorthorns he is raising and to dispose of his surplus. Sale Manager Dawdy, who is a well known Atchison county

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Claim your 1920-21 dates with me

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, please.

A.B. McCULLOUGH, Tonganoxie, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Special attention to purchased and

Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Write for open dates and terms

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Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Efficiency First. For open dates address

SHEEP.

REG. SHROPSHIRE

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs for sale, also old ram, \$25 each while they last.

M. K. Darby, Washington, Kan.

Registered Shropshire Rams

Yearlings and two-year-olds. Price for quick sale. Louis M. Boyd, La.

REG. SHROPSHIRE

For sale. Two yr. olds. G. M. Flier, R. 4, Mo.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM

For sale, good one, price \$100. C. Walter Sander, R. R. 2, Stockton, Mo.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORN

Roan Orange, weight 2600 pounds

flesh. Sultan's Pride, winner in 4

heads herd of nearly 200.

broke bulls; 20 heifers and a few

horns for sale.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS.

Phone 2503 1 mi. west of Pleva,

Hillcrest Farm Shorthorns

45 lots, 20 cows, 14 with calves at foot

Eight two year old heifers bred, 10 yearling heifers and four heifers eight months old. Three yearling bulls.

Sale at our farm, four miles northwest of Mahaska, 22 miles from Belleville and 18 from Fairbury on main line Rock Island between these two points. Sale in big tent. Free transportation to farm and return from Mahaska and from Reynolds, Neb.

Mahaska, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 18

This reduction of our herd at this time affords an opportunity to buy real working Shorthorns at prices which are sure to range low. This reduction sale was but recently decided upon and our cattle are not in show shape but in splendid condition to go on your farm and thrive.

Of the three yearling bulls, two are pure Scotch. One of them, Supreme Goods got by Supreme Certificate by Sultan Supreme and out of a Dutchess of Gloster dam is worthy a place in any good herd in the land. He is pure white and a splendid individual. A nice number of the females have pure Scotch pedigrees.

The young stuff and the calves at foot are by the herd bull, Golden Dutchman, a very large bull in service in our herd. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

W.H. Grone & Sons, Mahaska, Kan., Republic County

J. C. Price, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. Write today for the catalog. Free lunch at noon.

Northeast Kan. Shorthorn Breeders

Second Annual Sale of the Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association — 53 head, consigned by 12 members of this Association.

Sale in Scott & Dickson's Pavilion

Hiawatha, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 17

Forty-two females and 11 bulls, representing the best Scotch families. Over half of the bulls are pure Scotch and many of the females have pure Scotch pedigrees.

Consignors to the Sale:

T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kan.
Scholtz Bros., Huron, Kan.
E. E. Taylor, Hiawatha, Kan.
D. N. Price, Baileyville, Kan.

J. T. Shortridge, Effingham, Kan.
H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
John McCoy, Sabetha, Kan.
M. C. Vansell & Son, Muscotah, Kan.

Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
H. B. Hansen, Willis, Kan.
D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan.
H. S. Anderson, Holton, Kan.

Nothing but Shorthorns of the most useful kind and of the best of breeding and individual merit have been consigned to this Association sale.

Notice of Annual Meeting—The evening preceding the sale the Association's annual meeting will be held and all members and visitors are urged to be present.

Catalogs are ready to mail upon request. Address

D. L. Dawdy, Association Sale Mgr., Arrington, Kan.

Auctioneers—Boyd Newcomb, Scott & Dickson. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Amcoats Shorthorns

12 bulls, 7 to 13 months, including pure Scotch. Roans, red and white. Also Scotch and Scotch topped females. Write for descriptions and prices.

S.B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

High Class Bulls Shorthorns

15 for sale by Choice Cumberland and other noted sires. They are of the right merit and of the richest ancestry. Good females in calf to Dale's Emblem, a great prize winning son of Dale Clarion.

A. R. FENNERN, AVOCA, IOWA

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders First Annual Association Sale

50 Lots—Consignments from seven herds of the Association

In the sale pavilion

Blue Rapids, Kansas, Friday, November 19

40 Females and 10 Bulls

The Consignors, all members of the Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders association are as follows:

G. F. Hart, Summerfield,
Griffie Bros., Marysville,
Hunt Bros., Blue Rapids,

Dan O. Cain, Beattie,
J. M. Neilson, Marysville,
A. J. Turinsky, Barnes,

H. J. Bornhorst, Irving

Splendid Scotch families are represented. There will be cows with calves at foot and bred back, bred and open heifers and several Scotch herd bull prospects. It is a real Shorthorn offering in Shorthorn territory. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Dan O. Cane, Sale Manager, Beattie, Kansas

Auctioneers: Burgess, Gordon and Kenney. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write for the catalog.

They Require Shorthorn Beef

Do you know that there is an extensive trade that requires Shorthorn beef in preference to any other? If not, you will find upon a study of the situation at the several markets that such is the case.

There is a quality in Shorthorn beef that experienced tradesmen recognize and demand.

The extra weight of the Shorthorn combined with this quality gives the grower a double advantage.

It pays to grow Shorthorn beef.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.





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The dealer who sells Dependable Paint and Varnish Products shows good judgment. Once started as a Dependable dealer he continues so; not one line today and another tomorrow. He knows that Heath & Milligan goods are *right* because his customers *stay satisfied*.

You will find just such dealers handling Heath & Milligan Paints. In most cases dealers have been handling this line for years; in all cases they are carrying the line because it is dependable—*proven so during 70 years of use*.

When you even think of paint, think of the above trade-mark; when you need paint look for this trade-mark.

It's the sign of a Dependable Paint Dealer; it's the sign of Dependable Paints; it's the sign of Dependable Paint information—it's the sign of Heath & Milligan, Paint Makers for 70 years.

There are over 100 distinct Heath & Milligan products. No matter what your painting requirements may be, there is a Dependable Paint or Varnish for your particular need.

And each of these 100 products are the best that 70 years of experience can produce. They will prove the cheapest in the end for you to use.

Call on the Heath & Milligan dealer for your painting needs. His store is paint headquarters. Call on him for information and suggestions. Ask him for our 64 page booklet "How to Paint." While it is really worth a dollar—it is free to you as long as the limited supply lasts.

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Blue Rapids, Union Hdwe. Co.
Bronson, Tom Mason
Chanute, Owl Drug Store
Charlet, R. D. Heath Lbr. Co.
(P. O., RFD No. 1, Kingsley)
Clay Center, Held's Book & Drug Store
Clearwater, A. J. Lynch
Coffeyville, Coffeyville Wall Paper Co. (J. C. Coberly, Prop.)
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Eldorado, G. A. Gortner
Erie, Johnson & Son
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Marianna, Miller Lbr. Co.
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Marshall, J. C. Baker
McGehee, City Hdwe. & Furn. Co.
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Gainesville, Leeper Bros. Lbr. Co.
Valley Mills, J. S. Pool

ARIZONA
Bisbee, V. G. Medigovich

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