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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 49.

December 6, 1919

Number 49.

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By Senator Capper

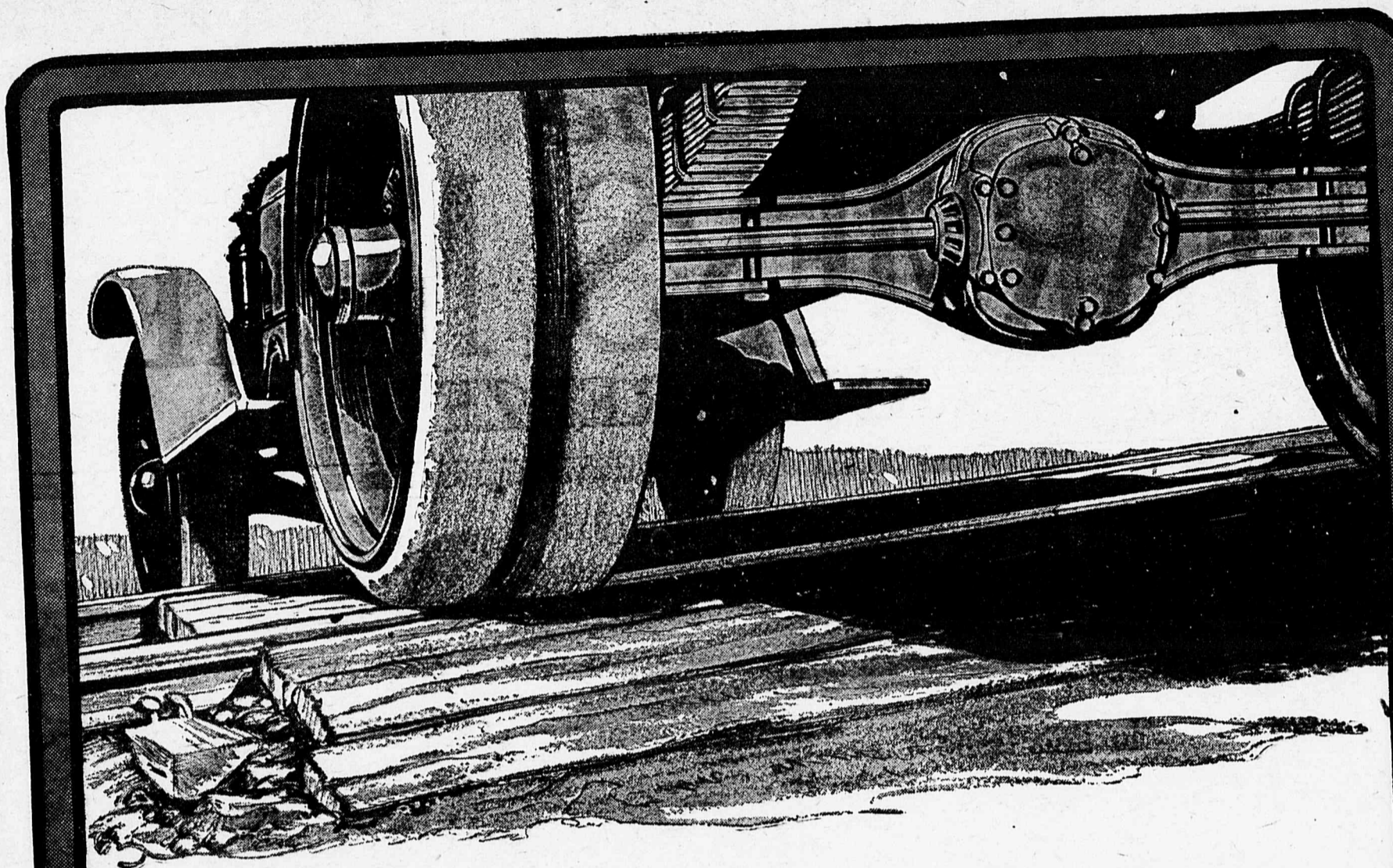
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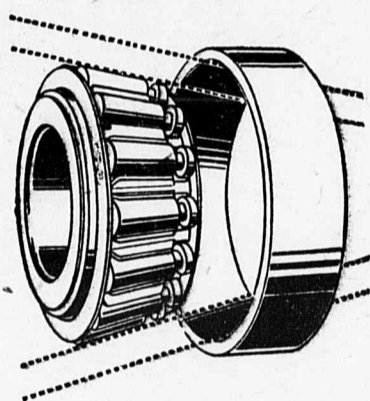
Farm Home of Modern Ideals
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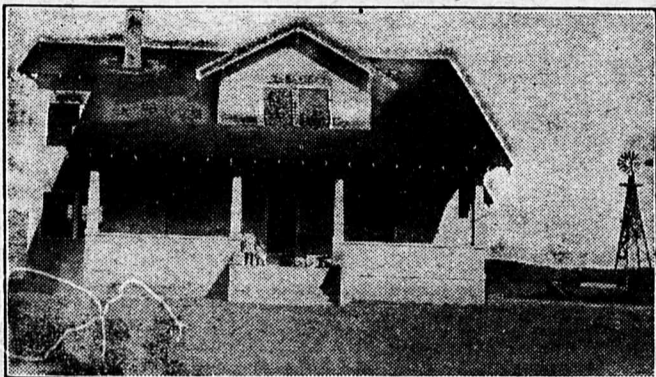
Arthur Capper
PUBLISHER



Vol. 49

December 6, 1919

No. 49



A Farm Home of Modern Ideals

By Mrs. Ida Migliario

NEAR the center of an 8,000-acre ranch, 20 miles south of Meade, Kan.; out where one can look for many miles and see only land and sky; stands a thoroly modern home of a type seen on the principal residence streets of our large cities. Mr. and Mrs. Judson Hulbert, owners of the ranch and home, feel that because they live out on the plains of Western Kansas is no reason why they and their children need be deprived of the advantages of city homemakers.

The house is on a section of the ranch that is somewhat rougher than the larger portion. This location was chosen for two reasons, the knolls offer some protection from storms, and by so placing the house it was possible to build a large concrete reservoir on the top of a hill. By building the reservoir on this point and placing a windmill near to keep the tank filled with water, Mr. Hulbert secured sufficient pressure to supply running water for household use. Mrs. Hulbert does not have to walk a thousand miles a year—the distance the average woman travels carrying water—for she has hot and cold water in her kitchen, and a drain system for the entire house which does away with carrying dish water out of the house.

The Room for Hired Men

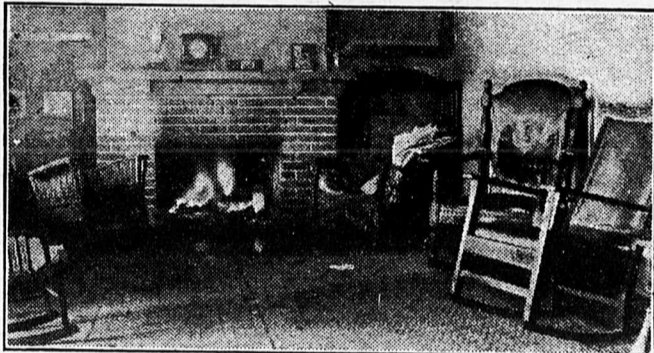
Another thoughtful arrangement which means a great deal in saving work for Mrs. Hulbert was the building of a room with an outside entrance near the bunk house. This room was built for the hired men, and there are times when Mrs. Hulbert has as many as 18 or 20 men to cook for, besides her family. The floor of this room is concrete, and in stormy weather the men can come in with muddy boots and overshoes and feel they are not causing extra work, for the concrete floor is cleaned easily. In this room is a lavatory and a toilet, also hooks for their caps, hats, coats, capes and so on. This also is the telephone room. A door leads from this room to the basement and there, for the comfort and pleasure of the hired men, a shower bath has been installed. What a pleasure it must be to the men who work out on the plains on hot and dusty days to know that when their evening's work is done they can enjoy a "dip" under the shower bath with the same ease with which their city friends enjoy their "dip" in the swimming pool. Water is piped upstairs for bathroom use; the bath room in the Hulbert home is equipped with a tub and lavatory that do not have seams and grooves difficult to clean. They are made with round corners and fit so snugly to the wall and to the floor that there is no chance for dust to accumulate in the cracks.

One of the independent electric lighting systems that are lifting so much of the burden of heavy work from the homemaker's shoulders furnishes power for the operation of household conveniences. The home is to be heated by a hot air furnace which would have been installed by this time but for an unavoidable delay in securing equipment.

Mrs. Hulbert feels that to have outsiders in the home helping with the housework takes away in a measure the pleasure every homemaker knows to be hers when she is situated so she can do all her work. But where there are many persons to cook for it is necessary to have outside help, especially where there are little children who require so much of the

mother's time and attention. So there is just one of two things to be done; one must either hire human power to do the work, or he must install power driven conveniences. Mrs. Hulbert chose machinery, and she has many conveniences operated by electricity.

An electric churn makes the butter for the Hulbert home. The laundry in the basement is equipped with an electric washer, and an electric iron. Mrs. Hulbert says the next modern convenience she intends to install is the electrically operated ironing machine for she has big washings and many large and "hard to handle" pieces, and she feels that the ironing machine will be very practical for her. Mrs. Hulbert does all of her cleaning with electricity. She says the one thing she appreciates next to the fact that the vacuum cleaner takes all the dirt out of her rugs is that after they have driven long distances over the dusty plains she can put the clothes cleaning attachment on the vacuum cleaner and remove every bit of the dust from the garments before they are put away until needed for another occasion.



The Living Room in the Judson Hulbert Home.

Another convenience which is a great help to Mrs. Hulbert is the fireless cooker. It is used principally for the cookery of cereals and dried vegetables, but it also frequently is used for the preparation of entire meals. It is sometimes necessary for the men doing the work on the ranch to get up early to start out for a day's work, and Mrs. Hulbert has found that the fireless cooker will get breakfast for her and she need not arise at so early an hour. In the evening Mrs. Hulbert prepares Graham mush and places it in the smaller compartment of the cooker over a well heated stone, and this cooks all night. Just before retiring she prepares cocoa, toast, and bacon and places them in the other compartments over medium hot stones, these, of course, keep hot all night.

By having the breakfast table set, and by placing the eggs on the work table near the range, all the men have to do is to cook the eggs and take the other food from the cooker and put it on the table. The men say that all the food tastes as if it had just been removed from the stove, and they are glad that Mrs. Hulbert has found a way to keep her from having to get up so early. This plan enables the Hulbert family to attend church, for most certainly after they have driven a considerable distance to and from church they would be very hungry if they had to wait long on the noon meal. Mrs. Hulbert says the longest time

that has elapsed between the time they arrived home and the time they sat down to the table was 30 minutes and they usually are eating within 15 minutes.

The pressure cooker has solved another problem for Mrs. Hulbert in helping her with the canning of her meats, fruits and vegetables. The refrigerator is one of the big labor saving devices as well as a saving of cash, since foods will keep on ice when otherwise they would spoil.

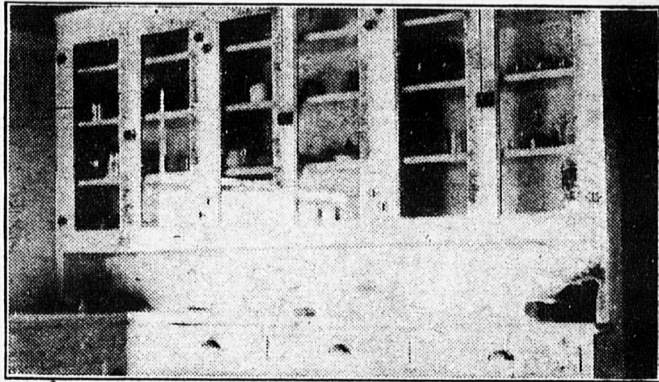
Mrs. Hulbert's kitchen is a model for a homemaker's laboratory. It not only has running water and a sink, but the work tables and cupboards also are of good working height, well and conveniently arranged. The one-half length windows give one the chance to enjoy the out-of-doors, and there are flowers arranged on the work table. Mrs. Hulbert has a canary bird in her kitchen and so with the white enameled wood work, the linoleum covered floor, the flowers and the bird, the kitchen is a delightful place in which to work. A large white enameled pantry equipped with convenient shelves and drawers opens just off the kitchen as does a large screened porch which is used as a summer dining room.

Another convenience which saves a great many steps is the clothes chute which reaches from the second story to the basement. On each floor is a door to the chute and this does away with having to walk up and down stairs carrying soiled clothes to the laundry for the family washing.

Family Life Worth While

Opening off the kitchen is a room 32 feet in length. The east end of the room is used for the dining room, the center for the music room and the west end for the living room. The floors are of hard wood, beautifully polished and covered with rugs of conventional designs in brown and tan. The wall paper, curtains and furnishings of the entire room carry out the color scheme of brown and tan. In the music room is a piano with quantities of good music, as well as a musical instrument with its collection of good records. In the west end of the room is a large fireplace with book cases on either side, and the shelves of the cases are filled with good books. The big, comfortable chairs, the davenport and the couch pillows here and there, the papers and magazines, and the beautiful pictures on the wall, breathe the ideal home life that is found in this household.

The bedrooms are planned to suit the likes of the members of the family. Virginia, 6 years old, and her sister Joy, 2 years old, have their bedroom furnished in (Continued on Page 13)



A White Enameled China Cupboard, the Drawers, and Lower Cupboard Space.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

MY OLD FRIEND Jesse Johnson, formerly connected with the advertising department of the Capper papers and at present state manager for the Nonpartisan League in Nebraska, has written an open letter to Governor McKelvie in which he sets forth the purposes of the league. The letter is published in full in the Nebraska Leader of Saturday, November 22. As it seems to be as fair a presentation of the Nonpartisan League's position as I have seen I quote from it the following paragraphs:

For years Omaha was in the clutches of an ice monopoly. The citizens demanded relief and the legislature passed a bill allowing the metropolitan water board to manufacture and sell ice. R. B. Howell, manager of the Metropolitan Water Works, established a municipal ice plant and reduced the price of ice 100 per cent. Mr. Howell has been breaking the grip of monopoly in Omaha by his public ownership schemes; the farmers simply desire to break state-wide monopolies in the same way.

The program of the Nonpartisan League does not call for public ownership of all the creameries, or of all the flour mills, or of all the beet sugar factories, but it does call for state ownership of one or more flour mills, creameries, beet sugar factories, so that by government competition, the creamery trust, the beet sugar trust and the flour mill trust can be broken.

The Nonpartisan League program includes state ownership and development of water power. In the minds of some this is Socialism, Bolshevism, anarchism and pro-Germanism. This may be true but we are for it just the same. A few months ago Mr. Johnson, the state engineer, made a report to you with reference to paying the cost of the plant in which he declared that the state could develop its water power and sell electric power at the switch board in Lincoln and Omaha for 1 cent a kilowatt hour and leave enough of a balance to pay the cost of the plant within 10 years. If we can have electric light on our farms at an expense of from 35 cents to 60 cents a month, we are willing to be called Bolshevists and Socialists.

The Nonpartisan League is opposed to state Socialism. It stands for the largest possible amount of individual freedom of action and for the restoration of competition. It is as much opposed to the autocracy of the state as to the autocracy of big business. The farmers which make up the Nonpartisan League and frame its platform are opposed to Socialism as such and are the last group in the world to favor government ownership of all land and industry. Those who say otherwise, do so, either because of lack of information, as in your case, or because of malice and ill-will.

The farmer is both a capitalist and a wage earner and is the same balance wheel in Nebraska politics. The program of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League is midway between unthinking reaction on the one hand and impracticable radicalism on the other.

Now if Jesse has in the foregoing correctly stated the purposes of the Nonpartisan League then there is certainly no justification in resorting to mob law to suppress the organization.

Mob Law Can't Cure Bolshevism

THE SPIRIT of mob law seems to be rampant. Nearly every day I hear some one say that the way to deal with these I. W. W. and Bolshevists is to take them out and hang them, without the formality of a trial. A few days ago a man was denied the right to speak in favor of the liberation of Gene Debbs, being told that if he undertook to speak it would mean bloodshed. Negroes are being lynched nearly every week for some crime that they either have committed or are charged with having committed. In more than 75 per cent of these cases the negroes are not even charged with the crime of rape. Any other charge provides justification for the murder.

I cannot say that it will have any effect on the public mind but I wish to enter my most emphatic protest against this form of lawlessness. Mob law never will rid the country of the I. W. W. nor of Bolshevism. There is only one way to keep this country comparatively free from either of these isms and that is to educate the people concerning the economic fallacy of the theory of the I. W. W. and Bolshevism. Our government is based on the theory that all men of every rank and station are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection and equal opportunity. That doctrine is the very essence of true democracy. Put into practice it destroys all class rule and class distinctions, encourages individual enterprise and puts into effect the principle of the Golden Rule.

There are revolutionists in this country whose

avowed purpose it is to overthrow this government and establish class government in its stead. These should be suppressed but by the operation of law fairly, justly and promptly administered. To substitute mob law for this is to acknowledge the inefficiency of our form of government and the hollowness of the pretense that this is a government of law. The I. W. W. and the Bolshevik say "To hell with your government!" and while the mob that executes the Bolshevik agitator does not say so in words, by its actions it also says, "To hell with government and law!"

There are apparently a great many persons who have come to the conclusion that after all the methods of the kaiser and the czar when these two were in power, are the proper methods. Free speech is to be suppressed. Criticism of the government in any form is to be anathema. War creates abnormal conditions and calls for abnormal methods. The espionage law may have been justified during the stress of war, but it is un-American and abominable in time of peace.

To say that men shall be consigned to long terms in prison for the mere expression of political opinions is contrary to the genius of our institutions. Gene Debbs in prison is vastly more of a menace to the established order than he would be if free. To say that men have not a right to speak in favor of granting him his freedom is an outrage. I am perfectly well aware that this kind of talk is not particularly popular just now but there are some things of more importance than popularity. In every fiber of my being I am a believer in our form of government. It is not perfect but the principle on which it is founded is the most enlightened, fair and noble that ever emanated from the brains of statesmen.

I have tried to make a study of the principles of Bolshevism and am satisfied that they are not only impracticable but wrong. Because I believe that thoroly, I am convinced that the best possible way to combat Bolshevism in this country is to meet the advocates of it in open and fair debate on the farm and in the press until the common sense of the mass of citizens in this country will be convinced that they desire none of it, and then it will die. But it will not be killed by violence. It will not be destroyed by mob violence. It will grow under persecution. The ports of Russia ought to have been opened to our commerce long ago and our ships should have been bearing food and clothing and machinery to the masses of the Russian peasants. They should have been convinced by actual demonstration that our industrial system was more efficient and better adapted to their needs than the system proposed by Lenine and Trotsky. If it is not more efficient and if it is not better adapted to the needs of the masses than the system of Lenine then it does not deserve to live.

There should be no American troops in Russia. Our government should have insisted months ago that the blockade be lifted so that help might go to the starving. Raymond Robins should be placed in charge of the great bureau of distribution and we would know that the food sent would be fairly distributed among the starving people of Russia. We are playing into the hands of the reactionaries. We are listening to the counsels of those who want to see the old order restored in Russia and who have neither faith in nor love for democracy.

The Political Outlook

A POLITICAL forecast at this time may not be of any value, for public opinion is shifting. What seems to be backed by popular favor today may be unpopular a year from now. Just now the tendency seems to be to nominate a military man for President on the Republican ticket next year. General Wood may be a great military man. I do not know whether he is or not; neither does any one else, for he has had no opportunity to show his capacity in the command of a great army in actual warfare.

He may be a statesman. He never has been tested in a way that showed whether he is or not. I have no doubt but that he is an honest man and that is of course greatly in his favor.

I have heard him speak and have read a good deal of what he has written. He is thoroly committed to the policy of universal military training. He insists that compulsory military training does not mean militarism. His chief argument for it is that it will greatly benefit the young men of the country to compel them to study the art of war for a year or two and learn to stand at attention and compel them to salute every "shave tail" lieutenant who manages to get a commission.

The very same argument was made for the German military system. A Kansas friend of mine was visiting in Germany some years before the great war. He was talking to an ardent advocate of the German military system. "See what it does for these young men," he said. "We take them, when green, awkward, shambling gaited and we teach them to stand erect, to walk correctly; to know how to take care of themselves, to be orderly and clean. See what fine upstanding fellows they are. That is what military training does for them. It teaches them to respect authority. Why, the best thing in the world for Germany is universal military training."

There was considerable truth in what that German Junker said. The young Germans were taught how to stand erect and how to take care of themselves. They were taught habits of order and respect for authority. They were really a fine looking body of men and they demonstrated that they were good soldiers. When you think that the German army nearly fought the rest of the world to a standstill, you have to admit that the German military training was efficient. But its very efficiency was what made it dangerous to the world and what finally brought ruin to Germany. Military training is the most autocratic in the world. Probably it has to be. But the fact that it is the very essence of autocracy makes it undemocratic and dangerous to our form of government.

I do not accuse General Wood of being opposed to a democratic form of government. He does not think that he is. He really seems to believe that his idea of universal military training is democratic. He is probably honest in that opinion; but he will have the earnest support of a class who at heart have no love for democracy, who believe that this government ought to be controlled by military power and that rights of property ought to be paramount to rights of person.

This reactionary class is going to try to control the national conventions of both the great political parties next year if possible.

Would Like to Know the Truth

I HEAR such conflicting reports in regard to conditions in the coal fields that if you have the facilities for getting the truth your readers would be glad to read it. Most persons think the miners wish to work five days a week of six hours each with the raise so that they will have shorter hours. Men who have been in the coal fields tell me that what they wish is a guarantee that they will be permitted to work that many hours every week. I have read your article in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze but wish a little more light on the subject.

J. K. HERRON.

Mr. Herron is certainly not alone in desiring more light. I think there are several millions of us who would like to know the truth in regard to the coal situation and find it very difficult if not entirely impossible to get it. I am satisfied that neither party to the controversy is willing to be fair. Each side tries to rest its case on conditions which are not representative of the entire situation and are not average conditions.

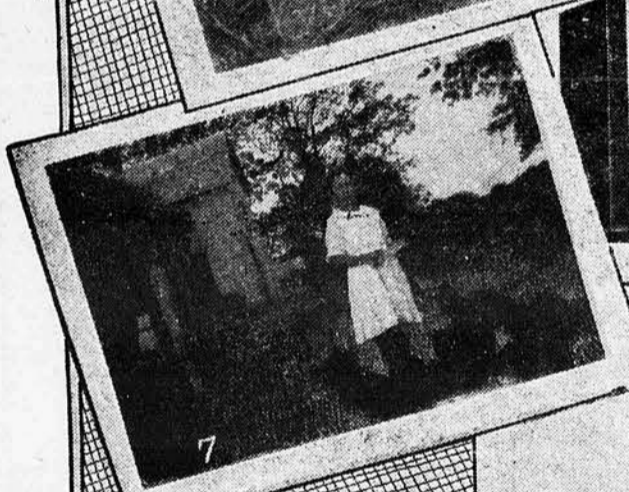
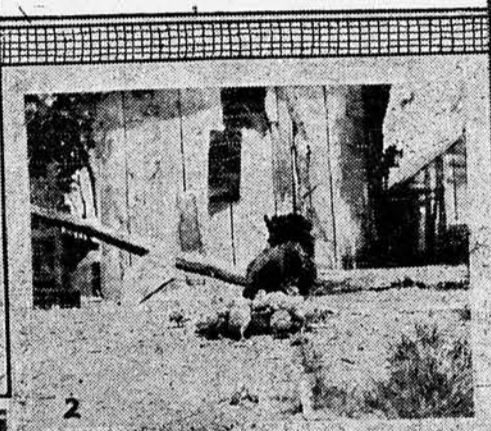
The employers cite instances of very high wages earned by miners, wages ranging from \$8 to \$14 a day with an average of, perhaps, \$12 a day and constant employment at that.

The miners on the other hand cite instances where the miners are only getting work on an average of three or four days in the week and are making inadequate wages. Both sides are telling the truth but neither one is telling the whole truth. It is true that in some mines the miners have made very high wages and have had steady employment. It is also true that in some other mines the employment has been restricted to 30 hours or less a week and the

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One of the Best Crops in Kansas

*Here are a Few of the Capper Club Folks Who are Helping to Make This
the Most Progressive State in the Union*



No. 1—Some Rice County Capper Club Folks: First Row, Ruth Stone, Pauline Griffin, Grace Stone, Myrtle Edgar, Marjorie Smith; Second Row, Dorothy Hooten, Claire Donnelly, Myrtle Selfridge, Edna Waggoner, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Stone; Third Row, Herbert Hays, Calvin Donnelly, Rus-

sell Waggoner, Waldo McBurney, Earle Warren. No. 2—One of Ruth Wheeler's Contest Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Baby Chicks, Coffey County. No. 3—Coffey County Poultry Club. Katie Morey, Agnes Kiger, Gladiola Bowman, Edith Groves, Golda Stevens, Ruth Wheeler, Carrie Kaufman, Georgia Mae Fry, Helen Wheeler. No. 4—Grace Stone, Rice County, a Future Poultry Club Member. She's a regular attendant at club meetings

and takes part in the programs. No. 5 —The Mothers, Crawford County: Mesdames Hosford, Davis, Painter, Hodges, Emery, Berry, Gregg, Kearns, McCart, Davis. No. 6—Here's Dora Barnes, Jefferson County, with some of her Rhode Island Reds. No. 7—Nellie Edith Foster, Allen County. She raises Black Langshans. No. 8—Mrs. Bailey, Atchison County, a member of the Mothers' Division. No. 9—Laree Rolph, leader Cloud County,

and some of her White Wyandottes. No. 10—John Dirks and his sailor brother, Butler County. No. 11—Lillian Brun, leader Atchison County, several years before she was a Club Girl. No. 12—Alma Bailey, Atchison County, and a few of her Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites.

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Use Local Road Materials

Costs Can be Reduced in Kansas if All the Stone Available at Home is Considered in Construction Work

By C. J. Masseck

THERE SHOULD be a wide discussion on the best types of hard-surfaced highways. Already too much money has been wasted in the construction of roads that ultimately will not be the best kind for the particular locality. But it is a mistake to think that there can be evolved a standard nation-wide type of road-bed that will be practical and economical for all parts of the country. This question is essentially a local one. The immediate conditions involved in this issue are the availability of material, the character of the soil and the drainage facilities.

Any number of examples can be cited which prove for individual localities that telford, macadam, cement, concrete and various modifications and combinations of these materials have been applied successfully and are standing up under the severe tests of present day traffic. But it is an unsafe deduction to make that because Wayne county, Michigan, for example, has found concrete most successful, Pottawatomie county, Kansas, would likewise find the same result. To quote from a recent report of George C. Diehl, county engineer of Erie county, New York, and chairman of the good roads committee of the New York State Motor Federation:

For Real Efficiency

"The larger question which this discussion emphasized is that with our 2½ million miles of roads; our 3 million square miles of area; and our 105 million population, we must utilize every means of making our highway systems serve the most tonnage, the greatest number of people, and the largest possible number of needs. We must build some highways wider and some thicker than others; whenever

possible we must use local material and conserve every dollar's worth of improvements already made; and we must avoid jumping at conclusions based on new and plausible theories as contrasted with fully-ascertained facts.

"Twenty per cent of our highways, or ½ million miles, at \$40,000 a mile, the cost of many present day state roads, would aggregate 20 billion dollars as the first cost.

"If, within the present, or even the next generation, we are to have a connected and well-developed system of highways, aggregating one-fifth of the total mileage, it is plain that a large percentage must be built of less expensive types, but every one of the standard proved types has its place in the completed system.

"There is no wholesale method of determining types, material of construction, cross-sections and the like, but every single section must be designed to meet its particular needs."

Let us examine briefly some of the road building materials available in the individual counties of Kansas. In Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sherman, Logan, Wichita, Scott, Ness, Comanche, Barber, Harper, Sumner, Kiowa, Clark and Meade counties there are many river beds containing large quantities of the best concrete sand. This list of counties should be extended to include any of those traversed by the Arkansas River, the Solomon, the Kaw, and those northeastern counties fronting on the Missouri River. The amount of this sand available is inexhaustible. The use of such material becomes merely a question of local haulage in which trucks and even wagons will play the

deciding factor. The principal difficulty experienced today by many localities is in getting road materials over the railroads. Frequently due to ignorance and short-sightedness of local authorities the road material resources of many communities are not recognized. Slowness in road construction and frequently actual retarding of road building is caused by a failure to recognize and exploit the individual possibilities of given localities.

What is true of the concrete sand possibilities in Kansas also is true of many other road building materials. For instance, there is scarcely a county in the state, according to the investigations conducted by the state highway engineer, that does not furnish, from some source or another, gravel and sand for road making. To be sure some of these sand pits are covered with soil. But the problem here presented is an easy one to solve. Where sand actually forms the subsoil it is an easy operation with a road machine, by successive scrapings, to strip the top surface and get at the sand underneath.

But there are other unexploited sources of road building material. For instance, there are no less than 39 potential sites for stone crushers in the eastern part of the state. The material that could be utilized by these counties comprises limestone and glacial granite. The central part of the state, including McPherson and Marion counties, offers three splendid localities for crushers that could employ indurated sandstone. Still further scattered thru the Southeastern quarter of the state, are to be found 14 stone plants al-

ready in operation and prepared to turn out chat and other crusher material suitable for local road building. Barton, Edwards, Rooks and Hamilton counties have extensive beds of clay and calcium carbonate gypsum. Many of the Eastern counties, including Rooks, Russell and Edwards, have supplies of gravel ready to be used for road building. There are only eight counties in Kansas that are wholly without native road building material and even these are without exception adjacent to counties that possess at least one source of stone.

Effective Work

Under present laws and conditions, Kansas has 9½ million dollars available for road and bridge construction. An estimate by local authorities seeking to spend this money in the most effective and efficient manner should take into strict account the availability of road material in their localities. Such a consideration would reduce the first cost in the making and the future cost of maintenance. The second consideration is perhaps more important than the first since it is becoming more and more recognized that the principal factor in keeping roads up to the highest point of their economy lies in the question of their maintenance. The backbone of the French government roads rests on a system which puts the principal emphasis on an adequate and continuous road maintenance. It is interesting to note that the French system is a success because it avails itself in every instance of local sources of materials.

Kansas can therefore well think of her native sources and by a careful estimate and use of these do much to further the cause of good roads, and of a more prosperous agriculture.

Winter Care of Layers

Profits From Farm Flocks May be Developed Generally if Care is Taken to Keep up the Vigor of the Birds

FOUR ESSENTIAL factors must be supplied if eggs are expected while they are high in price. These are fresh air, exercise, plenty of water accessible at all times, and feed of the right proportions to make eggs. Of course, there are other things that help to influence the egg yield, but anyone providing the essential factors—to which is added good common sense—cannot help but succeed if reasonable judgment is used.

The question of exercise may well receive much attention. The natural tendency of all fowls is to exercise continually so long as their vitality permits. It then behooves the poultryman to go as far as he can to keep up the vitality of the stock by feeding. Exercise serves as an invigorator both for young and old fowls; it increases the appetite in growing stock, and promotes circulation, thus aiding digestion and respiration.

Use Oats Straw

All dry whole grain should be thrown into good straw litter 10 to 15 inches deep. Oats straw withstands the wear of scratching better than any other kind, but where it is not available any kind of good dry material will answer the purpose. Where there are not many fowls, automatic feeders and exercisers will prove beneficial as a means of giving additional exercise. When beginning to house the pullets in the early fall, deep litter should not be used, but it can be provided as soon as they become accustomed to getting their feed in this manner. Corn may be fed in litter without much fear of fowls becoming too fat to lay; but where whole corn is fed, with no means of exercise provided, there is a tendency for the fowls to get too fat.

Fowls kept for laying purposes

should have as much open air exercise as possible. My fowls, says a writer in the American Poultry Journal, are allowed outdoor exercise at all times during the winter, weather permitting. Fresh air must be admitted to the interior of the poultry house at all times, but this must be done without drafts resulting. Drafts are injurious to fowls, especially while they are on the roosts. If ventilators, constructed on the shutter type, are installed in the front wall of the house, and windows and walls are constructed so they can be closed and made airtight, there will be no drafts thru the house. There is no necessity of using cloth curtains except where the temperature is likely to go far below zero. The windows supply plenty of light and

sunshine, besides additional ventilation.

In very cold weather, cloth can be tacked over the openings. This allows a slow and gradual diffusion of the outside air with that on the inside and fulfills all the principles of ventilation. The size of the ventilators should bear a certain relation to the floor space. About 1 square foot of glass should be used to every 10 square feet of floor space, and ventilator openings should be constructed in proportion to the floor space as 1 is to 8.

When the poultry house is filled to its capacity, we would never close the ventilator opening in the least, unless there was danger of the temperature going below zero. When it becomes necessary to close the opening at night, it should be opened in the morning, to

dry and air out the house. Aim to keep the fowls in as even a temperature as possible from fall until spring. Keep them in the open air as much as possible without exposing them too much.

Severe weather and sudden changes have disastrous effects on the egg yield, even more than continued cold; hence for best results it behooves the attendant to keep a watchful eye on the weather as well as his flock. To take care of a hundred or several hundred hens and at the same time expect a profit from them during the fall and winter is no boy's job. Good judgment, careful attention, and regular feeding are essential.

Underfeeding and overcrowding are two of the great hindrances to winter laying. Underfeeding probably is the more practiced of the two, and, when continued, becomes more serious. A little crowding where the right kind of feed is given is not so bad, but underfeeding where fowls have even ample space will not produce winter eggs.

Good Scratch Feed

For scratch feed there is nothing that excels a mixture of cracked corn, wheat and oats. Oats or wheat alone is good, but the mixture is to be preferred. In cold weather make the grain ration ½ corn, ¼ oats, and ¼ wheat. The scratch grain is thrown into the litter long enough before dark to allow the fowls time to fill their crops before roosting. To know whether they go to roost with their crops full, it is advisable to occasionally feel a bird on the roost. Another feed is given them in the same way in the early morning. Most of the time I throw the feed into the litter after the fowls have gone to roost, so they will have access to it the first thing in the morning after coming from the roosts.



The Returns Produced from the Poultry on Most Farms in Kansas in the Last Year Have Helped Greatly in Increasing Farm Profits.



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When you see \$10.00 quoted for prime black skunk in Biggs' price list you can rest assured that if you ship a prime black skunk to us you will get \$10.00 not \$9.50, as you would from a common "Commission" House. There is no reason why you should pay anyone 5%, which means 5 cents on every dollar, for buying your furs.

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Billy Possum SAYS
"You know it's gettin' so I'm afraid to more'n poke my nose out of my hole any more. Honest, there's so many trappers on my trail that I don't dare see, smell or investigate anything that's temptin'. I've had some narrow escapes already this winter and got my toes pinched once for being inquisitive."
"I think I'm as slick as any of them now though. A young trapper left a copy of 'Trappers' Exchange' laying on a log the other day and I got it. Say, I'm about as wise now as they make 'em. That's some publication. I don't know whether to cuss or thank Mr. Biggs for getting it out. You ought to read it! And it's free! See what Billy Possum has to say in Mail and Breeze December 18th."

Water for the Homes

Why Not Reduce Labor in the Country by the Use of Efficient, Modern Methods and Improved Machinery?

By Bertha G. Schmidt

MRS. MERRIMAN, president of the Homemakers' club, District 12, opened the printed program of the society to the schedule for the eleventh meeting of the year.

"As announced at our last meeting," she began, "besides the talks planned for today, short discussions will be made by various members of our club, telling of their experience with modern water systems in their homes. Mrs. Lewis will begin the program this afternoon with a talk on water systems in general. She will state facts that she has gleaned from visits to homes where these systems are in operation. We will forego formality and members may feel free to ask questions and to supplement Mrs. Lewis's talk from time to time."

There's An Actual Money Saving

"To begin with, Madam President and club members," said Mrs. Lewis, starting the discussion, "I think we farm women should realize that improvements on the farm should be made on a 50-50 basis. By that I mean that every purchase of new equipment for the work outdoors should be balanced by a purchase of new equipment for the work indoors, not necessarily at the same time, nor necessarily in equal amounts. Interior improvements do not begin to equal in cost the price of farm implements and yet they yield big returns. We sometimes lose sight of the fact that woman's labor has a definite value as well as man's."

"Let's put the matter on a mathematical basis. Suppose you must carry water several rods every day for dish washing, scrubbing, cleaning and laundry work. The time saved in one operation of dish washing when plenty of water is used will demonstrate the actual economy of the water system. If 10 cooking utensils are used in a day the difference in the value of time needed to wash them when they are filled with water and permitted to soak or when they are left to dry and must then be scraped will amount to \$20 in

a year. Add to that the value of the time saved in various other household duties and your water system will have paid for itself many times during the year. These hours which you otherwise would have spent in drudgery may be devoted to such profitable occupations as raising chickens, garden, fruits and making the children's clothes rather than hiring the work done or buying expensive ready-mades."

"At the home of my neighbor, Mrs. Averill, I found the simplest improved water system in operation—not so convenient of course as more expensive systems but a vast improvement over carrying water. A force pump is attached to the sink in Mrs. Averill's kitchen. The pipe is extended thru the floor and wall into the cistern. When water is wanted it is pumped to the sink. A drain carries away the waste water."

Keep Impurities Out

"May I ask," spoke up Mrs. Wyman, a young member of the society who before her marriage had been a city girl, "is cistern water as pure as well water, and how can we determine the purity of our water supply?"

"Thanks for reminding me of those points," returned the speaker, "it was my intention to take them up before beginning the discussion of water systems. The rain-water pipe from the roof should be provided with a switch so that at the beginning of the rain the filth of the roof may be washed off. This filtering of course will not free it from harmful bacteria but it will sift out the leaves and dust. By placing a 30-inch sewer tile in a vertical position at the lower end of the down spout and filling this two-thirds full with pieces of clean charcoal satisfactory results in filtering will be attained."

"Just here, Mrs. Lewis, may I tell of an experience we had?" interrupted Mrs. Smith. "The Williams farm ad-joins ours. Last spring, you remem-

ber, little Henry had typhoid fever. Before he had recovered, our Clarence was taken down with the disease. Our families had no communication whatever. We had even ceased to get our extra supply of milk for sales from them. Examination of the well water proved contamination—the presence of typhoid bacteria. Our physician suggested that the stream into which the refuse from the Williams house drains might have connection with our well. So we put a large quantity of salt into a deep hole dug into the valley and in a short time the water of our well-spring was salty. This established the truth of the source of our spring. Of course, we drilled a deeper well after that."

Contamination of Well Water

"A most interesting circumstance," commented the leader of the discussion, "Well water may be contaminated from various sources. Springs should be kept under close observation, especially after rains, and any signs of pollution noticed. Having discussed the pump system of bringing water into the house, let us now consider the advantage of elevated tanks. Of course, this system is based on the principle that if water is pumped to an elevation it will run down when given an opportunity. Such a tank may be placed in the attic, or on a hill or on a tower. Another kind of system is the automatic, but as this is installed in the home of Mrs. Foreman I shall turn the discussion over to her at this point and let her explain the advantages of the system."

"We consider our water system ideal," began Mrs. Foreman. "I shall explain the principle of it first. A supply of fresh air is held in a steel tank and is piped from it to an automatic pump in the well. This air operates the pump and forces the water thru the pipes into the faucets. The pump is set to work when the faucet is opened for water. The water is taken

directly from the well to the faucet. For the complete installation of such a plant as we have, an engine, a motor, an air compressor, air tank, a special automatic pump, an air trap, gauges and piping are necessary."

"That must be a vast improvement over our system," said Mrs. Rollins. "We depend on windmills to do our pumping and while they are a cheap source of power, it seems that at the very times when we need water most the wind fails to give us service, but we're planning to use an electric motor as soon as we put in an electric power plant. And that's coming in the spring. John built a silo last spring and it's my turn now to have the new equipment. Our bathroom is to be refitted too. I've had so much pleasure from our lavatory with a porcelain pedestal that now I'm insisting on a built-in bath tub. What I like about the ivory-pedestaled lavatory is that I can clean it without difficulty. There're no metal pipes which are dust catchers, and woman-killers, that a person must carefully clean. The white pedestal always shows up bright and clean and a woman feels repaid for her efforts. Now I should think it would be the same way with the built-in bath tub. You've seen them advertised in the farm magazines—the porcelain covering is built into the wall and the whole equipment makes the bath room beautifully white and glistening. I think that even Billie and Hugh won't object to washing clear up to the ears and past when our new tub is installed."

Better Water Systems Everywhere

Mrs. Foreman's final comment brought a hearty laugh of approval from the other members of the club and even following adjournment, discussion of improved water systems and other conveniences continued. The outcome of course eventually will be a better water system of some kind in virtually every home represented. For home improvement is the purpose of the Homemakers' club and discussion of up-to-date ideas brings about their realization.

When Hard Wheats Won

Millers Worked Many Years in Developing Machinery That Would Produce Flour Efficiently From This Grain

By Mark Alfred Carleton

IN 1870 A MAN named La Croix came to Minneapolis and constructed a wheat-flour purifier in one of the mills of that city. Such machines had been in use for several years in France, but until this time they were unknown in this country. By means of the purifier, which rapidly came into use, a complete separation of the milled products became possible, enabling the miller to produce from the strongly colored but nutritious middlings of hard wheat a flour suited in texture and color to the popular demand.

Eight years later, in 1878, Gov. C. C. Washburn, founder of the Washburn-Crosby flour mills, installed a small roller mill, said to be the first complete roller mill in the United States, and thus initiated, for this country, the most radical advance ever made in the history of milling. This mill was at first to be purely experimental. In fact, the new process was considered so uncertain for practical use that even during the same year, the Washburn A mill having been destroyed by an explosion of flour dust (May 2), the new mill erected in its place was fitted with stone burrs, as usual.

However, the use of rolls soon passed the experimental stage, and in a few years all plants in Minneapolis and all the principal mills elsewhere in the United States were roller mills. Rolls cause a crushing and flaking of the kernel instead of pulverization, as with stone burrs, and thus allow a more

perfect separation of particles afterwards. They were at first made of various materials, chiefly porcelain, but finally the present perfectly formed steel rolls were adopted.

Upon these two innovations—the roll and the purifier—was based a new and complicated system of "high grinding," which worked a complete revolution in the milling business. A tremendous increase in the business itself followed, because of greater efficiency in production, accompanied by cheapness of flour and increased consumption. The special significance of the new system in this connection is that the miller was enabled by its employment to operate successfully with hard wheats, which were destined to be the prevailing wheats in the prairie region.

In this country the term "Hard winter wheat" is applied chiefly to two closely related varieties or strains

called Turkey and Kharkof. Other names, such as Crimean and Malakof, are often used for the same kind of wheat. The characters are a medium-size head, bearded, with white smooth chaff, and a hard red kernel, a little smaller than the usual winter-wheat kernel. There is little or no difference in visible characters between the Turkey and the Kharkof, but the kernel of the latter appears to be, as a rule, slightly larger and a little darker colored than that of the former. The gluten content of hard winter wheat is large, about equal to that of hard spring, but differs somewhat in quality. The expansive power or "strength" is slightly less in hard winter. There is also perhaps a trifle more color in hard winter-wheat bread.

The original home of hard winter wheat is in the area of Russia just north and east of the Black Sea and

north of the Caucasus Mountains. The area includes chiefly the governments of Taurida (including the Crimea), Ekaterinoslav, Kharkof, and Stavropol, and the Don and Kuban territories. In that region the wheat is generally called simply winter wheat, but is known locally by various names as Krimka (Crimean), Kharkof, Belogolina, Ulta and Torgova. Our introductions from Russia are chiefly of the Crimean (the original Turkey) and Kharkof strains. In this country the area producing hard winter wheat, corresponding to the Russian area described above, is chiefly that portion of the Great Plains including Kansas, Oklahoma, small portions of Texas and Colorado, nearly all of Nebraska, and a small part of South Dakota. The original home is strikingly similar in conditions of soil and climate to that portion of our Great Plains just mentioned.

A traveler on the plains of Kansas, if suddenly transported while asleep to Southern Russia and deposited in the Crimea, would discover very little difference in his surroundings, except as to the people and the character of farm improvements and livestock. Even these last would be of the same kind if he were transported from certain localities in Kansas, where Russian immigrants now live. It is therefore natural that the center of hard winter-wheat production in this country should be in Kansas since in Russia it is in the Crimea.



Kansas Has Become the Center of the Leading Winter Wheat Region of the World; Largely Because of Improvements in Milling Machinery.

Missing
Page(s)

The Adventures of Hi Hoover

The Stranger Gets a Tip From Murphy and Learns Why the I. W. W. Meeting Adjourned So Hastily--Hoover Brings Up the Rear



Missing
Page(s)

Letters Fresh From the Field

Farmers Discuss Keeping Books, Fair Prices, Controlling Middlemen, Use of Manure, Deep Plowing, and Other Important Rural Topics

THE FARMERS Mail and Breeze desires to have as many of its readers as possible write about their experiences in farming during the past year. Short letters will meet our requirements best. Cash will be paid for all letters accepted and published. Address all communications intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Farmer is the Victim

Senator Capper certainly hit the nail on the head when he said that the "farmer was the price goat." Everything we buy is going higher all the time and everything that we have to sell is going down to the very lowest point. The government must take some action or all the farmers will be ruined. Round steak is 35 cents a pound here, and far too expensive to eat and we are sending our cattle to Kansas City and getting almost nothing for them. I have been feeding \$2 a ton to my hogs and the packers take off a dollar a day on the price.

I was a loser on hogs last winter and I will be a loser again this fall, but as far as I am concerned next year the packer will raise his own hogs. Wages are frightful. I have had to pay from \$3 to \$5 a day for all the help that I have hired this summer. We are all with Senator Capper in his fight to compel a square deal from the packers.

Oak Hill, Kan.

Farming and Fair Prices

The reason why prices of the products of the farm must be much higher than they ordinarily have been in order to produce a good living and a profit (which the farms never have done) is indicated by the figures printed by the state board of agriculture. The latest biennial report of Secretary Mohler shows for Shawnee county, for example, that leaving Topeka out, the assessed value of land in the county is about 21½ million and the assessed personal property about 6 millions.

If we put the capital of farmers in this county, therefore, at 25 million dollars we probably have it low enough.

On such a capital investment the gross business turned over, the total output for the year, averaged the last two years 5½ million dollars. We do not include livestock, which would add another 1½ million, because this livestock had in it the crops produced the preceding year, which would therefore be included twice.

The farmer therefore is in the position that a manufacturer or merchant would face if he had a capital invested in his business of \$250,000 and a gross business turnover during the year of \$55,000, or who had a capital invested of 25 million dollars and a gross business during the year of 5½ millions. In either case it would be next to impossible for him to show a profit on his investment after his labor, raw material, overhead and selling cost.

This has been the situation of the farmer, and nothing but a very substantial increase in farm prices can possibly return him a profit. He has had such an increase the last two or three years, tho in the same time his costs have multiplied in almost or quite equal ratio.

The farmers in Shawnee county can be counted on the fingers of two hands who have made good money in general farming. They are the rare exceptions. Many have made money in feeding cattle or hogs at times and in speculating in land, buying cheap and holding or selling high, for farm land has leaped in price, not because farming is profitable but because of the increasing scarcity of land.

Farmers who have quit and retired with \$50,000 accumulated in 30 or 40 years of laborious effort have not accumulated this wealth from profits in general farming, tho they have lived

close and enjoyed none of the luxuries of modern living, but have made it in the increment of land prices.

We have taken the figures for Shawnee county, but the state as a whole makes a similar showing. The assessed value of land in the state is a round billion and a half and personal property of the farms is under half a billion. With an invested capital not under 2 billion dollars the farms pro-

washing rain would occur before the ground thawed. There is very little loss of plant food from manure by rain when the manure is spread on ground that is not frozen. The plant food washed from the manure is carried into the soil where it is held without much danger of loss unless the soil itself is washed away.

On most farms the amount of manure produced is small when compared

are not many ways in which money can be better invested on the farm than in a manure spreader.

In the Central and Eastern United States, especially in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, it is a common practice to apply with manure, a small quantity of acid or rock phosphate. Manure treated in this way is called phosphated manure. In Ohio it has been found that 1 ton of phosphated manure was equivalent in increasing crop yields to 2 tons of untreated manure. In many parts of Eastern Kansas, the soils are deficient in phosphorus. Barnyard manure itself does not contain a very large quantity of this plant food. In this part of the state many farmers may find it profitable to apply phosphated manure to wheat and alfalfa. In treating manure in this way, acid phosphate should be used at the rate of 50 pounds to each large load of manure and rock phosphate at the rate of 100 pounds. The top of the load should be leveled up after the spreader is loaded and the acid or rock phosphate spread evenly over the top. The spreader will then thoroughly mix the manure and fertilizer and distribute them evenly over the soil. This practice should be followed only when the soil of the farm is known to be deficient in phosphorus.

L. E. Call.

Too Many Middlemen

I note that Senator Capper is still on the job. I feel the farmer has in him one who will work for his best interests.

There are few farmers who keep books. They cannot tell you the cost of a certain crop, such as wheat or corn, but they do know at the end of the year that there is nothing left for their work, and so they get dissatisfied and quit. Nearly all of the boys are leaving the farm. My two boys, and also several of my neighbors' boys have left and as we have no help, we will have to quit. I tell you it is a serious matter. Only a few men like Senator Capper can see how serious it really is.

Wayside, Kan.

Best Depth for Plowing

Where wheat is grown continuously under various methods of seed bed preparation, the highest yields for nine years have been produced by plowing 7 inches deep in July or August. These yields exceed those from 3-inch plowing in July by 2.7 bushels an acre. On the other hand, where a rotation of corn, oats, and wheat is followed and where the wheat ground is prepared by several different depths of plowing in July, 12-inch plowing has produced 24.8 bushels an acre compared with 24.8 bushels for 7-inch and 25.5 for 3-inch plowing. The corn and oat yields are also comparatively as great on the land plowed but 3 inches deep for wheat. Moreover the oats are simply planted on disked corn stubble in this rotation. Consequently the land is plowed only twice in three years. It is fall plowed 6 to 7 inches deep once in three years for corn, then it is plowed again for wheat.

From the results of the different depths of plowing for wheat, the yields are equally as great where the land is plowed 3 inches deep for wheat as where 7 or 12-inch plowing is done. Thus by rotation, the depth of plowing can be decreased without any decrease in yield. The instances of plowing tests cited show quite definitely that it does not pay to plow deeper than 7 inches and that by rotation the depth and frequency of plowing can be decreased.

M. C. Sewell.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Best Paper on Earth

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best paper on earth. Keep on sending it. I need it in my business. Farmers will find in it much valuable reading.

Sabetha, Kan. Louis Wardlow.

Keep Books on the Farm

By W. M. Jardine

President Kansas State Agricultural College

THE MATTER of keeping a record of the farm business was never so important as it is today. With the present price of farm land it is going to be difficult to make a paying interest. Farmers need to know the enterprises that are paying, whether alfalfa, grain farming, dairy cows, or hogs. Account keeping will give a farmer a better idea of what he is doing. It will guide him in the future operation of his business. It will aid in complying with the requirements of the income tax law. We are farther advanced in handling the production end of farming than the business end. The time has come when agriculture, if it is to compete successfully with other lines of business and secure to itself its just rights and privileges, must be conducted along business lines. Every other business is compelled to keep strict account of daily transactions of expenditures and receipts—otherwise it would not survive long. Many of these enterprises do not involve as large a money investment as an ordinary Kansas farm. It would be better for Kansas farmers to take a little time off to give to the recording of data—they would make more money in the long run. If the greater number kept records we could quit a lot of the guesswork we are forced to do now. In laying our case before Congress or the legislature, our showing is poor in comparison with that of other industries. Definite information is what counts in convincing people of the worthiness or unworthiness of a cause. We cannot have definite information on the farming business when we need it unless we keep records.

In starting accounts the mistake often is made of beginning with too elaborate a system. The farmer does not understand the system or what the figures signify after they are assembled. He becomes discouraged and concludes he cannot keep accounts. A simple system should be used at the start, including only those records the individual has time to keep and which will give him figures readily significant. Later a need will be seen for broadening the scope of the accounts.

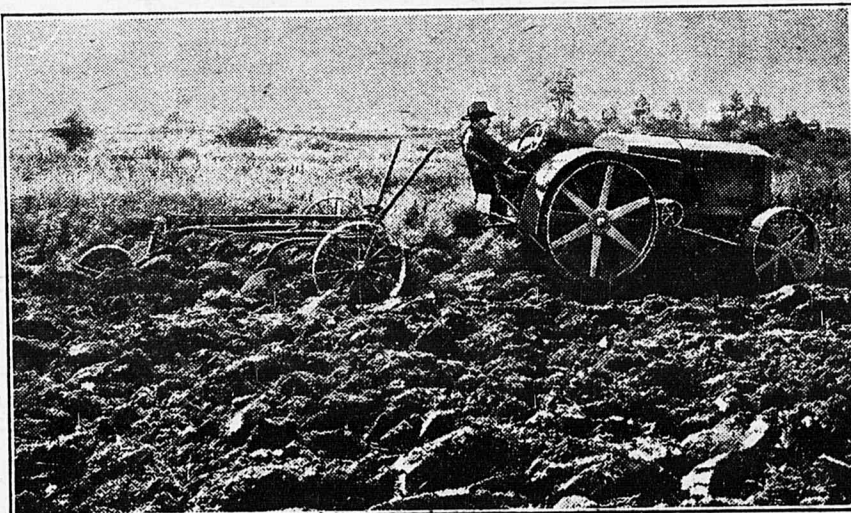
The best book for the average farmer beginning accounts is the account book prepared by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college. It provides for inventories, receipts and expenses. A book for keeping enterprise records is now being prepared by the state secretary of agriculture in co-operation with the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college. This will provide for definite cost figures on the different farm enterprises and will be an excellent book for farmers to use after they have had a little preliminary experience in account keeping.

duced on the average the last two years 400 millions, or a gross overturn of about 20 per cent of the invested capital. This is equivalent to a merchant with an invested capital of \$200,000 and a gross business of \$40,000. No merchant would continue in business under such conditions. Shawnee Co. Harold T. Chase.

When to Apply Manure

It often is asked whether manure will not lose more of its value when spread on the field during winter than when left in the feed yard or manure pile and spread the next spring. The only danger of any appreciable loss of value would be if manure was spread on a rolling field when the ground was frozen, and when a heavy

with the area of farm land that should be manured. Under these circumstances, manure should be spread just as thinly and evenly as possible and the greatest possible area of land should be covered. To accomplish this, a manure spreader is indispensable. It is impossible to spread manure by hand in the manner that it should be spread. It cannot be applied as evenly as with a spreader and usually twice as much manure will be applied on a given area. Manure can be applied easily at the rate of 5 tons to the acre with a spreader, while hand spreading is very seldom lighter than 10 tons to the acre. The increases in value of the manure spread lightly and evenly with a spreader will, in a very short time, pay for the machine. There



Many Farmers Have Bought Tractors This Year and are Using Them to Good Advantage in Plowing and Harrowing the Ground for New Crops.

The cost is making the careless farmer think

AN old Spanish proverb says, "The Man Who Does Not Think Will Have to Pay."

You often hear men say wherever they go they find miscellaneous makes of tractors abandoned on the farm—discarded as unsatisfactory.

When buying a Tractor the farmer too often is likely to confuse "demonstration" with *performance*.

The thoughtful farmer looks further—he looks to the actual work of the tractor on the farm, over a period of years—not merely what it can do at a "sales" demonstration.

Any farmer who has invested in a G O Tractor will tell you he knew in advance just what it would do.

He knew that for over eight years the G O Tractor has been doing the work and doing it economically on farms all over the country.

Everywhere the G O Tractor has met all of the farmer's requirements in serviceability, economy and length of life, regardless of soil conditions.

The exclusive G O driving mechanism—allowing six speeds forward and reverse—gives the most effective results either in plowing or belt work, with the least expenditure of fuel.

Its dust-proof, oil-filled gear casings eliminate friction and add years to the life of the tractor.

Its big powerful motor and low center of gravity permit hillside plowing with no danger of stalling the tractor and no chance of side-slipping.

The scientific design of the G O Tractor—the tested materials of which it is made—the high mechanical skill which enters into its construction—are some of the reasons the G O Tractor stands up, year after year, under the constantly increasing demands of farm work.

The farmer who is studying the problem of how to increase production at low cost for power will be interested in our book, "How Success Came to Power Farm." A postal request will bring it to you, without obligation and without cost.

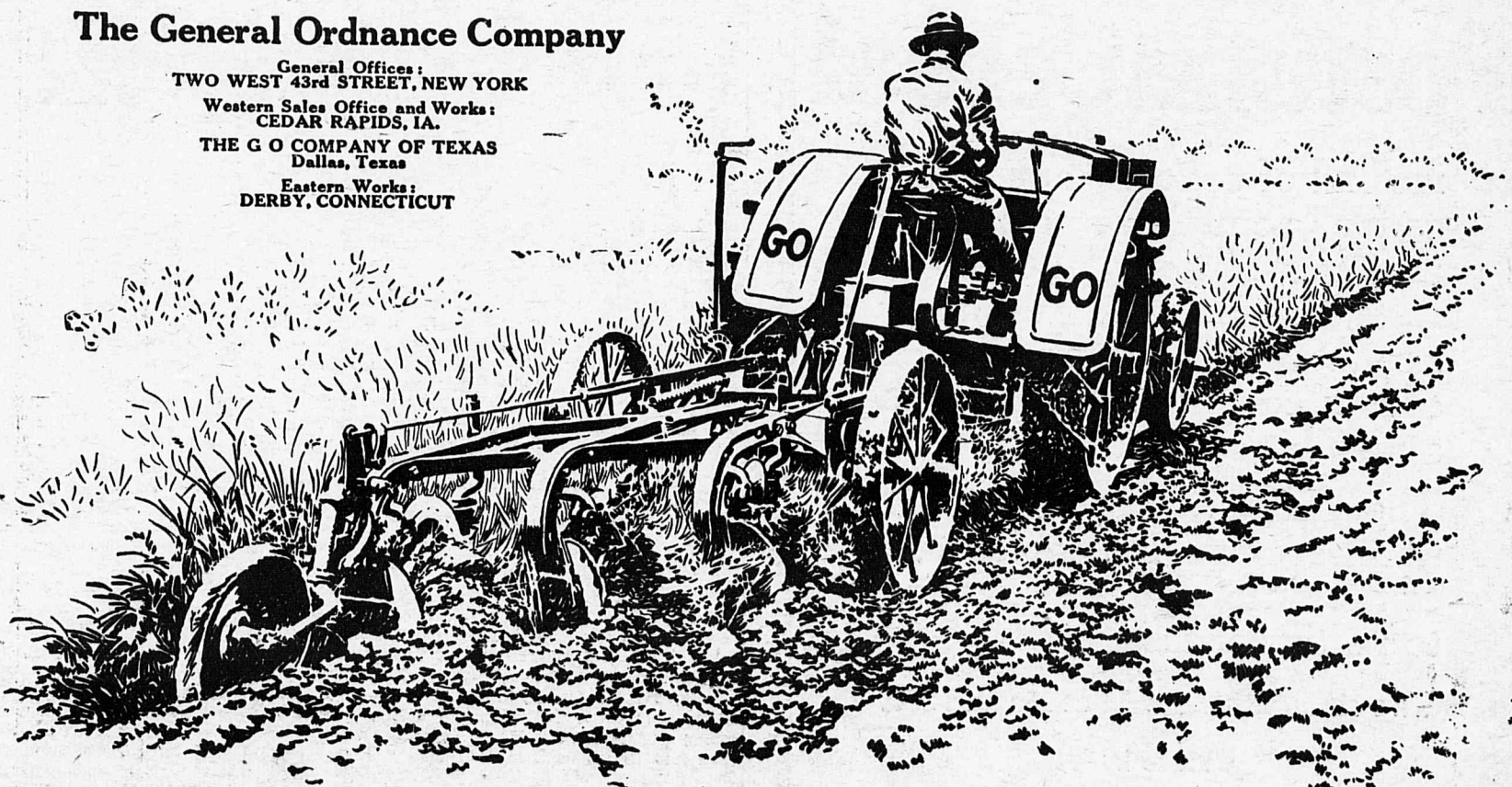
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You can make from \$10 to \$30 extra per acre on your wheat by increasing the yield from 5 to 15 bushels to the acre. 10,000 farmers have done it and you can do it by spreading straw the Simplex way.

Straw spreading protects your crop against freezing out, soil-blow and drouth. Remember it's what you harvest, not what you plant, that counts. Bert Garrison, Urbana, Ill., got 10 bushels per acre more on 40 acres strawed the Simplex Way than 30 he left unstrawed—he gained \$800 on strawed wheat and lost \$600 on unstrawed.



The Simplex in Action

Hand forking won't do—it bunches, leaving spots bare. It takes a machine like the Simplex Straw Spreader to do the work. The Simplex is shipped anywhere on free, 60-day trial with a year to pay.

A letter or card to Mr. L. D. Rice, President, The Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 1003 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., will bring you a big illustrated book entitled, "How Spreading Straw Increases Crop Yields"—send for it today.

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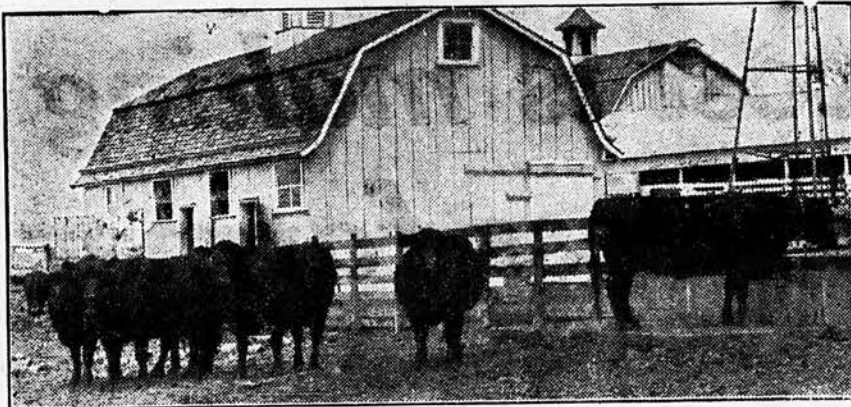


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THE COLEMAN LAMP CO.
Mfgs. of The Famous "Quick-Lite" Lamps and Lanterns
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Shelter Means Less Feed

Protect the Livestock Against Cold Damp Winds

BY FRED B. LEE



The Better the Shelter the Less Will be the Feed Required to Keep the Livestock Warm, Comfortable and Contented.

THESE COLD, frosty mornings and chilly autumn days serve as a gentle reminder that old winter is not far away, and that it is time to provide adequate shelter for the comfort of the farm animals.

Many farm horses are idle during the winter as most of the farm work comes during the growing season. It is very satisfactory and more economical to turn them into the pasture or stalk fields, or even into a small lot where there is some protection in the way of shelter from the severe winter storms. As winter comes on they will grow long, shaggy coats of hair which afford them warmth. They can be maintained largely on roughage, but it is a good plan to feed them some grain. They will winter in better condition and will require less attention to fit them for the harness when spring work begins.

Where it is necessary to confine them in the stable during the winter do not overlook the essentials of fresh air and sunlight.

Cattle can stand considerable abuse and many herds are compelled to go thru the winter with little or no shelter and to subsist on roughage alone. But the wise feeder and the successful

dairyman see to it that the smallest amount of high-priced feed is consumed to keep them warm. The dairy cow exposed to winter rains, snow, and chilling winds will show a decrease of from 10 to 50 per cent in milk flow, and will require several weeks of correct feeding and care to return to her normal yield. A good, warm dairy barn and stable mean less feed and increased profits. Shelter for the dairy cow spells economy. Beef animals do not require as much shelter, but proper shelter for beef animals is conducive to larger profits.

Some farmers and breeders depend on large, open sheds to provide shelter for their hogs. These often are combined with cattle sheds or placed on the south sides of barns or other buildings. Such shelters are conducive to colds and lung diseases, as they seldom are divided into compartments, and the hogs pile up during cold nights and become too warm. When large sheds are used it is advisable to partition them into compartments of convenient size. This will tend to divide the hogs into small groups and to prevent the bad effects of piling up. The important thing in housing hogs in cold weather is not to keep them warm, but rather to keep them dry and warm.

Bank with Straw

We bank our shed on the north and west sides with straw when cold weather arrives. First, we set posts along the two sides of the shed, about 8 or 10 feet apart and 2 feet from the shed; woven wire is then stapled to the posts so as to make a pen for the straw. The fence should be several inches higher than the lower edge of the shed roof. The pen is then filled with straw and tamped in. This embankment of straw shuts out the drafts and affords sufficient warmth where old sheds are the only expedient.

I have seen some very comfortable sheds constructed with straw, woven wire, and a few elm poles. The poles were used to make the framework, the roof, and the double wall; then the woven wire was stapled to the poles—on the roof and the four sides, with the exception of a 4 or 5-foot opening on the south side for the entrance—making a double fence on the sides. The side enclosures and the roof were filled and covered with straw. If the entrance is made reasonably large there will be no lack of light and fresh air. Such a shelter, while temporary, is comparatively inexpensive and is a satisfactory makeshift, especially when building material commands such high prices as prevail at the present time.

The Farm's Philosophy

Wherever farmers meet—and there have been many important farmers' conventions lately—they sound a true patriotic note, full of sense and of good temper as well. We believe these sane outgivings of the farmers at meetings in Topeka, in Kansas City, at Minneapolis, Battle Creek, Chicago and Indianapolis have revealed to people of every class the solid asset that the nation has in its agricultural class, with their loyalty to hard work, their sturdiness and common sense, their fidelity to the good old conceptions of Americanism.

At the conclusion of a state conven-

tion of farmers or Indiana recently the resolutions condemned anarchy and radicalism, counseled arbitration in place of strikes and lockouts and topped the whole platform by insisting above all on work and production.

The best counsel in these times the country is getting comes from farmers, who are entitled to give it because they do not shirk and have less to show in proportion to the hours they toil than perhaps any other class of people.

The farmers can strike, just as well as anybody else. Better, if they ever conclude to make the experiment, since they are sure of food. They can limit production, if they see fit, like any other class. The farmer can work 6 hours a day and still live and earn his living. And there have been times when the farmer had just as sound grounds for striking as anybody else, when his corn was worth 15 cents and his cattle 4 cents a pound. It was only five years ago when wheat sold in Kansas at about 70 cents.

But the farmer never strikes. He may protest against conditions and he may think that the busy world of town and city has little thought to give to agricultural conditions. But he keeps on working long hours and producing a world's food.

Just now the burden of the farmer's plea is work and production and Americanism, observance of law, respect for the government, condemnation of the passions and theories of persons who are thinking only of individual or class interest, the profiteer and the slacker, the idler and the wastrel. The country will do well to heed this voice from the land where the ultimate wealth is produced.

A Stormy Weather Collar

Soft collars have not yet become popular for winter wear. Possibly they never will as there appears to be a deep seated prejudice in favor of stiff collars for cold weather wear.

Nevertheless it is recognized that the standard starched collar is not a thing of beauty and a joy forever when worn out-of-doors on rainy days or in snow storms. Wherever a drop of rain strikes it or a flake of snow melts on it, it presents a soiled appearance and a business man doesn't often have a clean collar in his office or store with which to replace a collar soiled on the way to work in the morning.

The pyroxylin stiffened collar solves this problem. Drops of rain do not spot it; rubbing of the wet raincoat collar does not injure it and exposure to the elements in any way does not affect its linen-like surface, for it is instantly cleanable by rubbing with a damp cloth. A few spots on the front can be easily and quickly removed without even taking it off. If it has been soiled all around, it may be taken off, wiped clean and replaced in less than two minutes. The surface being waterproof is not affected by water and it does not have to be ironed after being washed.

A good many men wear these collars all the year round, their object being to save the rather high laundry charges of the present era of high costs of everything.

Atlantic City for 1920

Next year the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Implementation and Vehicle association will be held in Atlantic City. The dates determined upon are October 13, 14 and 15, 1920.

Choice of the convention city was made at the recent meeting of the executive committee of the association.

At the time of the recent convention a strong sentiment was evident favoring Atlantic City. Another factor in determining the choice is that it will bring the convention closer to eastern members of the association who have loyally supported the conventions heretofore held in Chicago.

New Stock Pavilion for Atwood

The Rawlins County Hereford Breeders association has started work on a new sale pavilion at Atwood, Kan. The pavilion will have accommodations for 100 head of cattle and a seating capacity of 1,000. The pavilion will be strictly modern with both heat and electric lights. The estimated cost is about \$15,000.

It's the wise housewife who serves Postum Cereal

instead of coffee. For where coffee sometimes disagrees and leaves harmful after-effects, Postum is an absolutely healthful cereal drink. Made of roasted wheat blended with a wee bit of molasses.

The extraordinary flavor of this beverage resembles that of the finest coffee—pleasing to particular tastes.

Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c.

Made by
Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Michigan

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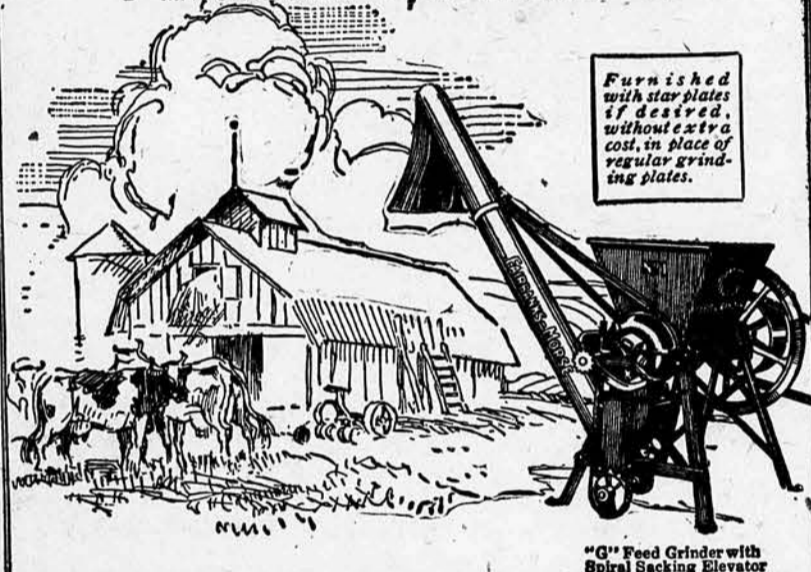
Grind your feed for bigger profits

TESTS have proved that ground grain produces more milk, meat and work than whole grain. Your saving thus is remarkably high when you grind your feeds!

A Fairbanks-Morse "G" Feed Grinder gives your stock "balanced rations," stops needless food-wastes and puts dollars into your pocket.

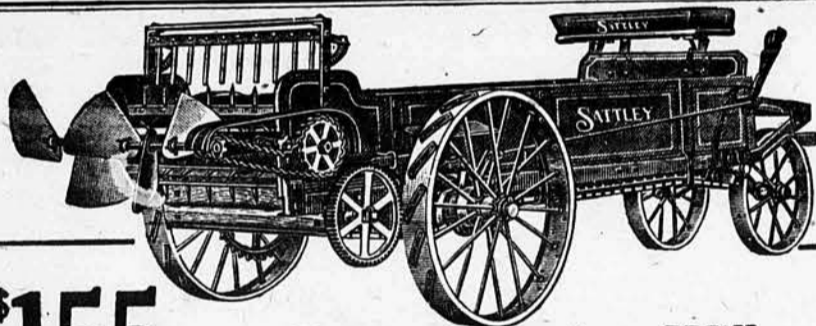
Quality construction throughout. Grinds all grains uniformly fine—is easily adjusted—has many valuable efficiency features. See the "G" Grinder at your local dealer.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO



Furnished with star plates if desired, without extra cost, in place of regular grinding plates.

"G" Feed Grinder with Spiral Sacking Elevator



\$155

We save you money on freight charges by shipping from a warehouse near you.

Prompt Action Will Save You Money on this Sattley Spreader

This price is possible only through our direct-to-consumer plan. It is at least \$50.00 less than the price of any other spreader of like quality. Sattley Manure Spreaders are priced at \$155.00 till January first. After that, the price will be raised.

The Sattley Pulls Easy

All working parts are built on a strong steel frame

The Sattley All-Steel frame construction means long life, strength and easy operation.

Low down—42 inches to the top of the box. Capacity 65 bushels.

Light draft, because the entire working mechanism is built on the rigid steel frame—bearings cannot

get out of alignment, working parts stay in adjustment.

Wide-spread distributor—scatters evenly to width of 7 feet.

Sprockets and gear wheels cannot slip—the shafts are square.

All-steel beater—thoroughly pulverizes wet, dry or frozen manure.

These features assure you of superior service from your Sattley. And this assurance is backed by the Montgomery Ward & Co. guarantee of "Satisfaction or Your Money Back."

Order by this number—287X2776. Send order to Chicago or Kansas City—your Sattley will be shipped from a warehouse near you. Complete with 2 or 3 horse equalizer; weight 1,750 pounds. Price \$155.00 till January first.

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Montgomery Ward & Co.

Kansas City, Mo.
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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back
Manure Spreader Circular Free on Request

Firewood and the Buzz Saw

Fuel Can be Produced Easily if You Will Allow Modern Power Equipment to Aid in the Work

BUZZ SAW outfits for cutting firewood are built in a variety of sizes and styles. The size and style best suited to a particular place will depend mostly on the character and amount of wood to be cut, the power available for running it, and the number of men to be used on the work. The saw blades are made in sizes from 12 inches or less up to 36 inches in diameter, and the frames are of corresponding size and strength. Some of the smaller frames are not provided with fly wheels, some have the flywheel mounted directly on the saw mandrel, and some have it mounted on a separate shaft below the saw table. The tables for holding the wood as it is pushed against the saw blades are of two general types, the tilting or swinging table and the rolling or sliding table.

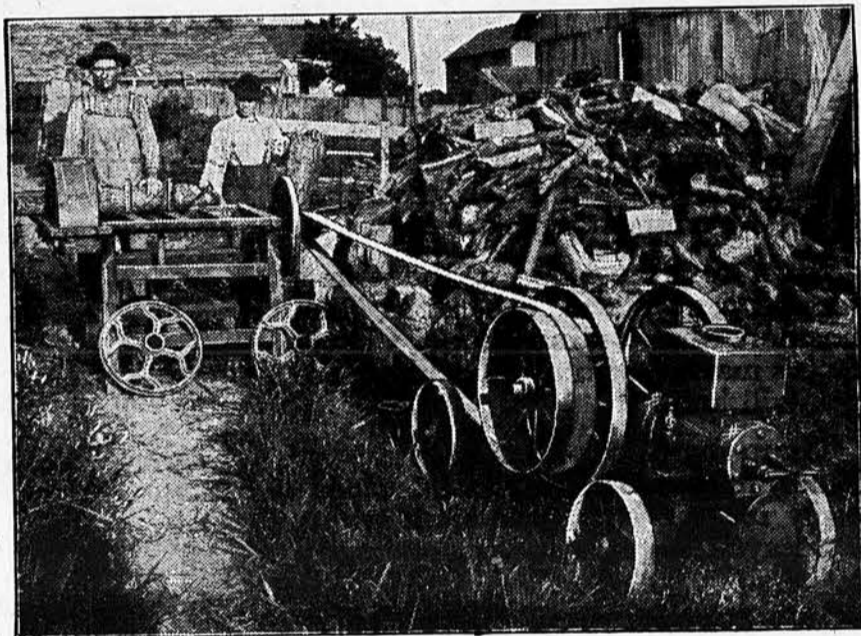
The saw blade provided should be of ample size to cut thru at one operation the largest pieces of wood commonly handled. The diameter of the largest stick that can be cut depends somewhat on the way the table is mounted with reference to the saw blade, says the Tractor and Gas Engine Review, but it will always be a little less than half the diameter of the blade. Blades of from 24 to 30 inches in diameter are the most popular sizes. A 24-inch blade will cut a stick as much as 9 inches in diameter satisfactorily, and a 30-inch blade should handle logs up to approximately 1 foot thick. Wood so large that the saw will not reach clear thru it can be cut by turning the pole or log and cutting

ute, which makes about 1,200 revolutions a minute for a 30-inch blade and about 1,500 for a 24-inch blade with correspondingly smaller or larger number of revolutions a minute for saws of other sizes. The operator should know the speed at which his engine runs and should be sure that the pulley on the saw is of the right size to give the proper speed. Too low speed will make quick, clean cutting impossible and too high speed will require excessive power and at the same time cause needless wear and tear on the saw and frame.

A Tilting Table

Original cost and personal inclination of the operator probably will have something to do with the kind and size of table selected for the sawing outfit, but, generally speaking, the small tilting table is preferable for cutting cordwood or small short pieces and the rolling table for wood of large diameter. The tilting table usually is pivoted to the lower part of the frame and so built that when a cut is finished gravity will pull the table from the saw and into position for moving the wood up for the next cut.

These tilting table saws are often designed only for cutting cordwood. In such cases the table is built directly in front of the saw mandrel, and the uncut part of the stick goes up between the flywheel and the saw blade. The piece that is cut off then can fall directly to the ground and be out of the way for the next cut. The saw mandrel usually will be less than 4



A Large Part of the Fuel on Middle Western Farms is Now Being Produced With the Aid of Power Equipment.

thru it again, but this will result in a considerable loss of time, for it takes at least twice as long to cut the log in two this way as would be required if the saw were large enough to cut it thru with one cut of the saw.

Large Saw Blades

It may be well when purchasing a new saw blade to get one somewhat larger than actually required, for it will keep getting smaller as it is used and the teeth worn and filed away. Aside from the difference in first cost, the large saw blade can be run just as economically as the small one, and it will be possible to use it at any time for wood larger than ordinary without loss of time. This point should be borne in mind, especially by the man who expects to do any large amount of custom work or cutting of wood for sale.

The speed at which the saw blade is run is another important factor. The best speed will vary somewhat for different kinds of wood, but manufacturers and experienced saw users are of the opinion that variation of more than a few per cent from the standard speed is never desirable. The peripheral speed (the rate at which the saw teeth travel) recommended is between 9,000 and 10,000 feet a min-

feet in length; and if the flywheel is mounted on the saw mandrel, poles or other longer pieces of wood cannot be put on the table without coming in contact with the flywheel. Tilting table frames built for cutting pole wood either have the flywheel mounted on another shaft so that it runs below the table, or have the table placed on the side of the saw blade away from the mandrel, so the wood is fed to the saw from the outside.

For the larger poles and logs the rolling or sliding table usually is preferred. A table of this kind will carry the heavy pieces into the saw more evenly than the tilting table and with less effort on the part of the men. The rolling table will not come back into position for a new cut as quickly and easily as the tilting table, but the loss of time will not be relatively so great on large logs as on smaller pieces, and the greater ease in handling long, heavy pieces usually will more than offset this slight loss in time.

The table should be long enough to carry the longest logs and poles without much effort being expended by the sawyer or his helper. It will be easier to push these heavy pieces forward on the table if it is provided with a roller at the end. The longest

(Continued on Page 41.)

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Andrew Carnegie Said "Get in Business For Yourself"

Why work for others all your life? This was the doctrine Mr. Carnegie believed in and he died worth several hundred millions. Nearly every wealthy man has done the same—why not you? Here is a chance for you to get into a profitable business for yourself.

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That is exactly what you can do when selling the Koch line of household necessities, toilet articles and veterinary preparations. You are a retail merchant in business for yourself and differ from other merchants only in that you need but little capital and you don't have to wait for your customers to come to you—you take your store to your customers.

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The Koch Merchants like our method of doing business because it means a healthful, pleasant out of doors living with a substantial income limited only by your own efforts.

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Every farm home is always needing some of our popular goods. Women like our household articles and buy them at sight—they all prefer our high grade toilet goods and our veterinary remedies. Your customers will be glad to see you. Many save their orders until you call.

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Do you want to become a branch of the Koch V. T. Co., and get your share of the profits on these orders? If so, write us at once. There is plenty of good territory still open for the right men. You have an opportunity to give this business a trial without any investment or risk.

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Winona,
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Gentlemen: I am anxious to get into business for myself and am interested in your offer to help me get started. Please send me further particulars.

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Why use Coal or Wood?

Turn a Valve and Cook or Heat

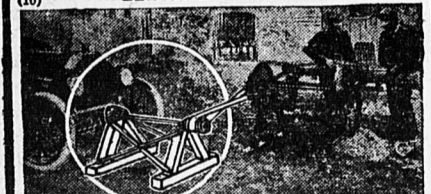
THE OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER makes any cooking or heating stove a gas stove. Burns coal oil (kerosene). No coal or wood. Cooks and bakes better. Cheaper. Keeps your home warmer. You regulate flame. FITS ANY STOVE ANYWHERE. No fires to start, no ashes, no chopping, shoveling, poking and dragging of coal. Saves hours of work and loads of dirt. Simple. Safe. Easily put in or taken out. No damage to stove. Lasts a lifetime. Thousands of delighted users. In use eight years. Money-Back Guarantee. Free literature.

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Ward Work-a-Ford

Can be used with Ford, Overland, Dodge, Reo and Chevrolet 400 cars and Fordson Tractor. Your automobile has a powerful engine—it will outlast the car and you might as well save your money and use it to do all your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 3 minutes. No permanent attachment to car. Cannot injure car or engine. Friction Clutch Pulley on end of shaft. Ward Governor, run by fan belt, gives perfect control. Moneyback if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price.

WARD MFG. CO., 2103 d St., Lincoln, Neb.

Wheat Tests Prove Unfair

Farmers Declare Grain Grades Vary Too Much

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

CONSIDERABLE complaint has been made this year by farmers in regard to the grading of their wheat and there seems to be good reasons for much of this criticism. In a recent letter a subscriber of the Farmers Mail and Breeze says:

"Some of our wheat dealers differ several points in testing the same grade of wheat; also in the manner in which the grain is placed in the test buckets. Some place the bucket in the wheat, with the top even with the surface of the wheat, then push the wheat in gently. Others dip the bucket into the wheat to fill it, while still others pour it thru a funnel. These various methods seem to make a few points difference in the test. As there is a government set price, there should be a fixed or correct method of testing. If there is, will you kindly explain it?"

Correct Testing Important

Our subscriber is certainly correct in his contention that there should be a fixed method for testing wheat, that is, in obtaining the test weight for a bushel. And there is a correct method. Some years ago the United States Department of Agriculture saw the necessity for a fixed or correct method, and one has been promulgated, used not alone by the Federal Grain Supervision Department, but by the various state grain inspection departments, including the Kansas state grain inspection department. It also is required of country dealers, buyers, elevators and other interior grain marketing interests.

"Weight to the bushel" has for many years been one of the most important factors in the grading of grain. On the wheat crop this year its importance has been even greater than in any previous year, on account of the peculiarities of the quality yield and to the fact that a fixed minimum price prevails on the various grades of wheat as guaranteed by the United States Grain Corporation. The grain dealer recognizes the fact that a heavy sample has a higher commercial value than the lighter sample, and the miller knows that the flour yield is greater from the heavy sample. The test weight of a bushel often is used to select the best samples by judges where the competition is close; in fact, such an operation for grading is used everywhere in the grain industry.

Filling the Test Kettle

The methods cited by the subscriber in his letter are not the only operations employed by the country grain dealer. Some of the more common methods reported by growers are pulling the kettle thru the grain until it is full; sinking the kettle, or test weight bucket, into the grain and filling it by pulling the grain over the edge by hand, sometimes filling it by a few handfuls and sometimes by several small handfuls; also filling the kettle from a bag, pan, or funnel, which in some cases is held at a height almost even with the top of the test kettle; pouring the grain into the test kettle, sometimes in a thin, small stream, and at other times in a large, heavy stream; and striking the excess grain off from the kettle with the scalebeam, a sawed-off piece of broomstick, a pencil, or other implement, and occasionally tapping or jarring the kettle before the surplus is struck off, or

pressing the grain into the bucket or kettle before the surplus is struck off.

Each method will produce a separate result. The table given below is cited as an example of the marked differences resulting in various methods of testing. These tests, under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, were made by one person, and an effort was made to carry out the methods exactly as employed by various investigators, dealers and inspectors in commercial work. Oats were used in the test, the commercial grain being in a railroad car (weight in pounds a bushel):

The foregoing tests, reported by the Department of Agriculture, show a variation of as much as 1.75 pounds in the results obtained by one method, and as much as 4.5 pounds difference in the results of all tests, and 3.3 pounds difference in the average of all tests. The tests would give similarly varying results on wheat, corn and other grains, as well as oats.

After exhaustive tests by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, by state grain inspection departments and by commercial interests, the following rule has been recommended for determining properly the test weight of a bushel of grain: "Place the kettle or bucket where it cannot be jarred or shaken. From scoop, bag or pan held 2 inches from the top of the test kettle, pour into the middle of the kettle at a moderate speed until running over. Strike off in a zigzag manner with the edge of the beam held horizontally."

Speeds Affect Weights

But this rule is not complete in details. The speed of filling the bucket or kettle affects the test weight. For instance, the diameter of the opening in a funnel or hopper thru which the grain is poured into the bucket or kettle is a factor in the test weight, as well as the distance of the funnel above the test bucket. Experiments by the Department of Agriculture show that the test weight of wheat poured thru a funnel or hopper with a one-inch diameter open 2 inches above the bucket is 61.20 pounds, 61.32 pounds 3 inches above, and 61.45 pounds when the opening of the hopper is 4 inches above, with similarly varying results with an opening in the hopper of 1½ inches at least. Experiments have shown that 2 inches is the shortest distance from the top of the test bucket to the opening of the hopper which may be considered practicable for all grains, this height having been fixed as the proper distance in making such tests. Also an opening in the funnel or hopper of 1¼ inches, has been fixed as the proper diameter.

Still another factor in the operation is the removal of the excess or overflow grain in the test bucket. Experiments made at the office of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department in Kansas City show that considerable differences may result from the various methods employed for removing the overflow. To overcome this difficulty, the government has standardized the use of a stroker, the principal feature of which is that each edge is a perfect half circle. Thus, in striking the grain off in zigzag motions, the contents are not jarred or interfered with in any way.

(Continued on Page 43.)

TABLE SHOWING VARIATION TESTS WITH OATS

METHOD OF FILLING KETTLE.	BUSHEL WEIGHT TESTS.					
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Average
Test kettle filled from bag held 2 to 3 inches above the kettle.....	37	37.5	37.5	38.25	37	37.45
Test kettle sunk into grain and grain pulled into kettle by hand:						
(1) By one motion of both hands.....	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.25	36.45
(2) By nine to 11 motions of both hands.....	37	37	37	36.75	37	36.95
Test kettle filled by dipping into grain.....	38.75	39.25	39	39.5	39.5	39.20
Test kettle filled by pulling it thru the grain by about 2-foot sweep:						
(1) Thru loose, worked-over grain.....	38	38.25	38.25	38.25	39.5	38.45
(2) Thru the packed surface of grain in car before grain had been worked over.....	39.75	40.75	39.5	39	39.75	39.75
Test kettle filled from a hopper having an outlet opening 1¼ inches in diameter held 2 inches above kettle.....	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.2	37.2	37.22

WITTE DRAG SAW



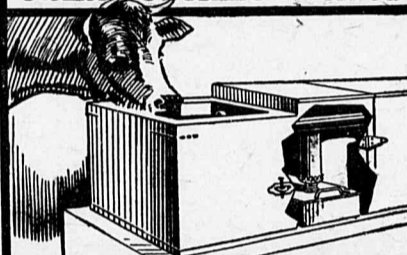
Get Latest Drag Saw Prices
Best By Test
Direct From Factory
A complete power plant for log sawing or ice sawing. Arm Swing leverage and latest improvements. Simple, safe, easy to operate. Engine easy to handle. Saw stays idle until you push the clutch lever. Start slow or fast. Adjustable stroke on saw—180 strokes a minute. Goes anywhere. Does the work of 10 men. Write for description and latest prices, free.

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MACO HEATER-TANK

Will Provide

Summertime Water



ZERO WEATHER

For description and price, write

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Farmer Agents Wanted.

BURN KEROSENE THE CHEAPEST FUEL ON EARTH

KEEP YOUR STOCK in thriving condition this winter and save feed. The Moline Kerosene Tank Heater keeps drinking water at an even temperature in coldest weather. Fits any tank. Burns fourteen to sixteen hours on a gallon of oil thirty-six hours on one filling.

Use Cheapest Fuel On Earth
No bother, no danger from sparks, no smoke, steady, intense heat, no heat wasted. Any child can operate it. Absolutely dependable. Able in coldest weather, will last a lifetime. Feed saved soon pays for it. Get your heater now. You take no chances. Service guaranteed.

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Special proposition for farmers to represent us in their territory. Get in touch with us today.

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The Week's Financial News

Farmers are Heavy Buyers of Attractive Bonds

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

NERVOUSNESS is increasing in financial markets. Unrest of labor in the United States is one of the serious factors with which commercial and investment bankers are wrestling, but it is not the most vital influence at the moment. Foremost among the problems which are creating more and more concern in financial markets is the uncertain position of Europe. The ability of the Old World to make purchases in the United States appears to be declining almost daily. No definite action has as yet been taken to effect improvement. Foreign exchange rates are at new low levels. Next to the European situation is the continued tightness of money in the United States. While some improvement has been made in the money market, there is now no immediate prospect of easier conditions and emphasis is still being put on the necessity for reducing inflation. Labor unrest ranks next to this factor in financial markets.

A disconcerting development which is not surprising is the announcement from Washington that negotiations are under way for arrangements whereby America's allies in the war will be permitted to postpone payment of interest on the loans made to them by our government. The total of these loans is 9,647 million dollars. At the average interest rate of 5 per cent, the allies are under obligation to pay interest on these loans of about 483 million dollars a year. This means interest of nearly 10 million dollars a week. It is understood that the proposal under consideration is to permit the interest to accumulate and to make no collections for several years. If this is done for a period of three years, it will mean, in effect, the granting of new loans to the allies of about 1½ billion dollars.

Foreign Nations Ask Clemency

It should be clear that the plan to defer collection of interest on the billions of dollars this country lent to the allies will not involve the bonds of the British and French governments and cities which are held in the United States by private investors. But to investors as a whole, the action of the allies in asking openly for the postponement of interest payments has not made a favorable impression. If the governments of Europe require that their interest charges due to the United States be deferred, what of the commercial and other organizations which are in need of credits? This is a question which occurs to the average investor. It is not encouraging for the placing of huge credits for Europe in this country. Incidentally, even before it was definitely announced that the interest due the United States government itself would probably be deferred, a British government loan of 250 million dollars offered to American investors did not meet with the successful demand necessary to lay the foundation for the extension of credits on a huge scale thru private negotiations.

If the deferring of interest collections by Washington on American government loans was sufficient to improve foreign exchange rates and to effect an increase in the ability of Europe to purchase goods in the United States, then that step would be hailed as a happy event. But there is no indication that exchange rates will be improved by postponing the interest payments and European countries will still be sorely in need of more hundreds of millions of dollars of new loans. The immense domestic debts of the governments of Europe which were engaged in the war will be unaffected. No decrease will be made in the huge volume of currency these countries put out during the war.

Austria, it is reported in financial markets, is practically bankrupt. Italy, one of the countries to which the United States lent money during the war, is in a very serious plight. The position of France is little better. Germany faces stupendous debts. England is still unable to collect in taxes and from other governmental sources sufficient money to meet her current expenses and interest charges.

Unless labor in Europe becomes more

settled and the governments of the Old World effect drastic economies immediately no progress will be made in lifting their load of war debts. The largest proposal aside from the Washington postponement of interest on its loans is the floating of a loan of billions of dollars to be guaranteed by the newly created League of Nations. Pending consideration of plans of this character, it is difficult to find anything cheering in the position of Europe. Nervousness is growing over her financial future. This concerns the United States vitally because even in Kansas Europe is important to trade because she is a buyer of pork, wheat, oats, oil and other products.

Prices of stocks are on the downgrade on the whole. Average quotations already show considerable recessions from the high levels of the year, but the bottom is still distant. With wider realization of the precarious position of Europe, a feeling of bearishness as regards the values of stocks is growing. The necessity for contracting the volume of bank loans in the United States is also a damper on bullishness in stocks. The Federal Reserve Board continues to use its influence to effect liquidation in stocks, and speculators and others who have been feverish buyers are beginning to see their profits melt away. There is strong evidence that the Middle West, which is not so appreciative of the importance of international influences as the East, has been slower to become reconciled to what is considered the inevitable in markets for stocks. The Middle West, however, is thinking more seriously of current events and changing its attitude. It is noticeable that new promotions are still numerous, but their number has diminished. Oil stocks are still active, but they, too, are following the general downward trend.

Some surprise is manifest over the extreme weakness which has been evident in the market for Liberty and Victory Bonds. These issues, with the exception of the first 3½ per cents, have reached new low levels. The declines have carried the Liberty Bonds, excepting the 3½ per cents, to a basis which makes them yield around 5 per cent or more for buyers. Kansas has been a comparatively heavy buyer of Liberty Bonds on the decline. There has been heavy selling in the East, some by interests who were forced to liquidate when caught in the slump in stocks. Other selling is attributed to great corporations which acquired millions of the bonds during the war and which now find money rates so high as to make the sale of these securities desirable even at the astonishingly low prices at which they are quoted. There is nervousness lest the habit of many retail stores in accepting Liberty Bonds in exchange for goods will bring a flood of these securities on the market around Christmas. If so, there may be further weakness, but advances will start some day, and the Liberty Bonds continue bargains. Other bonds have also been weak, but they are at attractive levels and are expected to enjoy a broader demand.

Municipal Bonds in Demand

New Kansas municipal bonds continue to come on the markets of Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka and other Kansas points. They are enjoying a fair demand, with prices which mean returns of 4.70 to 4.85 per cent to investors. These returns are the best in years. Except for the weakness in Liberty Bonds, municipals of Kansas would be bringing higher prices. New Kansas municipal bond offerings recently announced included \$57,000 of Elk City water works 5 per cent bonds, due 1922 to 1949, at prices yielding 4.80 per cent. Another new issue consisted of \$234,000 of Pratt 5 per cent internal improvement bonds, due 1920 to 1939, on a 4.75 per cent basis. A third issue announced included \$40,000 of Decatur county 5 per cent school bonds, due 1921 to 1935, on a 4.75 per cent basis. An issue of \$50,000 of Bonner Springs 5 per cent school district bonds, due 1926 to 1939, was offered.

(Continued on Page 43.)

Last Big Block of the Canadian Pacific Reserved Farm Lands

THIS announces the offering of the last big block of the Canadian Pacific Reserved Farm Lands. Until this block is disposed of you can secure at low cost a farm home in Western Canada that will make you rich and independent. The country is ideal for mixed farming as well as grain growing. Later, the same lands can be bought only from private owners—and naturally, prices will be higher. Never again on the North American Continent will farm lands be offered at prices so low.

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Supt. of Colonization
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The Canadian Pacific will not sell you a farm until you have inspected it. You must be satisfied—and every question answered before taking up your home. Investigation is invited and made easy. Don't delay your investigation. This announcement calls attention to the last great block of Canadian Pacific Reserved Farm Lands.

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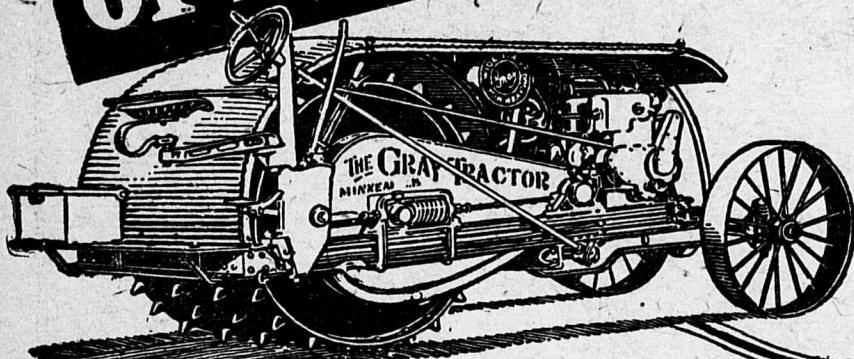
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To accomplish this it has been necessary to carefully watch every detail and to put the best of workmanship and materials into its construction. From steel frame to roller bearings, the Gray is a wonderful combination of the best and strongest in tractor machines.

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TRACTOR

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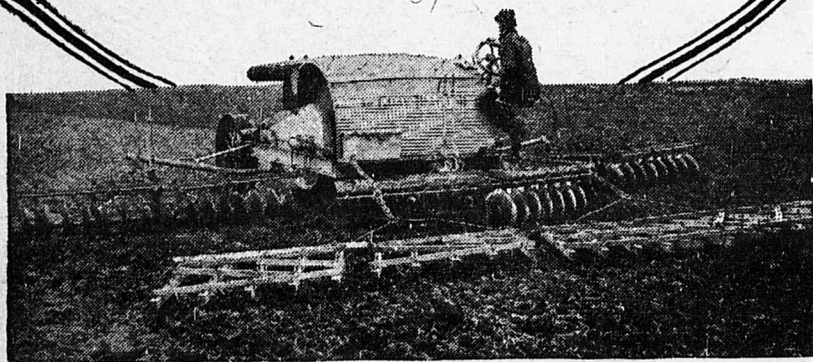
The wide drive drum on a Gray tractor is one of its greatest assets. The wide bearing surface distributes the weight so that the soil under it does not pack—at the same time it levels and smooths the surface in good shape.

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Rural Engineering Hints

BY C. E. JABLOW

FARMERS who have trouble with their gasoline engines, tractors and other forms of power farming machinery are invited to consult with our farm engineer in regard to such matters. This advice is given free and we desire all of our farm readers to make liberal use of our farm engineering department.

Tractor Trouble

Can you suggest to me what to do with my tractor which I bought in the spring of 1916? Its weakest point I think is its connecting rods which have broken three times, and twice the crank case was smashed up badly. The company of course desires to put the blame on me. One of the worst of these smash-ups occurred just 2½ hours after the company's own expert had overhauled the engine and had adjusted the connecting rods. Since then I have been careful to keep the connecting rods just tight enough, but in spite of my special care they fly to pieces. The company always refer me to some of their new models in their replies. Is there no redress and must others and myself who bought tractors of the former model pay for the company's experimental tractors?
Huerfano, Colo.

JOHN W. YOST.

You are not the only victim who has had to pay for the mistakes in design and construction of some of the so called modern tractors. Some companies are so short sighted, that service to a purchaser is an entirely secondary matter with them. Where the demand exceeds the supply this condition is likely to prevail. This of course is the situation at present. It is manifest from your statement of the facts that the company to which you refer in your letter, is in such a class.

It is needless for me to attempt to point out possible difficulties in the operation of your tractor, for undoubtedly the company has already pointed these out to you. Under normal condition the instructions given by any company regarding the handling of their own make of tractor should be followed above all else.

If I am properly informed, the new type of rod put out by this company provides more bearing surface than formerly, making it impossible to make your repairs from their new design. It is the practice of some owners when starting, to race their motor, with the idea of getting it quickly on kerosene. Where the splash system is employed as on your engine, the lubrication may not be sufficient at first under such conditions, resulting in undue strains on the parts.

It is not infrequent to find one particular part continually failing on a machine and this may be due to faulty material, faulty design or workmanship or faulty heat treatment of the parts. The writer is familiar with one manufacturer who was at one time having excessive repairs for one particular large annular gear on their tractor. The repairs became so numerous that, had they continued it would have resulted in establishing a record for the tractor that would have stopped its sale entirely. There is little doubt in my mind that many farmers paid for such repairs, contributing to the experience of the company. Upon close investigation it was found that the entire difficulty in this instance was in the foundry practice as it was at that time. This particular tractor now has a very excellent reputation.

Perhaps it may be faulty material or improper heat treatment in the case of your rods, but if you should wish to continue the use of your tractor, it would seem that the repairs would most logically come from the company. If the company is not even willing to come half way on their service, it will eventually become known to the trade and react to their own detriment. Unfortunately if they should take an attitude contrary with your own ideas, it seems that no redress can be had and the honesty of the manufacturer will govern.

Septic Tank

Will you please send me instructions for installing a septic tank?
Lyons, Kan.

ALFRED L. CLINE.

I would refer you to the Farmers Mail and Breeze of September 13, 1919. In this there is a discussion of how this work should be handled. Bulletins on this subject can also be obtained from the United States De-

partment of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., from the Portland Cement association, Kansas City, Mo., and also from the A. and M. college of Texas. This latter institution has an interesting bulletin on this subject which you can obtain for the asking by writing Texas Experiment Station at College Station, Texas. Your state department of public health will also co-operate with you if you ask them for information.

I hope that this letter will enable you to carry out your plans, as you certainly have the proper and progressive idea.

To Make Block Ice

In filling an ice house on the farm with ice frozen from well water, is it possible to freeze this ice in blocks from water contained in cheap cartons, containers or pans? I would like to freeze about 200 blocks.
Beloit, Kan.

J. E. TICE.

Metal containers may be used for freezing and they should be made shallow, perhaps 10 inches deep. In Bulletin No. 4 of the Kansas State Agricultural college the following suggestions are offered. The tank may be made of a convenient depth, 18 inches wide and 10 feet long. Galvanized iron sheets dividing the tank into six compartments should be used. One filling will give about 700 pounds of ice and 14 freezes will give about 5 tons or enough to last a small family thruout the hot season.

A precaution that should be taken is to make the tank slightly larger on each dimension on top than on the bottom to prevent bulging of the sides. Another desirable point to observe is to set the tank so that the cold air can strike all of the metal surfaces in order to hasten freezing. Scalding water poured on the outside will be necessary to loosen and remove the ice cakes from the tank.

Another cheap method of making home ice has come into use in Iowa. A firm in Des Moines, the B. L. Ellis Manufacturing Company, has patented and is selling boxes made of stiff and impervious sheets of cardboard which are sold flat but are creased so that they can be folded into strong box forms in a few moments.

These boxes come in such sizes that when filled, results in 70 pound or 140 pound cakes. The paper boxes are not removed from the ice block until the ice is to be used. This affords some protection against melting and keeps the surface of the ice clean.

Building Concrete Houses

Will a concrete house, properly constructed, make a desirable house in which to live? Is it cheaper than ordinary frame or cement blocks? Could not one make a good part of the material with sand in place of concrete? What are the proportions made for the concrete? Is it similar to cement blocks?
Delphos, Kan.

A FRIEND.

There is little doubt that a concrete house, properly constructed, will be of the most permanent kind, and the upkeep may be negligible, but tests have shown that the heat loss thru the walls is greater than with good frame construction. Regarding costs, it is rather unlikely that a single small building can be constructed of concrete at a cost to compare with usual frame construction. The concrete construction has been used by some large corporations, when building homes for their employees, but in that case, numbers and similarity of design is the reason for the saving that can be made.

If you are fortunate enough to have good concrete materials on your place there is no reason why you should not make use of them for purposes other than residences. In order to pass judgment upon the quality of material you have available, I would refer you to several articles on concrete appearing in these columns within the last few months and also to the government publication on "The Use of Concrete On the Farm." This is known as Farmer's Bulletin No. 461, and is usually available by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Work and save. Money earned and held now will buy more later on.



Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE BEST week of the whole fall was that which ended on November 22. No moisture fell, but none was really needed; and the sun shone all the time except for a few hours on November 21. There was just wind enough to pump water when water was needed; altogether it was an ideal fall week. Wheat has not made the growth it did last year but it seems in good condition to go into the winter. Pasture is good along the creek where the bluegrass grows and the cattle are eating but little fodder and no hay.

The New Reservoir

West of our newly built reservoir is a run which at times carries a great deal of water. The reservoir as it was when finished filled from a limited scope of territory. In wet times this territory is sufficient to fill it but there are often months when no water runs from it, while the run west of the reservoir will be carrying a lot of water. It would not do to make a reservoir directly across this run for it carries too much water for an ordinary dirt dam. On looking the ground over the first of the week we found that by making a dam 6 feet high the water could be diverted from the run into the reservoir and we put in three days this week working at that project.

The Sluice Box

We selected a good place well above the reservoir and in the middle of the run put a sluice box 3 feet high, 3 feet wide and 12 feet long. This was made of 2-inch fir lumber. A headgate was put in this box so that when the reservoir is full it could be opened and the water permitted to run in the old channel. A dam was then made across the run and over the box high enough to turn the water of the run into the reservoir. It is on just the same plan as an intake in an irrigation ditch; the dam and sluice box resemble a grade and culvert across a road except that a headgate closes one end when the water is to be sent into the reservoir. It took two days to make the dam and it is possible that in time it may settle so that more dirt will have to be put on. At present it is nearly 2 feet higher than necessary to put the water over but freshly piled dirt settles a great deal.

The Value of Catch Basins

It seems that this reservoir work which we have been doing has aroused considerable interest among those who have been planning similar work and I have received a good many letters asking for details. One letter from Phillipsburg says that the writer is planning to make a reservoir but that his drainage from which it is to be filled is largely from ground which washes and for that reason he fears that in time the reservoir may fill up. The only thing I could suggest in a case like this is that a catch basin be made just above the reservoir. This should be scraped out large enough to hold the dirt that might come down in a year. At some time in the year it would no doubt be dry enough to be cleaned out. There could not be much of a dam made in such a basin because it would not permit the water to flow freely into the main reservoir and a dam would hold enough water back so

that it would be muddy when cleaning time came. The settling basin would have to be below the ground level but would not have to be very large unless the volume of dirt brought down was very great. I know of ponds which are fixed that way here and the basin above catches all the wash and the main pond fills up very little.

Utilizing Wash Soil

Not long ago I received a letter from a farmer who had an artificial pond which had almost entirely filled with washed in dirt. He wished to clean it out and wanted to know whether it would pay to haul this dirt in wagons any distance and put it on the cultivated land. I rather doubt whether such work would pay if labor had to be hired at the present rate of wages but if the dirt could be taken to the field on wheeled scrapers or even 4-horse scrapers without too long a haul it would pay, especially as the dirt has to be moved out anyway. This washed in dirt is very rich, being the cream of the land, and it would be a wise thing to get it back on the cultivated fields if it can be done without too great an expense.

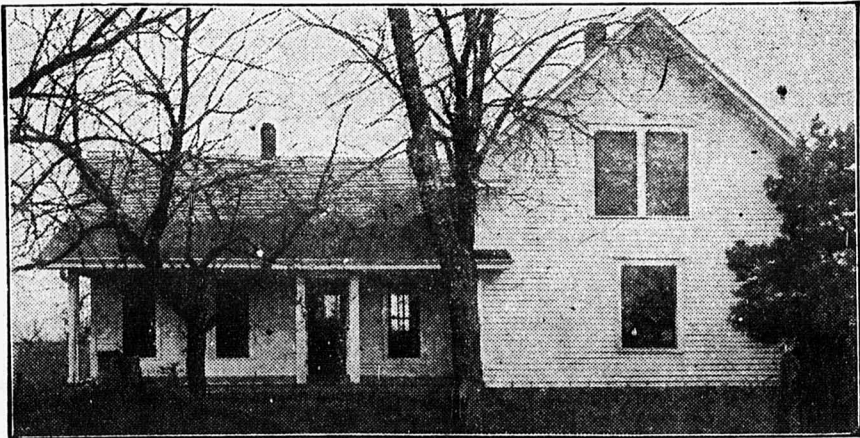
The Census Report

I have received a specimen blank from the Census Bureau on which are the questions to be asked at the time the census is taken next January. By the time these questions are answered the government will be pretty well informed about living conditions on the farm. One question asked is "Has this farm a telephone?" another "Is water piped in the farm home?" and still another "Has the house gas or electric light?" There are but few farms on which the telephone question cannot be answered by a "yes" but in this neighborhood there are but few farm homes which have water piped inside. I am in doubt as to just what is meant by the gas light question. If by gas light is meant the large lamps in which gas is generated directly in the lamp, most farm homes here now have them.

Gasoline Lamps

On this farm the gasoline system by which gas was generated in a tank outside the house and forced by air pressure to lamps inside by means of minute pipes or hollow wires was given a thoro trial for a number of years, and was finally discarded for the lamps in which gas is generated directly. These lamps use gasoline and provide about the best light. We use our lamp a great deal at night in the winter and find that 1 gallon of good gasoline will keep it going for about 15 days. In summer much less is used but it provides a good light at all times. By means of a small coiled generator this lamp may be generated and lighted by the use of a match. This generator is easily removed when it becomes clogged. I know of no other lamp for farm homes equal to this, especially since the generator has been improved so that it can be used for months without becoming clogged. If one cannot have electric lights, this gasoline lamp is the next best thing to have.

If water and soap won't clean your oil mop try hot water, ammonia, and a little washing powder.



This is the Home of Harley Hatch Who Writes the Jayhawker Farm Notes. He is a Practical Farmer Whose Opinions are Valued Everywhere.



You Wouldn't Haul Crops

to town on your back and yet you unnecessarily break your back doing a lot of odd chores around the farm such as sawing wood, turning the grindstone, pumping water for the livestock, etc., and let your wife and girls wear themselves out over the wash-tub, churn, and separator. Drudgery of this sort was absolutely necessary on the farm once upon a time—but times have changed.

There is no need to let these little jobs take the joy out of life, because an **International Kerosene Engine** will perform all of these tasks—and a lot more, besides—doing the work much faster and more cheaply, to say nothing of doing it better than it could be done by hand. These engines deliver steady, uniform power—they never lag—so any machine that they operate works to the best possible advantage. There are three sizes—1½, 3, and 6-h. p. engines.

The 1½ and 3-h. p. engines are the all-around "chore boys" while the 6-h. p. engine is the dependable "man about the farm". It does work that a dozen hired men couldn't do, such as shelling corn at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels a day, baling 15 to 20 tons of hay in a day, grinding feed at the rate of from 5 to 25 bushels an hour, and threshing 20 to 40 bushels of wheat an hour (operating a Sterling thresher).

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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

The Dunbar and Beamer Families Testify to the Benefits of an Electric Plant for the Farm Home

NINE MILES in the country west and south of Columbus, Kan., is the modern home of Mr. and Mrs. David Dunbar. Absolutely the only thing missing in the way of making this rural residence just like that of the city is the fact that street cars do not run past the door. However, as the automobile is a part of the equipment of the farm, the lack of street car service is not felt.

Cement walks lead from the driveways to the house, and if one enters at night he finds his way lighted to the front porch by an electric light, for one of the independent light plants has been installed on the farm.

Mrs. Dunbar finds electricity a great labor saver, and while she has not all of the devices that can be operated by it, she feels that she has two of the most important doing good work for her. The lights are placed all over the house, and care has been shown in arranging these to the best advantage. The living room has a cluster of lights in the center so arranged that they give excellent light for reading and sewing. These are turned on and off by convenient switches by the doors leading into the room. Mr. Dunbar has a desk light on his desk, and the bedrooms have attractive wall lights. Two switches are placed in the bedrooms so that it is possible to turn the light on or off when entering or leaving the room, and another switch is placed by the bed. Mrs. Dunbar finds this arrangement especially useful in case of illness for one can turn the light on quickly without waste of time in hunting the switch.

The electric motor pumps the water for use in the kitchen sink and in the bath room. The bath room has all the equipment, for a good drain system has been built.

This electrical equipment with the electric iron have made the housework of Mrs. Dunbar a pleasure for it has taken from her shoulders much of the heavy work of the house.

A hot air furnace is another of the modern conveniences that has been added to the Dunbar home. This furnace has been in use for two years and has given the greatest satisfaction. The house is kept at even temperature with very little work and not an excessive amount of fuel. Mr. Dunbar uses wood in the furnace and finds that by carefully banking it at night the fire does not burn out and he has no difficulty in keeping the house warm during the coldest part of the winter.

The rooms in this home have hard wood floors, beautifully polished and covered with attractive rugs. Tan and brown are the prevailing colors of the rooms. The living room has much of a deep blue harmonized with the wall finish and the floor covering. The huge fireplace in the living room with its group of large comfortable chairs drawn close about it tells one of the cozy, cheery evenings the family must enjoy, especially when there is a glowing fire in the grate.

The Beamers Like It Also

In the immediate neighborhood of the Dunbar home is that of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Beamer, who likewise enjoy the advantages of an independent electric light plant. The power is used in this home for lighting the house and pumping water for household use. Thus the housework is made easier and it is not difficult to add other electric conveniences as the need is felt for them.

Mrs. Beamer is especially proud of her new enamel range which she includes in the labor saving devices of the farm home, for there is no waste of time, or loss of muscular energy in having to polish the range. It is always bright and clean, and is easily kept so. The blue enamel of the stove makes it an attractive piece of equipment for the kitchen and especially so



The Farm Home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Beamer of Columbus, Kan., Which Has an Independent Electric Plant.

when the color scheme of blue and white is being followed.

Another labor saver which Mrs. Beamer enjoys is her fireless cooker. She finds it very helpful in aiding her in the preparation of her meals for she has three children to care for and needless to say is a busy mother. The pressure cooker also plays an important part in helping her can her vegetables, and she says she has been very successful with everything she has canned with this labor saver.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

What Fashion Has to Offer

Dame Fashion is so capricious that she seldom combines both comfort and style. To be real smart, one must often sacrifice one's own ideas in dress, but this winter some of the styles are well adapted to the woman living out of town, who knows she must dress sensibly in order to be comfortable and enjoy good health.

The shops are showing lovely wool jersey smocks, daintily etched with wool embroidery, that are not only pleasing to the eye, but also warm to the body, and combined with a heavy suit or a wool skirt and heavy coat, they make a costume suitable for driving to town or to an entertainment; and upon arriving, one may have no qualms in shedding one's coat.

Then wool stockings are worn even more this year than last. They are fine and soft and may be worn either with oxfords or high shoes. It is true some of them are showing openwork

but even those would be warmer than the absurdly thin silk ones some persons have insisted upon wearing, regardless of the weather.

The sweaters that slip on over the head and are worn as a waist are still used and these are much prettier if hand knit. The variety of colors used leaves one almost as much choice as in selecting a blouse.

The union suits of silk and wool are much more comfortable than the all wool, and they are more durable, since they do not shrink in the washing if washed with care. Where homes are not furnace-heated, these are more sensible than cotton, and especially are they sensible for the long drives almost every country woman makes.

Last, but not least, are the trouserette petticoats. These are shirred around the ankle and are therefore warmer and much more comfortable than the ordinary petticoat. They are as pretty and dainty as any woman's heart could wish.

It Pays to Keep Accounts

Most women would keep household accounts if they thought it not too much trouble. The satisfaction of knowing just where you stand at the end of the month is worth a little trouble but that trouble can be reduced to a minimum.

In keeping my account of groceries and meats, I do not always write down every day the things that I purchased that day. If I am too busy, I hang up the bill on a convenient hook, jot-

ting down the things I got for which perhaps I received no bill, then after two or three days or at least at the end of the week, I make out my account for that week. I jot down every day on a calendar in the kitchen how many eggs were gathered that day. I also keep an account of the number of meals served each day and to how many persons.

At the end of each month, I know exactly how much my grocery and meat bill is, divide this by the number of meals served, and I know how much every meal costs for each person. I know how many eggs my hens have laid every month, how many I sold and how much I received for them, and how much I got for cream and butter. I write down in a small book every month the result of that month's account as follows:

November.
Number of eggs produced—
Number of eggs sold—
Amount received for eggs—
Amount received for cream—
Amount received for butter—
Cost of groceries and meats—
Number of meals served—
Average cost a meal—

I have kept an account like this for several years and by referring back I can easily tell just what the expenses were for any month. It is interesting to note that the expenses for August, September and October are double this year what they were for the same months last year; likewise the average price a meal is just about twice as much. In keeping accounts like this, a person can see just where the money has gone, and can see, too, whether it has been spent wisely.

Mrs. B. J. Schmidt.

Barton Co., Kansas.

Good Dishes for You to Try

Parsnips—After preparing the parsnips, slice and stew them gently with ½ pound of fresh lean pork. Salt to taste. When done and the liquid is almost boiled away, add pepper and serve.—Lily Bowers Crampton, Cowley Co., Kansas.

Fried Cabbage—Cut the cabbage fine, salt to taste and let stand 5 minutes. Melt 2 tablespoons of lard, let it get hot, put in the cabbage and add 1 pint of hot water. Stir often until done. Dress with 1 tablespoon of sugar, ½ cup of sweet milk and 1 tablespoon of vinegar.—Mrs. Lucy Hays.

Baked Squash—Wash the squash and cut in pieces. Remove the seeds and sprinkle the squash with sugar and bake. When tender, scrape from the shell, force thru a potato ricer, season with salt, pepper and butter, or serve in the shell seasoned with salt, pepper and sugar.—Ethel Baker Munson, Clay Co., Kansas.

Pumpkin Pie—Have a ripe pumpkin cooked done, drained and sifted. To 3 tablespoons of pumpkin add a pinch of salt, a dash of pepper, a teaspoon of ground cinnamon, a tablespoon of flour, 1 egg, three tablespoons of molasses, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk and a tablespoon of thick sweet cream. Beat and mix thoroughly. Pour into a pie shell and bake slowly until the custard is set and is golden brown on top.—Lily Bowers Crampton.

Ginger Cake—Mix together 4 eggs, 4 cups of flour, 1 cup of sour milk, 1 cup of lard, 1 cup of white sugar, 2 cups of cooking molasses, 1 level teaspoon of soda, and 2 tablespoons of ginger. Bake in layers. Use any kind of jelly between the layers.—Mrs. Lucy Hays.

Creamed Cabbage—Shred white crisp cabbage, plunge into boiling salted water and boil, uncovered, 10 minutes or until tender. Drain thoroughly and add salt to taste, a dash of pepper, a tablespoon of butter and ½ cup of sweet cream. When this boils, add 2 tablespoons of vinegar and a tablespoon of flour. Stir and serve immediately.—Lily Bowers Crampton, Cowley Co., Kansas.

The Old Ice Way is Passing

DOMESTIC refrigeration is the most important thing in the home to be worked out and perfected. It is now in the stage where the automobile was 20 years ago but will make more rapid progress. Capital and brains will take more interest as time goes along. The mechanical features have been surprisingly crude up until very recently. I predict a fine machine for \$200, which will be handled by the electric light companies just as irons, toasters and washing machines are now sold in order to increase current consumption and revenue. In 10 years the big ice companies will be quite out of date.

The modern Isko is very satisfactory. I used one of the old machines for two years with good success, but it was wrong in mechanical principle and I have just received one of the new rotary machines which is a far step to the ultimate. It has several features that I think will be changed or perfected later. The old machine was noisy, the new one quiet but I think should be placed in the basement directly below the refrigerator as the sound of the motor is annoying. The old ice way is as crude to me now as the old bathing method of pouring hot water from the tea kettle into a tin tub. The lack of service stations is yet a detriment.

Independence, Kan.

Thomas M. Galey.

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Some Gifts All Women Like

Something Useful Always Finds a Cordial Welcome

BY STELLA G. NASH

HAPPINESS always goes with a useful gift. In making out your list this Christmas why not include articles that will give pleasure every day instead of those that will be admired and then placed on a shelf or in a drawer and perhaps not thought of until housecleaning time?

What housewife is there who wouldn't like a fireless cooker if she isn't fortunate enough to own one already? Every time she used the cooker she would think of the giver. Especially in the hot season would she be thankful for such a gift. And a fireless does not cost any more than many persons would pay for a cut glass dish or a fancy ornament for the parlor. A small one-compartment cooker may be purchased for \$13 to \$15; one with two compartments, \$24 or \$25, and a large one with three compartments, \$37 to \$40.

Where there is electricity in the home there is a long list of acceptable articles from which to choose. The electric iron, for instance. It isn't necessary to say anything about the saving of time and heat and the efficiency of this appliance. It is an accepted fact that it is a success. The cost of an electric iron is from \$6.50 for a small one to \$7.25 for a large size. One of the very best models made costs only \$8.

Have you a friend or relative who has a small baby? She would appreciate an electric milk warmer. Instead of having to go to the kitchen to warm the baby's milk at night, she could simply attach the cord to this appliance and the milk would be warm in a very few minutes. Soups, broths, or any kind of drinks may be heated in this warmer, also, which makes it an excellent device for the sick room. Eleven dollars will buy this warmer.

Then there is the electric grill which cooks an entire meal for a small family right at the dining table. It will bake pancakes, toast bread, fry and cook any kind of food. It is possible for the housewife to enjoy her meal with the family when a grill is used, for she does not have to go back and forth to the kitchen in order to serve the food piping hot. You never will regret paying \$12 or \$15 for one of these grills for your best friend or perhaps for your mother, sister, wife or daughter.

Perhaps you are one of a family who like toast and coffee for breakfast. If so, wouldn't it be fine if mother could pour the coffee and then sit down with the others and make the toast at the table? She could do just that with an electric toaster. These toasters make crisp, brown toast and cost less to operate than any other kind. This gift would cost \$6.50.

Waffles—how many like waffles? Every hand is up except the cook's. Of course, she doesn't like to stand by the stove and bake them while everyone else is eating. She wouldn't need to do that, tho, if she had an electric waffle iron. This iron could be placed on the table and the waffles baked as needed. It takes only 2 minutes to make delicious crisp waffles on one of these irons and the cost of the electricity used is almost negligible. Could you buy anything more useful with the \$16.50 which you would have to pay for one of these irons?

Other useful electric appliances are a combination curling iron and hair dryer, \$7.25; electric heating pad, \$10; coffee percolator, \$10.50 to \$27; and chafing dish, \$17.50 to \$32.50. The curling iron is guaranteed to give a

uniform correct heat along the tong without scorching the hair. The hair dryer is made of aluminum. It dries the hair quickly after a shampoo.

The heating pad can be applied to any part of the body where heat is required to relieve pain. It gives a constant, steady heat and is fine also for warming the bed on cold nights.

The coffee percolator makes it possible for the housewife to make delicious, full flavored coffee at the table simply by turning on the switch.

There is nothing a girl who is compelled to live in one room would appreciate more than an electric chafing dish. With it she could cook simple dishes or make candy when she wished in her own room.

If your family does not possess a vacuum bottle, you could not do better than to present one to them this Christmas. It would be difficult to find a gift more useful. If your school does not serve a warm dish to the pupils at noon, a hot drink could be put in the vacuum bottle and sent with the children. It would help them in their studies and improve their general health. When you start out on a long, cold drive, you could take the vacuum bottle full of hot coffee with you. It would taste mighty good. Cold drinks will stay cold in a vacuum bottle, also. For this reason it is very popular with picnickers. These bottles cost from \$2.25 to \$7.

If you do not wish to spend quite so much money for your Christmas gift, choose one of the popular glass baking dishes. Every housewife would be glad to have a glass cake or pie dish, a bread pan, a pudding dish, a casserole, a bean pot, or any of the other glass oven dishes. Meats, vegetables and other foods retain their natural color and flavor when baked in glass dishes. Nothing can penetrate the hard smooth surface of the ware and it can be washed as easily as china and silver. It never rusts, dents or chips. These dishes cost from 25 cents up to \$2.50. If you never have seen them, ask your hardware dealer to show them to you. They are guaranteed not to break when heated.

These are a few of the gifts that any woman would appreciate, whether she is in a home of her own or expects to be some time. Now that so many farm homes have electricity why shouldn't women in the country have the conveniences that go with it?

Spreading Holiday Cheer

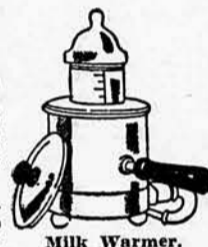
A successful little Christmas party came under my observation a couple of years ago. A country club of young women pooled their Christmas decorations of red bells, silver stars and tinsel ornaments and with the aid of arbor vitae sprays, converted the parlor of one of the members into a veritable Christmas bower. A suitable cedar was placed in a support in a corner of the room and was beautifully decorated.

The club was composed of 14 young women. Each drew the name of a club member. All were adept in all kinds of fancywork and each prepared a gift for the girl whose name she drew.

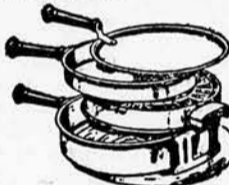
After an enjoyable program the club secretary played the role of the Christmas saint and distributed the dainty gifts. Then the hostess served delicious doughnuts and iced homemade grape juice. Lily Bowers Crampton.



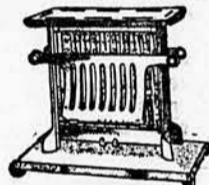
Electric Iron.



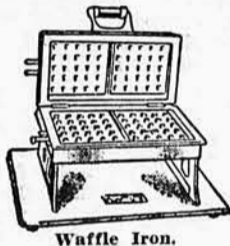
Milk Warmer.



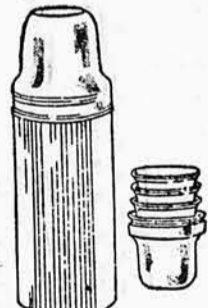
Electric Grill.



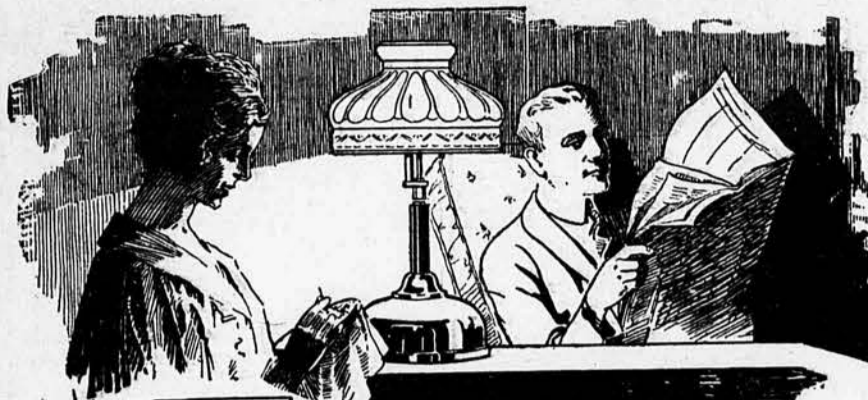
Electric Toaster.



Waffle Iron.



Vacuum Bottle.



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Health in the Family

Girls Need Special Advice from Their Mothers

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



I HAVE received so many letters from girls 14 to 18 years old that I wish to give a little special attention to some of their problems. In this country, girls do not mature quite as rapidly as in the Southern states. The initiation of the monthly periods is more likely to come when they are 14 to 16 than 12 to 14. This difference in age serves to bring them to a time when school problems are more complex, especially if they are going higher than the grade school work.

In spite of the widespread educational campaigns thru women's clubs and special lecturers and books, there yet remains a great and woful ignorance on the part of the girls themselves about the everyday matters of their physical development. Many a girl, even yet, gets her first knowledge of the menstrual flow from its appearance. There probably will be girls of 12, 13 or 14 years old who will read this paper and not know what my words mean. I only can suggest to them that they take the paper to mother and ask her to explain. If the boys also wish to know they may just as well learn now as later. There is absolutely nothing to conceal about these everyday affairs of human life. One might as well make a secret of the fact that the bladder and bowels must be emptied at regular intervals. And I can remember when that was considered a very delicate subject.

The Mother's Duty

I am writing this story because so many of your young girls are writing to me about aches and pains that they should not have. I hope to be able to give some guidance to the growing girl and her mother that will help. The first matter of importance is to see that girls know what to expect in advance. They should be told that eventually this phenomenon will occur with monthly regularity, but that if it does not become regular in the first year, or even two, the matter is of no importance so long as they are feeling well and growing properly. They should be made to understand that there is nothing to dread and that the function is painless. This is true probably with seven girls in every 10 that you meet. It should be in 10 in every 10 and can be brought easily up to nine in every 10 by spreading information as to care and conduct.

What is it that contributes most to functional disturbances in our girls? Is it hard work? Facts do not substantiate such a theory. The women who develop earliest and have the least trouble are not those who are shielded from every wind that blows. They are those who delight in outdoor work, who build muscles like a boy, and develop a framework of generous proportions that would do credit to the peasants of the old country.

No harm will come to a girl because she lives the outdoor life of her brothers, and runs and races with them. I am much more inclined to expect a history of trouble in the girl who does not like exercise; who only stirs out of the house to go somewhere, who loves best to sit and read or study. Please get rid of the idea that girls are not to run or climb or jump, because of some danger to their special organs. In the young girl these organs

are small, freely movable, and suspended by very elastic ligaments. They will accommodate their position to the motion of the body very easily.

I think it is possible for a girl to overwork, just as it is possible for a boy to do so, and overwork at this age is more likely to create serious damage in the girl than the boy. But one may overwork just as readily indoors as outdoors. There is every reason why a girl should work, but she should stop work before reaching the point of exhaustion, whether it is indoor work or outdoor.

Girls at this time of life should have a good time. Life should not be a succession of worries, big or little, but should be filled with interesting events, something new unfolding day by day. Studies are of minor importance as compared to health. I do not mean that a girl should not study, but the study hours should not interfere with nine hours in bed, and the studies should be interesting and practical rather than abstract and wearisome. There is much more danger from overstudy than from overwork at this age. If she is to be a great student let the work be done in years of more complete maturity.

When a girl begins to have any pelvic pain or menstrual irregularity it should be taken, not as an indication that she needs medicine, but that some habit in her life needs correction. Don't ask if she shall take this or that, but "Is she getting nine hours of sleep?" "Is she taking sufficient time for play?" "Is she free from worry about study?" "Is she taking plenty of time for meals?" "Is she wearing warm clothing?" and last and most important, "Is she taking time for a regular daily evacuation of the bowels?"

Remember that an ordinary disturbance of the menstrual function demands chiefly that bad habits be corrected at once and that for several successive periods special attention be given to a few days' avoidance of fatigue and of exposure to cold and damp. Attention to these matters at an early time will keep the girl from the unnecessary misery of chronic irregularities.

Hair Lotion

D. B. T.:

A stimulating lotion to apply to the roots of the hair may be made by adding ½ ounce each of tincture capsicum and tincture cantharides to 1 pint of alcohol.

Stomach Trouble

Mrs. L. W. S.

I cannot prescribe medicine from the symptoms you give. Excessive gas in stomach and bowels improves if the patient will cut down the starchy food and sweets, masticate all food very thoroly, maintain a regular bowel action, and drink freely of water.

Literature for Mothers

Can you tell me how to address a letter to the proper department of the state that I may enroll in the Mother's department and receive the pamphlets on pre-natal care that are published by the state?

MRS. A. A.

Address Doctor Florence B. Sherbon, Division of Child Hygiene, Topeka, Kan. Every prospective mother should take advantage of this opportunity.

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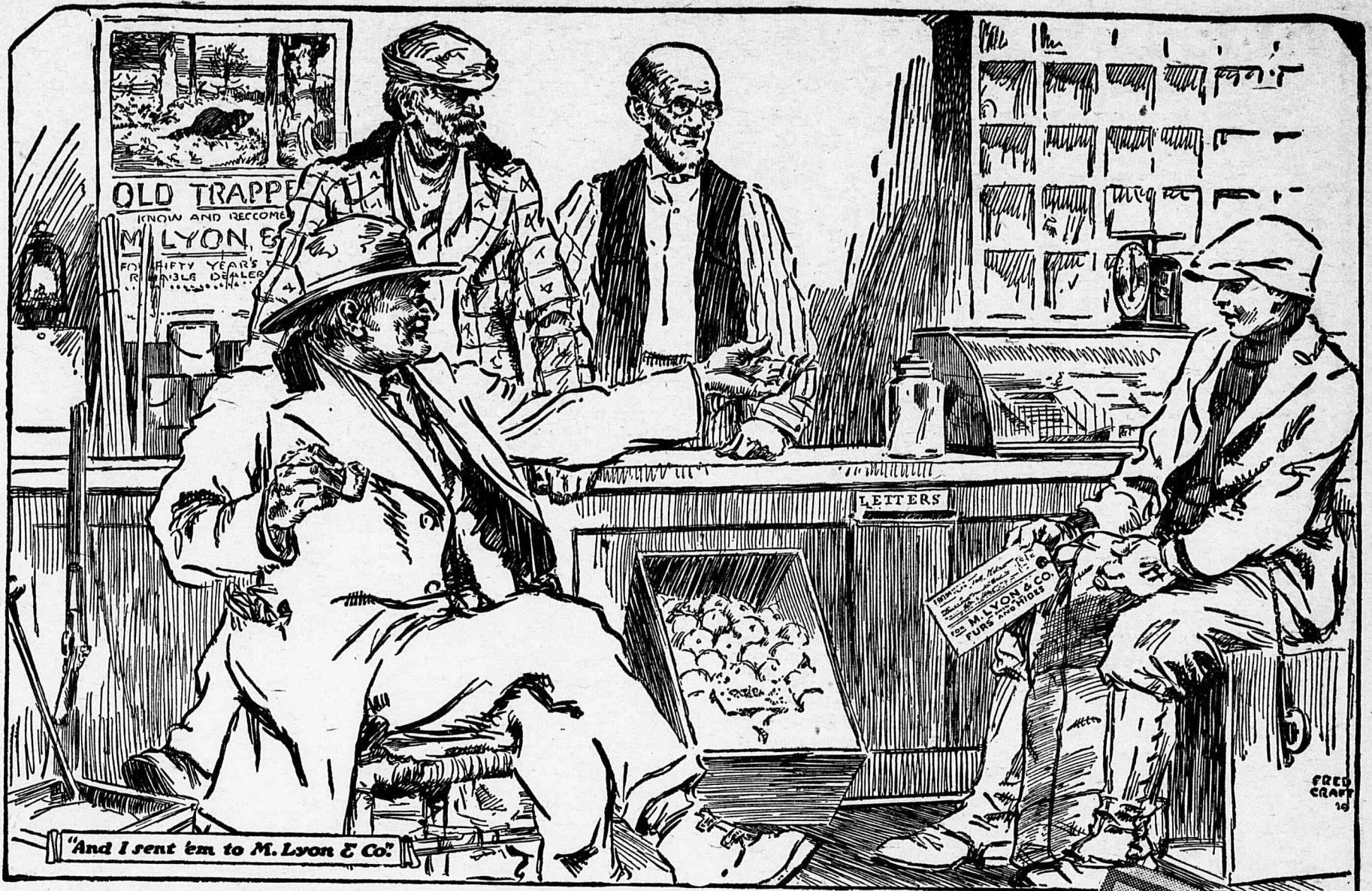
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Many interesting tales are told by the older trappers. They know the satisfaction of dealing with a reliable and responsible House which pays what they quote and gives a fair and liberal grade. Their stories all end with "and I sent 'em to Lyon."

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Furs are higher this season than ever before. All Furs are in big demand and many skins once considered almost valueless are now bringing high prices. Don't let this opportunity pass.

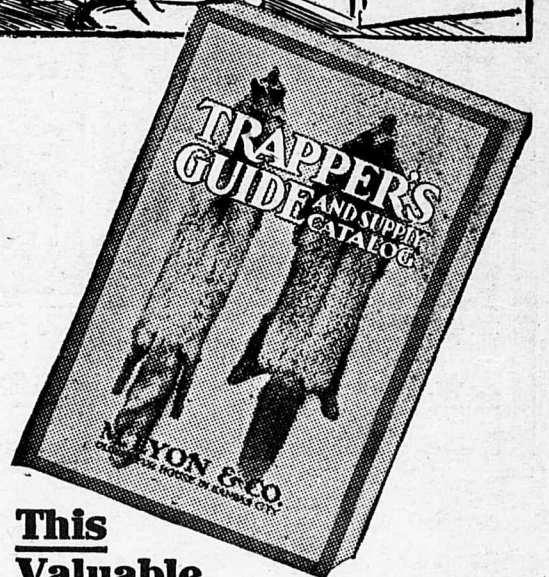
Old Trappers will re-double their efforts this year. They know M. Lyon & Co., will give them the full value of the enormously high prices.

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An hour or so in the morning before school or field work is enough time to look after a fair string of traps. Four or five traps will do to start with—Every boy can find time. Lyon will help and advise you.

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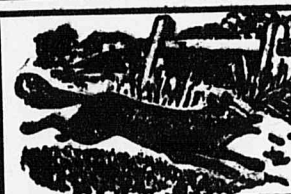
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For Our Young Readers

Girls Learn Value of Labor-saving Devices

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

ONE OF THE big lessons taught to the girls taking the domestic science course in high schools is the question of the right choice of and the proper care of the utensils to be used in the kitchens of homes both in city and rural districts.

There is no better labor-saving device than a well chosen, light and easily cleaned kitchen utensil; however, there can be no definite plan as to the type and size of utensil to be placed in the kitchen, for that must be controlled by the need of the home. The greatest menace to the modern kitchen is the large number of unnecessary utensils which are bought on the spur of the moment because they are attractive in appearance or perhaps low in price.

The girls taking the course in domestic science are taught to select utensils which are easily handled and useful. This depends upon the weight of the utensil, the position of the lip, the size and shape of the handle. When buying utensils one must be sure that they are well made, smooth inside and out, with rounded surfaces, no grooves and with an opening large enough to permit their being easily cleaned. The size of the utensil depends entirely upon the number of persons for whom one has to cook. A utensil too large for the quantity placed in it is sure to cause a waste of fuel as, well as a waste of ingredients, for one of the greatest achievements of the successful homemaker is to be able to cook food in amounts that will be consumed by the family.

Aluminum is Durable

The girls attending the cooking classes are taught that aluminum is light in weight and color, does not rust and is very durable. However, it darkens with use, and is affected by alkalies and acids. It can be cleaned with dilute vinegar, fruit acids or sour milk, and scoured with whiting or steel wool. The durability and the ease with which it can be handled are the strong points of the material.

Earthenware heats evenly, is less noisy than metal, but it chips and cracks, and is very heavy to handle. Earthenware comes in many attractive shapes and sizes and can be used for both cooking and serving foods. The greatest objection to enamel ware is the fact that it so easily chips and exposes the steel or iron surface which may be affected by acids and water. However, the enamel surface itself is not affected by acids and is very satisfactory for storing foods as well as for cooking them.

A good grade of glass ware which is so constructed that it will not easily break makes a very satisfactory cooking utensil for one can see what is happening to the food in the process of cookery. Glass is easily cleaned and of a medium weight so that it is not hard to handle. For certain kinds of cooking the iron kettle will never be surpassed but it does not make a satisfactory general utensil for it is so

very heavy, it rusts, and thus eventually loses the smooth surface which it has when it is new. Tin utensils are extremely light in weight but they are not considered economical for they are too easily affected by heat, and if scratched the surface underneath rusts. Wood is less noisy and less hard than metal but it is absorbent, warps, cracks and darkens.

Last Long With Good Care

Even if the best materials be used and the best judgment be exercised in the choice of the size and shape of utensils, the girls learn that the value of the purchase is lost if they do not know how to care for the utensils after using them. Each day as the class lesson is finished the girls are required to wash their utensils in hot soapy water, rinse in hot water and dry thoroughly. The exceptions to this rule are that when washing any mechanical utensil the gears and bearings should be wiped clean rather than put into the water and they should have a drop of oil occasionally. This little precaution will save a lot of trouble with such utensils as egg beaters, ice cream freezers, cream whips and so on. The girls are taught that pitchers, milk bottles and jars are best cleaned with suitable brushes or mops with metal strands, that when a food is burned or stuck to a utensil it should be soaked or boiled in a solution of washing soda unless the dish is aluminum. They should be stored when not in use, in well-lighted and airy cupboards, and should be hung up or placed on convenient and well spaced shelves.

WHAT FUR DID
ADAM AND
EVE WEAR?



(Answer)

Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and girls who send correct answers.

Solution November 22 puzzle—Stones: 1, moonstone; 2, soapstone; 3, pudding stone; 4, loadstone; 5, gravestone; 6, limestone; 7, grindstone. The prize winners: Marvin E. Gordon, Virgil Gabriel, Arthur Gabriel.



Girls Taking Domestic Science are Taught to Use Their Heads as Well as Their Hands. Three Students at Garnett High School.

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Clean up now and clean up right! Shoot in your furs—mink, 'rat, skunk, coon, 'possum, any and all furs quick.

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Use This Special Tag

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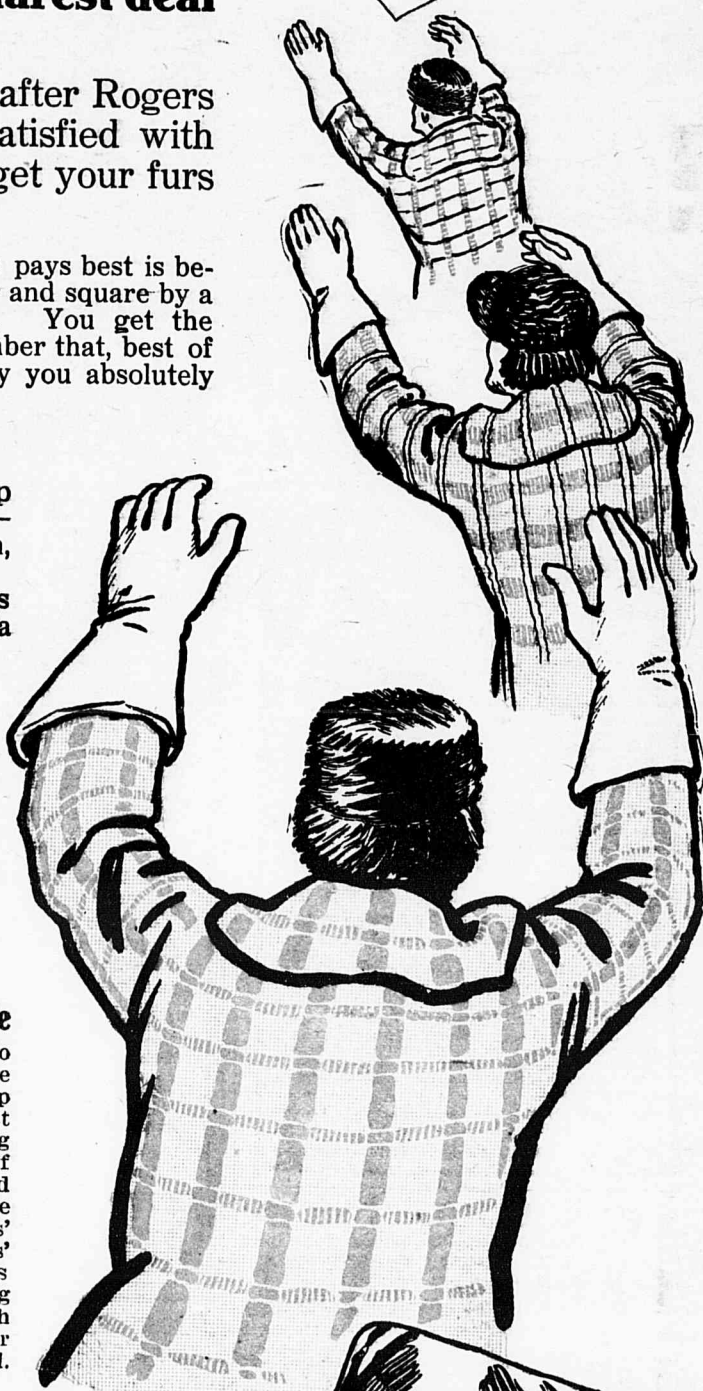
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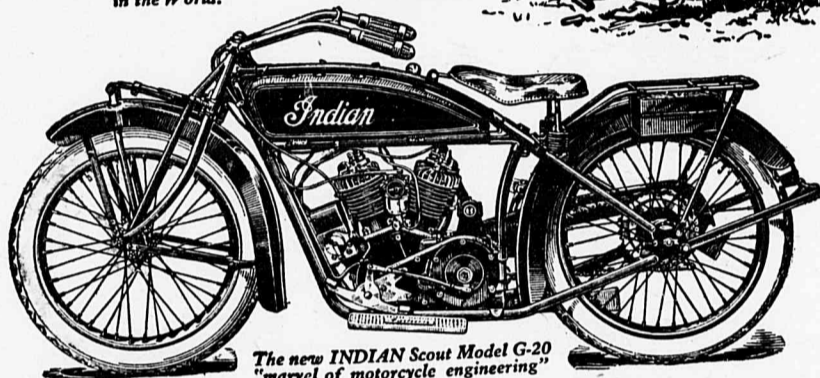
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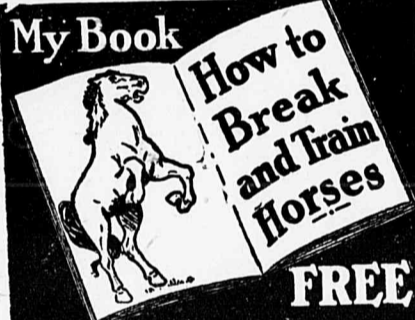
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SURE HATCH INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

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hens' feet all for raising chicks. Cast iron stove heated with coal. Pure fresh air and even heat. No crowding or smothering. Raise all your chicks. Let us tell you about our Sure Hatch System. FREE Send for Sure Hatch Book. Tells all about profitable poultry raising.

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Box 14 Fremont, Neb.

Farm Talk about Poultry

FARMERS who have been successful in raising poultry are urged to write us about any experience that would be of general interest. How much money have you made in raising ducks, turkeys, geese and chickens? Which breeds do you like the best? What success have you had in marketing eggs this year and how profitable have you found this phase of poultry farming? Short letters on these or other topics will be very acceptable. We will pay for all that we publish.

Purebreds are Best

Raising purebred poultry is a profitable pleasure. I have bred White Wyandottes for the last 14 years and cannot understand how anyone can be interested in any other breed. They are pure white and very beautiful. They are excellent layers and good table fowls, being plump and easily dressed. They are quiet and make good sitters and good mothers. While I make a success of poultry raising I do not let it be a burden.

I feed a mixture of kafir, oats and wheat in deep straw in the mornings so that the hens may keep busy until after noon. Then I give them a mash of milk, table scraps and enough bran to thicken. I also have a hopper of bran and grit that they may have at any time. I give them enough Venetian red in the feed to color it each day, in order to keep them in good health. I give them a feed of corn and a good warm house to roost in at night and they begin to lay at daybreak the next morning. Altho I have only pullets I get eggs all fall.

I get high prices for my eggs in the winter but during the hatching season I have ready market at fancy poultry prices. I dispose of the cockerels at a good price. I get a great deal of pleasure each year in selecting the best stock to breed from and when the show season is on I fix the show birds up and take them to the show.

I do not use an incubator because when I have old hens they usually sit early and if I do not have enough of my own hens I find a neighbor who has a hen that wants to sit and I buy or borrow her. When her eggs hatch I either return her or sell her. I have a warm house with windows and I set the hens and raise the chickens in it if it is cold weather. I seldom lose one of these early chickens. The eggs are not as fertile early in the season and I don't get as many chickens but I am almost sure to raise every chick that is hatched.

I have one capon as a result of operating on seven or eight. I am experimenting with him and if he will take a brood of chickens he will be saved but if not I will put him in the pot. He will be rather expensive eating no matter how good he may be as he has been a great expense. He eats more than several fowls and never gets enough. He is very active and always looking for something to eat.

Mrs. C. W. Evans.
Abbyville, Kan.

Poultry Profit is Side Issue

For 10 years I have raised Buff Plymouth Rocks and have been a lover of poultry all my life. I have bred and raised some fine birds, have tried three or four makes of incubators and brooders and had the usual failures and spurts of success; but all the time I kept trying this or that plan until I had won a fair local reputation as a Buff Rock breeder and my breeding stock had a ready market around home.

I had done no advertising and seldom any of the birds went more than 10 or 15 miles from home. I lived on a rented farm with very moderate conveniences for handling poultry. A hundred acres were in wheat, 40 acres in corn, some oats, kafir and other crops. I taught school for seven months of the year. The school house was only 40 rods from my door. I cared for my teams, three or four cows, a few hogs, and hired little help altho my children were too small to be of any assistance. It may readily be understood that I

did not give my entire time to poultry. I determined to learn whether my chickens were a paying proposition or not and began keeping an account. My stock was worth \$97. Feed during the year cost \$71.18, incubator and brooder \$26.50, a total outlay of \$194.68. Eggs sold during the year brought \$192.18, surplus stock sold, \$193, and stock on hand at the end of the year was worth \$97. The total receipts were \$382.18. The balance in favor of the hens for the year was \$177.50.

I have concluded that the hen is a valuable asset to any farm. I feel confident that there is a place on every farm for one vigorous energetic boy or man to give his entire time to the poultry. He would make a wage which would put to shame the average salary earned by the ordinary farm hand.

I sold a few sittings of eggs but most of my eggs went at market price. Some of my cockerels were sold for breeding purposes. I maintain that all you need is a fair knowledge of how to incubate and raise the young chickens, a love for your work—so much that you will be willing to spend your rest hour at morning, noon and night looking after your flock, and a determination to succeed. Success is yours for a very small outlay of capital, and energy enough to push the undertaking.

E. L. Pepper.

Conway Springs, Kan.

Turkeys Profitable

BY W. A. LIPPINCOTT

A more profitable side line than turkeys for the Kansas farmer can hardly be found for those who are favorably situated for raising them.

Improper feeding, combined with close confinement, has been the cause of many failures in turkey raising. Given free range on the average farm, the poults can generally pick up their own living. One light feed a day for the purpose of inducing them to come in at night is sufficient.

If the mother hen is confined to a coop and the poults allowed to run in and out, three times a day is often enough to feed and very little should be given at a time. The poults should always be ready to eat—if given all they will eat several times a day, indigestion will result. If there is little or no food outside the coop for the poults to pick up, they should be fed five times a day, feeding only a small quantity at a time. A good feed for the first few days after the brood has hatched is stale bread soaked in milk and then squeezed dry.

Successful Duck Raising

I have raised White Pekin ducks for 3 years. I find they are good layers, good feather producers, good meat for the table and easily raised. When I first started to raise ducks I was told to feed them the same as one does little chickens. I did so and lost most of those hatched. Then a neighbor told me that I was not giving the right feed. She advised that I feed bread and milk, with a little sand mixed in it. I did so, and have had good results. I give this ration until the ducks are about 2 weeks old; after that I keep sand where they can get it when they choose, and feed the bread and milk until they start to feather. Then I feed corn. I keep plenty of fresh water before the ducks at all times, being sure to have it deep enough so that they can keep their beaks cleaned.

Another important factor is to provide a dry, clean shed with plenty of dry, clean bedding in it. Both old and young ducks need a dry place to sleep.

Young ducklings that weigh from 2½ to 3 pounds make excellent fries. My ducks usually begin laying about July 1. Then they rest for a month or six weeks and lay during the fall. They have never laid as many eggs in the fall as in the spring. The incubator and brooder are just as satisfactory when raising ducks as for chickens. The best time to pick ducks is in May, July and September.

Mrs. E. A. Janeway.
Princeton, Kan.

Does It Pay To Keep Chickens In Winter?

A NOTHER day without an egg!

Mary Crouterfield sighed as she scattered grain to her flock of hungry fowls. They had done fairly well all summer, and she had high hopes of sending the children to school in shoes bought from egg money, of getting a washing machine to make her own work easier, of buying a dress for the Thanksgiving dance, of—but what was the use? No eggs today—none yesterday—and only two the day before! At this rate, it would take all the money she had made in the summer to keep her chickens alive till spring.

But some people make money from their hens, she thought despondently. Fresh eggs were in the market, even in winter when prices went sky-high. *Where did they come from?*

So absorbed was she in thinking of it that she did not see her friend, Olive Preston, till she leaned from her buggy, reining in her horse by the fence.

"Want anything from town?" she asked. "I'm taking in some eggs to sell."

"Eggs! Where on earth did you get them? I've just about made up my mind it doesn't pay to keep chickens in winter."

It Does Pay

"Pay? I should think it does pay! It pays better in winter than it does in summer, because eggs bring such high prices. But, of course, it can't pay if the hens just gobble up their feed without paying for their board."

"That's just it! How do you get the eggs? It seems as if my hens just go on a strike as soon as the damp, cold weather sets in."

"Oh, my dear, that's a mistaken idea that most people have, that hens won't lay in winter. They can lay and *will*—if you know the secret."

"What is the secret?" asked Mrs. Crouterfield anxiously.

"It's really very simple," answered her friend. "I used to have the same trouble. A lot of hungry hens and one or two eggs every other day or so. It surely was discouraging. Then one day, when I felt about as you are feeling now, I stopped and asked myself the reason. 'Winter is surely a hard time for hens,' I thought, 'just as it is for humans. Must keep their bodies warm, no chance for exercise—no wonder it takes all the feed they can eat just to keep their bodies in condition, let alone laying eggs.'"

"Then the secret dawned on me. A tonic, to be sure—to keep the hens healthy and vigorous, so that the feed they ate could *make* eggs."

"I had heard of the 'More Eggs' Tonic put up by E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of Kansas City, Missouri, so I sent a dollar at once for a package and started feeding it to my hens. What a wonderful change took place! Where I was getting one or two eggs before, now I get fifty a day! And my hens are in such wonderful shape."

"That's the way I am making my chickens pay in winter. Really, I wouldn't be without Reefer's 'More Eggs' Tonic for a single day. You are foolish, dear, to let your chickens eat you out of house and home when you could be making so much money now that eggs are so high!"

"How did you hear about Reefer's Tonic?" asked Mary, with wonder in her voice.

"Well, I heard about it first from my aunt Mabel who wrote me about the good luck one of her neighbors had with it. Then one day I was reading the Mail and Breeze, came across the advertisement of Reefer's 'More Eggs,' and sent for some."

That night, after the supper dishes were done, Mary got her own copy of the Mail and Breeze, and this is what she read:



They can lay and will if you know the secret

160 Hens—1500 Eggs

I have fed two boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns, and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.—MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor

I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left.—MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

One Package "More Eggs" Quadruples Egg Yield

Dear Mr. Reefer: I am well pleased with your

"More Eggs" Tonic. Was getting only four eggs a week; now I am getting 1½ dozen each day, and have fed only one package of "More Eggs." It is certainly fine.—Yours respectfully, MRS. W. S. MULLINA, Statesville, Tenn.

15 Hens—310 Eggs

I used "More Eggs" Tonic, and in the month of January, from 15 hens, I got 310 eggs.—MRS. C. R. STOUGHTON, Turners Falls, Mass.

1368 Eggs After One Package

Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic, and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st, my hens laid 1368 eggs.—A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

"A Godsend"

"More Eggs" Tonic is a great Godsend. I was getting only 12 eggs a day, and am now getting 50 a day.—MRS. MYRTLE ICE, Boston, Ky.

20 Times as Many Eggs

Dear Mr. Reefer: The one-dollar size of "More Eggs" Tonic you sent me was a success from the start. From one and two eggs a day from about 40 hens I brought them up to 22 a day.—Yours very truly, LOUIS H. HILL, Letway, Fla.

27 Eggs Instead of 1

I began feeding "More Eggs" Tonic to my flock of hens in November. At that time I was getting one egg every other day. Then on December 5th I brought in 27, which is very good for that time of the year. I think "More Eggs" Tonic is fine.—MRS. E. H. PALMER, Dundee, Mich.

"Surely," thought Mary, "when thousands of people take the trouble to write Mr. Reefer such enthusiastic letters, this must be true: Reefer's 'More Eggs' Tonic *does* increase egg production; it *does* bring bigger egg profits. And if it has done this for 400,000 chicken raisers all over the country, it can do the same for you. 'More Eggs' is a scientific tonic. It revitalizes the flock and makes the hens lay all the time. I guess I'd better get some right away." She did—and that was how Mary Crouterfield started making good money from her hens in winter.

If you too, wish to try this great egg producer and profit maker, send the coupon below with only \$1.00 to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4669 Reefer Building, Kansas City, Missouri, and he will send you a generous full size package. The results of a few cents' worth will amaze and delight you. So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that the million-dollar Merchants Bank guarantees that if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request. So there is no risk. Just put a dollar bill in with the coupon and mail it today. Profit by the secret which has taught 400,000 poultry raisers how to make hens pay in winter.

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert 4669 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Send me one full size package of "More Eggs." Send this with an absolute guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way. I enclose \$1.00.

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We call this Cushman Plant the "Does More," because it does more for the farmer than any other plant.

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It does more because other machinery may be run from clutch pulley of engine at the same time the batteries are being charged by belt over fly-wheel.

If you have a Cushman 4 H. P. engine, you already have the power for a Cushman Electric Plant.

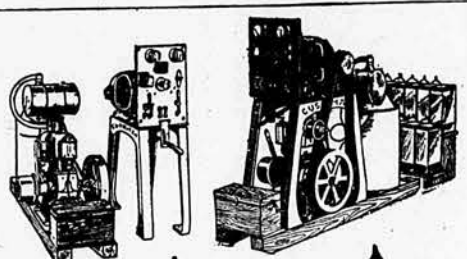
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Picture on left shows outfit divided into power plant and light plant.

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Capper Pig Club News

Will You Make a Home Run or Fan Out?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

WHEN a ball game is at its most critical stage, perhaps in the ninth inning, with the score tied, the captain often sends in a "pinch hitter." The Capper Pig club contest resembles in many ways a hard-fought baseball game. December is the month for the last inning, and it's up to every member to show what he's made of. One thing sure: The captain won't send in a "pinch hitter," for no Capper Pig club member needs that kind of help.

Within a few days the club manager will send all members of this year's club a blank on which he will make his report for 1919, together with a letter giving necessary instructions for closing the contest work. Then you'll be up to bat for the last time in the ninth inning, and it's for you to decide whether you'll make a home run or fan out. A home run will mean a neat, accurate report and contest story filed with the club manager; a fan out will mean that you didn't have the final "punch."

A word to county leaders: Get your boys together for a final meeting sometime before December 15. Have each boy give a report of his year's work, and be sure he understands how to close his contest work. This is the final test of pep for county leaders, and the race for the pep trophy is so close that the way reports show up for a county man mean the winning or losing of the coveted trophy cup.

Kansas Folks See Trophy Cup

And speaking about the trophy cup, fellows, I wish you could sit at my desk for one day and see the string of visitors who look at the array of beautiful trophies in our room. Many hundreds of persons from all over Kansas visit the Capper Building every year, and the kind, capable old lady who serves as guide takes much pleasure in showing them the cups for which Kansas boys and girls are working so enthusiastically. Doesn't that make you realize more than ever what an honor it is to be in the winning county, and have folks all over the state, when they read about the race for the pep trophy, say, "Why, I saw that cup at Topeka, and it certainly is something to be proud of!"

I firmly believe that no other club ever has made the fine showing in filing final reports for the year's work that has been made by Capper Pig club members. We never yet have had a perfect record, tho, so let's resolve to make the club for 1919 stand out ahead of every other club in that respect. Be ready with your records and story, no matter whether you think you'll win, for your report might be the only one missing.

News From Labette County

How many of the boys who were at the fair pep meeting at Topeka in September remember the three hustling chaps in the orange and black of the Labette county Capper Pig club? They were Max Burns, Wesley Dove and Robert Montee. Only Bobby Blair was missing, and Max said, "It nearly broke Bobby's heart when he found he couldn't come with us." The other day I had a letter from Max, explaining why he had not written recently. "I have been unable to write to you, as I got smashed up in a football game so that I couldn't use my hand or get out of the house for several weeks. The boys didn't wish to hold a meeting without a leader, but as I am all right now I have called a meeting for Turkey Day, and we all simply can't wait for the time to come. I intend to call another meeting about December 10, so as to bring the work for 1919 to a close at that time. Then we'll work for the club for 1920." Max also tells some interesting news about the many prizes won by his sow and litter at the Labette county fair.

I wonder how many boys have grown to like the farm better since they became members of the Capper Pig club. That thought has been in mind for several days—indeed, ever since I read a letter from "Bill" Manwarren of

Clay county. "One of the ways in which club work has helped me," wrote this chap who has made such a conscientious effort to lead his team to success this year, "is in deciding my future work. I always had a notion that I would like to be a business man, go to the city, and make my fortune. But I have almost changed my mind. I believe I'll be a farmer. Farming is much more independent and free. If a farm is run right there is no need of failure."

After all, isn't Bill right? And I have a "hunch" that many other Kansas boys agree with him, since getting a real interest in farming, owning something of their very own, and perhaps finding that "dad" is about the finest kind of fellow to work with when you come to pulling in harness with him.

"Here's a package for Mr. Whitman," said the office boy the other day. "Um, yum," said Miss Schmidt, Capper Poultry club secretary, "I wonder if somebody is sending you some pig club cake." She didn't know how close she was coming to the mark when she said that, for when I opened the box there, neatly done up in separate packets, were cake and chicken. "Samples of the good things at the Anderson county meeting sent by the pig and poultry clubs," read a card. Say, boy! Those samples were good. Of course, all the club folks had to have good, big tastes to judge for themselves. I knew I'd soon have a letter telling about the meeting, and sure enough, the next day in came a fat envelope from County Leader John Scruggs.

Lynn and Anderson Met

"The November meeting was held at my home November 22," wrote John. "It sure was full of pep and ginger. There were 78 persons present, all but one of the members and associate members being there. All are getting reports ready to send in. Five of the girls we have gotten for the poultry club were there. We had the Lynn county poultry club and their families at the meeting, and Mrs. Horton gave the girls an interesting talk on their work. At 12:30 they called us into the house, and the older folks sat around the wall and watched the club members fill their plates. The Lynn county girls were first, then the Anderson county girls, then we boys. And such a dinner—chicken, turkey, sandwiches, pie, cake, and everything else you can think of. After dinner we had a program consisting of music, songs, yells and so on.

"We had a picture taken of the crowd and will send you one when they are finished. We also had a magazine exchange, which includes System on the Farm, Hoard's Dairyman, Successful Farming, Reliable Poultry Journal, Country Gentleman, Delineator and the Duroc Bulletin. We had the Farmers Mail and Breeze, but everybody takes that. I'm sure glad the club page is in every week, and it's the first thing read out here."

Hustling in Western Counties

Tell you what, fellows, there are going to be some new competitors for the pep trophy in 1920. Several counties which had small membership this year are out after a full team—and are making real progress, too. "We're going to line up 10 members for Wallace county, and sure will make things hum," writes Wayne Johnson. "I'm sending you an application for Raymond Griffith, one of my schoolmates," says Floyd Blauer of Rooks. "I'm going to try to get some more members for Rooks county."

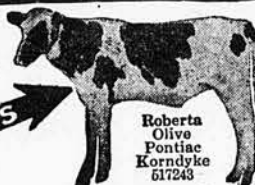
Applications are coming in every day, and many counties are getting well started toward complete membership. Clip the application blank from the page on which the Capper Poultry club story is this issue, and send it to me. Rules and instructions will be mailed to you promptly, and you'll soon be in line for the pleasure and profit that Capper Pig club members have.

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Bartlett's

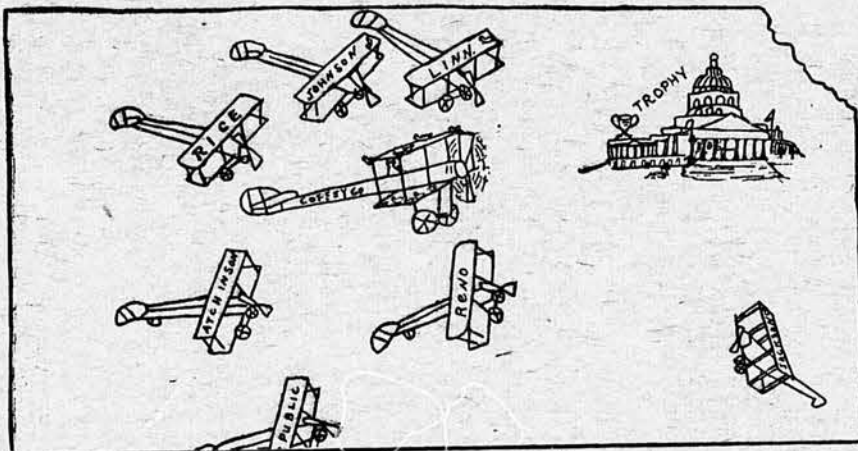
Wichita Auto & Tractor School
131 N. Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze. It insures good service.

Capper Poultry Club

Competition is Keen As End of Contest Approaches

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary



Speed up! speed up, girls! We're surely in the race. Topeka's far behind, girls. Each county sets its pace.

We'll win, we'll win, girls! If our pep excels. Pull for our club, girls. Each mile its effort tells.

THAT'S the song of the merry racers as they travel thru space in competition for the pep trophy. Interest is increasing every day and county leaders and their teammates are striving hard to add extra points to their records.

Everyone is beginning to understand the plan of this imaginary airplane race. At first I was a bit disappointed when I received letters from girls asking what I meant by it. I thought I had worked it out so carefully and explained it so thoroughly that it must be very plain to everyone. But on second thought, I realized that what I had spent a good deal of time thinking out I should not expect others to grasp at once without further explanation.

Competition will be keener than ever during the rest of the contest. Points that will count more than anything else now will be gained thru adding new members to the club. Whether in your county or in other counties each new member will give your club credit for 10 additional points. You will receive the same number of points for lining up members for the pig club. But remember that no girl or boy is considered a member of the Capper clubs until recommendations have been filed. Sending the monthly reports on time will help also, as well as the annual reports. Then you remember 150 points will be given for the best cartoon of the airplane race; 75 for the second best, and 50 for the third best. This drawing must be received by December 20. Of those that have arrived so far Ruth Wheeler's is the best. I have had Ruth's drawing reproduced for you. She shows the racers on their return from a trip around the world, arriving back at Topeka.

Here is the standing of the clubs according to the reports which I have at present.

County	Leader	Points
1—Atchison	Lillian Brun	7128 1/2
2—Linn	Hazel Horton	6171 1/2
3—Johnson	Helen Andrew	6043 1/2
4—Coffey	Ruth Wheeler	4610
5—Crawford	Letha Emery	3494
6—Cloud	Larree Rolph	3410
7—Rice	Marjorie Smith	2988
8—Clay	Lenore Rosiska	2474
9—Reno	Rowena Love	245
10—Butler	Myrtle Dirks	1637
11—Stafford	Naomi Moore	1483
12—Douglas	Lillian Milburn	1025
13—Rooks	Elma Evans	573 1/2
14—Jackson	Vera Brown	547
15—Republic	Agnes Neubauer	362 1/2
16—Gove	Anna Cooper	331
17—Greenwood	Anna Greenwood	199 1/2
18—Elk	Clara Schneider	178
19—Osage	Edith Ingersoll	146

Besides working to win the race for the pep trophy or for other high standing for the county club, every member has another incentive for doing good work. As announced in a letter sent to all club members, to the girl who obtains the largest number of new members by April 1, 1920, a check for \$5 will be sent; to the girl obtaining the second largest number a check for \$3, and for the third largest number \$1. If you wish application blanks for lining up new members send for them at once. On the blank is a line which gives each member credit for her work. Lining up a member in the pig club will count just the same as lining up a poultry club member.

Another French orphan has been adopted by a Capper club. Girls in Coffey county have just sent a check for \$36.50 to pay for the support of a French orphan for a year.

Even if the contest for 1919 has almost reached its end it will not be amiss for club girls to study the old rules. I have received several letters recently asking when the annual reports and stories are due. Here are extracts from the rules:

The contest purebred record shall be kept until December 15, 1919, when the contest ends.

Not later than December 20, 1919, every member shall send the record for the contest purebreds to Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. Along with the record shall be sent a story telling "How I Cared for My Purebred Contest Poultry."

Any farm girl in Kansas between the ages of 10 and 18 years is eligible for membership in the Capper Poultry club. If you wish to be sure of getting into the club fill out the application blank and mail it at once.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager; Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary. Send Pig Club applications to Mr. Whitman; Poultry Club to Miss Schmidt. I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write pig or poultry club)
I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice R. F. D. Date

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

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not only for this Xmas
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The Player-Piano that is All but Human
The Instrument You Were Born to Play

EVERYBODY in your family will enjoy this instrument every day for years and years because you actually play it in the same sense that a good performer plays by hand. The Manualo responds to your musical feeling as expressed through the pedals, the same as it responds to one who plays on the keys. It gives you just the effect you instinctively desire—the delightful sensation of playing the piano. You have only to try the Manualo to realize its distinctive charm.

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EVOLVING MEAT RACK

Store the Onions With Care

Proper Handling Will Prevent Needless Waste

BY J. T. ROSA.

MANY complaints have been received by me during the last few weeks that onions are rotting in storage. Since the onion crop is rather short this year, every precaution should be taken to prevent loss in storage. There are several causes for onions rotting, disease, poor storage conditions and lack of proper curing. Then too, many people make a mistake by trying to keep onions that are grown from sets. "Set onions" always have a soft core, being that part of the bulb occupied by the original set. This core generally decays after a few weeks, thus spoiling the whole bulb. Set onions should be used up within two months of harvest.

The diseases that cause onions to rot are lessened by thoro curing at harvest time, and careful topping. The dried tops need not be removed at all when onions are stored for home use, or they may be twisted off, or cut about an inch above the bulb. Onions should not be harvested until the tops have died down, then the bulbs should be pulled and left on the ground in full sunlight for a day or two. This preliminary curing should be followed by several weeks of curing under cover, spreading the bulbs out thinly on the floor of a dry, well ventilated place, or placing them in shallow boxes stacked one above the other, so that there is free ventilation on all sides. Above all, the storage place should be dry. During the late summer and fall months, a well ventilated barn loft is a splendid place to keep onions for home use. In fact onions can be kept very nicely in the barn loft all winter, if straw is spread over them

about a foot deep, to prevent sudden freezing and thawing of the bulbs. Onions may remain frozen for weeks at a time, if not subject to sudden thawing. If more convenient, onions may be kept in a cool cellar that is not too moist, after they have been cured or dried out for weeks by spreading out thinly in a dry, airy place. Excess of moisture is the most dangerous factor in getting disease started, or in causing onions to "soft rot," or to sprout. Too frequently onions are placed in a tight box in a warm, moist cellar, and of course they soon go down, even if well grown and well cured bulbs.

There is a great difference in the keeping quality of different onions. White onions as a rule are poor keepers. The "Spanish" or "Bermuda" onions, and the big yellow "Prize-taker," are also poor keepers. Thick necked, and soft spongy necked onions should be culled out, and used early in the season since they will not keep. Red and Yellow varieties of the American type of onion, such as the Yellow and Red Globe varieties, should keep well if properly cured. Of course they must be grown from seed, since set onions do not keep well for any length of time. This latter fact is unfortunate, for onion sets offer the surest and most satisfactory way for the gardener, especially the farm gardener, to grow a few bushels of onions for home use. It is a good idea for the gardener to make a small bed very rich with poultry droppings and wood ashes, and grow onions from seed sufficient to store for the family use during winter.

Horticulturists Meet Dec. 16-18

The Kansas State Horticultural society will hold its 53d annual meeting, December 16-18, 1919, at the State House, in Representatives' Hall. There will be addresses and discussions by men and women prominent in the field of horticulture. Every day will have something of interest to horticulturists as well as others interested in the products of the soil. The Kansas State Beekeepers association will also hold its annual meeting on December 18-19, in connection with the state Horticultural society.

Farm Engineering Work

Special courses are being offered at the Kansas State Agricultural college for those who wish to gain a practical knowledge of the trades of auto mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, foundrymen, machinists, and tractor operators.

A person of average ability can gain considerable knowledge of one of the trades mentioned in eight weeks of 40 hours a week. Most persons will find it more satisfactory to pursue the course for about twelve weeks. Upon the satisfactory completion of one course a certificate is issued.

Those interested in such work should correspond with Prof. W. H. Sanders of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan.

More Fruit for the Farms

Fruit raising in Eastern Kansas was at one time more general than at present. Thirty-five or 40 years ago,

many orchards planted on new soil, grew and bore remarkably well with little care, while others did not do so well. At present few orchards grow well or produce high-grade fruit without constant and skilled care. There are a number of small commercial orchards advertising and selling apples of poor quality which are bought, but are refused as soon as high-grade apples from other states can be had.

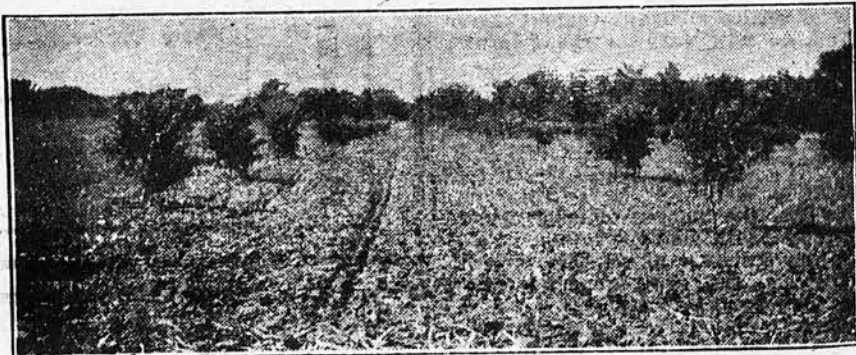
Success in fruit raising cannot be expected unless good trees are planted and these same trees must be given the care that comes from study, experiment and the experience of other successful orchardists. Caring for an orchard often makes 100 per cent difference in the quality of fruit. Lack of cultivation, pruning and spraying will diminish the quality and size of both apples and peaches from year to year.

There is much money to be made in investing in a good orchard. Last summer, two old, uncared for trees of mine produced more than \$35 worth of apples; \$26 worth were sold at from 7 to 10 cents a pound. In one day the farm apples sold amounted to \$10. Communities should take a joint interest in fruit raising and each farm should have a good orchard. County apple shows would be a valuable aid in interesting more farmers in fruit raising. Few orchardists of large experience recommend fruit raising for the average farmer from a commercial point of view but an orchard for each farm in Kansas for home use is urged.

Miss F. Lincoln Fields.

Burlington, Kan.

Machinery is still stored outdoors.



Young Peach and Apple Trees Should be Well Cultivated and Carefully Pruned If Good and Profitable Yields are Desired.

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the national joy smoke



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Just what a whole lot of joy Prince Albert really is you want to find out the quickest way you know how! And, put it down how you could smoke P. A. for hours without tongue bite or parch. Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch.

Realize what it would mean to get set with a joy's jimmy pipe, or the papers and to fill 'er up every once and a while. And, puff to beat the cards! *Without a comeback!*

Just as sure as you're reading this, P. A. will hand you everything you ever yearned for in tobacco joy! Why, it's so good you feel like you'd just have to eat that fragrant smoke!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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Not Good After December 30, 1919

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Home Life } **\$1.45**
Mother's Magazine } Save 90c

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Farmers Mail and Breeze } All for
Woman's World } **\$1.60**
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Farmers Mail and Breeze } All for
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Winter Rations for Cows

Keep Milk Production at a High Level

BY C. H. ECKLES

WITH THE pasturing season at an end, every owner of dairy cows and dairy heifers should begin to plan his winter feeding. Cows often suffer more for lack of feed between the time when the pasture is good and the time when winter feeding in earnest begins than they do after winter is really at hand. Every experienced feeder has learned that it is easy to let cows decline in milk as a result of poor feed, but it is very difficult to bring them back. A good production for the year is possible only when the cow is kept at a high level of milk production all the time.

The foundation of all good dairy rations is a succulent feed, either silage or roots, and a legume hay. Just as soon as the grass begins to get short, therefore, the feeding of silage and hay should begin. It never pays to scrimp on roughage. Let the cows and dairy heifers have as much as they will eat up clean all the time. That is what a cow is for—to convert roughage into milk. If silage and legume hay are on hand the rest of the feeding problem is not so hard.

A Good Grain Ration

A good grain mixture should contain at least three different feeds, one of which is rather high in protein. A good grain mixture for cows of medium production is ground corn or barley 4 parts, oats or bran 2 parts, linseed meal 1 part.

The grain fed should vary with the milk produced. The man who feeds all his cows the same amount of grain never feeds economically. The cow that is milking heavily is the one to receive the liberal grain allowance. A good rule to follow with reference to amount of feed is to give 1 pound of grain to each 3 pounds of milk produced by a Guernsey or Jersey, and 1 pound of grain to each 3½ pounds of milk produced by a Holstein.

When silage and legume hay are on hand, or can be purchased economically, the following ration is suggested: Corn silage and alfalfa, clover, cowpea or soybean hay at will; and for animals less than 10 months old 2 pounds of grain daily in addition. The grain fed may be corn, or a mixture of other grains if the cost a pound is less. For heifers within three months of calving 2 to 5 pounds of grain should be fed daily, depending upon condition. The object is to have them in good flesh at calving time.

When corn silage is on hand, but no legume hay, a satisfactory ration is silage at will for roughage, with some dry feed such as hay or fodder. Two or 3 pounds of concentrates should be fed daily, one-half of which should be a high protein feed such as gluten feed, linseed meal or cottonseed meal. The remaining half may be corn, oats, bran or any other mixture, if cheaper a pound than corn.

When an abundance of legume hay, but no silage, is on hand a satisfactory ration is alfalfa, clover, cowpea or soybean hay at will, and 2 pounds of corn daily. Other grains may be substituted with economy if the cost a pound is less than corn. On a ration of legume hay dairy heifers will do fairly well but will not make a normal growth. It is be-

lieved to be economical, as a rule, to feed a limited amount of grain in addition.

When corn fodder, or kafir fodder, or timothy hay is on hand, but no silage or legume hay, it is usually best to purchase legume hay. The suggested ration is legume hay one-half, timothy hay one-half and corn fodder at will. With this should be fed a grain mixture composed of 1 part gluten feed, or cottonseed or linseed meal, and 2 parts corn. Other concentrates may be used in place of corn if the cost a pound is less.

If legume hay cannot be purchased, more grain must be fed for even fair results. Under these conditions the ration suggested is: Hay and fodder at will, with 5 pounds daily of a grain mixture composed of 1 part corn, 1 part bran, 1 part cottonseed meal, linseed meal, or gluten meal.

Heifers should be raised mostly on roughage. Grain feeding should continue for sometime after milk feeding is stopped, since the common practice of discontinuing feeding of grain and of skim milk at the same time requires too great an increase in the consumption of roughage; and the animal will not consume a sufficient amount for sometime even on good pasture. As a result growth will be slow for two or three months and may even be checked entirely for this interval.

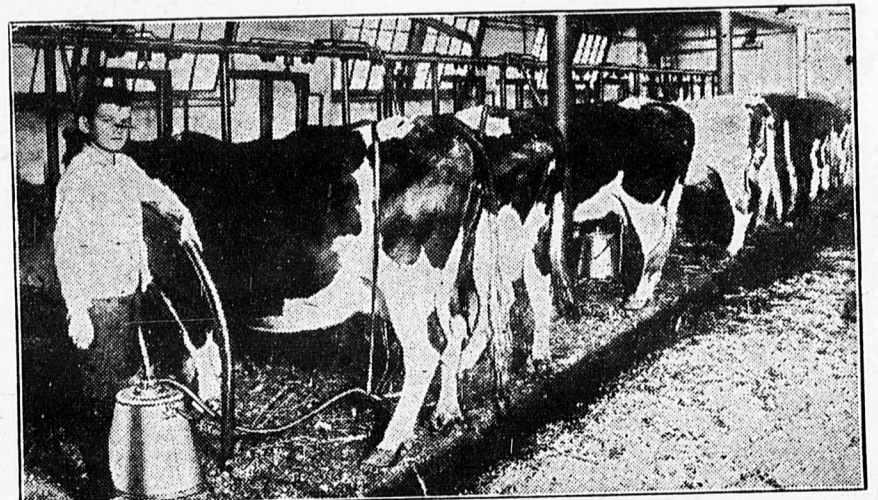
From the time the animal is 10 months old it should be fed mostly on roughage of the proper kind until within two or three months of calving time, when it is desirable to begin feeding some grain. This plan of feeding will result in some cases in the heifers being slightly under the normal size during the growing period; and when this condition is evident, it should be counteracted to some extent by delaying the time of breeding these animals.

Amount of Grain Needed

The amount of grain that can be fed economically depends largely upon the character of the roughage. Palatable roughage, especially corn silage and legume hay, makes it possible to obtain satisfactory results with the minimum amount of grain.

Animals fed a ration which results in a heavy gain during the winter make small gains the following summer on pasture. Those which make normal gains during the winter make about normal gains the following summer on pasture, while those which make gains below normal during the winter gain in excess of the normal during the summer. If winter conditions, however, are sufficiently extreme so the animals are low in vitality in the spring, the gains made during the summer are not sufficient to make up for the small gains made during the winter.

The best results follow a winter ration of such a character that the animal makes a growth near normal. This means keeping them in moderate flesh. The palatability and bulkiness of a ration are often the limiting factors in the amount consumed and, as a result, in the gains made. For example, a ration which meets the requirements as laid down by the feeding standard may be formulated from timothy hay and cottonseed meal; but heifers will not



A Milking Machine at Work. This Equipment is Becoming Popular and It Helps to Relieve Labor Shortage on Dairy Farms.

make normal growth on such a ration.

Under conditions of feeding as practiced on some farms, especially in the corn belt, the protein in the ration is the factor which limits growth, altho normal growth may be obtained from rations furnishing considerably less protein than the feeding standards prescribe. A ration containing a legume hay will seldom be deficient in protein. On a ration of first-class alfalfa, or other legume hay fed alone, dairy heifers will make a gain of from 0.65 to 0.9 pounds daily, which is somewhat below the normal. The limiting factor, when this ration is fed, is that a sufficient amount is not consumed to supply the energy necessary for making normal growth. The economy of such a ration depends upon the comparative value of the legume hay and other feeds.

Silage and a legume hay, both fed at will, make one of the most satisfactory rations and give considerably larger gains than alfalfa or other legumes fed alone. On this ration heifers more than 9 months old as a rule make normal growth during the wintering season. Calves younger than this need some grain in addition, or normal growth will not result. When silage and legume hay are both fed at will the animals will consume about 2 pounds of silage to 1 of hay.

The most satisfactory ration of all those tried was silage at will, legume hay limited to about 6 pounds daily, and 2 pounds of corn daily. On this ration heifers of all ages thrived and made gains somewhat above the normal. Fair results may be obtained from silage alone for roughage, if legume hay is not available. In this case about 2 pounds of concentrates should be supplied daily, of which one-half should be a high protein feed such as linseed or cottonseed meal, the remainder corn, or other grains if the cost is less a pound than for corn. The animals will be more contented and will thrive somewhat better if they also have access to some dry feed such as oat straw, corn fodder, or hay.

Legume hay fed at will, with 2 or 3 pounds of corn or other grain daily, makes an entirely satisfactory ration for heifers of any age from six months to within a few weeks of freshening.

The effect of different rations is much more marked upon the growth as represented by weight than upon skeletal growth. On rations composed mostly of roughage Holsteins are able to make better gains as compared to the normal than are Jerseys.

Fire Wood and the Buzz Saw

(Continued from Page 18.)

tables sometimes have more than one roller. If the table is not equipped with rollers and the logs are hard to push forward, some pieces of gas pipe 1 inch or 2 inches in diameter and a foot or so long placed under the logs as they come on the table will make the work much easier.

Rolling or sliding table saw frames are nearly all so built that the wood is brought up to the saw on the side opposite the flywheel, and the short piece cut off is left on the table between the blade and flywheel. This must be removed before the log can be advanced for the next cut, and if the man who is doing this work falls behind, time will be lost by the remainder of the crew.

There is an element of danger which should always be borne in mind when using a circular-saw machine. The saw runs at high speed, and an instant's contact with the blade is sufficient to sever a finger or even the whole hand. Such accidents are not infrequent, but they are nearly always due to the carelessness of the sawyer. Every saw table should have a guard to prevent the hand or arm coming in contact with the blade while moving the wood on the table. Many saws have a guard over the back and upper part of the blade as an additional safety device, but even the best of these will not prevent all the accidents due to carelessness. The careful sawyer will not only have these guards on his saw, but will have the danger connected with the work constantly in mind.

We've the suspicion that the President wouldn't cut quite so much ice in Paris, if he didn't carry the only available bunch of national meal-tickets.—Venango Herald.

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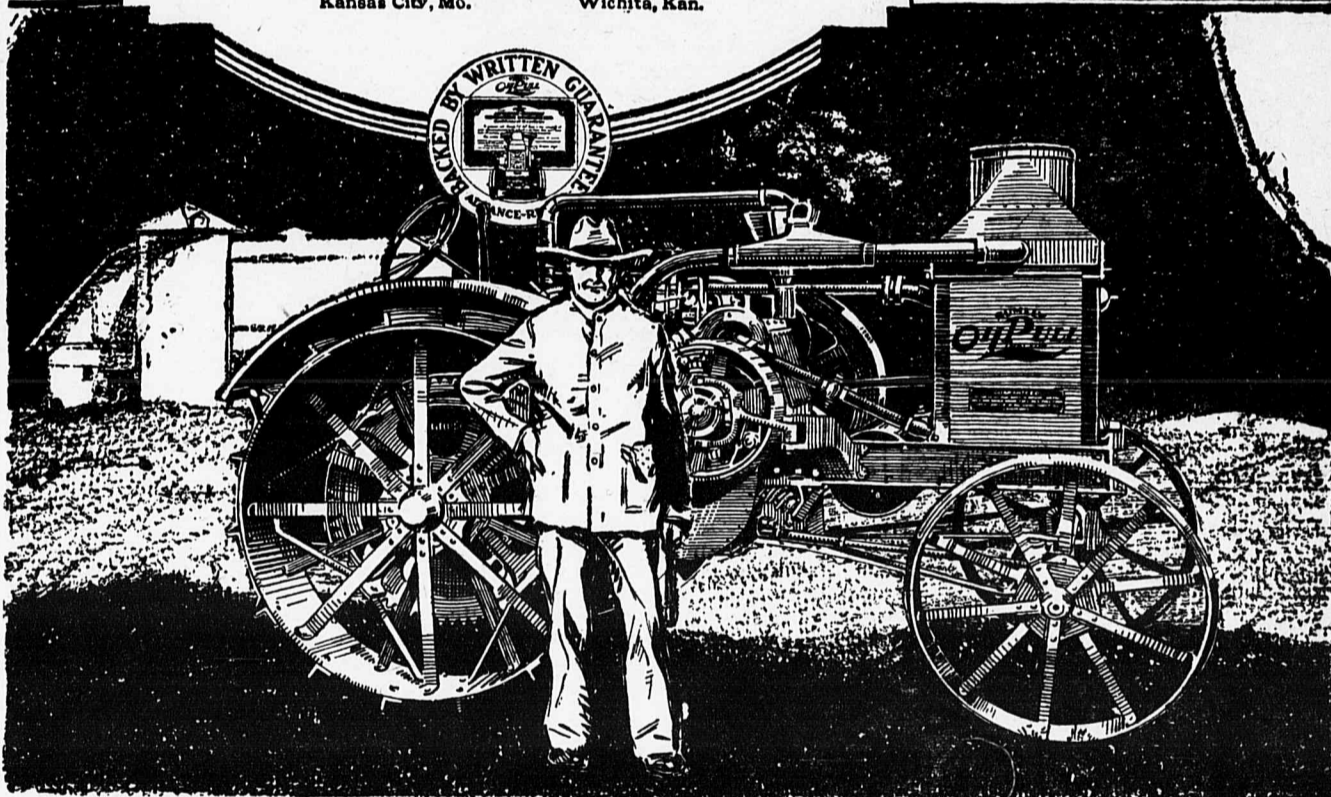
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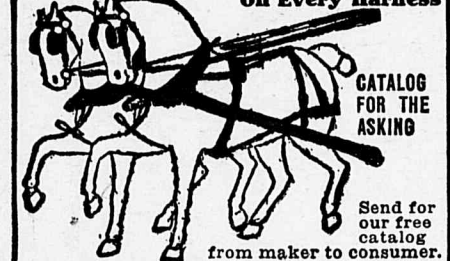


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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

New Feeding Tests Begun

Profitable Rations for Cattle Must be Found

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

CATTLE feeding experimental work at the Kansas Experiment station for the coming winter was started on November 15. Six main problems form the basis of this year's tests. These will be:

- (a) The maximum utilization of silage for fattening cattle of different ages.
- (b) A no grain ration versus grain or molasses during the last end of the feeding period in fattening 2-year-old steers.
- (c) Fattening baby beef with and without grain.
- (d) The comparative feeding value of corn silage and cane silage.
- (e) The feeding value of alfalfa hay cut at different stages of maturity.
- (f) Pasture gains on cattle wintered on dry feed, versus pasture gains on cattle wintered on silage.

Silage Gives Good Results

Last year the Kansas Experiment station found that a maximum utilization of silage in fattening 2-year-old steers produced a 100 pounds of gain at a cost of \$10.18 less than where no silage was fed, and when the steers were sold the steers receiving all the cane silage they would eat and no corn gave a net return of \$21.39 more than the steers receiving a heavy corn feed and no silage.

These results have prompted many inquiries regarding the possibility of feeding both yearlings and calves the silage and no corn ration. In order that the Kansas Experiment station might have definite data with which to answer this question, 2-year-olds, yearlings, and calves were put on feed November 15. Each lot will receive all the silage and alfalfa hay it will eat, and approximately 2½ pounds of linseed meal for each thousand pounds liveweight.

A second group includes three lots of 2-year-old steers. Lot 1 will be fed silage, alfalfa hay, linseed oil meal, and corn will be added to this ration during the last 45 days of the feeding period. Lot 2 will be fed in the same manner as lot 1, except that cane molasses will be fed instead of corn during the last 45 days. Lot 3 will be fed only silage, alfalfa hay, and linseed oil meal thruout the whole period of 120 days. The fact that molasses can be bought in large quantities for \$20 a ton and in barrel lots for \$40 a ton should make this a worth while test.

Experiments with Baby Beef

A third group of two lots will be used in attempting to finish baby beef with and without grain. One lot will receive a silage, alfalfa hay, and linseed oil meal ration. The other lot will receive a silage, alfalfa hay, linseed oil meal, and corn ration. Since the quickest and most efficient way to increase meat production is thru the marketing of cattle as baby beef, methods of finishing baby beef are receiving very thoughtful consideration by an increasing number of feeders.

A fourth group will be used for a continuation of the work started at the Kansas Experiment station in 1912 of studying the comparative value of cane and corn silage. One lot of calves will be wintered on cane silage and cottonseed meal, and the other on corn silage and cottonseed meal.

A fifth group consisting of calves will be divided into four lots and used to study the feeding value of alfalfa hay cut at four different stages of development—bud, early bloom, full bloom, and seed stage. Each lot will receive all it will consume of alfalfa hay cut at a certain stage of maturity. The Kansas Experiment station has been conducting tests for the past eight years on the tonnage produced an acre and the effect upon the stand of alfalfa when cut at different stages of development. Late cutting has proved to be decidedly advantageous. The animal husbandry department is now taking up the study of the feeding value of alfalfa when cut at different stages of development.

A sixth group consists of two lots of calves, one of which will be wintered on dry roughage, and the other on silage. Both will be pastured together

next summer and a study made of the gains made on pasture after having been wintered by these two different methods. The same steers will be carried over for a second year's study.

A cattle feeders' convention will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college on March 20, at which time results of this year's experiments will be discussed. Everyone interested in feeding cattle is urged to be present at this meeting. The animal husbandry department will be greatly pleased to have cattle feeders visit the college and inspect the feeding work at any time. Circulars giving results of last year's work may be had by writing the animal husbandry department, Kansas State Agricultural college, at Manhattan, Kan.

President Capper

In electing Arthur Capper president of the International Farm Congress, the members chose a man who has done a tremendous amount of good for agriculture. Senator Capper is the publisher of five of the best and strongest farm papers in the United States, and half a dozen other publications. The influence of these papers is constantly being exerted in the farmers' interest. But this is not all. Capper is a lover of children. His pig, calf, corn, canning and other clubs have started thousands of farm boys and girls on the road to success. He not only shows them what to do and how to do it, but he lends them the necessary capital. There is no brighter page in the agricultural history of this country than that of the Capper juvenile clubs. The acquisition of learning is a good thing at any stage of life, but it is particularly valuable, both to the individual and to society, to get education early—to start right.

Agriculture has no truer champion than Arthur Capper. As United States Senator, he is in a position of power—power that will be used for his friends on the farms, but used fairly, and with no injustice to any other class or interest. For Capper is the representative in the Senate of all classes and interests.

Senator Capper's activity in the interest of agriculture has caused some people—a few—to class him as a radical. But he is decidedly not radical. There is no safer man in the Senate. Time will prove this out. When the country learns Capper as Kansas knows him, it will place the same estimate upon his services. He is comparatively a young man yet, and in good health. His tenure in the Senate will in all probability cover many years. They will be years of loyal, efficient service to his country as well as to his state.—The Agricultural Review.

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Capper's Farmer, published by United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, is a farm paper that is different. It is edited on the farm by a farmer and for the farmer. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For that great body of American Farmers who live with ideals, who want to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women folks, boys and girls, marketing, livestock, poultry, dairy, field crops, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc. In addition to the regular editorials, Senator Capper's Washington Comment is one of the most interesting and instructive.

In order to introduce this bright and breezy farm paper to readers of the Mail and Breeze, the publisher agrees to send the paper six months for ten cents. This is a special offer, good for ten days only. You should send in your dime today. Address, Capper's Farmer, 500 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. You can't afford to miss a single copy.

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Wheat Tests Prove Unfair

(Continued from Page 20.)

At some country stations where there is competition for the offerings of producers, a dealer may establish himself as "giving the best grade" in test weight bushel methods, possibly one or two grades above the competitive dealer. Probably such differences in grading the same wheat at a competitive point may be the result of unscrupulous methods, or of a lack of knowledge of the actual and correct methods for grading by test weight. A dealer may, in his lust for business, boost the grading, and thus attract the producers to his elevator instead of to the elevator of his competitor. But usually this is the dealer to be feared.

That country dealers are often unacquainted with correct methods of grading by test weight of a bushel is indicated by the fact that numerous complaints are received by handlers at terminal markets against the grading placed upon the grain by the inspection departments. Even the dealers complain of the inspection departments, wondering why the disparity between the grades as made in the country and at primary markets. But in practically every case it is found to be the fault of the interior grading methods.

What Have You Done With Your Tractor?

Have you made your tractor pay? How do you keep it busy? What do you consider its most valuable function?

For the best letter from a farmer giving his experiences with his tractor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze will give a prize of \$10; for the second best, \$5 and it will pay for all others published.

Write what you have done with your tractor and mail it to Tractor Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., on or before January 15.

The Week's Financial News

(Continued from Page 21.)

ferred on a 4.70 basis. In considering the relative merits of these bonds, the productiveness of the communities issuing them and their total debts should be weighed. These factors account in part for the differences in the returns at which they are offered.

Banks of Kansas City are still heavily loaded with loans, but some liquidation of loans made by Kansas is being effected as a result of the improved car situation. The latest statements of the national banks of Kansas City show deposits of more than 264 million dollars, the largest total on record. This compares with \$258,816,000 in September and \$195,155,000 a year ago. Total loans of these banks are 176 million dollars, against \$169,821,000 in September and \$140,755,000 a year ago. The Kansas City national banks are carrying about 28 million dollars in loans which they made at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

A Chance for Woodlots

Why not get a larger return from the average farm woodlot in Kansas? It will be easy to do this if one will give the timber a little help. If it is regarded as a crop, and managed with a third the skill needed in growing corn, profitable yields of lumber, posts, poles and fuel may be expected.

If care is used the stand may be improved with the years. Never cut better trees than are required for your purpose. Save the growth as much as possible; especially protect the saplings.

There usually are some trees that are half dead; these should be harvested. This also is true of trees where the stand is dense. Grape vines and all similar pests should be cut, as they may damage a tree greatly. Why not make some of these improvement cuttings this winter?

The striking actors have quit work by refusing to play.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.



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It was not uncommon, in the good old days before the great Armour packing centers were established, for the farmer to find, on driving his live stock to the village, that a neighbor had got there ahead and "saturated" the market. To the modern farmer such an occurrence seems absurd. And it is; for it couldn't happen today.

The local stock buyer in the remotest village

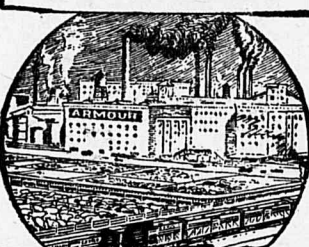
At the beginning of the period of agricultural expansion following the civil war, Philip D. Armour had a vision of the possibilities of supplying the world demand for meat products from the great surplus of live stock in America's central and western states.

To this end, he and his associates founded this modern industry. Under the present leadership of J. Ogden Armour, more than ever before we are striving to serve humanity by supplying the world's markets with meat products. During peace times as well as war, Armour and Company have never yet failed to quickly respond to the call of food to successfully help meet all emergency demands of the American public—and allied armies and peoples.

Today, with the whole world crying for food products, and American farmers and live stock producers working overtime to meet the demand, no influence should be permitted to clog this machinery of food distribution. The problem of feeding the world and maintaining a stable and constant market for our farm products depends on free use and further development of these established means of bringing producer and consumers into close contact.

In spite of handicaps resulting from present conditions Armour and Company are constantly increasing their efforts to hold and expand the world market for American live stock and farm products.

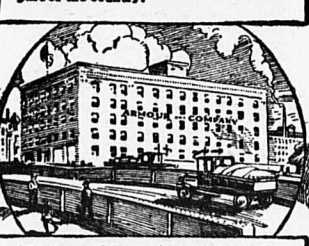
Reason No. 1 Today your local buyer takes everything you offer at a price based on what he is able to get for the meat and by-products because he buys for the perpetual demand of America's packing industries.



Reason No. 2 World-wide market facilities, enable packers to accept each day's offering of live stock at prices governed by supply and demand.



Reason No. 3 By means of thousands of which Armour and Company own and operate, fresh meat and produce are delivered in prime condition to every part of the country.



Reason No. 4 In more than 400 refrigerated branches of Armour and Company maintain a supply of fresh meats and produce for each local market, completing with the least possible expense, the contact between the farmer and final consumers everywhere.

The Armour Farm Bureau, U. S. Yards, Chicago, was organized to help improve live stock breeds—and to enable you to make your efforts show greater profits. All questions pertaining to live stock will be cheerfully and promptly answered. There is no charge for this service.

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CHINESE PUZZLE CLUB, 104 CAPPER BUILDING., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Snow Blankets New Wheat

Farmers Expect Good Crop Yields Next Year

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

SNOW has fallen during the past week over the entire state. In fact snow extends from Kansas west to the Sierra Nevada range. From as far north as reports have been received, it is evident that heavy snow fall has prevailed. Even in Arizona, Texas and New Mexico there has been heavy snowfall.

With snow covering all the plains and temperatures extremely low, considerable loss to livestock will occur, it is believed. Stockmen have experienced tremendous difficulty in caring for their stock.

However, the snow has covered the new wheat crop completely and if it remains it will help to protect the crop against winter killing. Before the snow came new wheat was in excellent condition except in a few of the southern counties that had experienced a drouth earlier in the fall. In the western third it was from 3 to 5 inches high and in some counties where growing conditions have been exceptionally good, such as Graham and Grant, it was reported to be 8 inches high. In the eastern two-thirds of the state it is generally from 2 to 4 inches high and covers the ground in only a few of the best fields. The crop retains its deep green color and was not frozen down to any noticeable extent by the cold snap, except in some of the south-central and southeastern counties.

Some Threshing Unfinished

In some of the northwestern counties, especially Sheridan, Graham, Norton, and Smith, and those surrounding, threshing the 1919 wheat crop has been delayed by various causes among which may be mentioned too much rain, shortage of coal, labor, and machines, and from 30 to 50 per cent of wheat is still in the stack and has deteriorated greatly. The total damage to the crop in that locality is estimated at from 25 to 50 per cent. In the southwestern counties, as well as the rest of the state the damage to harvested grain is negligible.

Cane, kafir, and other grain sorghum rough feed crops have been put up in many parts. In the upper Arkansas Valley and some of the southeastern counties a last cutting of alfalfa was obtained just before the snow came.

Cribbing corn is nearly finished in the southeastern counties and from 50 to 75 per cent finished over the remainder of the eastern half of the state, but in the western third is scarcely more than well begun.

Value of Nation's Crops

Many farmers are already making their plans for next year's crops but it is not an easy matter now to determine what crops would be the most profitable. The only thing that will help to settle this matter now is to make a survey of the present market situation.

The value of crops produced in the United States this year is nearly three times greater than the average annual value during the five years preceding the outbreak of the European war, according to a recent report of the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. "On the basis of prices that have recently prevailed," says the Secretary, "the total value of all crops produced in 1919 is \$15,873,000,000, compared with \$14,222,000,000 for 1918; \$13,479,000,000 for 1917; \$9,054,000,000 for 1916; \$6,112,000,000 for 1914; and \$5,829,000,000 for the five-year average, 1910-1914. These values represent gross production and not net returns to the producer. The value of livestock on farms in 1919 was \$8,830,000,000, compared with \$8,284,000,000 in 1918; \$6,736,000,000 in 1917; \$6,021,000,000 in 1916; \$5,890,000,000 in 1914; and \$5,318,000,000 for the five-year average, 1910-1914.

"This increased financial showing, it is again necessary to emphasize, does not mean that the nation is better off to that extent or that its real wealth has advanced in that proportion. Considering merely the domestic relations, the true state is indicated rather in terms of real commodities, comparative statements of which are given in fore-

going tables. The increased values, however, do reveal that the monetary returns to the farmers have increased proportionately with those of other groups of producers in the nation, and that their purchasing power has kept pace in the rising scale of prices.

American Farmers Best Producers

"The total production by the average farmer is probably greater in the United States than in any country in the world. Thus in Belgium, with its intensive system of farming, only about 5.3 acres are cultivated for each person engaged in agriculture, whereas in the United States the corresponding figure is 27 acres. Taking both acreage and acre yield into consideration, the average American farmer produces 2½ times as much as the average Belgian farmer, 2.3 times as much as the English, 3.2 times as much as the French, 2½ times as much as the German, and over 6 times as much as the Italian."

The outlook for American farmers next year I think is favorable in every way. Europe will still depend on us in a large measure for cereals and other farm products and that will insure a good demand and fair prices. Wheat may be much higher than it has been this year. Local crop conditions in Kansas are shown in the following county reports:

Atchison—About 3 inches of snow has fallen, and it still is snowing. Livestock is in good condition, but several farmers have lost some from pasturing stalk fields. A few public sales have been held.—Alfred Cole, Nov. 29.

Barber—We are having zero weather and ground is covered with snow and sleet. Farmers are feeding livestock. Alfalfa is scarce and high. Not much livestock is changing hands. Cattle and mules bring good prices, but horses do not sell well. Public sales have been reported. Rough feed is about \$20 a ton; corn \$1.60; butter 55c; eggs 50c.—Homer Hastings, Nov. 29.

Brown—We had 2 inches of snow Thanksgiving. Most farmers have finished husking corn. Average yield was 20 bushels an acre. Wheat looks good. Some fall plowing is being done. There is no coal to be had. Wheat \$2.10; corn \$1.50; cream 70c; eggs 50c; hens 22c; hogs \$12.50.—A. C. Danenberg, Nov. 26.

Butler—We had a light rain on November 26 which turned to snow and about 2 inches fell November 27. The snow did not drift. Farmers who have sown their wheat are well pleased with the condition of the ground. A great deal of fall plowing has been done. Eggs are 65c; butter 70c; hens 20c; geese 20c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, Nov. 29.

Chase—We have had no rain to put ground in condition for wheat to begin the winter. Much hay will be shipped to market. There is a shortage of cars. Roads are in excellent condition. Alfalfa seed is threshed and sells for \$16 to \$20 a bushel. Very few cattle are on full feed. The county will be tested thoroly for oil in the near future. Corn is being shipped in for \$1.60 a bushel.—F. O. Praacht, Nov. 24.

Cherokee—We are having cold, damp weather. Thanksgiving was cold and misty, freezing ice on trees and ground. This weather is unfavorable for livestock and young wheat. A few farmers have not finished threshing and many have corn to gather yet. Wheat is not all hauled to market. Potatoes \$1.75; eggs 65c.—L. Smyers, Nov. 28.

Clay—The heavy snow and cold weather caught many farmers unprepared. Livestock is suffering. Fall plowing is done. Many public sales are being held and much land is changing hands at higher prices.

Sixty test wheat is \$2.32; corn \$1.50; flour \$3.10; turkeys 29c; hogs \$12; butterfat 75c; eggs 65c; hides 25c.—P. R. Forslund, Nov. 29.

Cloud—First snow of season fell November 26 and 27 to the depth of 3 and 4 inches. It will afford protection to wheat. Feed is plentiful but livestock without shelter is not doing well. There have been no losses, however. Farmers are discouraged because of decline in price of hogs as corn is scarce and high. Not much work is being done except cutting wood and feeding livestock.—W. H. Plumly, Nov. 29.

Coffey—We are having a cold rain and sleet which are bad for livestock. Trees and telephone wires are breaking down under the weight of ice. Wheat has been growing and now will have plenty of moisture. Livestock is in good condition. Milk cows are high. Butterfat is 71c; eggs 61c; hens 15c; butter 50c.—A. T. Stewart, Nov. 29.

Cowley—A heavy sleet fell November 29 and some telephone lines are down. Livestock is in good condition but feed is high. Alfalfa sells at \$28; cream 72c; eggs 57c; hens 17c; hogs 14c. There are few public sales.—Fred Page, Nov. 30.

Dickinson—Ground was covered with ice Thanksgiving and there now is 2 inches of snow on top of it. Wheat is in good condition for winter. There is plenty of feed but farmers are discouraged over hog proposition. We have plenty of fuel in this locality.—F. M. Lorson, Nov. 29.

Edwards—Two inches of snow fell November 26, 27 and 28 and weather now is cold. The snow will be a great protection to wheat. Wheat threshing is completed and most of rowed crops are threshed. Considerable corn has not been shelled. It is yielding well in southwestern part of county. Livestock is in better condition to begin winter than last fall, as feed situation is better.—L. A. Spitz, Nov. 29.

Ellis—Ground is covered with sleet and ice. Many cattle are being fed. Less wheat than usual was sown and most of it was put in late. There is plenty of feed. Cream 68c; eggs 60c.—Charles Grant, Nov. 29.

Ellis—Four inches of snow fell November 28 and 29 and it looks now as if we would get more. Not much wheat has been hauled to market on account of car shortage. Wheat brings \$1.70 to \$2.25; ear corn \$1.45; shorts \$2.85; eggs 55c; butter 60c; butterfat 68c; turkeys 30c.—F. C. Erbert, Nov. 29.

Ford—Weather is cold and ground is covered with snow. No wheat is being shipped out on account of car shortage. Some kafir and cane were threshed before the storm and the yield is satisfactory. Farmers are butchering. Cows are falling off in milk. A few hogs are dying of cholera.—John Zurbuchen, Nov. 29.

Gove—Weather was pleasant until last few days during which 2 inches of snow fell. There is plenty of feed for livestock. Corn yields as high as 40 bushels an acre. Not much threshing is being done because of lack of coal. There is scarcely coal enough for home use. Turkeys are 25c; corn \$1.25; eggs 70c; butterfat 70c.—Newell S. Boss, Nov. 28.

Graham—We are having excellent weather. Wheat seedling is completed. Stack wheat is almost dry enough to thresh. Livestock is doing well. There is sufficient feed. Many corn fields are yielding 40 bushels an acre and the grain is of excellent quality. Corn \$1.10; wheat \$2.20; hogs \$13.—C. L. Kobler, Nov. 22.

Greenwood—Livestock not sheltered has suffered from the recent snow and sleet. Wheat is in good condition and much fall plowing has been done. Roads will be very bad when the sleet thaws. Hay and wheat are being shipped out as fast as cars can be obtained. Corn is selling from \$1.25 to \$1.40.—John H. Fox, Nov. 29.

Haskell—There are 3 inches of snow and sleet on the ground which stopped threshing. Wheat is in good condition. Cattle are healthy and some have been brought in to pasture on wheat. Farmers are hauling wheat when they can sell it. No. 2 wheat is \$2.22.—Harold E. Teagarden, Nov. 28.

Jackson—Two inches of snow and sleet which cover the ground will greatly benefit wheat. Some corn yet to be husked. Farmers have done considerable late fall plowing. Many public sales have been held and all livestock but horses sells well. Corn is \$1.30; wheat \$2.15; hogs \$14.—F. O. Grubbs, Nov. 29.

Jefferson—Snow has been falling since November 27. Some sleet also has fallen. Many farmers had begun fall plowing. Ground is in good condition and is not frozen yet. Corn is scarce and sells for \$1.50. Hay is plentiful and brings good prices.—Z. G. Jones, Nov. 29.

Jewell—Weather is cold and 6 inches of snow covers wheat. The snow is very light.

Some wheat yet is to be threshed. Cattle and horses are in good condition. Feed is scarce. Everything at public sales brings satisfactory prices except horses and they sell very low. Wheat is worth \$2.30; corn \$1.40; oat 75c; cream 74c; eggs 60c; potatoes \$2.25.—U. S. Godding, Nov. 29.

Johnson—We had a white Thanksgiving with thermometer several degrees below freezing. Many trees coated with ice that they are breaking. Weather has stopped wood hauling and sawing, and fall plowing. Wheat looks well and some fields are being pastured. Livestock is in good condition. A few public sales will be held. Corn husking is nearly completed.—L. E. Douglas, Nov. 26.

Kearney—It has been storming for three days and snow is 4 inches deep. Feed is scarce and high in price. Cattle are selling satisfactory. There is not much demand for horses. Eggs are 55c; butterfat 70c.—C. A. R. Long, Nov. 29.

Kingman—Our first good rain since July fell November 8. Not much wheat is up yet. Farmers are plowing for oats. A cold wave November 11 froze a great many motor cars. No. 1 wheat is \$2.45; butter 75c; butterfat 73c; eggs 60c; cows \$75 to \$125.—W. C. Craig, Nov. 21.

Labette—Trees and ground are covered with ice and sleet. Farmers are husking corn and hauling wood. There will be plenty of feed. Farmers still are organizing. Some corn is being shipped in from Oklahoma. A few fields of November wheat are not up yet. Cream 76c; apples \$1.75; potatoes \$2; eggs 65c; turnips \$2; sweet potatoes \$1.50; corn \$1.40; hay \$20; oats 70c; hogs \$12.50.—J. N. McLane, Nov. 28.

Lincoln—There is a heavy growth of volunteer wheat which is making good pasture. Late sown wheat is coming up well. There is plenty of moisture in the ground to put wheat thru the winter. Few public sales have been held recently. Cattle, implements and feed sell at good prices but horses do not sell well. Hogs are \$12.50; corn \$1.60; shorts \$3; eggs 58c; cream 70c.—Frank Sigle, Nov. 21.

Lynn—Weather is cold and cloudy and it is raining now. Some farmers are plowing for spring crops. Livestock is in feed lots or on stalk pasture. Not many farmers are filling silos. A concrete elevator is being built in this county. Hogs are scarce and few are going to market. Few public sales have been held, and prices are low for everything except cows.—J. W. Cline-Smith, Nov. 29.

Morris—Fall weather is pleasant but there is not much moisture. This is unfavorable for growing wheat. All wheat is small. Corn is nearly all husked as only a small acreage was left standing. Some fields are making a satisfactory yield. Kafir threshing is in progress but the yield is light. Kafir seed is worth \$1.50 a bushel; corn \$1.65; wheat \$2.45 for No. 1 grade.—J. R. Henry, Nov. 28.

Phillips—Ground is very wet and wheat is getting a good start. Corn husking is progressing well with a good yield of excellent quality. Elevators are paying \$1.10 for ear corn. A great deal of land is changing hands. Several public sales are to be held this month.—A. D. Sutley, Nov. 22.

Sherman—Two weeks of snowy weather has made sufficient moisture for wheat and deep mud. Elevators are being emptied as cars are more plentiful. Roads are too bad for farmers to haul grain any great distance. Some threshing is unfinished and much corn is in the field. Livestock is being fed. Winter wheat is in good condition.—J. B. Moore, Nov. 28.

Stafford—About 2 inches of snow and sleet have fallen in the past few days. There is considerable moisture in the ground but warm weather is needed for growing wheat. Corn husking is progressing satisfactorily and some corn fodder is being shredded. Some farmers are shelling corn. Early sown wheat is making pasture for stock. Few public sales have been held. Hogs are \$12; wheat \$2.40; corn \$1.30.—H. A. Kachelman, S. Veatch, Nov. 28.

Stevens—It has been snowing since the night of November 25. Weather is cold. This will cause cattle to lose flesh. Livestock is doing well on wheat pasture. Farmers were threshing, but that will be postponed now. Fall grain is turning out well, some fields yielding 27 to 30 bushels an acre. Wheat sells for \$2.10 to \$2.70 a bushel, but there are no cars to ship it.—Monroe Travers, Nov. 28.

Wilson—Ground is covered with sleet. Wheat acreage is only 50 per cent of last year. Not much wheat is up, the larger per cent of the crop being sown in November. Outlook for stock, hogs and cattle is very poor. Many sales have been held recently and prices are satisfactory except on livestock requiring grain to winter.—S. Canty, Nov. 29.

President Urges Farm Legislation

In his message to Congress this week, President Wilson urged that proper legislation be enacted to protect and safeguard the interests of farmers.

"During the war," said President Wilson, "the farmer performed a vital and willing service to the nation. By materially increasing the production of his land he supplied America and the allies with the increased amounts of food necessary to keep their armies in the field. He indispensably helped to win the war. But there is now scarcely less need of increasing the production in food and the necessities of life. I ask the Congress to consider means of encouraging effort along these lines. The importance of doing everything possible to promote production along economical lines, to improve marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful is obvious. I would urge approval of the plans already proposed to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture to secure the proper study of this situation, thru the essential facts required for the proper study of this situation, thru the proposed enlarged programs for farm management studies and crop estimates."

Farming is a Business

BY DAVID F. HOUSTON

MANY PERSONS ignorant of rural problems talk and write as if farming were not a business and as if food production did not involve the expenditure of capital and labor. The demand of the city is for cheap food and that more abundantly. Some men talk as if there could be an unlimited number of farmers. This may have been true when the farm was self-sufficient and produced little or no surplus. But, obviously, today there should be just enough farmers to produce their proportion of what the world will buy at prices which make production profitable. There should not be, and in the long run will not be, more farmers in the nation than will produce foodstuffs which can be grown at a profit. Certainly farming must pay. There will be farmers enough if the business of farming is made profitable and if rural life is made attractive and healthful.

The farmer, as well as the industrial worker, is entitled to a living wage and to a reasonable profit on his investment. He is entitled also to satisfactory educational opportunities for his children and to the benefits of modern medical science and sanitation. I am sure the farmers of the nation are perfectly willing to do their part in producing and saving if all other producers will set about doing their part. When these conditions are met there will be no difficulty in retaining in the rural districts a sufficient number of contented and efficient people. What we need is not back-to-the-land propaganda, but an acceleration of the work for the improvement of the countryside which will render the abandonment of farms unnecessary and the expansion of farming inevitable.

Grain Up Despite Drives

Stormy Weather is Bullish on Feed Market

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

AND STILL wheat holds up! Failure of prices to recede to an extent of any significance in view of the announcement of the removal of import and export restrictions on the movement of wheat and flour in the United States offers excellent proof of the really strong undertone of the wheat market. A temporary downturn occurred on the Kansas City Board of Trade immediately after the receipt of the announcement of the action taken by government officials, but a sharp rebound developed, and wheat again commands new record prices on the crop. Fancy dark hard winter wheat was quoted up to \$2.76 a bushel in Kansas City and at Minneapolis a top of \$3.15 was paid for dark Northern spring wheat last week. Release of export and import restrictions on wheat and flour, to become effective December 15, will mark one of the most important steps in the readjustment of the wheat trade in the United States to a normal basis. For more than two years, or shortly after the entrance of America into the world

find its way into the Southwest. However, if considerable quantities move into the Northwest and East, the demand for Southwestern wheat from these territories will fall off to an extent. But millers of the Northwest and East apparently are not optimistic over the prospects for a heavy Canadian movement, still competing keenly for the current offerings of grain and paying more than \$3 for the fancy grades. It is possible the situation may change after December 15, but close students of the wheat trade look for no important movement from across the border.

Generally, the release of export restrictions is construed as bullish upon the wheat market, though probably not to any great extent for the remainder of the crop year. While it is recognized that Europe is seriously short of wheat and flour, the financial situation abroad may hamper important export business. Millers of Kansas and other Southwestern states already have begun preparations for export business, having dispatched cables to Norway, Sweden, Holland, Egypt, Greece and other foreign countries. Domestic demand for the grades of flour which foreigners normally take from the United States has been extremely quiet for some months, and large stocks have accumulated. A broad outlet for these grades would, naturally, stimulate demand for wheat from flour producers. Unprecedented drouth in Australia, with the yield estimated at only 40 million bushels, or scarcely a fourth of a year ago, will force the United Kingdom to increase its purchases from America.

Competition for export trade with Canada, which country has made large sales of wheat and flour abroad in the past few months, has been lessened by the advance of \$2 a barrel in the fixed price on flour by the Canadian government, thus giving American mills an advantage.

Premiums Reach 56 Cents

Despite a continued liberal movement of wheat to the Kansas City market, offerings were readily absorbed. Hard winter and dark hard wheat advanced as much as 11 cents a bushel, premiums on actual sales amounting to as much as 56 cents over the government level. The sharpest advance occurred on the red winter varieties, which closed with gains of as much as 16 cents a bushel. Sales of red winter were made at a new high record for the crop year, \$2.48 being paid for No. 1, the premiums amounting to as much as 31 cents over the government basis. Demand was largely for the better milling grades of wheat, the gains on the common offerings being only slight. Northwestern and Eastern mills, in addition to the heavy buying from surrounding territory, supplied a broad outlet for the wheat arrivals the past week. The market remains in a strong position, and while December and January may witness a lull in the demand and possibly a slight downturn, this will be only a temporary development.

The Corn Market

Irregular fluctuations occurred in the corn market, cash prices receding as much as 11 cents a bushel, while futures scored good gains. The December option closed about 4 cents higher for the week, while the January, May and July delivery gained 8 to 9 cents a bushel, January closing around \$1.34, May around \$1.32½ and the July option around \$1.31. Stormy weather in Kansas, Missouri and surrounding states, causing fear of a sharp contraction in the movement of new corn to market, gave the futures a strong tone, with the serious coal situation and difficulties with Mexico adding further to the bullish sentiment in the trade. Declines in the cash market were attributed largely to a normal readjustment of prices from an old to a new crop basis. Sales of new corn by producers are increasing and markets are receiving a fairly liberal supply for this period of the year. At the close of last week sales were made at an extreme range of \$1.32 to \$1.50, the bottom figure being paid for new corn of high moisture content. New

(Continued on Page 47.)

Wheat Approaching \$3-Mark

Another effort by government food officials to depress prices for wheat, this time by the removal of restrictions on imports of wheat and flour into the United States from Canada, has proved unsuccessful. Minneapolis wheat prices have reached \$3.15 a bushel, and Kansas City is approaching the \$3-mark, which is still expected to be witnessed in the next few months.

The present appears to be a good time to obtain requirements of red seed oats, buying by elevator interests reflecting confidence in a turn for the better in prices.

war, an embargo was placed on exports of wheat and wheat flour from and imports into the United States, all foreign business being carried on thru the agency of the United States Grain Corporation.

Canadian Flour Coming

With the removal of import restrictions, there is a possibility of a heavy movement of Canadian wheat and flour into the United States, this, of course, comprising the important bearish factor in the action taken at the request of the Barnes wheat control organization. This is apparent because of the sharp premiums prevailing on the bread grain in the Northwestern territory of this country over the level of quotations in the Dominion government. There is a fixed price on wheat in Canada of \$2.15 a bushel, basis Winnipeg, while the market at Minneapolis is above the \$3 a bushel mark. The freight differential from Winnipeg to Minneapolis is about 25 cents a bushel, thus allowing a fancy premium for the Canadian shippers in the sale of their wheat at the Northwestern center. No import duty will be assessed the Canadian grain moving across the border.

To what extent shipments of wheat from the Dominion country into the United States will be made is doubtful, of course, depending on stocks yet available in the country and the willingness of the Canadian Wheat Board in allowing the movement. There was a comparatively large crop of wheat in Canada, the yield being officially estimated at 243 million bushels, compared with 189 million bushels in 1918. Much wheat has been moving into the United States from Canada for some time recently, the total, all wagon wheat, amounting to approximately 5 million bushels thus far on the crop. But with the release of restrictions, carlots and possibly trainloads may begin moving to this country. Not only would the Canadian producer benefit by marketing his wheat in the United States because of the sharp premium in our prices, but the difference in foreign exchange would also enhance the returns from his shipments.

Of course, no Canadian wheat would

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5-19 6-18-5-5

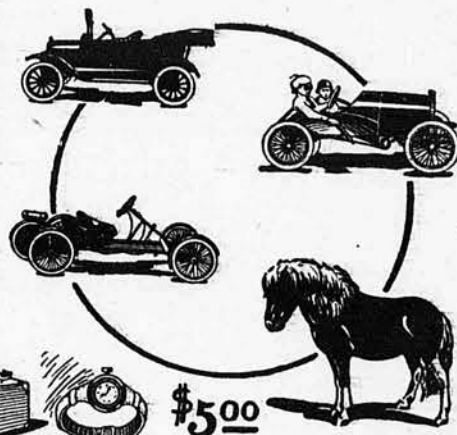
This is a very interesting puzzle. It is not hard either—just requires a little ingenuity and skill. The above figures represent 4 words. We have used figures instead of letters in spelling the words. For instance, there are 26 letters in the alphabet, letter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. If you can spell out the 4 words, write them on a piece of paper and mail to me at once and I will send you POSTPAID 4 big beautiful pictures. See offer below. But you must HURRY. Do it TODAY. A post card will do—just write the 4 words on a post card and mail it NOW.



This is the most wonderful series of pictures on the market. Very newest and appropriate designs. Beautifully colored and 12x16 inches in size. Elegant to frame. You can't realize the real beauty and value of them until you have received them. Everyone is wild about these pictures and they go like wild-fire. Solve puzzle and write TODAY—QUICK. See offer below.

A Total of 15 Grand Prizes

1. FORD AUTO.
2. \$250 Culver Auto.
3. \$200 American Flyer Auto.
4. \$100 Shetland Pony.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
11. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. \$5.00 in Gold.



NOTICE!

**Every Club Member Rewarded
HOW TO JOIN**



This is a wonderful bargain in a Gold Filled Signet Ring. Beautifully designed and engraved and suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. It is given for promptness only and is in addition to the 15 grand prizes.

I am conducting this puzzle in connection with a big introductory campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement. When I receive your solution to the puzzle, I will send you the 4 beautiful pictures to distribute on my wonderful fast selling 25c offer. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of my club and receive as a reward the beautiful Signet Ring POSTPAID, and 10,000 votes towards the grand prizes. Many do it in an hour's time. But you must be prompt. The first thing to do is to solve the puzzle and send the 4 words on a post card. Attend to it NOW. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity.

M. House, Mgr., 609 Capper Building Topeka, Kan.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 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.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	.80	\$2.80	26.....	\$2.08	\$7.28
11.....	.88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	.96	3.36	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.64	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.92	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	6.44	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	6.72	40.....	3.20	11.20
25.....	2.00	7.00			

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. \$1300 begin. Write for list positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. N15, Rochester N. Y.

MARRIED MAN FOR FARM WORK. House and other accommodations furnished. Good wages paid to right party. Bert Pelecky, Munden, Kan.

FARMER, EXPERIENCED, AGE 28, NO children, wants permanent place on up to date farm or ranch. Must have good house, etc. I. R. McDonough, Ellis, Kan.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM HAND. Married, one used to feeding cattle preferred. \$60 per month or \$850 a year. House, garden, and milk. Jas. Robertson, Simpson, Kan.

MAN WANTED—THOROLY EXPERIENCED in buying hides from butchers and small dealers in small towns, steady, good salary. Topeka Hide Co., Topeka, Kan., 819 East Sixth St.

AGENTS WANTED

STRAIGHT SALARY \$35 PER WEEK AND expenses to man or woman with rig to introduce Eureka egg producer. Eureka Mfg. Co., Dept. 5, East St. Louis, Ill.

AGENTS—NEW REVERSIBLE RAINCOAT. Not sold in stores. One side dress coat, other side storm overcoat. Saves \$20. Guaranteed waterproof. Big commissions. No capital required. Sample furnished. Parker Mfg. Co., 329 Rue St., Dayton, Ohio.

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.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

SEND US YOUR OLD CARPET TO MAKE into new rugs. We know you will be pleased. Harmon Rug Factory, Topeka, Kan., Dept. A.

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.

ST-STU-T-T-TERING AND STAMMERING cured at home. Instructive booklet free. Walter McDonnell, 127 Potomac Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

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.

BUSINESS CHANCES

RESTAURANT FOR SALE. WORTH \$4000, can get it for \$3500. C. Lovelace, Bethune, Colo.

WE WILL START YOU IN THE CLEAN- ing and dyeing business, little capital needed, big profits. Write for booklet. The Ben-Vonde System, Dept. 6-C, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE—UNITS IN FURMAN AND Byestone Royalties. Two of the best in Elbing Peabody oil field. Will consider stock or land in trade. R. A. Baker, Enterprise, Kan.

\$500 A YEAR FOR TWO HOURS' WORK a day. Topeka State Journal Route for sale. Splendid opportunity for students. Price \$600. Time payments. P. C. Chamberlain, 317 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS. WALTER Ellison, Cherryvale, Kan.

USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS for sale, \$40. Walter Howell, Abilene, Kan.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, good germination, \$12 per bushel, my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

TEN HORSEPOWER PORTABLE FIELD Brundage engine and 4-hole Joliet corn holler. Good shape. Chas. H. Mills, Kansas City, Mo.

HOMEMADE TOBACCO LB. 50c, POST- paid, flavoring free. Write for particulars. Randolph Tobacco Farm, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—THE "CREAM OF KEN- tucky's Best Crops." A "bully smoke or chew," 5 lbs. \$3; 10 lbs. \$5, postpaid. Kentucky Tobacco Association, Hawesville, Ky.

ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTFIT, COMPLETE with nine H. P. Fairbanks oil engine and 5 1/2 K. W. generator, or will consider a trade. What have you? Herkimer Supply Co., Herkimer, Kan.

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR Sale—Army khaki pants, \$1.50, blankets (gray) \$5.25, (olive drab) \$7.50. Raincoats and ponchos, \$2.75, shoes, \$3.25. Tents 16x11, complete \$25. (All above articles guaranteed in perfect condition). New wool olive drab shirts \$4, sweaters \$3.75. Leather jerkins, \$7, hip boots \$5.50. Army Supply Co., 809 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—FARM SCALE. MUST be in good condition. J. H. Pistorius, South Haven, Kan.

WANTED—ALFALFA HAY, EAR CORN, and oats. Get our prices before selling. England Milling Co., England, Ark.

FOR THE TABLE

PINTO BEANS, RECLEANED \$6 PER cwt. F. O. B. Stratton, Colo. Thomas Siegrist.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. M. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FANCY COLORADO comb and extracted honey. Write at once for prices. Manitou Honey Co., Manitou, Colo.

COUNTRY DRIED PRUNES, 50 POUND box \$9. Direct from dealer to consumer. Garfield Fruit and Produce Co., Garfield, Wash.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY LEARN to make honey. For sample and particulars, send 25c to the Wareka Products Co., Cisco, Texas.

PECANS, FINE PECANS—JUST GATH- ered, mailed C. O. D. or send your check, 25c pound. Smallest order 10 pounds. I pay postage. James McLemore, Comanche, Texas.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES," SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

GUARANTEED PURE WHITE EXTRACTED honey two 60-pound cans, \$24. Dark strained \$20. Free on cars here. Single cans, \$12.50 and \$10.50. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

"THEBESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HON- ey, 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.

MACHINERY

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, CHEAP. Trial. Write J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

TRACTOR—I HAVE A 12-20 EMERSON tractor to exchange for larger tractor. S. F. Sanders, Sharon Springs, Kan.

PET STOCK

TWO COON DOGS FOR SALE. JOHN G. Pauton, Oak Hill, Kan.

TRAINED WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE. Oscar Daub, Elmdale, Kan.

REGISTERED, PEDIGREED AND UTIL- ity Belgians and Flemish Giants. Classy stock, prices low. Bowman Rabbitry, McPherson, Kan.

PET STOCK

SHEPHERD MALE PUPS, \$5 EACH. REAL stock dogs. H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.

ONE PAIR FULL BLOOD TRAIL HOUNDS, partly trained. Price \$25. Francis Rourke, Brownell, Kan.

ONE THOROBRED AMBER EYED Orange Persian kitten. John Pfister, Jamestown, Kan.

WANTED—WOLF HOUNDS (TRAILERS). Must be good, if not, don't write. Otto Westerman, Yoder, Colo.

RABBITS—THOROBRED BLACK FLEM- ish Giant rabbits for sale, cheap. Fred Allee, Box 276, Topeka, Kan.

BELGIAN HARES—ENTIRE STOCK, PED- icked and grades for disposal on account of sickness. J. W. Wampler, Garden City, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES. BEST ALL PUR- pose dog yet. Males, \$12.50; females \$7.50. Also greyhounds from 8 months to 2 years old, \$25 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

PIGEONS

FOR SALE, 25 PAIR REGISTERED white Homers. None better for squab breeders. All mated and working. Geo. C. Hightower, 1907 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANDALUSIAN

CHOICE BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCK- erels, \$3 each. H. B. Greene, Wellington, Kan.

ANCONAS

EXTRA FINE S. C. ANCONA COCK- erels \$2 and \$3. Mrs. Chas. Kiser, Manakato, Kan.

GOOD SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCK- erels, \$2. Mrs. R. R. Landes, Route 2, Larned, Kan.

SHEPPARD STRAIN THOROBRED AN- cona cockerels for sale. Emma Luckey, Route 5, Elk City, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF, WHITE, BLACK, COCHIN, GOLDEN Seabright bantams, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS \$2.50 EACH. Homer Hastings, Sun City, Kan.

DARK CORNISH STOCK. EGGS IN SEAS- on. Charles Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50. CHAS. Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

ROUEN AND MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

BUFF DUCKS. PRIZE WINNERS, EITH- er sex, \$2.50. Mrs. F. Doty, Rose, Kan.

300 DUCKS, ROUEN, BUFF ORPINGTON and Muscovy. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

GUINEAS

PEARL AND WHITE GUINEAS, CHEAP. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

GEESE

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE \$4 EACH Byrl Johnson, Erie, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE EMBDEN GEESSE, \$3. Mrs. J. L. Yordy, Tescott, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE EMBDEN AND Toulouse geese, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

GRAY AFRICAN GEESSE, \$4 EACH, either sex. Order early. Mrs. Mabel Parsons, Edmond, Okla.

THE PRIZE WINNERS FOR SALE—PURE bred Mammoth Toulouse geese, trio for \$20. Mrs. Henry A. Bosner, Lawrence, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE FROM blue ribbon winners in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. \$5 each. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kan.

LANGSHANS

EXTRA LANGSHANS. CATALOG READY. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$3. Mrs. G. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

25 BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$2 in December. Loui Beyreiss, Modoc, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels, 2 for \$5. Jas. Dimitt, R. 2, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$3. Mrs. F. W. Schaede, Yates Center, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels 2 for five dollars. Noah Rich, Plevna, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, WON BLUE AT Kansas City, Leavenworth, Topeka, \$3; 6 for \$15. Guaranteed. Roller Farm, Soldier, Kan.

LANGSHANS

EXTRA FINE THOROBRED BLACK Langshans. Nice large April hatched cockerels, five dollars. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAH- ma cockerels and pullets from \$2 to \$5. Mrs. W. R. Hendricks, Kiowa, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2. C. P. Nelson, Fairfield, Ia.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25. Ruby Deltz, Bloom, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.40 each. Dena Ott, Madison, Kan.

THOROBRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$2 each. Edna Crowl, Lane, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS for \$1.50 each. John Wolf, Simpson, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each. Mrs. Roy Field, Randall, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each. Belle Larabee, Hadam, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Guy Duval, Bunkerhill, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, blue ribbon stock, \$1.50. Geo. Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. J. L. Fry, Stockton, Kan., Route 1.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. W. T. Akers, Langdon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Choice stock. Mrs. Dick Higley, Cummings, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.75 each. Eleanor Rose, R. 3, Louisburg, Kan.

BEAUTIES—SINGLE COMB GOLDEN Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$2. S. R. Blackwelder, Pratt, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 each. Later hatch, \$1.50. Della Goheen, Oakhill, Kan.

VERIBEST ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, 280 egg strain. J. O. Silverwood, Mulvane, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, nice ones, \$1.50 each. Mrs. J. E. Lockhart, Meade, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each. Elizabeth Green, Concordia, Kan., Route 1.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, early hatch, \$1.25 each. Wm. Smerchek, Jr., Irving, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Good laying strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. F. Newson, Blue Rapids, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, carefully selected \$2 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels of the Tom Barron strain, \$2.50 each. Day Green, Jamestown, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each; six for \$7.50. Sam Brehm, Hutchinson, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, 10 years in breeding for eggs with results, \$2 each. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Barron Yesterlaid 283 egg strain, \$3 each. Jas. E. Reser, Route 4, Salina, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels from Hogan tested stock, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Mrs. R. L. Rossiter, Hollis, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Fine ones, extra early hatched, \$1.50 if taken in 2 weeks. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE UNTIL JAN. 1, 1920, LARGE vigorous, snow white low tailed S. C. White Leghorn cockerels \$3 to \$5 each. E. L. M. Benfer, Leona, Kan.

FROM IMPORTED STOCK, ENGLISH White Leghorn cockerels, Tom Barron strain, \$2.50, \$3. Also Golden Faun rabbits. S. H. Ralston, Udall, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PURE Tom Barron. Hold highest record in egg production. Cockerels \$2.50 to \$5. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, \$1.25; choice, \$1.50. Also some Rose Comb White Wyandottes, \$1.50; choice, \$2. Levi Johnson, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF SINGLE COMB LEGHORN cockerels, 1919 blue ribbon winners, farm range, priced right. Only good birds will be shipped. Give description. V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.

FOR SALE, SEVENTY-FIVE PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorn hens, two dollars each, one 400, one 600 "queen"; two good Swale Smith Incubators. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each, from heavy laying strain. These birds are Golden Buff and sure to please. Hartz Mountain Canary singer, \$5. Mrs. Oliver Butcher, Sedan, Kan.

CLOS

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, Yesterlaid strain direct, greatest
winter layers. Very choice birds at \$2 and
\$3 each, according to quality. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Order direct from this adver-
tisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Osa-
watomie, Kan.

MINORCAS

GOOD, PURE, SINGLE COMB BLACK
Minorca cockerels, Pape strain, J. Ned-
wed, Westmoreland, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$3. C. G.
Cullivan, Belvue, Kan.

ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.50 AND \$3
each. Mrs. John Theiler, Hooker, Okla.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2 EACH.
M. Burton, Haddam, Kan., R. 4, Box 71.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50
up. Wilderness Farm, Route 5, Hutchin-
son, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON
cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Z. M. Wright, Car-
neiro, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-
ington pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Ida Ray,
Wilmore, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORP-
ington cockerels \$5. Mrs. Chas. E. Simon,
Mont Ida, Kan.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTONS AND RHODE
Island White cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs.
Jake Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, Kellerstrass strain, \$3 and \$5. Mrs.
C. J. Miller, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
erels. Order yours now. Pleasantview
Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 6 TO 7
pounds, extra good, \$2.50 and \$3 four or
more prepaid. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, good strain, large and good color,
guaranteed, \$3 to \$5 each. Mrs. Chas. Hill,
Trousdale, Kan.

OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM HAS
fifty matured Buff Orpington cockerels
for immediate shipment, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10.
Chas. Luengene, Topeka, Kansas.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF
Orpington cockerels. Sired by birds
bought of America's foremost breeders. De-
cember's price \$3.50 each. Joe B. Sheridan,
Carneiro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. BRED
from prize winners and guaranteed to
please. Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5. Prize win-
ners, \$10 and \$15. Mrs. M. F. Carlson &
Son, Route, Cherokee, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
erels. Great size and wonderful quality.
Sired by first prize cockerel 1917 Heart of
America show. Price \$5 and \$10 each.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunflower Ranch,
Ottawa, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. CHAS.
Genter, Anthony, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH.
Mrs. Fred Eckert, Moline, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2 TO \$5.
Wesley Wise, St. John, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EXTRA FINE,
\$3 each. Jesse Lee, Wheaton, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS,
\$2.50 to \$5. Babe Wilcox, Lenora, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, CHOICE IN-
dividuals, \$3, \$5, \$7. Mrs. Guy Bennett,
Abilene, Kan.

40 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. FINE
ones \$3 if taken by Dec. 25. Theo. Jung,
Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS
Fishel strain, \$2 to \$5. R. J. Hausam,
Sedalia, Mo.

FINE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FARM
raised, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Dode McMillin,
Quenemo, Kan.

LARGE BUFF ROCK ROOSTERS FOR
sale \$2.50 each. J. F. Ramsey, Route 1,
Minneapolis, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MARCH
hatch, \$3; four or more, \$2.50 each. H. E.
Totten, Clifton, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. PRIZE WIN-
ning strain, 3 dollars each. Mrs. Robt.
Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
winners, \$2.50 to \$4, until Dec. 1st. Lan
Harter, Centralia, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
farm raised. Price \$2 each. Mrs. H.
Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EARLY
hatch, extra fine, \$2.50 each. Valley View
Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE
boned, early hatched, \$3 to \$5. Ellen
Husemeyer, Watonga, Okla.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reason-
able. G. M. Kretz, Deer Creek, Okla.

WHITE ROCKS—ONE COCKEREL, TWO
hens, and eleven pullets left. Good birds.
Prices right. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

PARKS 300 EGG STRAIN BARRED PLY-
mouth Rocks; cockerels, pullets, yearling
hens. Ask for price leaflet. R. B. Snell,
Colby, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-
erels. Strong, vigorous birds. Plainview
Hog and Seed Farm, Frank J. Rist, Prop.,
Humboldt, Neb.

RINGLET AND BRADLEY BARRED ROCK
cockerels from first prize stock, \$2.50 to
\$10 each. Farm raised. Etta Pauly Kaesler,
Junction City, Kan.

FAIRHOLME THOROBRED COCKERELS.
Bred for hardness, size and deep even
baring. \$3 each. Inspection invited. M.
M. Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

100 PURE STRAIN WHITE ROCK COCK-
erels, farm range. Am proud of my birds.
They will please you. One price only \$3
each. C. R. Harrington, Leocompton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS
from high-grade E. B. Thompson hens
and pure Thompson males, \$2 and \$3 each.
Emma Mueller, Humboldt, Kan., Route 2.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Reds; cockerels at \$2.50 to \$3. Mrs. M. F.
Carlson & Son, Route, Cherokee, Kan.

ROSE COMB COCKERELS, HENS, AND
pullets, \$3 and \$5. Quality unexcelled.
Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
White cockerels, excellent laying strain,
\$3; three, \$8. Nellie Silvester, Little River,
Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$2 EACH. A. E.
Williamson, Hartford, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2-\$3.
Mrs. J. H. Oglin, Hooker, Okla.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, \$5. Ella Ainsworth, Olathe, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK SINGLE COMB RED
cockerels, \$2.50. Edna Knisely, Talmage,
Kan.

THOROBRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED
cockerels, \$2.50 each. Lewis Cooper, Over-
brook, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED
cockerels \$3 to \$5. Mrs. O. C. Duprey, R.
5, Clyde, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, AMERI-
ca's leading strain \$2-\$5. Springdale
Farm, Eureka, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels \$2, \$3. Mrs. Harry Turner,
Tonganoxie, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels \$2.50 each. Grace Thomas, R. 2, Box
68, Canton, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS, \$2 AND \$2.50
each if taken before December 15. Mary
Smutz, Linn, Kan.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB RED COCK-
erels \$2.50, \$5. Pullets \$1.50. Lucy Ruppen-
thal, Lucas, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
cockerels, dark velvet red. A. Surplus,
R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

DARK R. C. REDS—BRED, TYPICAL EGG
type, also show points, \$2.50 up. Chas.
Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, \$3. Few fine single combs. Alvin
Johnson, Canton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, UTILITY,
\$2.50; extra colored, \$5 up. Chas. D. Wil-
liams, Silver Lake, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$3.50 to
\$5 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. D.
Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

LARGE DARK RED ROSE COMB REDS,
good scoring. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.

PURE BRED R. C. I. RED COCK-
erels. Large bone and dark red, at \$3 each.
J. F. Kramer, Marquette, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, WELL
matured, good markings, priced reason-
ably. Glen Priddy, Elmont, Kan.

BIG BONED, LONG, DARK, VELVET
red rose comb cockerels, pullets, bargains.
Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

DARK VELVET ROSE COMB RHODE
Island Red cockerels, Bean strain \$3-\$5.
Early hatched. Robt. Carlson, Fowler, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, RICK-
secker strain. Extra heavy laying strain.
\$2.50. Mrs. Nell Kimball, Carbondale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
cockerels for sale. Fine large boned, good
stock. Mrs. M. F. Wright, R. 1, Kiowa, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND
red cockerels \$2.50 each if taken before
Jan. 1, 1920. Wm. Ringen, Summerfield,
Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, DARK
red, large bone, from good layers, \$3 to
\$5; pullets, \$3. Mrs. Maude Smith, Alden,
Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS
that characterize true Reds. Will give
absolute satisfaction. Mrs. E. S. Monroe,
Ottawa, Kan.

EXTRA FANCY SINGLE COMB RED
cockerels. From prize winning stock.
Write me your wants. Chas. Stickler, Lan-
caster, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RED HEN HATCHED
cockerels, two year ancestry from Meyers
and Tompkins laying and exhibition strains,
\$3.50. Oscar Erickson, Leonardville, Kan.

DO YOU KNOW THE SQUARE DEAL
stock farm has Single Comb Rhode Island
Red cockerels for sale? The kind you want.
Good type, color and vigor, \$3, \$5, up. On
approval. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview,
Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,
\$2. V. B. Donley, Oxford, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50
and \$5. Nora Elliott, Haviland, Kan.

GOOD SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.
Henry L. Brunner, R. 5, Newton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.75
each. Homer Ruth, Moundridge, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTES, BOTH
sexes. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS \$1.50,
cockerels \$3. Iva Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,
\$2.50 each. Ina Griffie, Blue Rapids, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE PULLETS \$2;
cockerels \$5. R. E. Wright, Isabel, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES PURE-
bred stock. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir,
Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, \$2.50 each. Lydia Storror, Virgil,
Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, \$2, \$3. Mrs. Viola Crail, Madison,
Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, \$2 and \$3.50 each. A. E. Meier,
Haven, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, thorobred, \$2 each. Mrs. Will Mc-
Enaney, Seneca, Kan.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTES AND
Fisher White Rocks, cheap. 290 egg
strain. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER WYAN-
dotte cockerels, \$3. Satisfaction guaran-
teed. Ethel Woolfolk, Protection, Kan.

50 ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockerels, from prize winners and splendid
layers, \$2 each, or eight for \$15. Large,
well matured. Orders filled in turn. J. W.
Heinrichsmeier, Columbus, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, pure bred, for immediate sale, \$3
each. Pleasant Hill Hatchery, Gridley, Kan.

PLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM,
Clay Center, Kan. The home of the Hen-
riettas, cocks and cockerels \$5, \$8 and \$10.
Yearling hens, \$3 and \$5.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—FIFTY HIGH
scoring cockerels. The kind with good
hook and shank lacings, \$5 each; 2nd choice,
\$3. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

PURE BRED SILVER LACED WYAN-
dottes, cockerels, bred for quality and su-
perior egg production, \$3 each. Every bird
guaranteed. Mrs. Wm. Schulz, Creston, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, STEV-
ens' American and Barron's English lay-
ing strains, \$3 to \$6 each. Satisfaction guar-
anteed. H. A. Dressler, Pinedale Stock
Farm, Lebo, Kan.

TURKEYS.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8. MRS.
Bert Donley, Oxford, Kan.

SUNSET BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$7.
Lester Fike, Plainville, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$7. HENS \$4.
W. C. Parsons, Barnard, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TOMS, \$7; HENS,
\$5. Kenneth McDonald, Hartford, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS AND
hens. Mrs. John Hime, Manchester, Okla.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$8.
Large strain. Nora Harvey, Wheaton, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS, TOMS,
\$8; hens, \$5. John Dally, Fellsburg, Kan.

CHOICE GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS.
Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8; HENS, \$4.
Mrs. Robert Kempin, Corning, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$8;
hens, \$5. Mrs. E. Perriego, Moline, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON REDS, WHITE
Mrs. D. H. Noggle, Mapleton, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE. WHITE
Stone, the Bronze turkey man, Columbia,
Mo.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS,
\$8, Hens \$5. Beatrice Wilson, Peabody,
Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$12 EACH.
Large strain. Ella Ainsworth, Olathe,
Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS,
Toms, \$6; hens, \$5. Mrs. Will Hopwood,
Abilene, Kan.

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED NARRAGAN-
setts, toms \$12; hens \$10. Fred C. Sack-
hoff, Downs, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLD-
bank strain. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. Pearl
James, Keyser, Colo.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOL-
lands; toms, \$7; hens, \$5. O. J. Feuer-
born, Penalsosa, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TOMS, LARGE HUSKY,
well marked birds, \$10 each. Andrew
Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOL-
land turkeys, Toms \$7, Hens \$5. D. B.
Cooper, Greensburg, Kan.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-
keys, size and quality. Toms, \$10; hens,
\$7. P. E. Charbonneau, Rice, Kan.

"GIANT" BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 25
pounds, also "Ringlet" Barred Rock cock-
erels. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-
keys. Pennsylvania strain. May hatch.
Toms, \$8. Earl Gamber, Ellsworth, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLD BANK STRAIN.
Parent tom 40 lbs., hens 22 lbs. 18 months
toms, \$15; May toms \$10; 15 lb. pullets, \$8.
Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

ONE HUNDRED FINE MAMMOTH
bronze turkeys. Gold Bank strain from
prize winning stock. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7.50.
Mrs. A. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TUR-
keys, large and healthy. Reasonable price
if taken soon. Ad will not appear again.
Mrs. G. B. Darnold, LaHarpe, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS,
\$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tom from
flock whose tom won first at San Francisco
National. Mrs. Steve Beason, Collyer, Kan.

CHOICE—BRONZE TURKEYS FROM
prize winning stock. Buy your breeding
stock early and get the best. Toms, \$10;
hens, \$5. Mrs. J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TURKEYS FROM
blood lines that won first in Kansas City
and other big shows. Weight around stand-
ard and above, well marked toms \$10 to \$15;
pullets \$7 and \$8. Mrs. James Aitken, Sev-
ery, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—CHAM-
pion gold standard strain. Sired by 50
lb. tom, 20-35 lb. hens. From first prize
winning stock. Pullets \$7, \$10. Toms \$8,
\$25 f. o. b. Dighton. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. H. Streeter, Dighton, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—BUFF ORP-
ingtons and Black Langshans. Cockerels, \$3;
pullets, \$2. Mrs. Will Stagner, Plainville,
Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS,
White African Guineas, Large White Hol-
land turkey toms. Chenoweth's White
Feather Farm, Gove, Kan.

BABY CHICKS DAY OLD. LEADING
varieties chickens, ducks, geese and tur-
keys. Also eggs and stock. Write us today.
Address Baby Chick Hatchery, Dept. 17,
Hampton, Ia.

100 BROWN LEGHORNS, SINGLE BIRDS,
pairs or pens. Exhibition quality at uti-
lity prices. Also Langshans, Cochins, Span-
ish and bantams. Modlins Poultry Farm,
Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

WANTED. POULTRY. HIGHEST PRICES
paid. Get our quotations. Shelton Poul-
try Co., Denver, Colo.

POULTRY—WE ARE BUYERS FOR ALL
kinds of poultry and eggs. Get our quo-
tations before selling. Highest references
furnished. Witchey Poultry and Egg Co.,
Topeka, Kan.

ARRANGE AT ONCE FOR MARKETING
your Christmas Poultry. Good prices,
square deal, coops loaned free. Paying \$6
a dozen for guineas. Pigeons, \$1.25. The
Copes, Topeka.

How to Smoke Meat

Green hickory or maple is the best
wood to use in smoking meat. Any
hard wood or corncocks may be used.
Resinous woods should never be used
as they are likely to give the meat a
bad flavor. Meat to be smoked should
be taken from the cure and soaked in
fresh water over night; then the pieces
should be hung up for about two days
to dry. When hung in the smokehouse
no two pieces should be permitted to
touch each other. They should be
hung below the ventilators as this
insures a better circulation of smoke.

The fire should be started slowly,
warming up the meat gradually, as
this tends to open the pores and per-
mit the smoke to penetrate. In cold
weather the fire should be kept up
continuously until the meat is smoked.
If the meat becomes cold the smoke
will not penetrate readily. In warm
weather a fire may be built every
other day until the meat is sufficiently
smoked. The length of time to smoke
meat will depend upon the taste of
the persons who eat it. A rich brown
color usually indicates that the meat
has been smoked sufficiently to satisfy
the taste of most persons. Three days
continuous smoking is usually suf-
ficient. The smokehouse should be
kept dark and well-ventilated at all
times.

A dry, cool basement or attic with
free circulation of air makes a good
place to store smoked meat if the
room is kept dark and free from
vermin. If the meat is to be kept for
some time, however, it should be
wrapped in heavy paper or burlap. A
coat of pepper on each piece of meat
will tend to keep away insects.

Pork that is properly selected,
slaughtered, cured, smoked, and stored
should keep indefinitely and provide
the housewife with a supply of whole-
some meat at all times.

Grain Up Despite Drives

(Continued from Page 45.)

ear corn brought around \$1.50. Feed-
ing demand is beginning to develop,
the buyers still are holding off for
a complete readjustment to a new crop
basis.

Where storage is available in the
country, farmers can purchase their
red or seed oats to advantage on the
current market. Prices are holding
around 75 to 76 cents, with elevator in-
terests the principal buyers, storing the
grain for later demand. Feeding grades
of oats rose as much as 2½ cents, tho
the lighter test grain was unchanged.
Offerings were light the past week,
and with railroads to be burdened with
new corn, prospects for an enlarged
movement of the minor coarse grain
are not bright. The future market
also advanced, closing above 77 cents
for the May delivery.

Continued liberal receipts have had
only a slight depressing influence on
the hay trade, only the cheaper grades
of alfalfa declining about 50 cents a
ton. Stormy weather stimulated buy-
ing, snows causing increased consump-
tion and letup in the loadings in Colo-
rado and Kansas. Alfalfa ranges from
\$20 to \$36 a ton, prairie from \$15.50
to \$23.50 and tame hay up to \$26.50.

Bran and shorts also were benefited
by changed weather conditions, gain-
ing about \$1 a ton, with bran at \$38
a ton, sacked, Kansas City, and the
heavier offal around \$50. Inquiry from
the East and South has improved, and
local buying broadened the past week.
Whether the improved tone of the
market is only temporary market in-
terests were disinclined to say. Un-
willingness of mills to offer their pro-
duct has aided the trade.

The Wireless for Farm Boys

Every farm boy will read with in-
terest an article by Prof. A. H. Stew-
art of the Kansas State Agricultural
college about wireless telegraphy for
farm boys. Look for the story. It will
appear in an early issue of the Farmers
Mail and Breeze.

In the Limelight

"I see," boasted the rural visitor,
"that our Congressman from Plunkville
had his say in Congress yistiddy."

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 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 and a half 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 discontinued or changed after 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kansas.

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

WELL IMPROVED FARMS, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

203 ACRES, imp., 40 wheat goes, \$112.50 a. Terms. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS in farms and ranches. Write for list. Klingberg & Skinner, Osage City, Kan.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

400 ACRES rich level land; 360 cultivation; school and market; \$55 acre. Porter Young, Agt., Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

120 ACRES irrigated land, 14 miles north of Rocky Ford, Colo., for sale or trade for merchandise. Wm. Johnson, Stafford, Kan.

MODEL 80—8 room house; large barn; free gas; \$500 oil rental; real farm paradise. Williams, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARM—160 acres five miles from town. Exchange for good garage up to \$10,000. Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

WRITE US FOR LIST of farm bargains in Lyon and Chase county, Kansas. Alfalfa and stock farms, large and small. McQuillen & Barber, Strong City, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings, 90 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 a. level Walnut river bottom land for sale. Creek running through it. 130 a. of growing wheat on it, some timber. H. A. Dyck, Ness City, Kansas.

RICH LAND improved in Arkansas Valley, Hamilton county, Kansas, \$30 an acre. Large tract, will subdivide. Address Geo. R. Momyer, Monte Vista, Colorado.

96 ACRES, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 mi. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

1,400 ACRES, mile town, 3 dwellings, large barns, creek water, plenty grass, lots of bottom alfalfa land, for sale cheap. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

560 ACRES, adjoining county seat, well improved, 400 acres of fine wheat. Price seventy-five dollars per acre, good terms. Will accept part trade. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kansas.

40 ACRES, one mile from town, high school, Catholic church, good Parochial school, 4 room house, small barn, 20 acres farm land, 20 acres pasture. Price \$85 per acre. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

A FINE HOME—260 acres, highly improved, 75 acres wheat, 20 alfalfa, 100 good pasture, good water, near school and church. \$76 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

50 ACRES, 7 miles Ottawa, 6 room house, with furnace, barn, other outbuildings, fruit, all tillable, some bottom, \$150 acre. Write for list of farms. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 1 1/2 miles from Pomona, on auto trail, 5 miles of Ottawa. New 8 room house, full basement, large barn nearly new, silo inside. 160 acres good blue grass pasture, balance in plow. 80 acres wheat goes with place and half of about 40 acres more. One mile rural high school. A bargain \$127.50 per acre. Write for list. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

KANSAS

FOR SPECULATION—160 acres Lane county, all tillable, all in grass, close to school. 3 1/2 miles from market, no improvements. Bargain at \$3,200. Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kan.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

3 IMPROVED QUARTERS, \$9,600. 1/2 cash, balance easy terms. 9 miles from town, 160 cultivated, balance fine grass, 60 acres crop tenants share goes. Small house, barn well fenced. Immediate possession. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land; 35 acres fenced and watered pasture and hay; balance in fine crop of wheat; two miles from Lindsay, Ottawa Co., Kansas, four miles from Minneapolis, county seat. For price and terms address, M. E. Richard, Gettysburg, Pa.

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.

200 ACRES, improved; 160 fine upland; 40 rich Kaw Valley bottom; 130 cultivated; 75 fine wheat goes; 30 alfalfa; 60 pasture and meadow; balance corn; near St. Marys. \$16,800. Terms. Write. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

A GOOD BARGAIN. 160 acres, Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, all ways rented, \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

160 ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 7 room house, good barn, 80 acres in cult. 18 a. wheat, 35 a. fine meadow, 40 a. pasture lays fine, all tillable good soil, near church and school. A bargain for quick sale at \$75 per acre. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

WE HAVE well improved, highly productive farm land, laying nicely, and in thickly settled neighborhood, at \$75 to \$75 per acre. Also some good ranches. Write us what you are interested in. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Harper County, Kansas.

FORTY DOLLARS PER ACRE—320 acres located 4 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres cultivation; 120 acres grass; excellent soil; good improvements; will carry \$6,000 for 5 years. Write for list. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

415 ACRES, improved wheat farm, Gove county, Kansas; one mile from railroad town with high school and churches, mail route and telephone, good soil and level, 300 acres in wheat, 1/4 goes. A bargain at \$37.50 per acre. No trades. Bird Land Company, Hays, Kansas.

THE BEST LAND to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

FINE BOTTOM FARM Six miles Wellington, over 100 acres fine alfalfa, 120 acres wheat, 40 acres pasture, fair improvements, running water, timber, one of the best bottom farms in Sumner county, only \$32,500. C. L. Haslet, Wellington, Kan.

200 ACRES, southeast Kansas, 6 1/2 miles good town, good road, R. F. D., tel. Close to school and church, 70 acres farm land, 40 acres fine prairie hay meadow, balance good pasture, 5 room house, good barn. Price \$60 per acre, terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

A GOOD BUY for someone. 480 acres 1 1/2 miles from town, 400 acres rich smooth land; place all fenced and cross fenced; two good springs, ever lasting water. 300 acres growing wheat, all goes with sale. Price \$37.50 per acre, \$8,000 cash, bal. 4 yrs. no interest. Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Kansas.

240 ACRES, fine bottom land, four miles Anthony, just listed. First class 7 room house, fine 56x60, 70 ton mow, large granary and lots other outbuildings; fenced with woven wire; 50 acres low laying early grass pasture with fine water and plenty of timber; balance chocolate loam bottom land, ideal alfalfa, corn and wheat soil. All of 75 acres wheat goes. Early possession. Price \$21,000, terms. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS

960 ACRE RANCH; fenced; living water; between 100 and 150 acres of alfalfa land less than 10 feet to water; 6 miles to county seat. Price \$22.50 per acre. Carry back \$10,000 for 3 years at 6 per cent. Want to co-operate with live agents. D. F. CARTER, THE LAND MAN, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansas.

DON'T FREEZE—Buy this 267 a. farm only 3 miles from the largest gas well in the world, not leased, 130 a. broke, 120 a. bottom land, in wheat, 1/2 goes, 35 a. meadow, 6 room house, large barn, etc., running water, 4 miles town. A lot of other good bottom farms for sale. Write. G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kansas.

251 A. WILSON CO., 5 1/2 ml. Neodesha. Well improved, 140 a. in cultivation, 30 a. hay. Balance fine blue grass pasture, fenced with 26 in. woven wire. 75 a. wheat, 1/2 goes, 225 a. absolutely smooth. Oil and gas leased. Will sell more easy terms. Possession cash payment. Very easy terms. Possession. Price \$80.00. Further particulars, address, P. E. Grant, Owner, R. F. D. No. 3, Neodesha, Kansas.

FOR SALE AT 25 DOLLARS PER ACRE 1,400 acre ranch, 1 mile running water, never failing. Some alfalfa growing, 200 acres hay land, 400 acres broke for farming, balance fine pasture; new 7 room house. Fair outbuildings, fenced and cross fenced. This ranch is in Carson county, Colorado, 17 miles from Burlington, Colo. Nelson Bros., Sharon Springs, Kan.

FINE FARM HOME. 160 acres, 1 1/2 miles station, 3 1/2 miles good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. 56 miles Kansas City, all good laying land, 60 acres grass, 70 acres wheat 2 story 3 room house, new barn 44x56, close to school and church. R. F. D. telephone, just listed. Price \$100 per acre, \$4000 or more cash, remainder long time 6% if wanted. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, bottom from town on R. F. D. 10 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

4,500 ACRE RANCH, Harper and Barber Co. Six miles of running water, 100 never failing springs, good grass, never been overstocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, granaries, barns, sheds, garage shop, windmills, fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. A bargain at \$30 per acre.

1,440 acres Comanche county, 7 1/2 miles from Sun City, 900 acres in cultivation, two sets of good improvements, fenced, heavy black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. Price only \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE 573-acre ranch, in Greenwood county, 155 acres first class river bottom in cultivation, 65 acres in alfalfa, 60 acres timber, 40 acres meadow, balance pasture, watered by river, 3-room residence, 4-room tenant house, new barn 56x60. Price \$52.50 per acre. Other good farms, \$35 per acre and up. Send for list. FALL RIVER LAND AND LOAN CO., Climax, Kansas.

LYON AND CHASE CO. is the place to buy farms. The best land for the money to be had anywhere. Farms from 80 to 1,440 acres. Plenty of creek and spring water, and bluestem grass. Alfalfa, wheat and corn land. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

The Bargain Counter Right here at Winona is the high spot in value and the low spot in price. Come and see. Improved farms and ranches, grain, alfalfa and grass lands. We own or control our bargains. THE BROOKE LAND & TRUST COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

Good Section 5 miles east of Dighton extra good improvements, worth at least \$6,000.00. About half cultivated. Priced at \$35.00 per acre. Terms. 800 acres, 3 1/2 miles south Pendenis, 360 acres unimproved, except for well and fencing. School on corner of land. Good neighborhood. Priced \$27.50 per acre; terms. W. V. YOUNG, DIGTONT, KANSAS.

Hembrow Land A square section all bottom, 200 acres pasture, fair improvements, well located and best of corn wheat and alfalfa land, \$100 per acre, half cash. 480 acres, 180 acres high class bottom, balance fine upland, 100 acres pasture, 50 acres alfalfa, new electric lighted cottage, close to town, \$50.00. Other great bargains. Write. Wm. Hembrow, The Land Man, Caldwell, Kansas.

800 Acre Stock or Dairy Farm Ft. Scott dairy district, mostly alfalfa land. 560 excellent grass and pasture, 160 crops, 160 young timber, new stone residence. Fine stone barn 44x124 with L 44x84. New concrete silo 40x18. Tenant house, well watered, creek and wells, windmill, good fences. Great bargain. \$65 a. 240 acres near Ft. Scott, all tillable, lays well, good improvements. \$75 per a. 157 acres, 3/4 mile from condenser at Ft. Scott, good soil, mostly tillable, improved. Great bargain \$110 per acre. Other good farms and properties. Deque & Slaughter, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

Splendid Bottom Farm 192 acres, Lyon Co., Kan. 4 miles town and shipping point on main line Ry. 125 acres of the very best non-overflow, no waste, creek bottom alfalfa land in cultivation, balance extra good grass. Good 9 room house, barns, cribs, corrals, scales, etc., abundance fine water, 20 acres alfalfa, plenty of fruit, 40 rods to graded school. For a real farm and home you cannot beat this one, is worth \$150 an acre, but only \$22.50 buys it. E. B. MILLER, ADMIRE, KANSAS.

KANSAS

80 ACRES, 4 miles town; 5 room house; barn; other outbuildings; well watered; family orchard; 1/2 cultivation; all tillable. Bargain \$7,200. Terms. 240 acres, two sets improvements; large dairy barn, alfalfa, etc. Price \$90 per acre. Big bargain. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

545 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles from paved streets of Lawrence and Kansas university. Good 2 story 6 room house, large porches, fine shade, good slightly location. Horse barn 40x70, new hay and cattle barn 40x64, silo, new hog house 22x80, cement floor, cow barn, granary, shop, etc. Splendid water on each quarter section. 200 acres in cultivation, 170 acres in wheat, 10 acres in alfalfa; all will grow it. 60 acres fine native meadow. Balance excellent bluegrass pasture. Possession thirty days if desired. Price, \$125 per acre. Address, C. B. Hosford, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND—200,000 acres in Arkansas open for homesteading. Send 65c for township map of state and copy Homesteaders Guide. Farm-Home Co., Little Rock, Ark.

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

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS—Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$10 to \$50 per acre on good terms. Send at once for copy of our large farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., DeQueen, Ark.

FREE illustrated booklet of No. Arkansas now ready. Great stock and fruit section. Spring water everywhere. Grow everything but tropical fruits. Healthy. Lowest priced productive lands left in U. S. Address, Loba & Seward, Mountain Home, Ark., Immigrant Agents for Baxter County.

CALIFORNIA

AN OPPORTUNITY for energetic farmers in the only United States government irrigation project in California, located at Orland. No hardpan; no alkali; no killing frosts; rich deep soil; land cheap; water cheap and in abundance; easy terms; no crop failures. For information and free descriptive literature write, George E. Nygaard, 323 First National Bank Bldg., Orland, Cal.

COLORADO

30,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

IN THE RAIN BELT, Southern Colorado. Deeded land \$5 to \$1 per acre. Write J. D. Donnelly, Flues, Colorado.

EASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write, J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.

WRITE THE ERWIN LAND COMPANY, Burlington, Colorado, for information and prices on Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa county lands.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

WE SELL LAND in East end of Kiowa Co., Colorado and West end of Greeley Co., Kansas, cheap. Kella & Kean, Towner, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produced sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

IMP. AND UNIMPROVED farms and ranches in eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes, on long and easy terms. Write for list. Frank Rich, Haswell, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

Best Lands

The best lowest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.

Read This If you want some of this Eastern Colorado land now is the time to buy, your opportunity for getting in on these cheap prices is fast passing, better grab some of it now while the getting is good. Write for folders and terms. WOLF LAND COMPANY, Yuma, Colo. Offices at Burlington and Stratton.

Attention Homeseekers and Stockmen

10 acres well improved, joining Eureka, \$4,000, good terms.
160 acres well improved, 2 miles from Eureka, \$80 per acre.
160 acres well improved, 7 miles from Eureka, \$45 per acre.
320 acres well improved, 6 miles from Eureka, \$50 per acre.
960 acres well improved, 6 miles from Eureka, \$52.50 per acre.
1600 acres well improved, 18 miles from Eureka, \$20 in cult., bal., bluestem pasture, lime stone soil. \$50 per acre, terms to suit. These are all extra good propositions. Let me show you.

U. S. HAHN, BOX 222, EUREKA, KANSAS.

COLORADO

WE HAVE GOOD partially improved Colorado lands at from \$12 to \$20, fair to well improved at from \$20 to \$40. Write us about these.

W. O. Clemans, Colorado Springs, Colo.
WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us.
 The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.

320 ACRES, imp., 120 cult., bal. pasture. Plenty good water; 14 miles from town. \$22 a., \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March 1st, balance 3 years at 6%.
 Lamb Realty Co., Vona, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre.
 Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

50 MILES EAST OF DENVER, Colorado. I own 3,500 acres. Fine valley land, shallow water, one section improved, 400 acres of wheat, prices right, terms easy.
 John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

SAN LUIS VALLEY improved irrigated and non-irrigated farms, finest water, no failures, land owners become members of irrigation company, good schools, level country best part of state, bargain prices \$25 to \$55 a. Good terms. Gariss, Mirage, Colorado.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale. Do you want a home of your own, where you can grow good crops of corn, wheat, milo and other forage plants? Write to The Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo., for information. H. A. Long, Manager.

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us.
CHARLTON-ROPEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

FLORIDA

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA
 Your chance to select from thousands of acres in south-central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming, cattle and hog lands, wholesale prices, terms or exchange. Florida Good Homes Co., Seagriff Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

STOCK, dairy, poultry farms for sale. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

FOR BIG FARM LIST, just out, write, Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

DO YOU WANT a home in South Mo.? Write Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.

CITY PROPERTY, farms, ranches, sale or exchange. Write, Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands.
 Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

IMPROVED FARMS—40, 80, up 300 acres; prices \$20 to \$65; write your wants. Fellers Realty Co., Flemington, Polk County, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

154 ACRES, all fenced, 5 room house, barn, 80 acres bottom, fine land, price \$5,500, only, \$1,000 down. Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

GET OUR SPECIAL bargain list on small homes. Have desirable farms any size.
 Houston Realty Co., Houston, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list.
 E. L. Fresson, Bolivar, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write, Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

3,700 ACRES, good timber, plenty water, \$7.50 per acre. Farms of all sizes.
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POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

160 ACRES, 5 miles R. R. town, Vernon Co., Mo. Well improved, fine location, lays complete. Dark sandy loam. Going to sell now. Price \$65 per acre.
 Hunt & Downs, Schell City, Mo.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK state farms. Write for complete list of farms for sale. We have a size, location and price to please you. Stock and tools included on many of them. Mandeville Real Estate Agency, Inc., Olean, N. Y.

NEBRASKA

HITCHCOCK COUNTY, Nebraska, lands are the best buy in the United States today. Ask A. R. Smith, the Land Man, of Culbertson, Nebraska, about them.

FARMS FOR EVERYBODY
 Send for our new list of farms and ranches. Our motto: "Reasonable prices, easy terms."
 Miner & Bradley, Grand Island, Neb.

FOR SALE

480 acres level land, highly improved farm, house modern, built in features, bath, toilet and furnace, good outbuildings, fenced and cross fenced, 17 miles from Sidney, Nebraska, and 2 1/2 miles from the building to Peetz, Colorado. About 420 acres under cultivation. Anyone looking for a number one farm for a home worth their while to investigate this. Price \$110 per acre.
 Also 320 acre improved farm located five miles from railroad town and eleven miles northeast of Sidney, Nebraska. About 220 acres under cultivation. 160 acres of this now in fall wheat, which all goes with the land. Possession of these farms given March 1st, 1920, if sold soon. Price \$120 per acre. H. C. Casselman, P. O. Box 1466, Denver, Colorado.

OKLAHOMA

GET MY NEW LIST of farm home bargains in Dewey and Blaine counties, Oklahoma.
 L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder.
 E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well. 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms.
 Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

A BIG VARIETY of low priced farms in Latimer county, Eastern Oklahoma. 35 inch rainfall. Write for illustrated U. S. government booklet on Oklahoma.
 J. Poe, Wilburton, Oklahoma.

GOING TO BUY A FARM?
 Write me what you want. I can please you with quality and prices.
 T. C. BOWLING, Pryor, Oklahoma.

100 ACRES, 7 miles McAlester, 75 a. cult. 50 acres dry black bottom. 25 a. good upland. Balance pasture. Good roads. Close school. Fair imp. \$42 per acre; terms.
 Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

QUALITY FARMS
 in a good section of Eastern Oklahoma. Write us for prices and government booklet on farming in Oklahoma.

HURT & HOBSON, First National Bank Building, Checotah, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, all fenced sheep tight. 50 plowed, 110 timber, 30 a. sweet clover, 20 a. rye. Good 3 room frame house, frame barn, hen and milk house, cement cave. Good well of pure soft water with windmill and tank, young orchard. Price only \$3,500, half cash, bal. 5 yrs. 6%. Free list and map.
 DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA improved lands, \$50 to \$150. Raw or grazing lands at less. Lots of farms produced crops this year worth \$50 to \$100 an acre. According to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Oklahoma leads the United States in composite crop conditions for 1919. Land prices are sure to increase. Write us what kind of farm you want and how much you have to invest. We will tell you who has the farm for sale and will send you a handsomely illustrated United States government booklet that tells the facts about Oklahoma farming. Farm Bureau, Care of Industrial Department, M. K. & T. Railway, Room 318, Dallas, Texas.

WRITE US

what kind of a farm you want. Our land is in Northeastern Oklahoma where markets, schools, rainfall and social conditions are good. We can please you.

HULING & HULING, Masonic Building, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA LANDS

Come to Oklahoma and enjoy prosperity, good health and a nice place to live. We have had fifteen years experience handling lands and can find just the farm you want. We are also in the farm loan business and can lend you part of the purchase price. Write us for booklet and descriptive circulars.

CULBERTSON & TOMM, 208 North Third St., Muskogee, Oklahoma.

TEXAS

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today.
 J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

An Ideal Farm Home 80 Acres

Two miles Mercedes, Hidalgo county, Texas, in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Sandy loam soil. All under best irrigation system in the United States. Fenced and cross fenced. Seven room brick house, brick garage, air pressure water in both house and for livestock, 550 two-year-old grapefruit trees, 46 six-year-old orange trees. Gulf breeze summers, warm winters, growing pasture and crop every month. Price until December 31, \$350 per acre. Terms half cash, balance six and twelve months 7%. This is an exceptional bargain.
 A. CLAY WHITEMAN, Box 498, Mercedes, Texas.

Kansas Speakers at International

Practically every national association of livestock breeders held its annual meeting in Chicago, in connection with the Twentieth Annual International Livestock Exposition, the greatest show of its kind in the world. Thousands of stockmen from every state in the Union, and representatives from Canada and foreign countries, were attracted to Chicago for this great livestock event.

Among the speakers especially invited to address the breeders' meetings were J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture, and his assistant, I. D. Graham. Secretary Mohler addressed the Percheron Horse Society of America Monday, the American Duroc Jersey association Tuesday, the National Association of Aberdeen-Angus Breeders and the American Shorthorn Breeders association Wednesday, and the Polled Durham association Thursday, while Mr. Graham appeared before the American Shropshire association, Tuesday, the American Galloway association and Hampshire Sheep association, Wednesday, and the Oxford Down association Thursday. Both Secretary Mohler and Mr. Graham spoke words of encouragement for the livestock industry, and laid particular stress upon the importance of the purebred in meeting the needs of the producers for rapid-growing, early-maturing meat animals. Secretary Mohler pointed out that in Kansas livestock raising was not keeping pace with the state's general agricultural development, and that serious consequences to the farming industry seemed inevitable should this tendency go unchecked and animal industry continue to decline.

"While huge losses of feeders in the past season are depressing," said the secretary, "the present status of the state's livestock business is by no means due to recent disappointments. It is rather the result of a more or less gradual decline covering a number of years back, beginning possibly about the time of the breaking up of the great free range thru the extension of the homestead act. The state of the cattle business has been more or less unsettled since, and is now further complicated by the disturbed and abnormal world conditions following the Great War.

"It is incumbent that we adjust our-

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me.
 John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
 Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have.
 M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

TO RENT OR LEASE

WANTED TO RENT—A farm of 160 acres or more, preferably with some alfalfa on it and also with fair improvements. Must be good corn ground.
 F. O. Benson, Sedgwick, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price.
 James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition.
 F. L. Hammett, Towner, Colo.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED TO RENT—About 160 acres of good corn land in Eastern Kansas or Missouri. Must have a 5 roomed house and barn and other outbuildings and pasture. State conditions in first letter.
 F. O. Benson, Sedgwick, Kansas.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it.
 Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma
 Lowest Current Rate
 Quick Service. Liberal Option.
 Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
 TOPEKA, KANSAS.

selves to the changed and changing conditions, and in a general way it appears that this may be done by our farmers getting back into the breeding business themselves. The principles underlying the livestock industry extend much deeper and comprehend much more than money-making possibilities, important as is the factor of profit, for the keeping of livestock is not only the most practical means of maintaining soil fertility, but it encourages diversified farming—a combination affording by all odds the greatest, safest and the most profit."

Advertisements Guaranteed

We guarantee that every display advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

What Our Friends Say

I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze is a good farm paper and I like to read the crop reports.

Likes Hi Hoover

I like to read your paper and the children can scarcely wait to read Hi Hoover.
 T. J. Daw.
 Monument, Kan.

Praises His Farm Paper

I certainly think the Farmers Mail and Breeze is in the lead as a help to farmers.
 L. E. Douglas,
 Edgerton, Kan.

From a Contributor

I am proud of the privilege and honor of being a contributor to such an interesting and up-to-date paper as the Farmers Mail and Breeze.
 Emporia, Kan. E. R. Griffith.

Appreciates Capper's Efforts

I am pleased with the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and especially pleased with Senator Capper's efforts in behalf of the tax payers. Some of the rulings of our so-called lawmakers are not only a curse but a crime.
 S. Canty.
 Buffalo, Kan.

Enjoys McNeal's Comment

I enjoy reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much, especially T. A. McNeal's Comment and the Jayhawker Farm Notes.
 John H. Fox.
 Fall River, Kan.

A Practical Farmer

We have been taking the Farmers Mail and Breeze for some time, and think it is the most practical farm paper that comes to our home.
 Frank M. Larson.
 Dillon, Kan.

The Best Farm Paper

We consider the Farmers Mail and Breeze the best farm paper published anywhere.
 W. S. Wakefield.
 Bennington, Kan.

Likes the New Departments

The Hoover page, the financial news and other noticeable changes in the Farmers Mail and Breeze are enjoyed and appreciated.
 Charles Grant.
 Elk Falls, Kan.

Helps to Run the Farm

We think we could not run the farm without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It is good from the first to the last page. We can scarcely wait from one week to the next for it to come.
 Mrs. Charles Geer.
 Eldorado, Kan.

Good Paper for Farmers

I like to receive the Farmers Mail and Breeze and think it is a good paper for farmers and for anyone else, also.
 Ellis, Kan. C. C. Cross.

Glad to Be a Contributor

I surely enjoy reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and will be glad to continue as one of your contributors for the coming year. Monroe Traver.
 Hugoton, Kan.

A Booming Trade in Mules

Liberal Supplies in Market for Cattle

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

MULES are still booming. Sales of fat cotton mules of the better grades at \$250 to \$300 are becoming numerous. To bring these prices, the cotton mules must be 15 to 15.3 hands high, weigh 1,050 to 1,150 pounds and have sleek hair. The mare mules of this class are \$25 to \$50 higher than the horse mules. For draft mules weighing 1,250 to 1,400 pounds and standing 15.3 to 16.2 hands high, prices in Kansas City are quoted at \$275 to \$350 a head, with exceptional animals bringing up to \$400 and occasionally \$425.

Veteran mule dealers are surprised. They never dreamed that mules would sell so high. They are, however, enjoying an active demand for choice mules at the record figures, and it is a question of obtaining the animals and not of finding the buyers in the market. It's due, the dealers assert, largely to the fact that the South is obtaining 35 to 40 cents a pound for cotton. When the European war began cotton slumped to a level around 8 cents a pound, or \$40 a bale, and now it is bringing \$200 a bale in many instances. With larger returns from the staple, the cotton farmers of the South are more eager than ever for the fancy mules of larger size. Apparently, the price makes little difference, which is indicated by the fact that dealers quote a premium of \$25 to \$50 a head for mare over horse mules.

Big Demand for Work Animals

While the choicest cotton mules are quoted up to \$300 a head, the animals of small size are slow sellers and not high in price. Thus, mules 13 to 14 hands high are quoted at \$100 to \$135, these weighing 750 to 850 pounds. Mules between 14.1 and 14.3 hands, however, are quoted at \$150 to \$200 if fat. Thin mules sell at a sharp discount, depending on the size and the class, owing to the expensiveness of feeding and to the great desire of the planters of the South for mules which are so sleek as to be ready to enter a show ring. Thin cotton mules are quoted at \$175 to \$225, or about \$75 a head less than the prices on the fat, choice animals.

As an indication of the influence of appearance in the mule market, a dealer sold a few days ago at Kansas City a white colored mule standing 16.2 hands high at \$250. "If that mule had had black hair," said the dealer after the sale, "I believe I would have received \$325 at the sale instead of \$250." Among the few buyers to whom appearance is not so highly important are the rice growers. They take horse mules, the sizes ranging from 15 to 15.2 hands and weights from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds. Prices on these mules are quoted at \$175 to \$200 a head in Kansas City. Buyers of sugar mules, on the other hand, are more discriminating, demanding animals 15.3 to 16.2 hands high, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, which are quoted at \$275 to \$350.

The present booming condition of the mule market is due in part to the reduction in supplies in the United States during the period of the war, when the allies and this country made shipments to Europe in large numbers. The mules for war purposes were obtained in part from the South, which is always the leading buyer of these animals. The exports during the European war, beginning with 1914, were about 350,000 mules. Kansas contributed some animals to this movement. However, the production of mules is on the increase, altho the growth is not heavy. The main factor in the booming trade is the high market for cotton in particular and also for sugar and rice.

Higher Prices Expected

Dealers never expected mules to sell so high. They say they cannot see how the market will go higher, altho admitting that they were not sufficiently gifted with prophecy to foretell the current developments. But it is pointed out in markets that the South has an enormous purchasing power on account of the great prices

being paid for cotton. To expect cotton to hold at the sensational levels now quoted is impossible. With a drop in cotton, the South will not have so much money to pay for mules. When that time comes, there will be less competition. In normal times there is a surprisingly close relationship between the trade in mules and prices for cotton. It is therefore not practical to base prices on young mules not yet ready for markets on the current levels for sleek, mature cotton and draft animals. It is true that

Time to Sell Mature Mules

Producers of mules can scarcely ask for a better market than they are now enjoying. The trade on these animals is booming. This is therefore an ideal time to market mules. It does not appear desirable to make purchases of immature mules on the basis of current prices for finished animals, as the market is not expected to continue to boom in coming years. The mule market was never before so high.

many farmers have been paying prices for young mules based on the lofty level of the general market, but they may experience no little difficulty in earning a profit out of their ventures. The mule is undoubtedly popular, and the market has as bright a future as that for any other livestock. But the trade cannot always continue to boom. This is why too much emphasis cannot be put on the desirability of selling mules on the present market. It will pay to give the animals a heavy ration of grain to put them in condition for market, especially if they are of the cotton or sugar classes.

The Horse Market

There is a relationship between the mule and the horse markets. The boom in mules means decreased production of horses. In time this reduced production may tell on horse markets. Southern horses, the class of light animals which go to the South, are also enjoying a strong demand. Fair to choice grades of Southerners are selling from \$75 to \$165 a head in Kansas City. Common Southerners are quoted down to \$35. In the market for draft horses there is a good tone, which is partly the result of strong buying by operators in the oil fields of the Southwest. This demand has contributed considerably to outlet for heavy horses. The East is a light buyer. Draft horses are quoted from \$160 to \$275 in Kansas City, these prices being on the better animals, with the tops weighing over 1,600 pounds and in excellent flesh. Chunks are poor sellers if plain in quality, being quoted from \$50 to \$135, while the better grades are up to \$175. Plain chunks compose a liberal percentage of the receipts at Kansas City. The movement of both horses and mules to markets is in excess of the volume of a year ago, when the trade was less active.

The Cattle Situation

Cattle trade at Kansas City last week showed little change, the market closing strong to about 25 cents higher. Calves receded around \$1 to \$1.50, veals selling down to a top of \$15. There was again an absence of really choice steers on that market, and the top price was only \$15. The better grades of shortfaced steers were quoted from \$12.50 to \$14.25. Receipts decreased, but were practically the same as a year ago, with range shipments predominating. The movement was liberal on the whole. Arrivals from Kansas were not so heavy and the quality was plain. Nervousness was manifest over the effect of the coal scarcity created by the strike of miners and also over threats of a railroad strike. This seemed to make packers desirous of accumulating beef. Canner cows were quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Choice cows were quoted up to \$11.50, with common grades down to

\$6.25. Hesitancy marked the stocker and feeder market, with an easy tone prevailing. Stockers were quoted from \$6 to \$11, with an occasional load of fancy Herefords bringing up to \$11.75. Feeders ruled between \$8.50 and \$13. Stock calves weighing around 375 to 400 pounds were quoted at \$7 to \$10, with a few choice grades at \$11. Stock calves are slow sellers, owing to the desire of a majority of buyers of cattle for a quick turn.

Erratic action continues to mark the trade in hogs, with breaks on every large run. Receipts last week were lighter than a year ago or in the preceding week, and the market closed about 25 cents lower after down as much as 50 to 75 cents. The top at the close was \$14. Larger supplies are still expected. While lower levels in prices are forecasted the declines, it is believed, will depend on the volume of foreign buying which develops in the provision market. If Europe is assisted in making purchases of pork and lard, which it needs thru the winter in enormous volume, then the trade will be on a healthier basis than now expected.

With reduced receipts, due to diminishing range shipments, the trade in sheep and lambs displays a good tone. Top lambs reached \$15 in Kansas City last week. W. J. Morgan of Hutchinson sold 373 lambs, averaging 76 pounds, at \$14.75, which were among the tops last week. Common native lambs sold down to \$10 and \$12, with culls as low as \$7.50. Feeding lambs ruled between \$12 and \$13.25. The better ewes sold at \$8 to \$8.25 to packers, with culls as low as \$2.50 to \$4.50 and feeders at \$5 to \$6. Breeding ewes ranged from \$8 to \$12.

Starting Steers on Feed

Silage has solved largely the problem of starting steers on feed. It is bulky enough to eliminate danger from over-eating and unless cattle are accustomed to it they rarely eat greedily of it at the start, according to Geo. W. Godfrey, of Iowa State college.

Western range cattle that never saw corn, take to silage as quickly as those of our native cattle that are not accustomed to it. When fed fodder these Western cattle at first pick off the leaves and husks, leaving the stalks and ears. With silage they get acquainted with the corn taste at the start.

When grain is added to the ration, if spread over the silage, it is more evenly shared by the steers. Even where cattle are going at once onto a heavy grain feed, a start with silage is best as it allows a more rapid increase in the grain ration without danger.

A short preliminary feed of silage also puts them in good condition to make the best use of the grain ration later. Silage has a place in every feed lot that nothing else can quite fill.

Winter Care of Horses

"Many farmers make the mistake of confining their horses to the barn during the winter on a full ration of grain," says R. S. Bottorf of the animal husbandry department of Iowa State college. "It is far better to 'rough' them thru the winter. Plenty of exercise is essential for the health of the animal and they should be given the run of a yard or lot during the day. The yard should be provided with a protected shed, one that is dry and well provided with bedding. Horses can resist a great amount of cold because of nature's provision of a heavy coat of hair, yet the shed is desirable for protection against rains and cold winds.

"At this time of the year practically all the heavy work on the farm has been finished and the horses will be more or less idle during the winter. Since no return is received in the form of labor, the feeding should be as economical as possible. Nevertheless, proper care must be given the draft horses in order that they may be in the best possible condition for the spring work.

"The grain in most instances can be eliminated from the ration if the roughages are of good quality. It has been found that idle horses do well on a winter feed consisting of all the hay, oat straw, cornstalks and sorghums they will eat. The condition of the horse when starting into the winter determines the amount of grain to be fed in the ration. If the animal is low

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedarvale Jones by Guerstdale Jones in service, 20 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton R's Wonder, 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Tamm. Fair prices. Write at once.

JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

Poland Chinas Priced to Sell

Two fall yearling sows, bred; March and April gilts bred to a real herd boar. Two choice March boars. Up to date breeding and big type; farmers' prices.

T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

Ten Big Type Poland China Boars

May and June farrow; by Big Jumbo Sampson 104803 (1,000 pounds or better when matured) dams by Mogul Monarch. These are Big Boned and stretchy, ought to weigh 175 to 200 pounds, a few under that. Price right.

J. H. Walton, Cuba, Kansas

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Poland China Close Prices

March and April boars and gilts by Sheridan's Bob Wonder. Big fine ones. Extra good young tried sows bred or open. These are the bargains of the season.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS.

A Longfellow Weighs 1200

Feb. gilts by Mouw's Chief 2nd and Nelson's Big Tamm bred to A Longfellow for Mar. farrow. Mar. and Ap. gilts open or will breed later. A few Mar. and April boars. Farm located between Kachley and Norway. JAMES NELSON, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

age 6 months, weight 195 lbs.; age 7 months, weight 230 lbs. In service condition. Also baby pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

S. M. BEASON, COLLYER, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS

King Joe breeding and from good sows. Also a few sows bred to King Joe 2nd. Immured, priced very reasonable and guaranteed to please. W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

A few big stretchy herd boars. Best of breeding. Immured. Priced to sell.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

Model Giant

can weigh 1200 when matured. 10 extra good spring boars that have the stretch, bone and quality. "Big Enuff." Priced right.

F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

FOR SALE

Choice lot of registered Poland China boars and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas.

Big Type Poland China Boars or Gilts

\$35 each. R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

We have a nice lot of spring boars and gilts that have the bone, length and spots. Everything registered and guaranteed. If you want something choice at the right price write us.

Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatimie, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(Pioneer Herd). The best spring boars I ever raised. Sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to sell right now. Also a few tried sows, real brood sows must sell soon.

Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kansas

Large Type Spotted Poland Chinas

Fall pigs, either sex, registered, well spotted, good bone, \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. E. KERLEY, PECK, KANSAS

A Few Dandy Spotted Poland China

weanling pigs, registered and immune that we are offering worth the money. Purebred Place, R. 3, Altamont, Kan.

CHOICE SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

tried sows, bred to an 800-lb. boar. Also open gilts. Reduced prices for 30 days. Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kan.

BOARS well spotted, good breeding, \$25, pedigrees furnished. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jersey Summer Boars and Gilts

Ideal Pathfinder and Joe Orion 5th breeding. Buy a pig and raise your boar or sow. Booking orders for bred sows. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.

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They may save
you many dollars.

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PIGS AS IS PIGS

37 TOP NOTCH DUROC WEANLINGS
All cherry red pictures by Greene's Pathfinder 343332 by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Greene's Pathfinder is positively one of the best herd boars in the state and ideal in every way. Pigs from four 400-pound Hercules gilts and two tried sows—all of superior merit and backed by the best blood lines money will buy. These six females brought me

52 PIGS - 16 BOARS, 36 SOWS

(Every one a True Pathfinder)

I'll crate these pigs and see to it that you get good ones, put 'em on the train and furnish papers—every one of 'em immune and right in every way. 37 left for sale—27 sows, 10 boars \$20 F. O. B. Parsons. Send your check and I'll do the rest.

GREENWOOD FARMS, Parsons, Kan.

Now Get This—Scrub hogs have seen their day. When the slump came stock hogs went begging at 8 cents a pound while we cashed in at \$30 and \$35 for 125 pound pigs with one little ad in this paper—and we've got more growing and coming on—mark my word Hogs Will Be Hogs. Here—Take these pigs at \$20, only costs a little more to start, and cut out the scrubs.

For The Love of Mike—Wise Up.

Boars at Private Sale

OUR BOAR SALE IS OFF

15 splendid boars by Pathfinder's Likeness, King Sensation I Am and Chief Critic. Priced to sell quick. Out of sows by The King, Great Wonder I Am and Ideal Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

(Nemaha County)

TIMBER HILL STOCK FARM

Big, smooth Duroc boars and gilts of Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, King the Col., Illustrater, Joe Orion 5th, Long Wonder and Pal's Col. breeding. Write for illustrated circular. Breeders of Durocs for 25 years.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

Wire your inquiry or order at my expense for

A Big Duroc Boar

You want him now. Don't wait to write. Don't send the money. Pay after you see him. Guaranteed immune and a breeder. Priced right.

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Boars by Royal Grand Wonder are the kind you buy when you see them. Write for prices.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Conyers' Duroc Spring Pigs

Good stretchy thrifty spring pigs, both sex. By Pathfinder 181615, and Royal Grand Wonder, out of dams of Orion, King the Col. and Pathfinder breeding. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

Woody's Durocs

Bred Gilts of March and April farrow sired by Pathfinders, Orions and Creators. Bred to C. H. max Sensation for March farrow. Extra good ones at \$50 and \$60. A few fall yearlings and tried sows at \$70. A few good March boars at \$10. July pigs at \$20, all immune. Extra good.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

Lincoln County

JOHN'S ORION

boars of spring farrow, good ones and others by Pace Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, and other noted sires. Priced to move them. Bred sow sale February 18.

GWYN BROS, MORROWVILLE, KAN.

DUROC BOARS

of size, quality and popular breeding, nice breeding condition. Write us for prices and descriptions.

John W. Jones, Rt 2, Minneapolis, Kansas.

"Jones Sells on Approval"

Outstanding March boars, King's Col. and Orion's Cherry King blood lines. Large type, with quality, at reasonable prices.

W. W. JONES, BELOIT, KANSAS

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When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write this department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Assistant

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John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

J. T. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 427 Parie Ave., Wichita, Kan.

J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T. St., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

S. T. Morse, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas and S. W. Missouri, 517 West 3rd St., Joplin, Mo.

H. P. Steele, Iowa and N. E. Nebraska, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PUBEBRED STOCK SALES.

Ayrshire Cattle.

Dec. 10—Peverly Ayrshire Auction, Waterloo, Ia. Amos Burhans, Mgr.

Holsteins.

Dec. 10—D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan.

Dec. 11—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Dec. 15—Holmes Dairy Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Dec. 15—Margaret Healy, Hope, Kan.

Dec. 15—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Sales Mgr.

Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Feb. 5—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 17—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 23—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Dec. 9—Eastern, Kan., Agricultural Assn., sale at Paola, Kan. H. W. Justice, Mgr.

Dec. 12—S. A. Bowman, Sr., Council Grove, Kan.

Jan. 28—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Jan. 28—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 12—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.

Jan. 15—C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan.

Jan. 22—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Jan. 29—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Mar. 16—Edw. F. Gehley, Orleans, Neb.

Apr. 28—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Sale at Concordia. E. A. Corey, Sales Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Red Poll Cattle.

Dec. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

Angus.

Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Percheron.

Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Feb. 24—D. E. Gill, Attica, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Dec. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

Jan. 16—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 22—George Morton, Oxford, Kansas.

Jan. 23—H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas.

Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.

Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.

Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 6—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.

Feb. 7—Geo. Seitzmann, Kingsley, Iowa.

Feb. 14—R. B. Donham, Talmo, at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 17—Otto Gloe, Martel, Neb.

Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.

Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunnemer, Jewell, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Dec. 8—Fallor & Miller, Rossville, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 1—Proett Brothers, Alexandria, Neb.

Jan. 5—C. W. Fosberg, Holdrege, Neb.

Jan. 6—Fred Lyden, Hildreth, Neb.

Jan. 7—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Jan. 8—Wm. Blundernagel, Beatrice, Neb.

Jan. 10—D. M. Preston, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 19—B. F. Preston, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerslag, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 24—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.

Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.

Jan. 28—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.

Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Feb. 2—J. R. Breed, Hydry, Okla.

Feb. 4—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 7—F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.

Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.

Feb. 11—John Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Feb. 11—W. A. Dugan, Coln, Ia.

Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Feb. 12—W. W. Oley, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 13—Thelson Bros., Osmond, Neb.

Feb. 13—Zink Stook Farm, Turon, Kan.

Feb. 14—E. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas.

Feb. 16—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 17—Combination sale, Beloit, Kan. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.

Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Feb. 20—B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.

Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohiowa, Neb.

Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.

Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.

Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.

Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 19—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan. Sheep.

Jan. 2—O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.

Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Sale Reports

Six States Bought of Southard

93 females averaged\$355.50

7 bulls averaged477.50

100 head averaged364.00

J. O. Southard's annual fall sale at his ranch, Colesburg, Kan., Saturday, November 22, following the American Royal of that week, was attended by a very large crowd.

Buyers were there from Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and the usual big crowd of Kansas Hereford breeders. The offering was mostly young cows and heifers and as had been made clear in all of the advertising they were presented in just good condition right off the grass.

Gaudreault & Son, Farnam, Neb., topped the sale, paying \$1,475 for a daughter of Beau Dandy. After the cattle catalogue had been sold a string of range bulls were sold and went at prices ranging from \$150 to \$200.

56 females averaged\$235.00

17 bulls averaged\$152.50

73 cattle averaged\$215.50

The largest crowd of Shorthorn breeders ever assembled in one place in Northwest Kansas attended the first annual sale of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan., last Wednesday. Practically all of them were there the night before for the banquet which the business men of Concordia put on in their honor. The sale was a success and the man that made it a success was E. A. Cory of Talmo who has been on the job steadily for the last three months. It is a big job putting over a combination sale like this with 26 consignors but "Ed" Cory did it with credit to himself and to the association. The evening of the sale a goodly number met and decided on April 28 as a good time for the next spring sale. Mr. Cory as sales manager will take it up with other members and if a sufficient number desire it another sale will be held at that time. Below is a list of the principal buyers in the sale:

FEMALES.

Barnpton Galaxy 2nd, Oct. 1916, Robt. Kerr, Mahaska, Kan.\$800

Princess Mary, July 1914, Frank Wilson, Glasco, Kan.355

Rose Mary, Dec. 1917, Robt. Kerr, Highland Princess, Feb. 1913, F. L. Baker, Concordia390

White Rose, May 1917, C. P. Williams, Hunter, Kan.310

Osbornedale, May 1918, A. B. Bitiker, Canton, Kan.240

Goodness, Oct. 1916, E. A. Cory, Talmo, Katherine, June 1917, R. B. Donham, Talmo.290

Queen of Gloster, March 1918, John Dietrich, Chapman, Kan.175

Dairy Girl, July 1911, A. J. Johnson, Concordia.300

Gloster Marr, Oct. 1918, Wm. Peterson, Day, Kan.120

Molly Bruce, May 1912, Burt Brey, Concordia.140

Happy Belle, May 1914, Joe Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.200

Marsh Eva, June 1913, H. M. Donham, Stanley, Kan.225

Talmo Girl, May 1914, A. B. Bitiker, Wildspark, April 1913, A. Colt, Miltonvale, Kan.380

Pretty Maid, April 1917, J. H. Holcomb, Humboldt, Kan.430

Talmon Josephine, May 1918, Joe Baxter, Roan Veta, Sept. 1918, John Dietrich, Violet, Sept. 1916, Chas. Passmore, Talmo.250

Twilla, June 1913, J. T. Marr, Lovewell, Kan.290

Sultan Julia, Oct. 1918, J. S. Reed, Oak Hill, Kan.235

Sultan's Lady, Sept. 1918, J. H. Holcomb, Flora 3rd, Nov. 1918, A. Colt.235

Miss Sultan, Sept. 1916, Henry Carter, Jamestown, Kan.140

Miss Barron March 1914, Henry Carter, Baron's Pride 4th, Sept. 1915, H. E. Elstrom, Concordia165

Cherry Blossom, March 1915, Harry Carter, Roan Bess, Jan. 1915, Walter Passmore, Talmo.280

Olga N., Dec. 1911, Bert Brey, Concordia.180

Bessie, April 1917, Jas. Kolar, Wayne, Kan.225

Little Reddy, Dec. 1917, Joe Baxter, Superb Mary, Aug. 1913, J. B. Sherwood, Talmo.165

Jennie 6th, June 1918, Jas. Kolar, Bloom 4th, May 1918, Dale Lunddale, Jamestown.165

Lilly Mabel, March 1917, Robt. Kerr, Mahaska.100

Myrl, Oct. 1918, Dale Lunddale, Markie, Sept. 1918, W. H. Brewer, Concordia.215

Red Lady, Oct. 1916, Jas. Kolar, Bessie G., Nov. 1913,

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Raise Chester Whites

Like This
the original big producers



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan. More Money from Hogs. **G. E. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1 Portland, Michigan**

Kansas Herd CHESTER WHITES

Featuring champions and grand champions of the 1920 national swine show and state fairs. Fifty of these bred sows and gilts in my annual bred sow and gilt sale, in the coliseum, Leavenworth, Tues., Jan. 20. Big catalog free for the asking. Address **Arthur Mosse, R. R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Big husky fellows, ready for service at \$50 and \$60. Smaller ones \$40. Cholera immune. Shipped anywhere on approval. Registered free. Order from this advertisement or write for full descriptions. **HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS**

O. I. C. Chester White Pigs

For sale. Both sexes; prices right; pedigree with each pig. **W. K. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KANSAS.**

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITES Choice fall boar pigs, and a few bred gilts. **E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.**

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS

For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Best of breeding. **W. H. LYNCH, Neosho Rapids, Kan.**

FIVE CHOICE CHESTER WHITE BOARS, Prince Henry and King Chester Breeding for sale. **Frank Woodfill, Beatrice, Neb.**

CHESTER WHITE BOARS and gilts for Sale

Popular breeding. **H. C. NELSON, Osborne, Ks.**

O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, priced to sell. **E. S. ROBERTSON, Republic, Missouri.**

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-heads for sale. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.**

FOR SALE—REGISTERED STALLION

Big bone jacks, good bunch of young horses and mares. Will sell singly or trade all for western land. **JOHN T. RHEA, R. 5, SALINA, KANSAS**

SHETLAND PONIES for sale. Spotted and solid colors. **H. E. HARSHBERGER, Harper, Kan.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

W.B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens December 8 and closes at opening of regular term January 5, tuition \$85. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address **818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.**

JOHN D. SNYDER HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience
Write or Wire For Dates

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **GOODLAND, KAN.**

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

DAN O. CAIN, Beattie, Kan.

Shorthorn and Poland China sales a specialty.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

W. C. CURPHEY REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Connected with the Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

Mollie Pink, Nov. 1913, J. T. Marr.....	180
Fancy Princess 2nd, Oct. 1917, C. A. Sulanki, Concordia.....	350
Pleasant Chloe, April 1918, John Dietrich.....	190
Glassie's Pride 2d, July 1912, J. T. Marr.....	140
Lady Dale, April 1918, Henry Pae, Concordia.....	150
Minerva, Feb. 1918, J. E. Dockins, Clyde, Kan.....	125
Maybird, May 1917, C. B. Wilson, Concordia.....	175
Alta, Aug. 1915, Hugh McGowan, Rydal, Kan.....	335
Blanch, Nov. 1914, W. E. Brewer, Concordia.....	145
Lucile's Pride, March 1918, John M. Buss, Concordia.....	145
Dairy's Best, April 1912, John B. Huls, Oak Hill.....	125
Cherry Red, April 1916, Frank Wilson.....	330

BULLS.	
Osbornedale, May 1918, A. B. Bitker, Canton, Kan.....	\$240
Gloster Marr, Oct. 1918, Wm. Peterson, Day, Kan.....	120
Prince Royal, Dec. 1917, Thos. Sheridan, Concordia.....	95
Advertiser, Dec. 1918, John Dietrich, Chapman, Kan.....	250
White Stubbs, Sept. 1918, F. E. Morgan, Concordia.....	145
Sultan Cornet, July 1918, J. H. Pickens, Osborne, Kan.....	235
Sure Goods, Sept. 1918, F. M. McAtee, Mahaska.....	175
Campaigner 2nd, June 1918, C. A. Erickson, Clyde.....	100
Sunray Lad, Feb. 1918, J. E. Joiner, Clyde.....	145
Knight's First, Nov. 1918, J. V. Hevert, Ames, Kan.....	100
Master Sultan, April 1919, Sam Frost, Concordia.....	125
Major, Nov. 1918, J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.....	225
Red Boy, Nov. 1918, H. B. Webb, Jamestown.....	100
Magistrate, Jan. 1919, Chris Wilson, Glasco.....	120
Lancaster's Sultan, Jan. 1918, W. C. Bramwell, Concordia.....	200

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

A few Holstein females and several serviceable bulls are for sale by Orin E. Bales, Route 4, Lawrence, Kan.—Advertisement.

Ten big type Poland China boars are advertised for sale by J. H. Walton, Cuba, Kan. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for prices.—Adv.

If you would buy Shorthorns turn to Warren Watts's advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and read it carefully. Then write for his descriptive private sale catalog which is ready to mail. Mr. Watts desires to close out his entire herd as soon as possible at private sale.—Advertisement.

Edward Bowman, Clyde, Kan., will sell 50 high grade Holstein cows, and heifers at the farm near there Thursday, Dec. 11. There will be 26 cows seven yearlings, 16 heifer calves and it is a dandy offering all the way through. Write Mr. Bowman at once for full descriptions of the offering. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Mrs. Healy's Holstein Dispersion

Margaret Healy's dispersion sale of purebred and high grade Holsteins will be held at her farm joining Hope, Kan., Dickinson county, Dec. 15. In this sale Mrs. Healy will sell real Holsteins, the money making kind that you ought to buy. 27 head are purebreds and the others are high grade cows and heifers that have real production back of them. The sale has but recently been decided upon and up to this time there was no thought of selling these purebred and high grade Holstein cows and heifers. The catalog is out and ready to mail upon request to Mrs. Healy at Hope, Kan.—Advertisement.

A Working Herd Holstein Sale

D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan., sells 54 Holsteins, the kind you can afford to buy, at their farm near Abilene, Kan., next Wednesday, Dec. 10. The farm is six miles south and two west of Abilene on good auto road. All trains into Abilene will be met sale day. Remember these cows and heifers have real production back of them and all the producing cows will have records of production sale day. You know just what you buy at these sales. Come up and see for yourself if you want dairy cows that are sure to make money for you.—Advertisement.

Chance for Chester Whites

W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan., Lyon county is advertising in the Chester White section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze boars and gilts for sale. They are by Bob Tip Top, a full brother to Henry Murr's great prize winning boar Prince Tip Top. Mr. Lynch is one of the pioneer breeders of Chester White hogs in Kansas. These boars he must move at once and will make close prices on them. The gilts he will sell open or he will hold them and breed them. Write at once if you want Chester Whites from a well known and reliable herd and worth the money.—Advertisement.

Next Friday! Bowman Hereford Sale

The Bowman Cattle Company Sale at Council Grove, Kan., Friday, December 12, that's next Friday, is a sale of three drafts from the herds of the W. I. Bowman & Co. herd at Ness City, Kan. The Fred Bowman herd at Parkville and the S. A. Bowman Jr. herd at Council Grove, Kan. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Council Grove and is being managed by S. A. Bowman Sr., father of the three sons above mentioned. So it is really a Bowman sale. There will be 74 head in the sale, 50 cows, 16 with calves at foot, 24 heifers and 10 bulls. The sale is next Friday.—Advertisement.

These Durocs on Approval

W. W. Jones, Beloit, Kan., until recently at Clay Center, Kan., is selling some extra choice Duroc Jersey boars and ships them to reliable parties on approval. That is he will ship you the boar and if he is not just as represented and all right in every way you do not need to take him. "Jones sells on Approval" is the way he has sold boars for a long time and he has always succeeded in pleasing his customers. This fall he has been busy moving from Clay Center to Beloit and has not moved the boars as he has in former years and his 1919 crop of boars are really the best he ever raised. They are good and the breeding will surely please you if you know about Durocs. Write for full

Bowman Cattle Co. Sale

W. I. BOWMAN & CO., FRED BOWMAN, S. A. BOWMAN, JR.,
Ness City, Kan., Council Grove, Kan. Council Grove, Kan.

SALE TO BE HELD AT

Council Grove, Kan., December 12

74 FEMALES—10 BULLS

Featuring these Sires

Generous Fifth — Lawrence Fairfax
and sons of Generous 5th

50 COWS, 16 Calves at Foot, 24 Great Heifers, 10 BULLS,

This offering comes in right off the grass, that you may see just what you are buying. They are a useful lot of cattle of the money-making sort. Their breeding is well known to the Hereford breeders of the country, and is highly recommended to the beginner. Many new herds are springing up in Kansas and this is just another opportunity, only we can sell them cheaper and also give better values. The Hereford market is strong but we do not expect top prices. Avail yourself of the opportunity and be with us on sale day. For Catalogs address,

S. A. Bowman, Sr., Sale Mgr., Council Grove, Kan.

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert and others.

MIDWAY STOCK FARM SOLD

A hurried sale is necessary.

Dispersion of Red Polls and Poland Chinas

Horses, Mules and farm implements. Sale at farm near

Holton, Kan., Tuesday, Dec. 23

Reg. Red Polls, the kind you will buy if you see them. Reg. Poland Chinas, the big, prolific kind I have bred for years. Write for printed breeding list. Address

O. B. CLEMETSON, HOLTON, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write **J. B. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. **SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

30 cows and heifers. 10 bulls. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons

Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old. 15 bull calves, six to eight months. 60 females to select from. 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address **Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.** 7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

White Way Hampshires

On Approval

Choice large type spring boars and gilts (open or bred) weighing 175 to 240 each. This herd won high honors at Kansas State Fair in 1918 and 1919. Best of blood lines. **F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS**

LARGE TYPE HAMPSHIRE

Have a few choice spring boars and open or bred gilts. Also fall pigs. Spring and fall pigs sired by Wempe's Kid 64863. 3rd prize hog at Kansas State Fair 1919. Pedigrees furnished. **ROBT. WEMPE, R. 2, SENECA, KANSAS**

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS**

COLORADO-RAISED HAMPSHIRE

Have some fine spring boars to sell. Registered. **Henry Binaard, Burlington, Colorado.**
When writing advertisers mention this paper

HEREFORD CATTLE

All My Herefords At Bargain Prices

20 bred cows at \$200 each.
10 heifers, 6 to 18 mo. old, \$85 to \$175 each.
22 bulls, 6 to 24 mo., \$75 to \$150 each. One herd bull at \$250.
These prices for immediate sales. Address,

Fred O. Peterson,
Lawrence, Kansas

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm HEREFORDS

200 cows, heifers and bulls—200. Chief herd sire, Don Balboa 14th 596021 by Don Carlos, a bull with over 40 Gudgell & Simpson crosses. Mated with 60 two-year-old heifers sired by Sir Dare 417529 by Paragon 12th. We have what you want and the prices are in line. **Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.** Wabaunsee County

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Domineer by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address, **Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.** (Pottawatomie county)

Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to **J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.**

Feed Shortage

obliges me to dispose of 400 Marriage Muleys on such give away terms that you can well afford to sell your cattle and accept 15 Muleys from me. Come forthwith and see. **JNO. MARRIAGE, MULLINVILLE, KAN.**

SHEEP FOR SALE—Shropshires, Cotswolds, Lincolns. Some fine rams, bred ewes, ewe lambs. **L. R. Kuney, Adrian, Michigan.**

Dispersal Sale of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At Hope, Kansas
Monday, December 15

The Healy Estate will sell at Public Auction the entire herd consisting of 25 Pure Breds and 40 Grade Cows. A daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis daughter of Johanna King Segis whose dam sold for \$7,000 and other well bred cattle. These cattle sell regardless of price as the farm is rented and everything must go.

The grades are larger, excellent individuals and many of them in milk now. A lot of choice springers, 2 herd bulls, a fine lot of heifer calves, something to suit everybody. Sale at farm South of town, autos meet trains. Come to Herington if you can not reach Hope by rail, call at the Sale Manager's Office and transportation will be furnished you to the sale. Write today for catalog to W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Margaret J. Healy, Owner

Auctioneers: McCulloch, Engle. Sale begins at 10 o'clock

A pure bred bull calf of choice breeding, nicely marked will be given away to the person guessing the nearest to the total of the sale. Be on time.

The Kind You Can Afford To Buy

High Grade Holsteins backed with records of production.

54 Head, 37 Cows, 17 Heifers

Sale at our farm six miles south, one and a half miles west of

Abilene, Kan., Wednesday, December 10

37 HEAD OF COWS, ranging from 3 to 5 years old. This is a choice lot of cows; we have gone deep into our herd to make these some of the best that have been put in the sale ring this year. This herd stands as one of the highest testing and producing herds in the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association, with butter records as high as 70 lbs. in thirty days. Every producing cow has been tested and milk and butter records will be furnished with cows on day of sale. Some of these cows are giving a good flow of milk at present; others will freshen this winter and spring. Most of the cows will be bred by day of sale. A good chance to get foundation stock.

17 CHOICE HEIFERS, some springing; others bred, due to freshen early next fall, and others still open. These are heifers from some of our best cows, and are promising prospects.

HEALTH CONDITION. These animals have been tuberculin tested, and will be sold subject to 60 days' re-test. This herd is in good working condition. The producing cows are in condition to make large returns at the pail. We can ship four directions, over Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Rock Island. We will meet all trains at Abilene, sale day. Ask your R. R. agent to route you.

D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan., Owners

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; E. L. Hoffman, Abilene; J. G. Engle, Abilene. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

MORE ROOM FOR PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Means the dispersal of our High Grade cows and heifers
Sale at farm near

Clyde, Kansas, Thursday, Dec. 11

50—Head of High Grade Holsteins—50
26 Cows, 7 Yearling Heifers, 16 Heifer Calves

Sale at farm 14 miles northeast of Concordia near Hollis, nine miles northwest of Clyde.

Edward Bowman, Clyde, Kansas, Owner

Auctioneers: Hi Henry, Wm. Harper; J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

High Grade Holstein Cows

For sale: 20 head coming two and three year old heifers, 10 head cows, mostly springers.
Jerry Howard, Route 2, Mulvane, Kansas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Serviceable bulls and a few females for sale.
ORIN R. BALES, PROP.,
Valley Breeze Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 8 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
31-32s pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.
Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

HERD BULL FOR SALE: King Segis Pontiac Neko 208768. B. C. Day, Sibley, Kansas.

descriptions and prices today. Do it today because he wants to move them quick.—Advertisement.

Amcoats Topped Concordia Sale

It was a handsome three-year-old Scotch heifer, bred and consigned by S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center, Kan., that topped the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders sale at Concordia, Kan., last Wednesday. Robt. Kerr, Mahaska, Kan., paid \$800 for her and this was the top of the sale. Mr. Amcoats is offering in his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze some choice females and six bulls of serviceable ages. Two of them are of straight Scotch breeding and four are Scotch topped. In a conversation with Mr. Amcoats recently he told me he had decided to offer Type's Goods for sale. Anyone interested in a bull of this importance should write to Mr. Amcoats. Mr. Amcoats has just shipped two fine Scotch topped cows to a prominent breeder in California who has been visiting Kansas during the last few weeks. The consideration was \$500 each. If you want anything in the Shorthorn line write Mr. Amcoats at once.—Advertisement.

Red Poll and Poland China Sale

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan., has sold his well known Midway stock farm and is making a dispersion sale of registered Red Polls and Poland China hogs and all farm machinery, horses and mules at the farm four miles east of Holton, Tuesday, December 23. In this sale Mr. Clemetson will sell his herd of Red Polls and Poland China hogs and has gotten out a breeding list which will be mailed upon request. He has not had time to properly advertise it or to compile a catalog as he has been compelled to rush the matter through in order to get the sale out of the way. It is true that this affords Poland China breeders a good opportunity to secure choice breeding and good individuals at prices that are sure to range low. The Red Polls are the entire herd that Mr. Clemetson has been building up during the last few years. Write today for the list of what goes in the sale together with a line on the breeding. Mr. Clemetson will be pleased to answer any question you ask him.—Advertisement.

Don Balboa 14th to Lee Bros.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan., have recently bought a great Hereford bull which is to head the Blue Ribbon Herefords at that place. Don Balboa 14th by Don Carlos by Publican by Lamplighter. Weighing in his ordinary breeding form over 2200 and carrying as he does over 40 crosses of Gudgeon & Simpson breeding he certainly should be classed as one of the several great bulls of the state. His sons and daughters are the proof of his great anxiety breeding. He has very heavy bone, deep body, a rich color and his great individual merit combined with the blood of noted sires and dams he carries makes him a bull of outstanding merit. But it was his ability as a sire that attracted Lee Bros. to him. This firm has over 250 head of Herefords on their Blue Ribbon farms at Harveyville. Those who know the herd will be interested in knowing that this great sire is to be crossed on a bunch of Sir Dare heifers. Sir Dare was by Paragon 12th. Just how much this great sire cost Lee Bros. I do not know and probably no one knows except his former owner and Lee Bros. Anyway they now own Don Balboa 14th and with the string of nice things that can be selected from their big herd to breed him to they were justified in paying a very long price for him. If you want a bull or heifers or bred cows or anything in the Hereford line write to Lee Bros., Harveyville. The prices will be found right considering quality.—Advertisement.

The Neale Holstein Dispersion.

The A. S. Neale Holstein-Friesian dispersion at Mr. Neale's dairy establishment joining Manhattan, Kan., February 5-6, in numerous ways will be the most remarkable sale ever held in the West. While Mr. Neale has every right to believe that good prices will be realized he must know that it is practically impossible to sell at auction an offering in which the case in this sale and sell value as a large number of them and realize such the worth of every one of them. Six or seven years ago Mr. Neale came West from near Cleveland, Ohio, to accept a position with the dairy department at the Kansas State Agricultural college and dispersed a valuable herd at his former home where he owned a valuable farm which has been leased ever since. To protect his eastern interests he must give his time for a while to it and his great herd of Holstein-Friesians at Manhattan are too valuable to leave in the hands of others and for this reason he has decided upon this great sale. During the last 18 months Mr. Neale has bought seven entire herds, among them the great Powell herd and others of note. From these herds he has taken the best cattle and placed them in his herd at Manhattan and the rest have been sold. In this great sale there will be 150 head. Of this number 75 are producing cows, 50 of them with A. R. O. records. In 1919 40 of these cows averaged between \$800 and \$900 each in milk production. In 1918, \$46,000 was received from the sale of milk alone from the Fort Riley and Funston contracts. Thanksgiving day I had the rest of the herd being shown thru Mr. Neale's barns by Mr. Neale himself and looking at the great cows that make up this sale offering. I am sure that there has never been such an offering made at auction in Kansas at least and I doubt if there ever has been one west of the Mississippi River.—Advertisement.

Fairview Orion Cherry King.

Fairview Orion Cherry King, a great Duroc Jersey boar owned jointly by John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., who bred him and Ross M. Peck of Gypsum, Kan., is one of the most fashionable boars of the breed in Kansas, at least. He was sired by Orion Cherry King and his dam was Orion Lady 17th, by the great Joe Orion 2nd. I said Mr. Jones bred him. The fact is Mr. Jones bought Orion 17th in Ira Jackson's sale and at a very long price but it was certainly one of the best investments Mr. Jones ever made and he has made a good many in his experience in the Duroc Jersey business in Kansas. At that time Mr. Jones attended the Ira Jackson sale while in Ohio attending other sales and bought two or three head. Orion Lady 17th is a valuable sow and Mr. Jones has refused some very long prices for her. Last March Ross M. Peck of Gypsum, Kan., who was founding a herd decided upon Fairview Orion Cherry King as the boar he wanted to head his herd. No offer would induce Mr. Jones to price him so a half interest was finally purchased and the cash consideration was more than but few boars in Kan-

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

NEED A BULL? (Holstein of Course)

We have a splendid lot of young bulls that we want to move quickly and are pricing accordingly. They run in age from a few weeks to over 1 year; are splendid individuals, most of them light in color. Their dams have A. R. O. records of from 18 pounds, as 2-year-olds up to over 30 pounds as mature cows. Some of them are sired by the great CANARY PAUL FOBES HOMESTEAD—the greatest bull in Kansas. Write us just what you need in the bull line. We have it.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mark Abildgaard, Mgr.
Mulvane, Kansas

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS
for sale. Good breeding. Priced right.
J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

R. of M. Interest-Finance-Owl blood, noted for PRODUCTION, TYPE and CONSTITUTION. Our tested cows average 500 lbs. butter, records made under 5 years old. We offer bulls 2 mos. to yearlings. Cows, bred heifers and heifer calves. Herd in Accredited List, which means 100 per cent clean of T. B. Correspondence and inspection invited.
R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.

Registered Jersey Bull

From Red Flag Wonder 154704 by Red Flag Fern Lad, he by Golden Fern of Lino by Imp. Golden Fern's Lad. Dam, Oxford's Fontaine Rosabel 323789, R of M 644 pounds butter as a 2-year-old. She is by Fontaine's Chieftain by Noble of Oakland.
W. E. KING, R. 3, WASHINGTON, KAN.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queen's Merit and Raleigh's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 56 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

Torono and Raleigh

Bred bull six months old. A great individual out of R. of M. dam with yearling record of 6937.3 pounds of milk, 488 pounds of butter. \$100 gets him.
J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigreed Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Season, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.
O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

"Good Farm Breeding." My herd bull Royal Missel's Torono, also three choice bulls by him, ready for service; a few females. Have rented my farm and want to sell.
S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS
Sired by Oakland's Sultan II, \$50 to \$100.
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED
RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

18 HEAD OF CREMO HEIFERS

for 30 days at \$2000 for the bunch, as I have sold out the balance of my Red Polled cattle, 7 are bred and 7 are early calves. I also have 12 Cremo bulls from calves up to 2 years old; will sell cheap if taken at once. I must close these cattle out at once.
ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

RED POLLS To close out. A few good young cows with calves at foot. Some yearling bulls and heifers. Also Napoleon's Reubin 28735, a sire of merit, splendid disposition, a grandson of Elgin and Casey, both international champions.
T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
MALLOREN & CAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
Choice young bulls, priced reasonable.
C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

2 Registered Guernsey Heifer Calves

8 weeks old. 1 reg. bull calf, 30 days old. 3 extra good high grade cows in milk, all rebred. 1 extra good high grade Guernsey bull 18-months-old. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kansas.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

Polled Shorthorns (Polled Durhams)

Over 175 purebred cattle in our herds. Herd headers: Ronan Sultan, Sultan's Pride, Scottish Orange and Grand Sultan. 25 bulls for sale, 8 months and up; reds, whites and roans; halter broke; \$75 to \$1,000. Registered, transferred, tested and guaranteed free. Meet trains at Plevna or Sylvia. Phone Plevna 2509, our expense. No business on Sunday.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale

... with calves at foot and bred back.

- 60 cows bred.
- 55 heifers, two years old.
- 50 heifers, yearlings.
- 10 bulls, two years old.
- 20 bulls, yearlings.

Write for prices and descriptions.

C.G. Cochran & Sons
Hays, Kansas

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale

My entire herd of 73 head of registered Shorthorns will be closed out at private sale.

Write for descriptive private Sale catalog just out.

- 21 bred cows, five with calves at foot.
- 18 two and three year old heifers, 16 of them bred.
- 9 Open heifers, 14 to 21 months old.
- 6 Heifers, six to eight months old.
- 10 Young bulls, six to eight months old.
- Farm joins town. Clay County. Address,

Warren Watts
Owner
Clay Center, Kan.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle
Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS
CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Willard on the Rock Island

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. 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.

FREEDOM STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

6 husky bulls from 8 to 20-months-old. All deep reds, a fine selection at a low price.

F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

HUNT BROS.' SHORTHORNS

We have some good young bulls for sale, from 6 to 20 months old. Also some cows, heifers and calves. Write your wants.

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

4 Good Shorthorn Cows, Registered

bred to Orange Sultan 583799, four nice roan heifers 8 months old, 2 bulls six months old, one white, one roan; calves from Orange Sultan.

Charles Hothan & Son, Scranton, Kansas.

REGISTERED MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORN BULLS

A few good ones for sale. The kind that make good for farmers; at farmers' prices. ED. HALSTON, HOLTON, JACKSON CO., KAN.

GROSCHICK FARM SHORTHORNS

Good husky bull at a low price. Herd headed by Color Bearer, grandson of Avondale. O. E. P. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kansas.

... ever sold for. At present it is owned by these two breeders and is dividing his time between Kansas and Gypsum. There are but few better bred herds than the Fairview herd of Duroc Jerseys owned by John W. Jones at Minneapolis, Kan. But few Kansas breeders have had the experience in the breeding business that John W. Jones has had and none stand higher in the estimation of everybody that knows him than does Mr. Jones. I have known him personally for nearly 20 years and as a breeder of Duroc Jerseys all the time except a few years that he dropped out. His 1919 crop of boars and gilts I consider the best I ever saw him grow out. They are certainly carrying the best of blood lines and you can't find a better place to buy a boar than right here. His bred sow and gilt sale at Salina, Kan., February 5, will be a great place to buy the best breed affords in fashionable breeding and individuals grown by an expert and the kind that is sure to make the kind you want to own. Write today about a boar and tell him then to book you for his catalog of his February 5 sale which will be held in Salina, Kan.—Advertisement.

Why These Polled Shorthorns are Best

Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan., are the best known of western breeders at least, of Polled Shorthorns. For more than 22 years these men have been engaged in the business of building up this herd which now they are all but dispersing. In their sale at their farm joining Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 17 they are selling what is conceded by competent judges to be one of the very best drafts of Polled Shorthorns to be made anywhere this season. Because of his splendid knowledge of the subject I am going to give you here what Walter L. Miller has written about this great offering. "Three bulls in particular are deserving of serious consideration as high-class herd bulls. Sunny Sultan is a roan tried sire with a show record. He is by Intense Sultan and represents the fourth generation of Achenbach breeding. There is no question but that he is the greatest bull they have developed to date and his calves in the sale prove his worth as a sire. In fact one of the top heifers is sired by him. Sovereign Sultan is a roan two-year-old, likewise a show bull, that carries a double cross of Meadow Sultan. His breeders would like to retain him in the herd, but for the reason that he bears such close relationship to the breeding herd he is listed to sell. Chief among the younger bulls is Baron Cumberland, demonstrating the breeding worth of Imperial Cumberland, his sire, that stands at the head of the herd. This is unquestionably the most likely prospect for a show and herd bull that they have yet produced. He is very blocky in type, of extreme quality, and has a real bull head. There are other prospects among the sale bulls that are well worth developing. Sultana, the great show matron, logically heads the females. She is heavy in calf to Imperial Sultan and is in great form. A group that would make a splendid foundation is Fatima and her get, consisting of a white cow calf by Imperial Cumberland and a yearling heifer by Intensified Sultan, that is one among the tops of the sale, and she herself in calf to Imperial Cumberland. The great tried matrons include Florence, that has a junior yearling show daughter in the sale, and she herself heavy to Imperial Cumberland, and Flora 6th, that sells with a bull calf at foot by Imperial Cumberland, and has a yearling heifer in the sale by Intensified Sultan. Six female descendants of Acacia Kora are listed. This cow was procured from Dr. Crane years ago. She was bred by E. S. Kelly, sired by Viceroy of Anoka, and out of Imp. Kora 88th from the herd of George L. Shepherd, backed up by bulls of Duthie and Cruickshank breeding. This has been a great tribe for the Achenbachs. Out of it will come a contender for the top of the sale, the heifer Lady in White by Intensified Sultan, and another, Baroness Sultana 2d, by Meadow Sultan is good enough to go anywhere. Another great tribe is represented by the seven female descendants of Flora 2d, sired by Tippecanoe 32d, a son of the Dustin-bred bull Royal Victor. Among them is Sultana Felice 2d by Intensified Sultan, that was a first prize senior calf wherever shown this year.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

A Long Time Duroc Breeder.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., began raising registered Durocs in the late sixties and is still raising them bigger and better every year. This continuous long distance record of nearly fifty years is perhaps unmatched by any other Duroc breeder in Kansas. In addition to this honorable distinction, Mr. Norman owns Undergraduate, one of the very few boars now living that was sired by Graduate Colonel, one of the greatest breeding Duroc boars. Undergraduate, altho 7 years old is smooth and mellow and carries himself as actively as a young boar. Some of the best pigs on Mr. Norman's farm are by this boar. The other herd boar is by Great Wonder I Am. These two boars having been mated to good sows have produced a fine lot of hogs for Mr. Norman, such hogs that farmers and breeders might well look to for herd sires and dams. As a natural consequence resulting from Mr. Norman's fifty years of Duroc breeding, during which time he has watched Duroc development from its infancy to its present great importance, he is a veritable Duroc herd book of information on Duroc pedigrees. Mr. Norman is running an advertisement in the Mail and Breeze. He has for sale, two junior yearling boars by Undergraduate that will make good herd headers, twenty spring boars and as many spring gilts sired by the two herd sires. A letter to G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., will bring to you whatever information you want concerning his hogs. When writing, please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

See the advertisement in this issue of the Shorthorn sale to be held at Appleton City, Mo., on Monday, December 8. There are 30 good bulls in this sale, several good Scotch bulls that will do for herd headers and a great bunch of choice farmer bulls, the kind that will improve your grade cows in both milk and heifer production. There are also a lot of choice females in this sale. The kind that are needed on every Missouri farm. You won't have time now for a catalog, but you can attend the sale with the assurance that the offering will be just what it is claimed to be, a good lot of useful cattle, bred and handled right, and in the proper condition to go on your farm and make money for you. Combination sales are usually full of bargains. You can't get yours unless you are there.—Advertisement.

Achenbach Polled Shorthorns

(Herd established in 1897)

"True to the Type of the Sultans"

Such a lot of cattle as this firm will not be able to duplicate in years will be sold at auction at the farm, adjoining the city limits of

Washington, Kansas
Wednesday, December 17th
Forty Head

Consisting of 9 Bulls, 31 Cows and Heifers, 11 Cows with calves at foot

The Entire Show Herd and Show Prospects Sell

FOR—

Polled Shorthorns of the true Shorthorn type—
Deep in the blood of Whitehall Sultan—
With Quality bred and fed into them for generations—
Bearing a concentration of polled blood that is reproducing the polled feature with unusual certainty—
Every entry bearing a polled crown by nature—
Purely a breeder's draft, every entry bred by the sellers—
An offering representing far more than an equal division of the very essence of this prominent herd—
—THIS IS THE SALE WHICH MEN BENT ON IMPROVING THE BREED SHOULD ATTEND.

A Synopsis of the Offering

THE BULLS—SUNNY SULTAN, a tried son of Intense Sultan, grand champion at Lincoln and Topeka this year, regarded as good a bull as this firm ever bred, has calves in the sale to prove his worth; SOVEREIGN SULTAN, a double son of Meadow Sultan, a two-year-old that headed his class wherever shown this year, and sold only because of his close relationship to the herd; BARON CUMBERLAND, a senior calf by Imperial Cumberland, regarded the best prospect for a show and breeding bull they have yet produced; and others that will please.

The Females: Sultana, their Great Show Cow

FATIMA, senior champion at Lincoln this year with a great heifer calf by Imperial Cumberland and a yearling daughter that is among the tops; FLORENCE, among the most valuable matrons, heavy to Imperial Cumberland, and has a Meadow Sultan heifer in the sale that headed the junior yearling class at Des Moines last year; SULTANA MARTHA by Intense Sultan, is heavy to Intensified Sultan, and has a yearling daughter in the sale by Sunny Sultan; six female descendants of Acacia Kora, a foundation cow bred by E. S. Kelly, sired by Viceroy of Anoka and out of Imp. Kora 68th, a great lot which includes Lady in White, one of the attractions; seven female descendants of Flora 2d, a granddaughter of the Dustin-bred Royal Victor; four of their Minute tribe noted for their uniformity in type and their dehorning ability; and others listed in the catalog in families.

Everything sold under test with a 60 days' retest privilege. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address.

ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers: N. G. Kraschel, Dan Perkins, Wm. Schropp.

NOTE—Attention is called to Orville Jones' sale, York, Neb., Dec. 15 and Albert Hultine's sale at Saronville, Neb., Dec. 16. Good connections can be made to Washington.

Amcoats Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Tops. Some choice females to sell. Bulls ready for service: Six, two pure Scotch, four Scotch topped.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Visitors met at Rock Island or Union Pacific Depots.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPS

Five yearling bulls, three pure Scotch, two Scotch topped.
Six spring bull calves, pure Scotch and Scotch topped.

Reds, whites, roans. Write for full descriptions and prices.
E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS
Dickinson County

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans.
Can ship over Mo. P., U. P., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
DICKINSON COUNTY.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Choice Milking Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

Bred to a very high class bull. They are the product of a herd bred for milk and beef for many years and they show their breeding. They are a splendid opportunity for the farmers who want a start in purebreds of the kind that are well adapted and profitable under average farm conditions.

Also a few extra good young bulls sired by Villager Magnet 468996.
Prices very reasonable considering quality of stock. Come and see them.

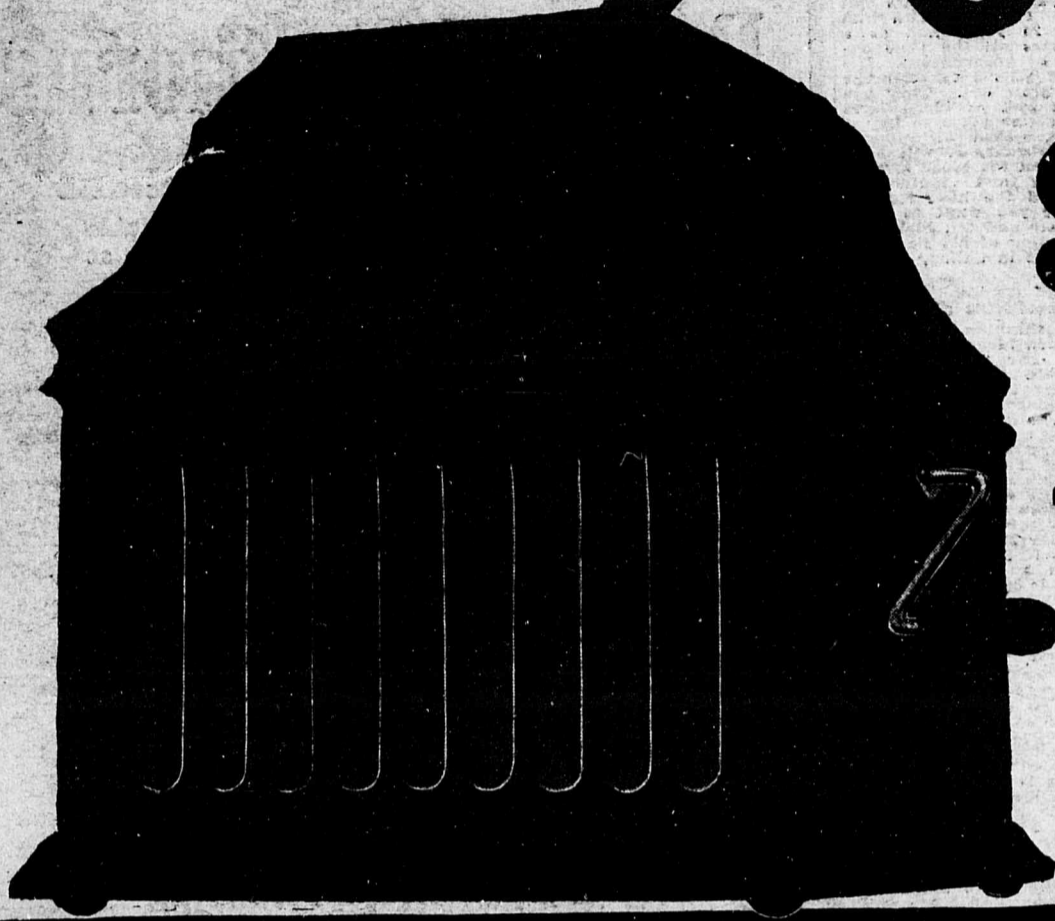
Fred Abildgaard, Valley View Farm,
Route 6, Winfield, Kan.
Farm located 9 miles east on State road.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

For Sale: 4 yearling heifers, 2 heifer calves and 5 bull calves, 5 to 7 months old. Priced right. Special price on the lot. Also some good Polled Shorthorn bulls. Shipping station Phillipsburg and Stockton, Kan.

T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS.

**Mr. Edison's
Wonderful New Amberola**



**Only
\$1.00
and
after trial!**



YES, we will send you the New Edison Amberola, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of the latest Diamond Amberol Records *on free trial without a penny down.* On this offer you can now have the genuine Edison Amberola, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs, at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this great opportunity.* Write now.

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If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1.00 payment and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the diamond stylus reproducer, all mu-

sical results of the highest priced outfits—the same diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first! No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send the coupon today—now—for full particulars.

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Get the New Edison Amberola in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of the funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns. Hear the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, the duets and quartettes. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful

grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then after the trial, send the outfit back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer.

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Your name and address on a postal or letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Find out about Mr. Edison's great new phonograph. Get the details of this offer while it lasts. Don't miss this opportunity. Write NOW!

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Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the New Edison Amberola.

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