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In This Issue

Where Food Prices are High
Charles Dillon

Present Hog Cholera Outlook
Dr. H. M. Graefe

A Study in Better Methods
F. B. Nichols

Health in the Family
Dr. Charles Lerrigo

The Jayhawker Farm Notes
Harley Hatch

The Kansas Alfalfa Yield
S. D. Flora

Farm Engineering Notes
F. A. Meckel

Kansas Has Big Corn Crop
John W. Wilkinson

This is the Way Safety

Improved Farm Management Vital to Agriculture

BY RAY YARNELL

PROBLEMS of importance, having to do with every angle of the farmer's work, today are demanding solution. The price of wheat and corn and feed is falling, it has already slumped to a low point. The question of how to market his crops most profitably is a serious one to the farmer. A study of co-operation is engaging much of his time.

The farmer must also decide what crops to raise the coming year and the best methods of disposing of this year's production. He must work out a plan of financing his operations during 1921.

There are many other problems of less importance which are pressing for some action. The situation is to a certain extent distracting. Many solutions are being offered and discussed by individuals and organizations whose aims are identical. All these things are important, many of them vital, to the well-being of farmers. Some solution must sooner or later be worked out or serious trouble is likely to result.

But in this period of stress the farmer really cannot afford to lose sight of the most essential thing of all—the importance to him personally of a good system of farm management. Improvement in farm management will tend to automatically solve some of the other difficulties confronting him—at least it will make the other problems easier to handle.

The nail was hit squarely on the head the other day by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture.

"I have been wondering," said Mr. Mohler, "whether some of us haven't been straying a bit in our thinking. It has occurred to me just recently that maybe we are missing the really essential thing. I am becoming more firmly convinced every day that the most important thing in agriculture is farm management and that the problems of farmers as a whole can largely be solved on the individual farm."

Better Methods Needed

"I believe improvement in farm management is vital. Every farmer can afford to study this question. None can afford to ignore it. Farming, like any other business, depends very much for success on the personal ability of the individual farmer. The good farmer will succeed under difficulties; the poor farmer will fail when conditions are such that success could be achieved."

"After all, management, good or bad, is the deciding factor in any success or failure. I think any farmer will agree that our agriculture can be improved, that methods on many farms are poor and management is inefficient; that there are other farmers who, by sheer managerial ability, have made themselves successful. That, of course, holds true in any business. All merchants do not achieve success. But it always has been found that the failures were those who were bad managers or those who gave little thought to the managerial end."

"In these times of change and unsettled conditions we sorely need sanity. We need clear thinking and a minimum of agitation. The farmer is naturally a sane fellow. The duty rests upon him to keep the Nation sane. We don't desire any Bolshevism here, now or in the future."

"That may seem far removed from the question of farm management. But it is not. The clear thinking farmer does not run off on tangents. He hews pretty close to the line."

"It is to the interest of every farmer to make every acre produce a larger yield without an increase in the amount of labor or time expended on it. If that can be accomplished the farmer has lessened his cost of production. That is a problem of farm management very largely."

"The increasing value of land makes the question of efficient management still more important. As cost of land increases it is necessary that the land produce greater yields in order to give an adequate return on the investment. Only the most efficient farming can produce such returns."

"In a report of the Kansas state board of agriculture published a few months ago, I found a statement concerning conditions which were facing farmers at that time. On reading it I found that conditions then were similar to conditions existing at present. The same old problems were some of the same solutions suggested."

"There has always been a demand for form and agitation for it. There has been no sweeping reformation that an economic reorganization should be performed which would not affect the problems of agriculture. I believe that eventually many problems will be solved on the individual farm and by the farmer. I feel sure that the capable of solving them."

"It does not seem to me that legislation is likely to be a cure-all. I think legislation will help. Farmers should have organizations which keep in touch with each other. Not alone agricultural legislation affects agriculture. The ones which now exist are doing a great deal and they should be strengthened."

The present is an era of depression. It is a time when markets are uncertain. Nearly everyone is suffering in some sort or another. Then comes great inflation, much speculation in the country is getting back to the process of readjustment to be slow and cumbersome.

Farming Methods Should Change

It seems that every element of population is dissatisfied and demanding a change. In some the changes demanded are others very hazy. In such the present the thing one is do is to loaf because one is loafing and yet the thing to do is to work because work are fewer than usual. Who works while the other fails is the man who gets ahead.

It seems obvious that of the present is the one in which attention should be centered on methods of farming. The who can grow wheat cheaper neighbor thru better methods of management, will make a large The same is true of corn and cows or any other farm product.

Doesn't it sound reasonable statement of Mohler's, that the essential thing today is improvement of farm management and that some of these other things worked out more readily if attention is given the attention it deserves.

The Nation depends on it for a lot of its sane thinking. He is a leaven which against radicalism that is crowding in wherever possible. A farmer won't go bolshevist if he desires he can do a lot of some other elements of our from stringing along with it.

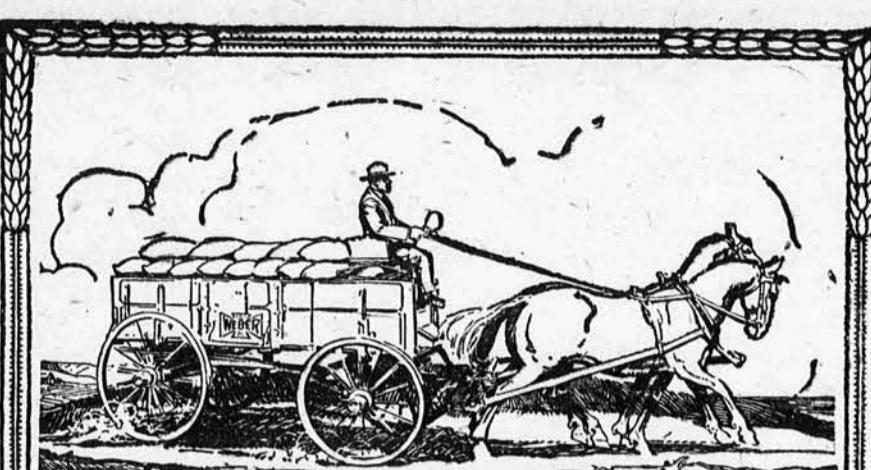
Boys Judge Hogs

Twelve Shawnee county boys part in a judging contest held in fall association sale of the County Duroc Jersey Hogs association held in Topeka. These boys were members of organized and conducted by Blecha, county agent. They excused from school for the and thoroughly enjoyed themselves during the sale after the contest was over.

"Four classes of hogs were judged. Fred B. Caldwell, the well-known Poland China breeder, acted official judge. The boys were given reasons on one class. Of possible 400 points Clark Scanlon stood first with 383, Albin Obrecht second with 378 points and Obrecht third with 375 points. Prizes were blue ribbons and certificates.

These boys will hold their own some time next year in which 25 bred sows will be shown.

There should be a huge increase in the number of silos in Kansas.



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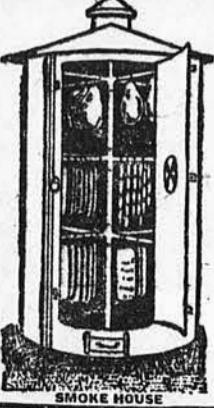


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FEEDER

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

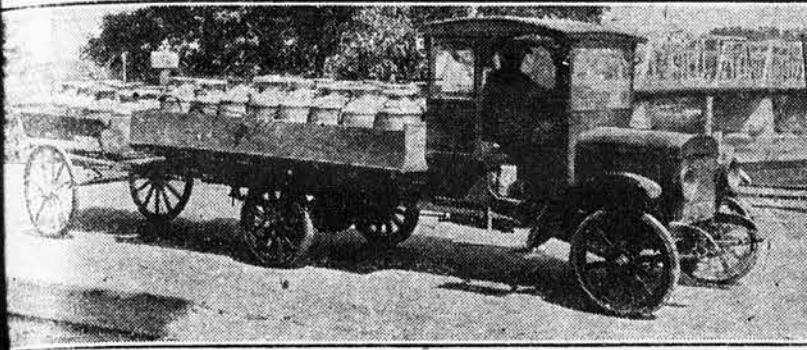
Arthur Capper, Publisher

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OME rather wise men in the great cities who have much to do with moulding public opinion have at length realized that if city-dwellers knew the truth about farming and the farmers and their families it might be possible to bring to bear upon Congress such a weight of influence that finally legislation would be enacted likely to affect materially the tiresome high cost of staying on earth. I know that's a long first sentence to read at one breath, without a comma, and it isn't nearly so long as the sentence intended on the city folks who know they are paying frightful prices for things that ought to be considerably cheaper here. Our old enemy, the middleman, right on the job in the big cities, is a past-master and also exalted supreme champion of the well-known game of passing the buck. The fact that virtually no laws control his rapaciousness makes it possible for him to charge you what he happens to need at the time, and put all of the blame on the farmer. I know this because I've been visiting the groceries and meat markets and shoe stores in Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York and other cities. And when I say New York I don't mean down in the heart of the city where rents are fabulous, but in the outskirts of Brooklyn, the Bronx, Harlem, where "common people" live—the little man you see pictured in the funny papers. When one reads the market report for leather and learns that it contains no demand for hides and that they are low and going lower, and then notes the price of shoes in any city stores, one gets a pretty fair idea of what's wrong. Turn, then, to the interviews in the trade papers in which manufacturers of shoes declare the retailer is a profiteer, and go over their figures to prove what they say; note, if you please, as I have done, that New York retailers are advertising "great reductions" in shoes and think it a matter for boasting that they have cut prices from \$11 to \$16 a pair, and you wonder what the world is coming to in this year of grace. For part, if I had a trunk packed full of \$20 bills I never should feel rich enough to pay \$16 for shoes or \$10 and \$20 for a hat, and those are the ruling prices and they are American-made goods, too.

Up in Harlem, a densely packed part of greater New York, the only reduction I've noticed recently was in sugar, and it is down to 14 cents a pound. Meat is still beyond the ranges of many, and flour costs much more than in Kansas, of course, because all have to depend on the West for such commodities. Prunes are down to 16 cents, and you all remember when we despised them at 7 cents. I noticed in several butcher shops in Harlem, a few days ago, that porterhouse steak is 48 cents a pound. Beef chops—a dangerous thing to eat in the city, 28 cents. Pork chops are 28 cents. Coffee is advertised at 29 and 30 cents when ground in the store, and it is about the same quality which the Kansas jobber puts in a can and sells for 45 and 55 cents.

New York has a Republican governor-elect who seems to understand the farmer's side of the big question, and he is doing all he can to get it to the public. This is Judge Nathan Miller, and he has real constructive ideas that would warm a Western heart. I marvel that an Eastern man should know so much. It makes a Western man feel hopeful for the future of the race, too, when he observes how very many of the really thinking men of New York know the men in the United States Senate and in the House who understand the agricul-

ture situation in America. I heard the names of Capper and Curtis in three political speeches recently in New York, and one of the speakers was a Democrat. All three orators praised the Kansas members for their work in the interest of the Nation.

I went to see the advertising director of a great manufacturing firm a few days ago, a firm that makes a shaving cream. I urged him to advertise his cream in country newspapers. He looked at me and laughed. "Why, good gracious, man," he exclaimed, "we never could sell shaving cream to farmers. We might sell scissors." But when I'd finished my story—and I had to keep a firm grip on myself to keep from blowing up—I had his contract. He

was an excellent gentleman, to be sure, but he simply didn't know. Another man, in a restaurant was eating ham and eggs. They cost him 70 cents. Two eggs, almost anywhere in New York cost 30 cents boiled or fried, and if one asks for a scramble it costs 45 to 50 cents. "The farmer must be the richest guy in the country," said my table-mate. "I bought a ham—12 pounds—a few days ago, and it cost me \$7.70. Eggs are 90 cents a dozen here. Few families can afford them." He thought something should be done about it. So did I. I told him how to do it.

And this is what has led at least one New York editor to hire a man from the West to write nothing but "farmer stuff," which shall tell the city folks the truth about the farm. Two great New York dailies are printing really excellent editorials showing marked sympathy for the agricultural viewpoint. Talking, not long ago, with one of these editors he declared that scarcely any city man understood the simplest thing about the source of his food supply. The farmer is, or has been pictured as the real plutocrat, riding in an expensive motor car, taking trips to California or Europe, stacking away his wealth in kegs. What the constructive, broadminded editors are trying to do is to show that while, in many instances farmers actually have pros-

pered this has not been to the extent supposed by poorly informed persons, nor has it been at the expense of the consumer as so many suppose.

City folks are immensely concerned in all this. A man from the West was lunching, a few days ago, with a New York business man, a clothing manufacturer, a Jew to be exact.

They had been discussing, of course, the cost of living, which included the prices paid for clothing. "I must charge more," said the clothier, "I have to pay the farmer more for what I eat. The way I look at it, as I read the papers, there are too many tenants on the farms."

"That steak we're eating," said the Westerner, "didn't come from a tenant farm. Tenants seldom are beef producers. They grow grain, rob the soil,

move to another farm in a year or two, and rob that. You're right, there are too many tenants, but what are you going to do about it? Are you going to write your Congressman and your Senator and keep on writing to them, demanding that a form of credit be devised that will cut down the number of tenants, and so encourage the buying of farms, the growing of more beef cattle, the building of a better rural citizenship?"

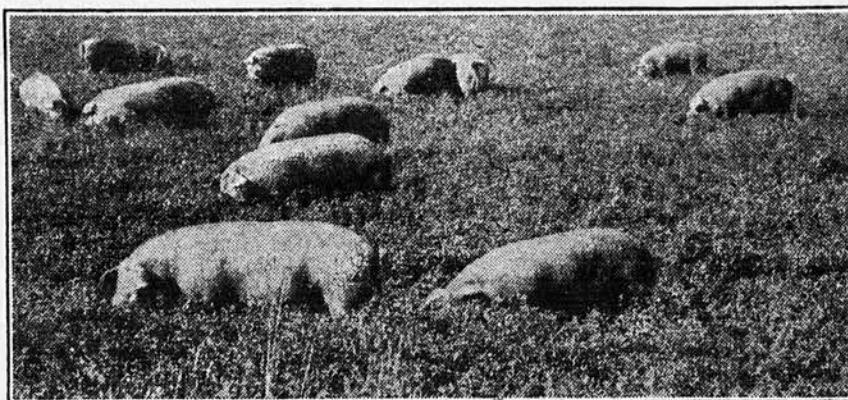
"What should I know about rural credits outside the stores?"

"That's right where you're weak," the Westerner came back. "The corner cross-roads store isn't worth a whoop if you don't create and maintain a stable class of custom to buy his goods. You eat and never think beyond

the platter in front of you. Do you know any good reason in common sense why a man in the country shouldn't have as fair a chance to buy a home as a man in town? You do not. And let me tell you—"

"Well, just why doesn't the man in the country buy his home?" demanded the manufacturer, evidently much surprised. "Where's the difference?"

"The difference," said the man from the wheat belt, "is found in the fact that, with many a flare of trumpets and many a fine flourish a little band of 'wilful men' made a law known as the Rural Farm Credits law which was conceived and brought forth solely for him that hath, not for him (Continued on Page 29.)



DEPARTMENT EDITORS	
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Farm Doinga	Harley Hatch
Dairying	John W. Wilkinson
Medical Department	Dr. C. H. Lerrigo
Young Folks' Pages	Kathleen Rogan
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Farm Engineering	Frank A. Meckel

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ADVERTISING RATE
90¢ an agate line. Circulation 125,000.
Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than ten days in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted up to and including Saturday preceding issue.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor
JOHN W. WILKINSON and G. C. WHEELER, Associate Editors
T. A. McNEAL, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year; three years two dollars.

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WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should be safe from financial loss thru fraudulent dealing. If such advertising, we will make good the loss. We make this guarantee with the provision that the transaction take place within one month of this issue; that we are notified promptly in writing the advertiser you state that in writing the advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THE new United States Census says there are 12,000 fewer farms in Kansas than there were 10 years ago. Of course that does not necessarily mean that more than 12,000 Kansas farmers have abandoned their farms because they have failed at the business and had to abandon it. A good many of these 12,000 no doubt have turned their farms over to renters because they felt that they were able to retire and live on the income of their rented farms.

If that is the fact it is better than that these farmers should have failed, but not good for the country. As a matter of fact farm life ought to be so attractive that farmers would rather stay there than to go anywhere else. The fact that farm owners at the rate of more than 2,500 a year are moving away from the farms for any reason is serious.

Religion and Business

AT THE head of one of the big shoe manufacturing plants of Newton, Mass., is Oliver M. Fisher, who takes a somewhat pessimistic view of the outlook. He declares that a condition approaching chaos is facing the business world owing largely to the lack of faith of persons in one another.

The textile manufacturing plants in New England are either closed or running on only part time. The shoe manufacturing plants are also closing down, not because there is less need of textiles or shoes but because of the general lack of confidence that has spread over the country.

Business rests primarily upon confidence between men; confidence that they will keep their contracts; and confidence that they will be bound by their moral obligations. Destroy that confidence and the business structure built upon it falls, just as a house will fall if the foundation under it is destroyed. In theory we are supposed to pay most of our obligations in gold, as a matter of fact only an inconsiderable fraction of our business obligations ever are paid in gold and only a small part in any kind of money. Business is done on confidence.

Mr. Fisher believes that this confidence is being destroyed because men are losing their faith in one another and faith in God. What the country needs according to his idea is a real revival of religion, not sectarianism, not the kind of a revival that would drive men into the church by making them fear a hell hereafter if they do not join, but the kind of religion that will make them try to practice the Golden Rule in their social and business relations. This experienced and successful business man believes that the Golden Rule is the most practicable business rule in the world and he is entirely right about it.

"A White Man's Party"

I AM JUST now in receipt of the following letter from a disgusted subscriber:

Will you please cancel my subscription to Capper's Weekly and the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. I don't believe in mixing politics in a farm paper. I thank God I belong to a white man's party, the Democrat.

N. T. PERRY.

Of course what Mr. Perry means is that he does not believe in mixing politics in a farm paper unless it happens to be his kind of politics. That is quite plainly indicated by his rather intolerant concluding statement thanking God that he belongs to "a white man's party, the Democrat." If his inference that the only white man's party in this country is the Democratic party, it would seem that the white man politically is in pretty bad condition. Also, just why should a man boastfully thank God that he belongs to any party?

A political party is merely a means to an end. It is the machinery thru which certain governmental policies are supposed to be put into operation. There is no more sense in belonging to a political party than in belonging to your automobile, your reaper, or your mowing machine.

Mr. Perry thanks God that he belongs to a white man's party, the Democrat. From that, I infer he believes that a party should be in

power which only intends to care for the white citizens of this country. I cannot believe that this does justice to the Democratic party. When the Nation went to war no distinction was made in calling men to the defense of their flag on account of their color. Black men were drafted for service just the same as white men and this was done under a Democratic Administration. Is it possible that the Administration called on these young black men to risk their lives on the battle line but intended at the same time to refuse to extend to them the same protection and justice that is supposed to be extended to white men?

Personally I do not think that any man should belong to any party. I think that he should cast his vote for the party which he conscientiously believes will best govern the country. If his best judgment is that the Democratic party will best serve the country then he ought to cast his vote for that party, not as one who belongs to it but as one who thinks it is the best instrumentality for government at his command.

But no party is worthy to be intrusted with power which is the party of any one race, creed or class. No party should be either a "white man's party" or a black man's party or a capitalist's party or the party of organized labor. It should be the party of all the people, white and black, rich and poor, educated and uneducated. Under the folds of our flag every man should be granted equal rights and equal protection no matter what his race, color or creed. Instead of thanking God that he belongs to "a white man's party" Mr. Perry ought to ask forgiveness for the expression of such an undemocratic sentiment.

The Wheat Pool

THE FOLLOWING editorial appeared in the Country Gentleman of October 10 under the title of "The Wheat Pool": "The world at large is to be congratulated for its good luck and the farmers for their good sense that the Columbus conference refused to develop plans for a continent-wide wheat pool to be controlled by the producers."

"In all probability such an attempt would fail just as the extreme attempts of organized labor have failed, tho we cannot help but look aghast at what its success would mean and at the impulse that would withhold bread that was raised by the free gift of sun and rain until the children of men should surrender and pay the price set by only one of the two groups concerned."

"Ethically the suggestion serves as a demonstration of the principles involved, for a wheat pool would be essentially a strike. If it is right to strike and hold up an activity necessary to life, then there can be no argument against the ethical aspects of a wheat pool or a milk strike; yet both are repugnant to our better judgment."

"It may be urged that a milk strike is especially to be condemned, as it is directed against helpless babies. But it would be declared that it is directed against nobody, and that every strike in essential activities, such as coal mining or transportation, also necessarily affects the children. Experience shows, however, that in holdups and stick-ups of all kinds adults are as helpless as babies. That is what makes them effective; indeed, this is the very soul of the sympathetic strike."

"Our only salvation in a civilized state is to reorganize and abide by the law of supply and demand, and direct our efforts not to schemes for setting it aside or of protecting entrenched interests against its operation, but rather to protect everybody against those violent operations of that law which are bound to follow attempts to prevent its functioning. Let us have no wheat pool, now or ever."

That editorial brings the following letter from one of the successful farmers of the state:

I am a reader of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and appreciate very much most of the editorials which you write. I am enclosing you a clipping which I took from The Country Gentleman of October 30. I wish you would tell me what you think of it.

By profession I am a teacher, by occupation I am a farmer. I have farmed 320 acres of land here for some time. I have had to do a great

deal of the field work myself because of labor conditions, and the high prices. Of course I have had to hire some of it done. I have finished putting in 125 acres of wheat for the year. Eighty acres I mowed myself before it was plowed to get the weeds before they got to seed, 25 acres I plowed, 20 acres I disked and 65 acres I double-harrowed, so see if we do happen to get a wheat crop this year some other factors have entered the production besides this wonderful "free sun and rain" which the editor of Country Gentleman seems to think is the way to task in wheat raising.

I do not for a moment agree with him that a wheat pool would be essentially a strike according to Webster a strike is a refusal to produce. The farmers are refusing only to that which they have labored hard to raise a price less than it cost to produce it. They are not asking for any profiteering profit most other producers have asked during past three years, but they are asking for least enough to pay their expenses. And not, may I ask? Why should the farm be left upon as a charitable institution, and the farmer as the world's greatest philanthropist? I know as well as I, that no matter how much we may love our fellow man and desire to help him, we cannot continue to sell for less than cost and keep our heads above water, very likely.

Now I believe I know what it means to be on a farm as I have been in the field ever since last spring. I have 60 acres of corn, 60 acres of last year's wheat, 60 acres of alfalfa which made about 90 tons. Hay I helped to shock, working by the side of three men from town whom I paid 70 cents an hour apiece. The wheat I helped shock, working with two town men each of whom I paid 50 cents an hour. And now after all this breaking work, long hours, (for you must member I had all the house work to do) which meant early rising and late return and high prices for labor, I am called a strike if I refuse to sell my grain for less than it cost me to produce it. You know, Mr. McNeal are all supposed in this world to be entitled to a living wage, that is the supposition. Will tell me just how much a person would have to sell for less than cost?

Why aren't the members of the Capper's association, or the Cotton Growers' association, or the Citrus Fruit Growers of Florida or the meat farmers are the only persons in this country who have no right to set a price on their labor or that which they produce? Are they only persons not entitled to a living wage?

I have 75 head of hogs on my hands now. The hogs have been fed corn worth 11 cents a bushel. The market here is 11 cents and the chops are selling at 50 cents. It is only a simple problem in arithmetic to see where I am coming out on these hogs unless the market changes. And I suppose if I demand a living wage or else refuse to raise more hogs at a loss of from \$10 to \$15 a head I will be called a striker. I don't know—but what I might well be called a striker as a pauper, for it will only be a matter of a short time, if I continue doing business that way till I would most surely be a pauper.

To my mind this Country Gentleman article most unkind, most unfair to a class of producer who spared themselves in no way to produce food during the war and accepted any price Government made them, loyally, and it is exceedingly unjust.

May I hear from you either personally or through the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

MARGARET DRAKE-BUCKNER

Holton, Kan.

Here is a communication from Mr. C. Hoyt, who has been in the grain business a good many years:

"Guessing" what the probable course of wheat prices will be is always surrounded with uncertainty and has been especially hazardous during the past few weeks on account of rapid changes in conditions. Six weeks ago looked like an even bet that wheat would be very much higher; this conclusion was reached on account of the apparent strength of the domestic situation. During July and August unprecedented sales of wheat were made for export, which prevented any accumulation in market centers in this country. During the month there has been a complete reversal in the situation on account of world conditions which have developed during this time, and which were not taken into consideration a few weeks ago.

There are many causes to bring about the present crumbling of wheat values, and when all of these elements are considered we can find a logical reason, based on natural cause for not only the present low prices compared with wartime figures, but the possibility of very much lower prices. The financial condition throughout the world is a very important factor. Foreign exchange has been declining almost daily and this has made it increasingly more difficult every day to finance export sales from this country. Canada has produced an extraordinarily large crop of wheat and has an exportable surplus of something like 160 million bushels more than last year. During the past month Canadian wheat has been offered in domestic markets, and is still being offered at prices ranging anywhere from 7 to 15 cents a bushel under the prices that Kansas wheat flour could be laid down for in Eastern market.

Canadian wheat is being shipped as far south as St. Louis; and Canadian flour is being offered in Buffalo, Philadelphia, and New York, and many other Eastern points, at about \$1 a barrel less than Kansas mills can manufacture it. As a result of these conditions many of the mills in this territory are only running part time, and it is possible that hundreds of mills in this territory will be compelled to cease operations entirely.

If wheat markets were governed entirely by domestic conditions there might be some ray of hope for higher prices; but we are exporters of wheat and have a surplus that must be disposed of on the world's market. Necessarily, then we must come into direct competition with the Canadian, Argentine and Australian wheat growers. Previous to the enactment of the present tariff bill importations of wheat into this country were assessed 25 cents a bushel duty; at this time Canadian wheat and wheat from several other countries can be imported without any restrictions.

Argentina has the prospect of at least an average crop, and it is rumored that Argentine wheat is actually being offered in New York, at prices very much below what Kansas wheat could be laid down there for.

Importing European countries are now making purchases from India, at prices said to be about 20 cents a bushel below our market. Austria has a big crop, with a very large exportable surplus. Unquestionably, importing European countries will not be dependent on North America for their supplies after January 1.

Would it not be the part of wisdom for farmers who are holding their wheat for higher prices, as well as millers and dealers in wheat, to look these facts squarely in the face? It is unreasonable to assume that a few thousand, or a few hundred thousand wheat producers in the United States could be able, by holding their surplus off the market, to dictate prices to the world. When war was declared in 1914 wheat was selling, at many points in Kansas, around 60 cents a bushel; a very large amount of the wheat crop produced that year was disposed of at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.25 above this figure. Wheat was about the first commodity to feel the effects of the war and prices have been maintained at a high range of values from that time to this. It is not reasonable to suppose that wheat should be the first commodity affected by the deflating or readjustment period in which we are now passing thru. Merchants in all lines have been hit hard and are facing heavy losses. The wheat grower necessarily must bear his part of the burden of this readjustment in getting back to something like pre-war conditions.

There can be no doubt but what the re-establishment of option trading on July 15 has aggravated and hastened the decline in wheat. Those who are holding wheat with the expectation of getting \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel for it later should study the present world conditions carefully and form an opinion based on actual conditions rather than assuming a stubborn attitude, and thereby taking chances of shouldering still greater and heavier losses.

C. W. HOYT.

Now to my mind the Kansas wheat growers have an entire right to hold their wheat if they wish to do so. Hence I do not take much stock in the Country Gentleman's editorial. The only question to be really considered is this: Is it a wise thing to do? Evidently Mr. Hoyt thinks not. He believes that world conditions are such that wheat will go lower instead of higher. He may be right.

Railroad Earnings

I READ your piece in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze about the resolutions adopted by the Crawford county farmers," writes Frank Jarrell, head of the publicity department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, and then follows a bulletin under the heading "Railroad Returns not Guaranteed under Transportation Act."

A good many citizens have the notion that the transportation law enacted by Congress early this year guarantees a minimum return of 6 per cent to every railroad. The purpose of this bulletin is to correct that impression.

Following the specific requirements of the new law, the Interstate Commerce Commission divided the United States into four regions for rate making purposes: (1) the Eastern states; (2) the Southern states; (3) the Central states, east of the Rocky Mountains, and (4) the territory west of the Rockies. This done, the Interstate Commerce Commission made a valuation of all the railroads by regions, and then established freight and passenger rates which, in its judgment, would give an aggregate return of 6 per cent on the total value of the railroad property in each region. But no individual road is guaranteed 6 per cent, nor any other rate of return.

The law fixed 5½ per cent as the minimum earnings on which the combined railroads of a region can operate safely, and gave the Commission the discretion of raising the minimum rate of return to 6 per cent, which was done in the case recently decided.

Competition—one purpose of the law—is maintained in every region, and the railroads will fight for business as they did before the war. If any road fails to get sufficient business to make 6 per cent on its valuation, it is out of luck and must look to some source other than the Government for direct relief; the law does not give it. If any road makes more than 6 per cent, it must split the excess earnings with the Government for the creation of a fund from which weak roads may borrow in emergencies. If all the roads combined in a region earn 6 per cent, the law will be satisfied, even if some individual roads make nothing at all. If the earnings on the combined railroad property of the region are under 6 per cent, it becomes the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to readjust the rates.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System lies in the central and western regions, and its property, therefore, is valued in two regions for rate making purposes. Some of the neighbors of this railroad company made money prior to Federal control, and some of them lost. The situation may continue to obtain under the new law. While earnings for no road are guar-

anteed, the machinery of the law is supposed to work in such a manner that railroad credit will be improved, which will help the railroad industry generally, and give the public assurance of better service.

The Government having taken the railroads and used them for its own purposes for 26 months, did, after it got thru with them and returned them to their owners, guarantee earnings for half a year, to allow time for investigation of rates; but that period expired the last of August. The railroads now depend wholly on what they can earn on the rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Storiettes

WHEN I was a boy going to a country school," said an old timer, "we had what was known far and wide as about the toughest district school in the state. There were five or six big boys, ranging from 16 to 20 or 21 years old. Most of them were great husky fellows and one or two would weigh fully 175 pounds."

These young fellows bullied the rest of the school, especially the little boys, and in school did just about as they pleased. They boasted that they would whip any teacher who undertook to make them mind his rules and it may be said they were ready and anxious to make good the threat. They usually intimidated the teacher and ran the school according to their own notions. About two teachers had undertaken to control them and were beaten up and run out of school as a consequence. The fame of our school extended until it was very difficult to get any teacher. One fall day there appeared in the neighborhood a rather small, although trimly built young man who said that he was an applicant for the job of teaching school. The leading director looked him over and then said: "I guess, young man, that you never have heard much about this school or you wouldn't hanker after the job. There are at least six young boys in our school bigger than you and any one of them I think could handle you in a fight unless you are a much better man than you look to be. The boys are tarnel mean, and I would be glad to see a teacher who could trim them as they deserve, but you haven't the heft to handle the job and get away with it." Last winter the teacher lasted just two weeks. Then these pesky youngsters took him out and ducked him in the pond and told him to hit the road away from the school house and keep goin', which he did. Winter before last we got a big fellow to teach the school, who had something of a reputation as a fighter. He did a great deal of talkin' about how he would bring the boys to tame, but when it came to the test the boys combined and beat him up and whipped him till he had to go to bed for a week. He quit right then. He would weigh 50 pounds more than you and if he couldn't handle the job I don't see no chance for you."

The young man listened quietly and replied mildly that he didn't think he would have any serious trouble with these young men; that he always got along pretty well with young folks especially with boys and that he would like to have a chance to see what he could do. "Well," said the old farmer-director, "I will call the board together and present your application. If the other two are willin' I will give you a trial, because it's gettin' to be nearly impossible to get a teacher, but I give you fair warnin' that I don't think you will last more than a week, unless you give in and let them fellers run the school."

Well, the directors finally concluded that they would give the slim young teacher a chance to try his hand, not that they had any faith in his ability to control the school but the law required that there should be a school and there were no other applicants.

On the first day of school all the big six were on hand. There was Bill Stevens, he was a leader of the gang, 20 years old, and would weigh fully 175 pounds and there was no surplus flesh. Jack Williams was his second, nearly as big as Bill and just as mean. Then there was Tom Walker, 19 years old, weighed about 160 pounds; Elias Tompkins, about the same age and weight; Lige Sangers, 18 years old, weighed about 150 pounds, and Tobe Elder, the youngest and also one of the meanest in the gang. He was only 17 years old but he was as big and husky as the average young man when 20 years old.

They slouched into school with Bill Stevens in the lead and sat down with their hats on. The young, slender, mild looking teacher called the school to order and then in a gentle voice said "All the pupils will take off their hats, please."

As the members of the gang did not remove their hats, the teacher turning to Bill Stevens said, still speaking in his easy mild tone of voice with no trace of excitement or irritation. "Perhaps, you young gentlemen did not understand my request. I always make it a rule in my school to have all the pupils remove their hats."

"Yes," said Bill insolently, "we heard you all right, but we ain't accustomed to removin' our hats, we are somewhat afraid we will catch cold in the haid."

"There is no danger I think, of your catching cold in the head in this house, at any rate I guess we will have to risk it. I will have to ask you again to remove your hats."

All the answer he got was a sneering laugh from the six. Not one of them made any move toward removing his hat. Then a most surprising thing happened. The slender young teacher with a swiftness that was astounding kicked Bill's hat from his head and with a lightning blow hit the big bully fair on the point of the chin, knocking him senseless to the floor. The fight was on. Jack Williams came on with a bellow of rage and the others joined the rush, toward the teacher. With surprising agility he avoided the onslaught and so maneuvered that Jack was separated from his fellows. Jack was trying to clinch, but while he had been in many a tumble fight he knew little about guarding his face and a smashing blow at the butt of the ear sent him to join his leader in dreamland. The other four were already sensing the fact that this was an entirely different sort of a teacher from any they ever had had any experience with heretofore, but the fight was not out of them yet. "Close in on him," yelled Tom Walker and all the four tried to get in together. As they came on the slender teacher deftly tripped the leader to the floor, piled two others on top of him and smashed the face of the fourth with a blow that brought the blood pouring from his nose. Then as fast as the young fellows tried to get up he smashed them, tripped them and mauled them until bloody and discomfited they were ready to quit. By this time Bill Stevens was recovering consciousness. He slowly staggered to his feet when he was floored with a terrific jolt on his solar plexus which not only put him down and out but left him writhing in agony. In a few minutes the fight was over. The slender teacher was breathing a little more quickly than ordinary conditions, but there was not a mark of the conflict on his person and his voice showed no indication of excitement.

"Take your seats, young gentlemen," he said quietly and they did. "Remove your hats." The hats went off. "There is the basin which I brought to school this morning and there is the water. William Stevens, if you feel able to walk, go and wash your face and hands and then return to your seat quietly." Bill staggered to the water pail and proceeded dizzily with his ablutions. He was followed in regular order by the other members of the gang. And then a most crestfallen and battered six waited for further orders.

"Young gentlemen," said the teacher, "this has been an interesting and I may say enjoyable occasion. During my six years as trainer in boxing, wrestling and general athletics I never have experienced a more exhilarating 5 minutes, but I must say that while you have the making of fairly good boxers, that is, some of you have, you are very deficient in knowledge of manly art. During the winter I expect to give you some instruction on the art of self-defense but only on one condition and that is that you learn to be good sports. The really good sport is always a gentleman. He will not strike a foul blow nor take advantage of a weaker opponent. You young men have not been good sports. You have joined your forces and whipped teachers who were no more than a match for any one of you and have gloried in bullying the school. Now I wish to have an understanding. Have you had enough? If not we will settle this right now but I promise you in advance that when I finish with you, you will not be able to attend school for several days. What do you say?"

Bill Stevens spoke for the gang. His words came from between badly puffed lips and he gazed at the teacher from eyes that were fast closing. "You're a he man, all right, tho you don't look it. Whatever you say goes with this gang."

That term of school worked a complete reformation on the bullies. They were diligent in attendance and most of them made good progress. Bill Stevens afterward went to college and became a leading business man in the city in which he located. In after life he often said "That was about the most painful and most profitable 5 minutes I ever spent in my life."

Where Living is Highest

PROFITS as high as 1,500 per cent on food are being charged by Boston hotels declares the hub's Federal district attorney. We don't doubt it. Our only wonder is where do all the Americans who stop at these millionaire palaces, get the money. What this country needs are hotels where the average citizen can stop over night without having to telegraph home for money.

THE COUNTY commissioners of Barton county recently appropriated \$2,400 for the use of the County Farm Bureau for the year 1921. The money is to be paid out in regular installments of \$200 monthly upon vouchers filed and presented in the usual form.

Rawlins Calf Club

E. I. Maris, Rawlins county agent, and the Hereford breeders of the county are co-operating to start a boys' and girls' Hereford calf club. The breeders have put up 10 Hereford heifers, and Mr. Maris is enrolling the boys and girls who are to become members of the club.

New Agent for Allen County

James A. Milham has been elected as county agent in Allen county. The Allen County Farm Bureau, which has been inactive for some time, recently was reorganized, and began operations again October 11 when Mr. Milham opened his office at Iola. Mr. Milham is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural college, finishing in 1907. He spent four years at the Fort Hays Experiment station, helping with livestock.

Decatur County Breeders Organize

Livestock breeders of Decatur county have organized an association for promoting the livestock interests of the county. The organization is steadily growing in membership and is creating a strong sentiment in favor of more and better livestock on the farms of the county. J. H. Brown of Selden is secretary-treasurer, D. W. Morton of Oberlin, president, and Claude Paddock vice president. The members of this organization recognize the importance of purebred livestock to that part of the state and plan to do all they can to improve the class of stock kept. An association sale is planned for some time in February at which all breeds of stock will be sold. This sale will be held in Oberlin.

Building up Beef Herd

The possibility of building up a good breeding herd of beef cattle from very small beginnings has been demonstrated by L. D. Hayes of Bourbon county. About 10 years ago Mr. Hayes purchased two purebred Shorthorn heifers. From those two heifers as foundation stock with an occasional judicious purchase he now has more than 20 head of excellent Shorthorns on his farm which he has named "Park Lawn." He also has demonstrated that it is possible to grow alfalfa on the uplands profitably. On much of the thin land all that is required to make alfalfa a complete success is barnyard manure and the livestock farmer who saves his manure and scatters it on his alfalfa fields reaps a rich return for the labor involved. Bluegrass pasture and alfalfa supply the principal feed for the cattle on Park Lawn Farm. They run on the bluegrass during the summer and are fed alfalfa and corn in the winter. There are six purebred Shorthorn herds in this neighborhood and most of the grade herds are headed by good Shorthorn bulls. It is becoming known as a Shorthorn community.

School Fair at Darlington

A school fair in which five schools in Darlington township in Harvey county took part was held recently. There were exhibits from every grade, and \$50 was distributed in prizes. Boys exhibited bird houses they had made, and the girls had a display of aprons and handkerchiefs. One of the features was the competition for the prize offered for the best article made from a flour sack. In the farm products display were corn, wheat, oats, sorghums, and all kinds of vegetables. In addition there were turkeys, geese and chickens in the poultry display, and an exhibit of livestock. At noon a dinner was served cafeteria style, and the afternoon given over to races and games. A. B. Kimball, county agent was general manager, and E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent was judge.

To Compute Storage Costs

The Barton county agent, Ward R. Miles and R. M. Green of Kansas State Agricultural college will make a co-operative study in that county to get the comparative cost of storage on the farm and in the large elevators.

State Farm Bureau Items

CONTRIBUTED BY COUNTY AGENTS

Farmers will be asked to hold a part of their wheat every year to get figures on the cost. Extra labor, depreciation of buildings, interest, insurance and damage are some of the items to be taken into account in making the study.

Potatoes Return \$320 an Acre

Irrigation on a 10-acre patch of potatoes was worth \$3,200 to C. B. Gardner of Valley Center, Kan., according to E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent. Mr. Gardner planted 10 acres of land to Early Ohio and Irish Cobblers last spring on his farm north of Valley Center. In June he watered all the potatoes but a few rows. At digging time he picked up 1,120 bushels of potatoes from the area watered. The rows not watered were not worth picking up, on account of the dry weather which prevailed in that section of the state last summer. All the water the land would readily hold was put on the potatoes. The crop was sold for \$3,200. The potatoes were planted in rows 30 inches apart. Mr. Gardner used 120 bushels of seed which cost him \$450. After digging the potatoes, Mr. Gardner irrigated the land again and sowed it to turnips. These, Mr. Macy says, were ready for market October 15. Mr. Macy says Mr. Gardner will plant 50 acres of potatoes next year. He is urging other farmers to plant potatoes, and is suggesting that they get together and order a carload of seed potatoes.

Poultry Demonstrations for Harvey

The Harvey county agent, A. B. Kimball, recently culled a flock of 97 hens for C. R. Hunter of Highland township, taking out 57 of them as non-layers. Mr. Hunter shut the 57 non-producers up to fatten them, and during a whole week they did not lay an egg. During the same period of time the 40 hens left in the flock produced more eggs than the whole flock had been laying before the culling.

Uniform Wage for Cornhuskers

The problem of getting a uniform wage for cornhuskers in Barton county is being attacked by Ward R. Miles, the Barton county agent. At the beginning of the season many farmers talked of paying 10 cents a bushel. However, when corn prices began tumbling they began to go a little slower on high wages. All the hands asked

10 cents a bushel, but one farmer who wished to know what the farmers were actually paying, and what they thought was a fair price, got into his motor car and made a visit to the farms of 20 of his neighbors. He found they were paying an average of about 8 cents. Mr. Miles is urging that farmers not pay more than this on account of the low prices being offered for corn. Mr. Miles reports that corn in that county will make from 35 to 50 bushels an acre.

Interesting Grain Tests

Wheat variety tests carried on on the farm of V. E. Seewald, who lives 7 miles south of Burlington, in cooperation with the Coffey County Farm Bureau and Kansas State Agricultural college gave the following acre yields in bushels: Kanred 33.18, Harvest Queen 33.14, Currell, 28.78, Burbank Wonder 27.64, Fulcaster 25.17, Clark's Blackhull 23.72, Red Sea 23.66, Red Rock 23.05.

Tests in Making Seedbeds

E. L. Garrett of Comanche county, and C. H. Guyer of Protection are cooperating in putting on a test to determine the most profitable method of seedbed preparation. Ten acres will be put to Kanred wheat, using different methods of seedbed preparation. Two acres will be planted to barley, and 1 acre to Fulghum oats. In addition plots of 1 acre each will be planted to the different varieties of grain and forage sorghums in order to learn the varieties best adapted to conditions in the county. All of the land will be farmed with a tractor.

An Important Agricultural Committee

Senator Arthur Capper, Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of Kansas State Agricultural college, and Dr. H. J. Waters, former president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and now editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star, are the men from this section of the country selected by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to help outline a National policy for agriculture. Some of the larger problems to be considered in outlining such a policy are tariff, transportation, taxation, labor activities, credits and financing, marketing, collective bargaining, rent, tenancy, Governmental policies, merchant marine, foreign markets, and National legislative

measures. Other men selected to help in working out such a policy represent the different farm organizations of the country, as well as the agricultural colleges, United States Department of Agriculture, and state boards of agriculture. President Howard, in announcing the committee, states that the readjustments following the war many new policies have to be worked out in order to put agriculture on the plane which it should occupy.

Sorghums for Silage

Sorghums for silage are pushing themselves farther and farther east in Kansas. F. S. Turner, county agent in Anderson county, reports that several men in the Ernest community grew cane for silage this year. Fred More, he says, filled an 83-ton silo from acres, and several others did equal as well. Counting the value of silage at \$5 a ton, Mr. Turner says this means a return of \$60 an acre from the land. This cane was grown on upland, Mr. Turner says, and he is urging other farmers with upland to talk to the who raised cane this year, if they are convinced.

Arkansas Hogs for Kansas

Arkansas farmers have learned that there is a stock hog shortage in Kansas, and since they have more hogs than feed they wish to sell some of their surplus hogs to Kansas farmers. The Kansas State Farm Bureau has received a letter from T. Roy Reid, extension agent in marketing, at Little Rock, giving a list of 32 persons in Arkansas who have stock hogs for sale. The list includes about 30,000 head of hogs. One man at Lauratown, Ark., has 10,000 head which Mr. Reid says he can ship at any time. Turner Wright, who signs himself as agent in marketing, also of Little Rock, has written a letter to the Kansas State Farm Bureau, asking to buy corn in carload lots from Kansas farmers. Notice has been sent out to all county agents in Kansas, giving them the details of these communications. The list of men who have hogs for sale has been placed in the hands of every county agent in the state of Kansas.

Best Varieties of Corn

The yields on two variety test plots of corn, conducted by O. T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent, have been determined. One plot was on the farm of C. A. Christianson, of Bremen. On this plot Pride of Saline outyielded all other varieties, making 40 bushels an acre. Shawnee White was second with 37 bushels, and Iowa Silver Mine third with 36 bushels. Kansas Sunflower yielded 32 bushels; Reid's Yellow Dent, 31 bushels; Boone County White, 30 bushels. In this test there was a very poor stand of Boone County White which accounted for its low yield. The other plot was on the farm of Ernest Schubert, of Vermillion. This corn was on bottom land. Boone County White in this test stood first with 55 bushels; Kansas Sunflower second with 51 bushels, and Shawnee White third with 49 bushels. Pride of Saline yielded 44 bushels, Iowa Silver Mine 37 bushels and Reid's Yellow Dent 30 bushels. Mr. Bonnett says that variety tests have been made in the county for a number of years and that these tests have shown that the same varieties should not be planted on upland and on bottom land. He says that results of tests since 1911, together with those of this year, show that Pride of Saline and Iowa Silver Mine should be grown on upland, and Boone County White and Shawnee White on bottom land. These tests are of great value.

Neosho County Institute

A three-day institute for the farmers of Neosho county will be held at Erie, November 15. C. D. Thompson, county agent, has arranged the program which he says is the biggest and best ever offered in the county. There are 24 numbers on the program. Among the speakers are Charles R. Weeks, secretary of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; Walter Burr, rural organization specialist; P. J. Crandall, extension dairy specialist; Mrs. Harriet Allard, home economics specialist, and C. G. Elling, animal husbandry specialist, all of Kansas State Agricultural college. Music will be provided by Erie high school. A number of local people also will have part in the program. Premiums will be given for the best exhibits of livestock and farm products.

A Study of Good Methods

BY F. B. NICHOLS

ENOUGH local information is available right now in Kansas to increase agricultural profits a fourth if it were applied. The trouble is we don't use it. Before we are going to make the greatest progress in agricultural production or marketing we must take to heart a little more earnestly the principles worked out by the leading farmers, who are the trail blazers of modern agriculture."

The words of my friend, a successful Kansas farmer, didn't make much of an impression on me at the time he was speaking, a few days ago, but the more I thought them over the more I have become convinced that he was right. It certainly is time, in these days of reconstruction, to consider mighty earnestly the well demonstrated methods of success, no matter if they happen to come from the man over on the next farm, or in the next township. I am afraid that the fundamentals of intelligent production and marketing which have been worked out by the leading producers are not considered nearly so fully today by average men as they should be, and must be if Kansas develops into the great place in agricultural affairs which destiny has reserved for it.

Naturally, farming differs in Sherman county from what is needed in Cherokee. Fruit growers around Hutchinson cannot use exactly the same production methods as those near Wathena. Wheat growers in Pawnee county have a different set of production and marketing problems to solve than corn producers in Brown county. But what of it? All counties have real farmers who are handling their affairs in an intelligent way, and who are making money in the business of farming. It is not always possible for Henry Brown to use the same methods which John Norton, successful farmer, uses, but he can use some of them, and a study of the general farm management certainly will be helpful.

County agents have aided greatly in spreading a knowledge concerning the local principles of production. This has been helpful, and doubtless this will continue for a long time, perhaps always, to be a big part of the agent's work. But many farmers have not always been willing to do their part. This ability to learn from the success of the other man is a thing which all men must learn to cultivate if they expect to make the greatest progress in increasing their income.

ember 20, 1920.

Answers to Farm Questions

VENIE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	MORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEMANA	BROWN	DODGE
7 10	19 10	22 2	22 6	22 9	25 2	26 6	28 9	31 9	35 6	32 6	33 7	37 6
WICHITA	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	RILEY	JACKSON	ATCHISON	36 8
5 10	17 10	20 6	20 10	21 6	24 6	25	24 2	31 3	34 6	34	36 8	37 6
LACE	LOGAN	GOWE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	OTTAWA	WICHITA	34 6	34	35 6	37 6
5 10	17 2	19 7	26 6	23 6	24 6	25	25 2	26 6	30 2	34	36 6	38 6
LEV	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	DARION	ELLISWORTH	26 6	29 6	IVON	DOUGLAS	FRANKLIN
10	15 10	17 10	18 7	21 6	21 2	25 10	24 2	24 2	31 6	33	36 6	38 6
ALICE	KEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	PAWNEE	STAFFORD	RICE	26	26 6	31 6	COFFEE	FRANKLIN	MIAMI
10	15 10	19	19 10	22 6	23 6	26	23 6	28 6	31 6	37 6	38 6	38 6
WICHITA	GRANT	GRAY	FORD	EDWARD	PRATT	RENO	26	28 6	30 6	ELM	37 6	38 6
6	16 10	18	20 6	22 6	25 6	HARVEY	26	28 6	30 6	34 6	37 6	38 6
WICHITA	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	BARBER	SEDGWICK	26	28 6	30 6	34 6	37 6	38 6
2 10	19 10	22	24 2	22 6	24 6	28	26	28 6	30 6	34 6	37 6	38 6
WICHITA	STEVENS	WICHITA	CLARK	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA

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

Silage From Kafir Fodder

would like to fill my silo with some fodder now in the shock, first heading. Our company ordered a silage cutter but was so long in transit that our corn was too dry when it finally came and the cutter was all in the shock. Can good silage be made from this shocked kafir?

B. F. L.

shocked kafir can be made more palatable by running it into a silo than feeding it dry. It cannot be said, however, that silage made from dry kafir is as good as silage made from corn harvested and run into the silo as they contain the right amount of natural plant juices to make the silage kafir properly.

In order to keep, silage must contain 70 to 75 per cent water. In making silage from dry fodder enough water must be added to make it pack properly. If it goes into the silo too dry, no amount of tramping will force all the air out and it is the presence of air which makes silage become moldy and spoil.

These new vaccines are made and sold by the Kansas State Agricultural college and there are a number of commercial companies that also manufacture them.

New Corn and Hog Cholera.
Is it true that new corn starts hog cholera in a herd? I have been told that feeding too much new corn was responsible for outbreaks of cholera.

P. W. M.
Jewell County.

There is no known method by which a veterinarian can determine whether a heifer has ever been with calf or not.

G. C. W.

Evidence of Cow's Pregnancy

Can a veterinarian tell whether a heifer has ever been pregnant or whether she has given birth to a calf?

H. S.

There is no known method by which a veterinarian can determine whether a heifer has ever been with calf or not.

G. C. W.

Improved Blackleg Vaccination.

In a recent issue of Kansas Farmer and Breeze I read a statement that modern methods of vaccination for blackleg calves were superior to older methods. Losses from blackleg have been rather severe the past few years in spite of the fact that I have regularly vaccinated with the Government vaccine. I would like to have full information about the improved methods.

G. S. W.

Since 1915 the Kansas Experiment Station has produced three improved forms of blackleg vaccines which are very much more satisfactory than the powder form of vaccine. These vaccines are blackleg aggressin, blackleg filtrate and blackleg serum.

"Either the aggressin or the filtrate may be used to immunize calves against blackleg," says Dr. R. R. Dykstra in speaking of these improved vaccines. "The only difference between the two products is that the aggressin is made from calves that have died of blackleg and the filtrate is an artificial laboratory vaccine. Apparently they are equally efficient, being practically 100 per cent immunizing."

The advantage of these new products over the old vaccine is that one

While there is no possibility that feeding new corn can cause hog cholera directly there is plenty of evidence to show that the feeding of new corn, and particularly corn inferior in quality, gets the animals into a condition making them more susceptible to disease. Hog cholera is a disease of the digestive tract but it is caused by a specific germ. Putting hogs on a heavy feed of new corn too rapidly will cause digestive disturbances and indirectly may lead to an attack of cholera but the disease is introduced by the organisms from some source of infection. The vitality of hogs should not be lowered by making too rapid changes in their feed. Make the change to new corn very gradually, watching the hogs very carefully while the change is being made. G. C. W.

an absolute preventive of hemorrhagic septicemia. It seems to give the animals a certain amount of resistance but we know of instances where animals have died of this disease despite the fact that they had been vaccinated.

It should be borne in mind that cattle will bloat quite readily on feed of this kind and especially so if it is wet with dew or rain. It is always dangerous for cattle to eat a large quantity of dry fodder and then drink freely. Fermentation takes place and the animals die from suffocation in less than half an hour, due to pressure of the distended paunch on the lungs. Give bloated animals as soon as discovered 2 ounces of turpentine mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil. This will stop the process of fermentation but will not remove the gas already present. If there is danger of immediate death from bloating the animals should be tapped in the upper flank on the left side to permit the gas to escape, using a trocar and canula or a knife if the trocar is not at hand.

R. R. Dykstra.

Time to Trim Locust Trees

What is the best time to trim locust trees? Can they be trimmed any time?

A. G. H.

The usual practice is to trim forest trees during the winter season; it can be done, however, at any time of the year but preferably before the trees put out new growth.

G. C. W.

Curing Horses of Scratches

What is a good remedy for scratches? I have a horse which has had this trouble for three and a half years. I have used several remedies and while they seem to cure the trouble for a time the disease keeps breaking out again. The pastern joints are sore and swollen. The horse is kept in the barn all the time except when he is at work and never has stood in a dirty stall. I feed alfalfa and prairie hay with corn and ground barley for grain and the horse is in good condition all the time.

F. H. S.

Cheyenne County.

Scratches in horses is a form of eczema and some animals have a constitutional predisposition to the trouble so that it recurs again and again after it has been relieved temporarily.

It is very important in treating this condition to keep the affected parts absolutely dry. They should be dried after the horse has been out in the dew, rain, or snow. The hair around the infected parts must be clipped as short as possible. A healing lotion composed of 2 ounces of powdered alum, 1 ounce of sugar of lead, 6 ounces of spirits of camphor, and sufficient water to make a pint of the mixture will give good results. The bottle should be shaken well before the remedy is used.

Saturate a piece of cotton with the remedy and bind it around the diseased joint with an appropriate bandage. As long as the cotton remains in place all that is necessary is to pour a little of the medicine in around the top of the bandage often enough to keep it fairly moist. Two weeks of this treatment usually effects a cure.

R. R. Dykstra.

Cooking Feed for Hogs

Is there any advantage in cooking feed for hogs?

E. L. B.

Grains ordinarily fed to hogs are made less digestible by cooking. This has been well established by careful experiments. A given quantity of grain fed raw will produce more gain than if cooked. It is an advantage to cook such feeds as beans or potatoes and during the winter period it is a good plan to warm all slop feeds for hogs but the advantage comes from the warming and not from cooking.

G. C. W.

Cow Fails to Breed

My cow 7 years old has raised a calf every year but since calving in June she seems to be in heat all the time. Her last calf did not seem right. It could not see good and died when 6 weeks old. What is the trouble? Is there any danger of disease in letting the bull run with her? The cow is in good flesh and seems to be doing well.

C. J.

Persistent heat in a cow is usually the result of cystic ovaries. Such ovaries may usually be treated by a competent graduate veterinarian so as to overcome the trouble. The treatment consists in rupturing the cysts, by means of the hand introduced into the animal's rectum. Such work should be attempted only by a competent graduate veterinarian. As the cysts show a tendency to recur, the veterinarian should make an examination once a week and rupture them as often as they reappear.

R. R. Dykstra.

Protected Grain Gambling

INVESTIGATION of the Chicago board of trade by the Federal Trade Commission is likely to show that less than 1 per cent of its transactions are legitimate purchases and sales of actual grain delivered. It will show that half or more of all the transactions are gambling pure and simple, notwithstanding that gambling is against the laws of Illinois. The reason why gambling is permitted on the Chicago board of trade while outlawed in smaller institutions of the city by the police is because gambling on the board of trade brings in millions of dollars annually to eminently respectable Chicago citizens, leaders in the city's life, while gambling in most of the dens of Chicago is limited to an insignificant amount in proportion and is therefore not carried on as a regular business or vocation by reputable citizens.

Last August one day's transactions on the Chicago board of trade recorded an advance of 2 cents in cash wheat (real wheat, representing real purchases and sales) and a fall of 4 cents in wheat bought for December delivery. There was no reasonable explanation of such a "market." The fact shown by the cash market was that wheat was in demand at higher prices. The world news was that there was no surplus of wheat on the planet. Yet there was a fall in December wheat of 4 cents, together with an advance of 2 cents in wheat for immediate delivery.

Brokers who pay \$11,000 for a seat on the Chicago board of trade wire alleged news to suckers in the rural districts who take the bait and "buy" or "sell" wheat on the board of trade for future delivery, of which no delivery occurs or is expected to occur. It has been charged that commission firms on the board of trade accepted thousands of deals in grain from unlicensed traders, notwithstanding that no delivery would be made to an unlicensed trader. It is in these ways that the "market" has been created for grain.

It has always been the profession of the board of trade that delivery is intended on all transactions. This impudent profession will no doubt be made to the Federal Trade Commission, in the face of the notorious fact that a large majority of the trades are not consummated by delivery and nobody would be so dumfounded as the officials of the board of trade if the bulk of trades were accompanied by delivery.

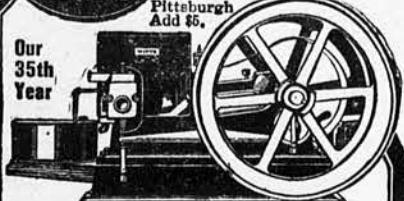
But if it is the intent of board of trade dealing in grain that delivery be made, then there should be no objection raised to a law requiring delivery and forbidding with proper penalties any trades in which delivery is not made, or trades in which the seller does not possess the grain sold.

The pure function of boards of trade is highly valuable, but when gambling becomes not merely an incident of such trading but the main part of the business on the boards of trade, it ought to be evident that a housecleaning is called for.

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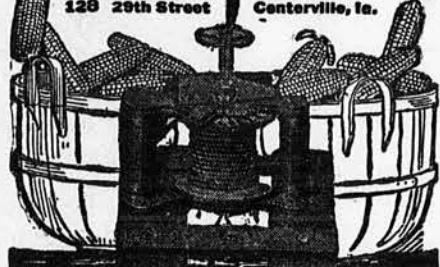
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HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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

LAFE and Hilary started for the island at one o'clock. They planned to spend three hours there and return on the evening tide.

Hilary, seated opposite his friend, told him of the conversation with Louis, who, manipulating the tiller, heard nothing.

"If Louis will swear to what he informed me," he said, "it means that we can clap Brousseau into jail. Otherwise he'll never give up his schemes against me, because he has a personal grievance."

"Mr. Askew," said Lafe, "might I put a question to you without giving offense?"

"You may, Connell."

"I'm only saying what everybody's saying in St. Boniface, and that is about your cutting Brousseau out with Mademoiselle Rosny."

"I guess it's true, Lafe," said Hilary, "Lafe, she's—well, you understand."

"I guess I do," said Lafe. He stretched out a sinewy hand and gripped Hilary's warmly. "I wish Clarice—my wife—could meet you," he said.

"I hope she will, Lafe, some day. But now about Brousseau."

"I asked you that," said Lafe, "because there's a lot hangs on it. Now as to Louis—he wouldn't swear. If he did swear, he'd swear that he'd been lying as soon as Brousseau slipped him a ten-dollar bill. No, sir, it won't do. We've got to get the fox right into the trap before we spring it."

"I'm afraid I am no hand at springing traps, Lafe."

"No. But we've got to give him rope enough to hang himself. We don't want to go off at half-cock. That's plainer, ain't it? My advice is as before: lie low. You see, sir, when a man schemes and schemes and plans his crooked work, all that he's doing is to twist the rope tighter round his own neck. We've got him now, but we must get the noose tight, so that he won't wriggle out of it. And he'll twist it tight next time he wriggles. That's my idea, Mr. Askew."

"I guess you're right as usual, Lafe," answered Hilary. "But I've been lying low a thundering long time."

No more was said upon the subject. Out in the Gulf the choppiness of the waves had changed to a steady sweep toward the island, which, lying in mid-stream, received and broke the full force of the daily tides. The wind aided them, and they swept thru the water. Hilary watched the nearing land with interest that deepened as he began to make out the luxuriant growth of conifers that covered it almost to the sea's verge.

In the center he could now make out a ridge of low hills, which seemed to ascend to a terminal cliff, having on one side a gentle slope and, on

the other, a precipitous descent toward the water. Gradually, as they changed position, this cliff came into plainer view, a bare flank thrust out toward the Gulf, as if some giant knife had lopped off the edge of the island.

"There ought to be some fine cutting there for us some day," said Hilary. "Hello! What's that?"

"Somebody has got there before us," said Connell.

A boat came into view, a little fishing sloop, much like Duval's beached on the shore, the sails down, the bow high above high water.

"That boat belongs to Jacques Brousseau," said Louis, pointing toward it.

"What's he doing on my limits, I wonder," mused Hilary.

"Maybe he's come over here to set a line of traps," suggested Lafe. "I heard him say he thought there was a pair of blue foxes on the island."

"But he wouldn't trap foxes in November."

"Well, I guess he's making this his winter quarters. He's trapped the seigniory so long that he thinks it's his territory."

"Well, he's welcome, so long as he doesn't start a forest fire, I suppose," said Hilary. He felt a little anxious at the old man's presence there. A match carelessly flung down, a coal blown from a fire, and the island, strewn with dead leaves and withered undergrowth, would blaze from end to end.

"O, I guess old Jacques is careful enough," responded Lafe.

They grounded. Duval, leaping ashore, brought the bow round above the water level. Lafe and Hilary stepped out and stretched their cramped limbs. It was hardly four; they had made the journey with exceptional speed.

A Keen Wind

The wind blew keenly, but, once under the shelter of the island, they found it warm autumn weather. The warm spell had melted the snow; it was the late Indian summer of Quebec, when the warm sun and hazy, pleasant air make the nearness of winter almost incredible. Leaving Louis stretched out in the boat, under a tarpaulin, Lafe and Hilary started up the sloping beach toward the interior. The first thing that they noticed as peculiar, when they had passed the outer fringe of trees, was the existence of a well-defined trail.

It did not run down to the shore where they had landed, but apparently at the point of the island, facing the opening of the Gulf. They stopped and looked at it.

"Do you suppose old Jacques made all that?" asked Lafe.

"Too wide?"

"And too hard, Mr. Askew. This has been stamped out this summer.

(Continued on Page 11.)

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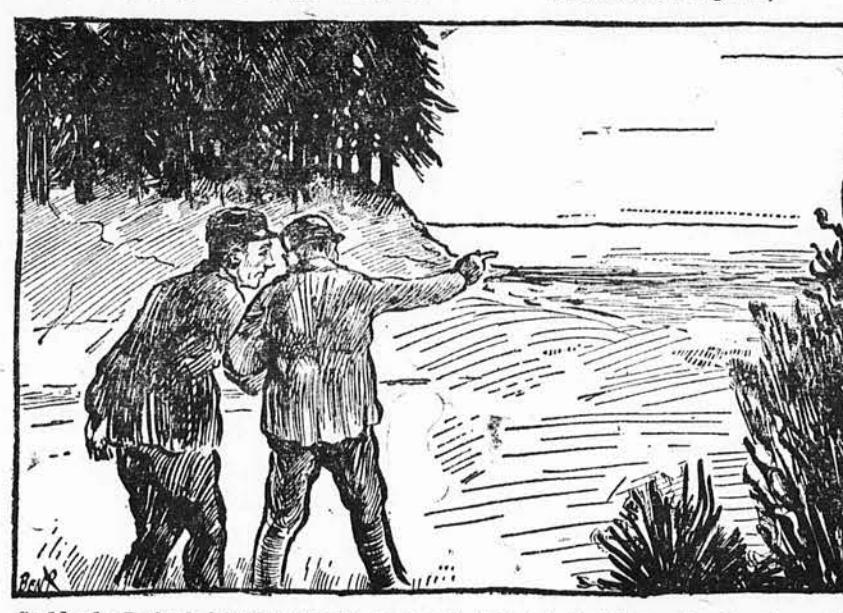
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Suddenly Lafe Gripped Hilary's Arm and Pointed Out Thru the Opening Old Jacques Brousseau Coming Out of an Aperture in the Cliff.

November 20, 1920.



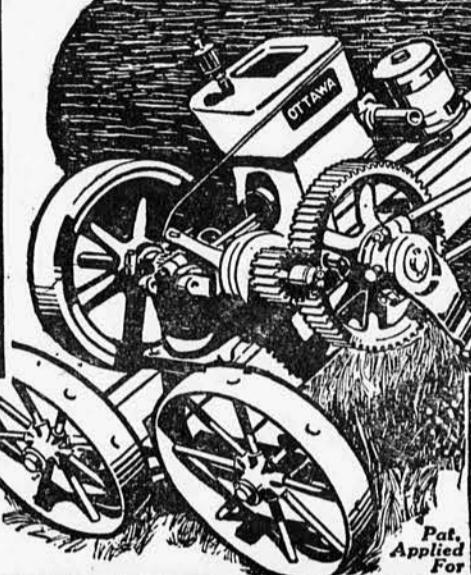
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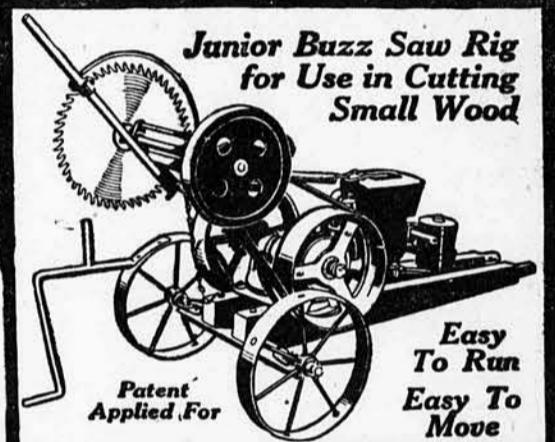


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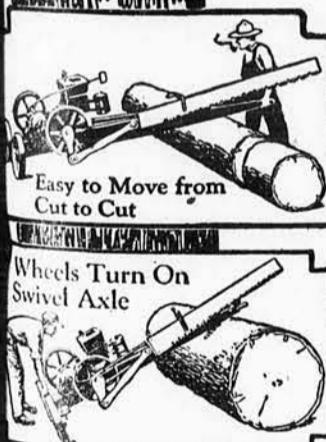
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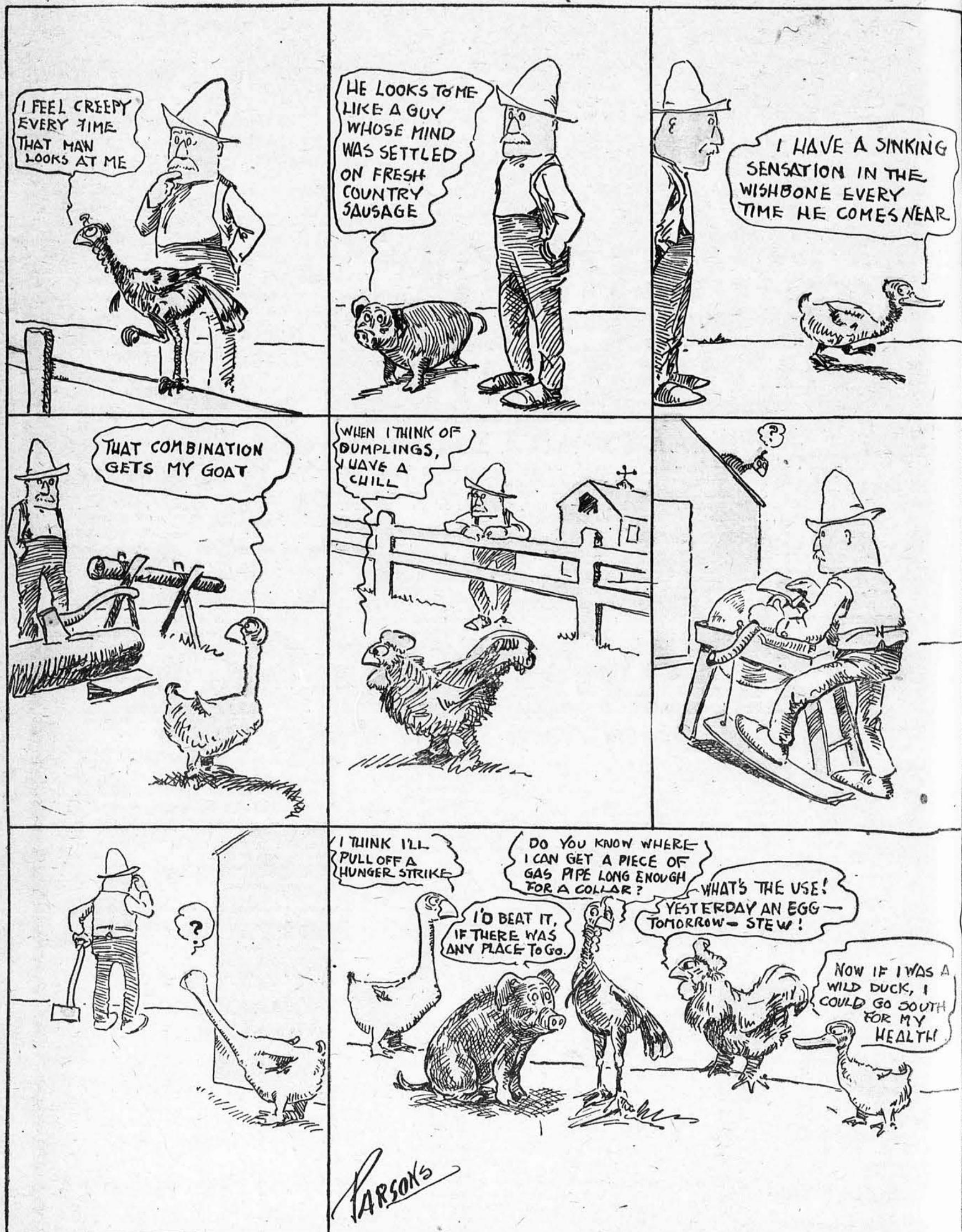
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Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 8.)

Jacques has only been here a week, at most."

"Then—?" asked Hilary.
"Somebody else has been on the island all summer, or at least most of the summer. Maybe two or three of them. It looks like it."

If any one had been here hunting—?" Hilary began.

"There ain't any hunting here, except hares and foxes, and nobody puts their skins in summer. And anyway the undergrowth's been too thick till this last frost for any one to get 'em."

They had reached a little spot beside the trail where the trees, opening, disclosed a view of the widening cliff, with the north shore winding off to the hazy distance. In the middle of the channel between this coast and the island, coming from the direction of Ste. Marie, apparently intending to land the point and make the south shore, was a small schooner, having the front mast higher than the back, as usual with many of this class of boats on the St. Lawrence. Lafe looked at it and growled: this was one of his enemies.

"I guess we don't want to stop here," he said.

They followed the trail thru the forest. Hilary surveyed the timber with a good deal of interest. There was a quantity of spruce and pine, scattered among fir and clusters of paperbark birch, which had sprung up many years before after a fire which had eaten an irregular course on the island. It was evident that special advantages were to be obtained by cutting here until the main tract was exhausted. Lafe concurred in this opinion.

It was growing dark among the trees, tho the sun still hung over the eastern hills. The trail, as they went on, became wider and more clearly defined. The ground grew rockier, and the trees sparser and smaller. It was nearly all birch and juniper now; then came this yielded to spongy, open ground littered with the dead branches of sheep-laurel and azalea tangles. A mucky tract indicated the beginning of the central ridge. Presently they were ascending over the granite boulder-strewn back of the island. Over the trees the sun appeared again, gilding the windows of the parish church of St. Boniface.

Cliff With Caves

The trail had disappeared. They were now scrambling up a gulley between great rocks that towered on either side of them. At the top of the elevation appeared the point of the island, and the face of the great cliff, cleft into numerous fissures, some widening into small caves.

They had described a half-circle, and were near the southeastern angle of the isle, with a thin fringe of pines between them and the water.

Suddenly Lafe gripped Hilary's arm and pointed. Thru the scrub they could see Jacques Brousseau coming out of an aperture in the cliff, a deep and narrow cleft that opened toward the base into a wide recess.

Jacques saw them at the same time and stood motionless. The impression he conveyed was that of endeavoring to conceal his presence by immobility; and in fact his figure, blended with the patches upon the rocks, would hardly have been discernible but for the sun, which flared upon him thru the trees.

As Lafe and Hilary advanced he seemed to be galvanized into life. He rushed toward them, screaming, his eyes convulsed with fury.

Not a word of the old man's ravings was intelligible to either, but one thing was self-evident: Jacques wanted to keep them out of the cave, and was threatening violence unless they turned away.

Hilary cast his eyes about to ascertain the cause of the old man's fury. He saw, near the cave's mouth, a large slab of granite, and a heavy hammer lying beside it.

"Let's see what he's got there," he said. "It doesn't look like traps to me."

Jacques, perceiving his intention, rushed at Hilary, his arms outstretched, his fists whirling. He was quite beside himself; his contorted, senile face, the mumbling, toothless niéry!"

mouth resembled some hideous mask. Hilary stepped quickly aside out of his path, and, as Jacques plunged forward, caught him about the body, holding down his arms.

Old Jacques was wiry, but his muscles, hardened tho they were by a life spent in the open, were atrophied with age. There was strength in those slender, iron-like cords that ridged the lean flesh, but not staying strength. For a few moments Hilary could hardly hold him, but then the old man, exhausted, ceased to struggle. He sank to the ground thru Hilary's arms and began to moan like a wounded animal. When Hilary released him he made no effort to bar the way any longer. He crouched, muttering, among the rocks, his arms over his head.

"He's saying something about his son," said Lafe, whose quick ears had caught the word.

Hilary listened, but he could make nothing of the disconnected exclamations, uttered in the most unintelligible patois. Old Jacques went on muttering, apparently oblivious of their presence. They left him there and went toward the cave.

The sun, now very low, shone full into the interior. It revealed a cavernous depth, whose recesses were lost in gloom, a high arch, and the remnants of many fires on the granite slabs that paved it almost as regularly as those of a city sidewalk. Somebody had camped here for a long time—possibly Jacques, tho he must have burned a whole cord of wood, to judge from the charred remnants that were scattered everywhere.

"Look!" shouted Lafe, pointing.

A little deeper in the cave, and visible only because they were immediately illuminated by the setting sun, were three beds of pine branches, the top layer still green. Bundled up near them were blankets.

An Asbestos Mine

The ground was covered with fragments of some sort of ore, and a trail of chips and dust led out of the mouth of the cave into another recess among the rocks. Among the brambles, under a roughly constructed roof, was a small hand machine, consisting in the main of two steel rollers, white with crushed rock.

"Looks like a hand flour-mill," said Lafe. "I thought maybe it might be gold. But it ain't gold. Alluvial's washed in a stream, and quartz gold has to be got with cyanide."

A pick next caught their eyes. Somebody, or party, rather, had been working at the rocks, apparently to take samples of some ore; but there was certainly no gold in the Laurentian granite.

Suddenly Lafe uttered an exclamation and, stooping down, picked up a matted handful of some fibrous, wool-like material that had been stuffed into a cleft. He pulled out yet another handful, and more and more—stiff wool, yet of a stony consistency—spun stone, if such a thing were possible.

"Rock flax!" he exclaimed. "I seen it down Thetford way years ago, Mr. Askew. Look there! The cliff's alive with it!"

"Asbestos!" cried Hilary.

"A regular asbestos quarry!" said Lafe. "There's thousands of dollars' worth in here. Look at it!"

Hilary could see how that the coarse fibres ran thru the side of the cliff in every direction. They were so blended with the mottled stone that he had not even noticed them.

"That accounts for everything," he said.

"Yes, Mr. Askew. I guess Brousseau wasn't paying all those hands at Ste. Marie and pretending to work his limits just to jump your timber rights. I knew he had something up his sleeve, but I didn't know what. I knew there wasn't no gold round here."

"So that's why he wants to get me out of the way."

"That's the whole game, sir. He knew you'd hit upon this mine sooner or later, tho he'd left the island off the map of the seigniory. Lord, what a fool I was not to have known!"

"There's more to it than that, Lafe. That's why he tried to draw us off the scent on the subject of the river boundary. He thought that if he could get into a fight with us over that we wouldn't be thinking of the island. And this mine belongs to Rosny. No wonder Brousseau wants the seigniory!"

"It's as good as a play," said Lafe. "It gives us the trump card," said Hilary. "It means that he'll lose his hold over him, and—well, Lafe, I feel too happy to say any more about it."

Lafe grabbed him by the hand. "We've won," he said ecstatically. "And now I guess we'd best be starting for the boat."

It had grown suddenly twilight; the sun had gone down behind the mountains. They turned to retrace their steps. Suddenly Lafe grasped Hilary and dragged him aside. An instant later something crashed to the earth at his side.

It was the head of the pick. As Hilary stared about him in bewilderment he heard a crashing, as of some animal, among the bushes. He discerned old Jacques Brousseau, bounding away like a great hare. He was out of sight in a moment, and the rustling suddenly ceased.

Lafe swore. "He tried to murder you, sir," he exclaimed. "Must have stole up and got that pick under our noses. And I saw nothing till he was right behind you."

"I'll have the old man arrested," said Hilary. "I guess his brain's turned by the solitude."

"Solitude nothing," answered Lafe scornfully. "That was plain murder in his heart, Mr. Askew. He's watchman here for his son. That's what's the matter with him."

They retraced their steps along the trail. It was a nervous experience, with the thought that old Jacques might be lurking in the bushes nearby. However, by the time they reached the little open space they satisfied themselves that he was not following them.

"We've passed our landing-place," said Hilary.

Looking out across the grey waters he perceived, close at hand, and apparently beached on the shore, the white sail of a sloop. It seemed to be the vessel which they had seen earlier that afternoon, tacking toward the south shore.

The men looked at each other, and the same unspoken question was in the eyes of each. Then Lafe grabbed Hilary by the shoulders.

"See here!" he said. "We ain't going to stay and fight Brousseau's gang just for the fun of it. I guess it's Pierre and Leblanc in that boat all right, and that they're on their way

(Continued on Page 13.)

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The Hog Cholera Outlook

Proper Precautions Will Prevent Heavy Losses

BY DR. H. M. GRAEFE

OPINIONS expressed by several authorities on hog cholera control work that a virulent type of the disease would appear in cycles every seven years to a great extent are being proved this fall by the experiences of the veterinarians and representatives of the Federal and state officials engaged in controlling the losses from this disease. Virulent outbreaks have appeared in various parts of the state this fall. During the fall and winter of 1906 and 1907, a very destructive type of cholera created havoc with the swine industry in the Middle Western states which were recognized as leading states in that line of endeavor. Again in 1913 and 1914, just seven years later, it was estimated that practically 11 per cent of all swine raised died of the disease that fall and winter, entailing a loss of approximately 105 million dollars. The annual average loss was approximately 40 million dollars a year up to that time. The enormous losses suffered in 1913 and 1914 prompted the United States Department of Agriculture thru the Bureau of Animal Industry to enter into a co-operative agreement with the state livestock sanitary officials to experiment on an effective and organized plan to combat the ravages of the greatest menace to the swine industry.

Successful Work in Marshall County

Marshall county, Kansas, was chosen as an experimental county and the successful efforts in this county encouraged the establishing of co-operative county unit organizations in practically all the important swine raising counties in the state.

Organized effort, publicity of outbreaks, educational lectures in rural school houses, proper use of serum and virus by local graduate veterinarians who have been properly trained by expert authorities to carry out uniform control measures, and the use of proper sanitary and quarantine precautions has been very beneficial in gradually reducing the losses from this dreaded disease.

In 1913 the loss from hog cholera amounted to 119 head in every thousand raised in Kansas, each year since then this loss has been gradually diminished until in 1919 only 21 head of swine in every thousand were lost from this disease.

During the last three months, however, the reported outbreaks increased alarmingly and numerous reports of the entire pig crop being wiped out with cholera have been received.

Virulent Cases Reported

The disease has appeared in a more virulent form than in previous years, and has caused more loss than any year since 1913 and 1914. There are practically no counties in the eastern half of the state which do not report cholera, and there are at least eight areas in the state where the disease has appeared in epidemic form and spread to a number of farms. Since July, when 17 cases were reported as compared with more than 200 reported cases in October, the trouble has been steadily on the increase. Federal veterinarians are busily engaged in cooperating with the state regulatory authorities, local veterinarians, bankers and stock raisers in an effort to hold the menace in abeyance, by making farm investigations, issuing cholera warnings and quarantine notices and advising the communities where the disease has appeared to observe their hogs closely and take measures to protect them against infection. Letters

have been written to bankers and influential swine raisers calling attention to the dangers if every one is not alert and willing to put every effort to control cholera when it appears in a community. Experience has proved that hog cholera can flourish or develop in any community unless there is an indifference on the part of swine raisers and they should thus permitting the disease to spread.

The small number of swine has a considerable effect in preventing spread of cholera, as there have been so many susceptible subjects in fall victims of the disease. The general and state forces have been adequate to handle the situation, however, it is felt that our efforts have been encouraging to date that we will be successful in reducing the losses to a minimum. An estimate of the probable damage done this cannot be given at this time. As reports of cholera can be expected November as was experienced in October, since the infection will not show any signs of abatement until about December 1, at the earliest date.

Effective Measures Urged

Therefore, it behooves every one interested in the swine industry to be alert and ready to undertake whatever effective measures that may be necessary in case the disease appears in the community.

In order to assist and advise swine raisers the following suggestions offered as effective measures against the spread of hog cholera:

1. Observe your hogs frequently and fully. If you find one sick or off color, inclined to stay in the nest, suspect it and call a competent veterinarian. If labor under the impression that the condition is something other than cholera, wait until all the animals in the herd are sick. It is too late then for the best to be obtained from vaccination. Remember, serum and virus treatment is more effective than it is curative.

2. Quarantine your hog lot. Avoiding your neighbor who has cholera and not permitting him in your hog lot. Keep hogs confined and away from streams and public highways. Tie up your dog so that the neighbor does likewise. Shoot crows, buzzards, pigeons and birds. If the stock food vender, he may have cholera on his shoes. Remember, cholera and the infection is spread from farm, on the shoes of persons, feed animals, wheels of farm implements, contaminated streams and dogs and eating birds carrying parts of cholera to neighbors' hog lots, also by cholera infected hogs running at large.

3. Insist on the widest publicity of the outbreaks in the community so that swine raisers may be on their guard against any negligence in not properly reporting cholera carcasses by either landing or burying deep in quick lime. Also to pay any attention to quarantine precautions. This is very important in every zone.

4. Give your hogs plenty of fresh clean comfortable and ventilated quarters and good wholesome feed. Do not overfeed them on too much new corn. Keep animals thrifty so they may resist infection. Use a 3 per cent compound cresol soap and spray pens and sheds frequently thoroughly.

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

6. In from 14 to 21 days after the disease has abated in the herd, thoroughly disinfect the hog sheds and lots with the elimination of the infection from the herds, so the next pig crop will not be exposed to the dangers of infection. Rake and burn all litter and rubbish. Clean manure and litter from sheds and burn or spread such material on the ground where it can be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Expose interior of hog houses to direct rays of the sun and spray walls and floor with a 3 per cent solution of compound cresol.

These are simple precautions and followed will save the farmers of the state many thousands of dollars.



Sanitary Fencing and Equipment for Hogs Make the Control of Hog Cholera Easy and the Expense Necessary is Comparatively Small.

ember 20, 1920.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 11.)

We beat it for ours as hard we can go—see? You ain't fit to do more fighting anyway," he pleaded. I won't no matter what happens—that's straight to you. I'll fight man with fists if I got to, but I'm dead if I'll stand up against that with camp knives."

"You're quite right, Lafe," answered Lafe. "Come, let's get to the boat quick as we can."

As they started there rang out a woman's cry. Again came the am: and in an instant, forgetful of their resolution, they had turned and raced back along the trail.

Water

ot many steps, and, breaking thru trees, they saw Marie Dupont, Leblanc in Pierre's arms, while Leblanc and Nanette stood near them, hing.

He leaped at Pierre, and his bony caught the outlaw beneath the chin. Pierre went down in a heap, made for Leblanc, whose ex-pression would, under other circumstances, have been comical in its sur-

e turned upon the clinging girl and struck her down savagely. Then, with another glance at Hilary, he leaped for the sloop.

saying Pierre where he had fallen, joined in the pursuit. But Leblanc had several yards' start, and his silence of Hilary's prowess lent wings to his feet. He plunged into the water and, by a miracle of strength, swung the sloop clear of the log on which she had been beached. The vessel was carried clear by the flowing tide the ex-jobber scrambled aboard, dripping, and pushed off in the oar. Lafe and Hilary stood, upon the brink of the water, Leblanc, at an ever increasing distance, began to put up the sail, muttering back defiant curses mean-

they heard a sound of feet upon the sloop behind them, and turned quickly. It was Pierre, but he was running for the woods. They ran at him, but he had gained the shelter of the trees, and it was growing too dark to follow. They heard him breaking through the dry underbrush. They stopped and looked back. Leblanc was now at a distance from the island, and looking for the north shore upon the coming tide.

There came a stealthy sound from among the trees, and the distorted, weather-tanned face of Jacques Brousseau peered out at them. It disappeared, but the sight reminded them that the trail to the boat was almost invisible.

"Let's go," said Hilary, and he took Marie gently by the arm. She was looking upon the beach, and as he led her she looked at him as if she did not know who he was or what he was doing there. But she went with him obediently, and Lafe followed her. Nanette, whose lip was bloody from Leblanc's blow.

If Pierre or Brousseau lurked near the darkness, he did not venture within reach of Lafe's and Hilary's guns. They reached the landing-place at last. Louis was seated upon the bank beside the boat, looking anxiously through the pines.

"Ah, Monsieur!" he began, as Hilary approached. Then, seeing Marie, he lay off suddenly. But as Lafe came up with Nanette the little man's face wrinkled into a smile that spread his eyes.

"Ah, Messieurs!" he protested in alarm, raising his hands before his face.

"Shut up!" said Lafe angrily.

"Ah, Monsieur Connell, I am discreet. And where do we land? I say nothing, you understand me."

Hilary interrupted just as Lafe was about to say something.

"You'll go to St. Boniface, of course," he said. "Is the tide running in?"

"Oui, Monsieur Askew. It will be crowded boat, but we can make it. It is to St. Boniface wharf that we go."

"Of course it is. Where did you suppose we were going?"

Louis shrugged his shoulders. "I don't know," he answered. "You pay me to sail. All right?"

"Yes, but you aren't paid for gab-

bling," said Hilary. "Keep your mouth shut—"

"Assuredly you can trust me, Monsieur. I shall say no—"

"Confound you, I mean keep your tongue quiet now. Didn't you see that other boat—O, never mind. Give your hand to Mademoiselle Dupont."

The tide was running fairly for St. Boniface. It was almost dark now, but the wind had died away and the stars were brilliant. Hilary, taking off his overcoat, wrapped it about Marie. The girl's bewilderment had yielded to abject gratitude. She raised Hilary's hand to her lips and pressed it. Beside her Nanette, wrapped in Lafe's waterproof, was sobbing wildly and wiping her wounded lip. The words that passed were drowned in the sound of the lapping waves before they reached the ears of Louis, at the tiller.

"Now, what happened?" asked Hilary of Marie. "Tell me, and we'll clap those ruffians into jail, I assure you. How did they get you into that boat?"

Marie Explains

Marie sobbed out her explanation; but when Hilary gathered, with difficulty from the broken words, stammered in French, that she had gone aboard with Pierre to marry him in Quebec, he could hardly believe his ears.

"And your father knows nothing of this?" he inquired, when she had ended.

"He knows nothing, Monsieur. Ah, Monsieur, you saved me before, and I—I was ungrateful. Promise me, swear to me that he shall never know!"

"And you, Nanette," continued Hilary, addressing the weeping girl, "what have you to say, who lured her here, knowing this?"

"I did not know, Monsieur," cried Nanette. "Pierre told me that if I bring her he would get me back my sweetheart."

"Leblanc, eh?"

"Oui, Monsieur. Then he take me to Quebec, and we get married. And he promised me a wedding-ring of gold, Monsieur."

"And he told you that he was going to marry Marie?"

"Oui, Monsieur, we all go to Quebec together. Only just before we land he tell me that we all stay on the island together first, and have a holiday."

"Nanette, Leblanc never intended to marry you," said Hilary. "They were using you to get Marie into Pierre's power. Nanette—"

He bent toward her and touched her on the shoulder. She looked up at him, her lips quivering, her face pathetic as a scolded child's.

(Continued on Page 15.)

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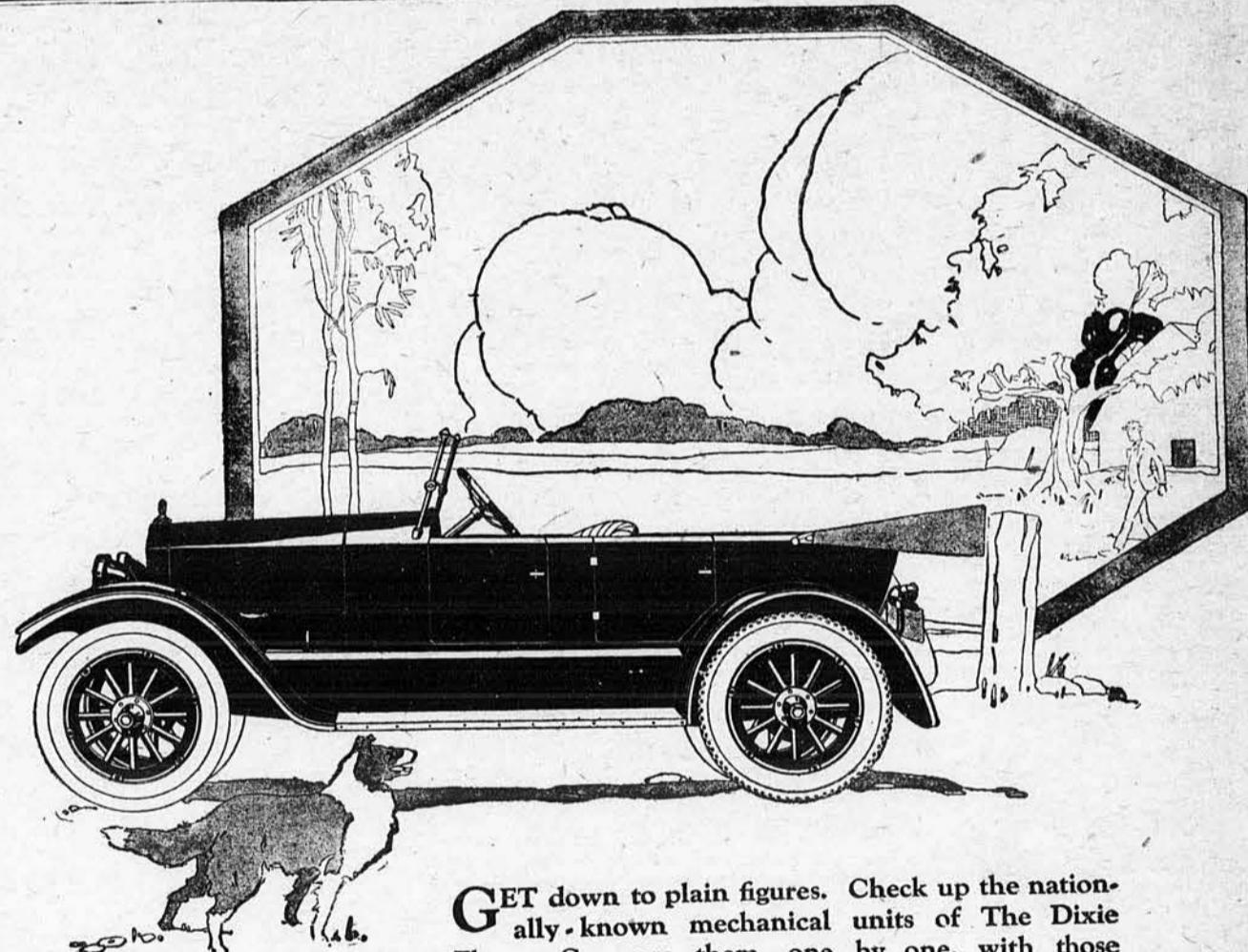
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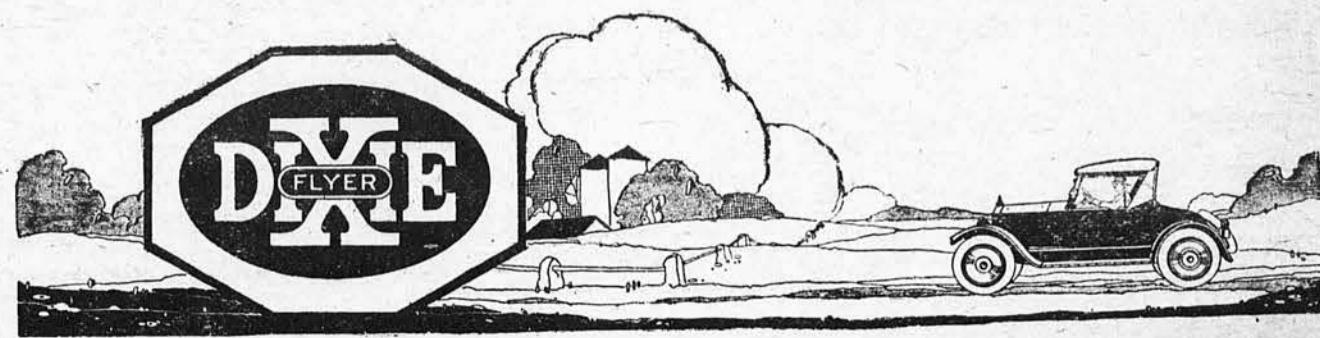
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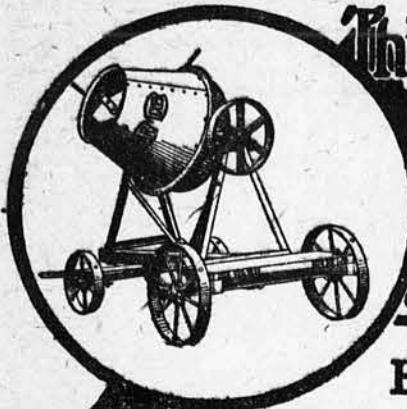
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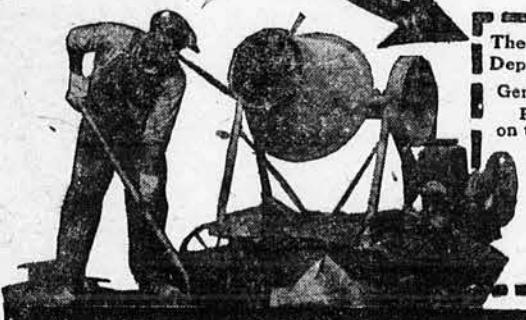
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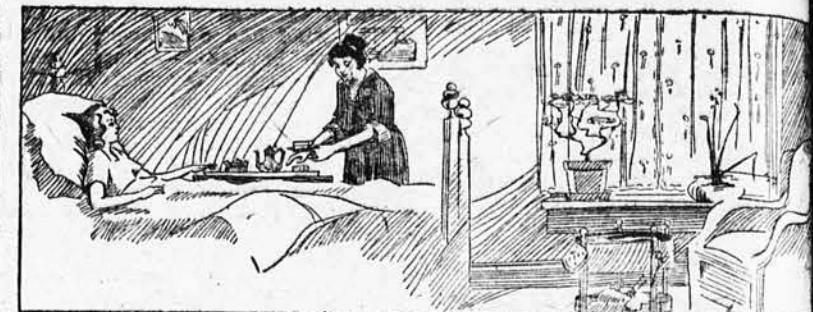
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Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



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

Don't Blow Your Nose

One of the sayings that I admit having heard with some frequency as a boy is still in common use. Just yesterday I heard a mother use it. "Blow your nose, you dirty boy. I should think you'd be ashamed."

I am asking parents to substitute the word "wipe" for "blow." Blowing the nose has done damage to thousands and is one of the most productive causes of catarrhal deafness.

The necessity for giving special attention to the toilet of the nose is most pronounced when one is afflicted with an acute nasal catarrh, in common parlance "A cold in the head."

The nasal mucous membranes when inflamed excrete an unusual amount of a mixture of mucous and serum which creates at first a watery, rather acrid discharge, thin enough so that it flows altogether too freely for comfort. Such a discharge must be wiped from the nose frequently to allow any degree of comfort. It does not necessitate any severe "blowing."

But simultaneously with the discharge is a swelling of the mucous membrane. Sometimes this swollen membrane blocks the nostrils to such an extent as to make nasal breathing very difficult.

It is at this stage that the inclination to blow the nose seizes the patient. The blowing is usually worse than ineffective, for a swollen membrane cannot be dislodged in that way. Indeed, the swelling may increase with the blowing. But the worst feature does not lie in the inefficiency of the blowing process but in the positive harm that it does.

Close to the nasal passages and intimately connected with them are the delicate little canals known as the Eustachian tubes, leading to the middle ear. This violent blowing of the nose serves to extend the catarrhal inflammation to the delicate lining of the Eustachian tubes and set up middle ear catarrh which is responsible for 80 per cent of all deafness.

Instead of "blowing the nose" violently, insert into each nasal cavity a small amount of borated vaseline or ordinary vaseline mixed with boracic acid, or use a bland, oily spray. This will help to reduce the swelling instead of aggravating it, and thus give real relief.

If the stoppage of the nostrils is due to scabs and dry crusts of mucous the oily spray is the best treatment. These scabs and crusts form at night, and the use of a gentle spray in an atomizer first thing in the morning will usually suffice to clear the nose for the day. It is a very important matter.

Don't blow your nose.

Questions and Answers

My husband has what the doctors call sciatic rheumatism. It is in his left arm and leg and is very bad in fall and winter but all right in summer. Electric batteries and liniments and medicines have all failed. Is there anything else that he can do?

MRS. W. B.

It has been only a few years since the medical profession learned that pains in the joints and extremities commonly known as rheumatism usually have their origin in some diseased part of the body, perhaps, remote from the seat of pain, in which a pus-focus exists. It may be bad teeth, diseased

tonsils, purulent nasal cavities, appendicitis or any one of other chronic diseases. We found that clearing up such cures the rheumatism. I'm afraid the doctors who were content with their knowledge of medical research well as their anatomy.

Treatment for Asthma

Will you tell me whether there is any asthma? If not is there any climate in the United States that would effect a cure? Please be specific. The climate at Pueblo, Colorado, has been found to be beneficial. Our boy 6 years old has had asthma for about three years. He has not been able to get any better. He coughs at night and gets very wheezy. He coughs so much in the daytime that as soon as he lies down in bed at night he begins coughing. We use paragore for

Before trying change of climate would have this boy carefully examined by a nose and throat specialist. Any physical defects that may possibly cause his trouble. Then I would him tested to see if a weed pollen is responsible. If so he should be treated with vaccines. A high, dry climate does not seem to be helpful in some cases but is no certainty about it, and a change that suits one patient may do no good for another. Paregoric is dangerous than asthma. Don't be specific.

Smallpox and Chickenpox

We have just gotten over the smallpox. Will you please explain the difference between that and chickenpox as we have a doctor in our town that calls this chickenpox but our doctor says it is smallpox. Further, is there any danger in taking it from a child that has been vaccinated and breaks out after the vaccine is taken?

MRS. M. R.

Smallpox is an entirely different disease from chickenpox, and one can be taken from the other. But a single case of chickenpox may present a more alarming picture than a mild case of smallpox. A good doctor does judge the case by its mildness or severity. There are certain characteristic differences in the eruption and course of the diseases that serve to identify them. I think your doctor is undoubtedly right as it is very dangerous for chickenpox to appear in an area.

Sometimes persons who are vaccinated after being exposed to smallpox break out with genuine smallpox, vaccination having been too late. It is just as contagious as if no vaccination had been done. But the break-out known as vaccinia that occurs usually results from vaccination is contagious.

Remedy for Asthma

I have asthma so bad that I am thinking of locating in an irrigated section of California. I am informed they have typhoid fever there. I would like to be vaccinated against it but have heard that such vaccination is dangerous for people with asthma.

J. K.

There is nothing in typhoid fever that is dangerous to asthmatic persons or others. Patients with asthma are sometimes sensitive to horse serum, but a doctor watches very carefully the injection of serum into such persons. But anti-typhoid vaccine is made of horse serum. It often causes a little rise in temperature on the following the injection so it is just as well to have it done on Saturday evening, giving you a chance to rest on Sunday. About seven persons feel not the slightest inconvenience from it. The others are generally off in 24 hours.

Farmers are paying more attention than in former years to the social and economic problems affecting farm

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE

November 20, 1920.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 13.)

"Do you remember your home, Nanette, in St. Joseph?"

"Ah, oui," she sobbed. "Ah, oui, monsieur. Do not speak of it to me."

"It is long since you left your home?"

"Two years, Monsieur."

"Nanette, you were a child then, like Marie here? Leblanc came to you and told you of the great world outside, and how he would marry you and be kind to you. Two years have passed, and he has ruined your life, and he has not kept his promise, and still he deceives you with his promises. Would you go back to him?"

"Never, Monsieur! He struck me! Not in just anger, as a man strikes his wife who nags him, but because he was afraid. See where his fist fell—see!"

"Yet, Nanette, even as Leblanc did to you, you would have had Pierre do to Marie here."

"Monsieur! I thought he was to marry her. Pierre told me, if I bring Marie to Ste. Marie no harm is done, because he loves her and he wishes to save her from you, who mean no good to her."

"From me, Nanette!" exclaimed Hilary, stupefied.

"Oui, Monsieur, and then you go to Ste. Marie to meet her and take her home. And everybody says Monsieur Askew loves her, and no doubt he has a wife in his own country."

Hilary looked at her in amazement. He noticed that Lafe was staring over the side of the boat, as if he had not heard.

"Nanette, if you went home, would your father receive you?"

"Ah, Monsieur, do not speak of it. Perhaps he is dead. Perhaps they are all dead from grief."

"Nanette, will you go home?"

"Monsieur, I dare not."

"Would you like to go home, Nanette?"

"Yes, Monsieur, I will go now, for I have nothing more to live for. I shall go and beg on my knees—"

"I shall send you home, then, Nanette. But now ask forgiveness from Marie here, and then thank God that He has saved her tonight in spite of all the evil that was against her."

Lights of St. Boniface

Nanette crouched toward Marie Duval, whose arms stole round her neck, and the two girls cried and whispered together. Hilary turned away. He looked toward St. Boniface, whose lights were fast approaching. Even here, in this desolate land, the human heart was the same as everywhere. Here, too, good strove in its incessant fight with evil. He thought of Madeleine, and breathed a prayer that their lives might run together, and that they might strive together for the right all their days.

He turned back into the boat. "Now, Marie, no word of this night's doings shall ever pass my lips," he said. "But, Marie, your life is unhappy. There is a good man in St. Boniface who cares for you. Do you think that you could learn to care for him?"

"Ah, pauvre Jean!" wept the girl.

"I have been ungrateful to him, Monsieur. And now I am not worthy that he should have anything to do with me."

"He shall know nothing unless you tell him," said Hilary. "As to that, I cannot advise. But you need have no fears as to me."

He said no more. He wondered a little why Lafe was so silent. He threw out a hinting question. But when Lafe chose to be uncommunicative he was like a clam, and Hilary gave up the effort in despair.

The black shadow of the wharf began to project out of the shore line, with Baptiste's schooner moored alongside. Lights of lanterns were moving, and as the sloop drew near Hilary perceived a little group of people near the wharf-head. Louis Duval let down the sails and guided the vessel's prow toward the mooring ring. Hilary stepped out, but before he could turn to give his hand to Marie a woman stepped forward.

It was Madeleine. She ran to him with a little cry of gladness. She raised her lips to his.

"Dear, I have been waiting since dark," she said, pressing his arm. "I

only got your letter this afternoon, telling me that you had gone to the island, and I was frightened, Hilary."

"Frightened?" he asked. "Why, dear?"

"It was rough, and there was a wind, and the boats are so small. And it is so late in the year. I was afraid a storm would come up and you would be swept out to sea and drowned. And I looked hard for your boat across the sea, and could see nothing thru the fog."

He patted her arm. "I am quite safe, dear," he answered, smiling. "There was never any danger. Lafe was with me, and we went and came on the tide."

As he spoke he noticed that the crowd at the wharf-head had drawn nearer. He heard a man shouting; there seemed to be some disturbance which he fancied they were trying to quell. Lafe stepped upon the wharf with the two girls, walking past Hilary. Madeleine turned.

Her eyes, lighting upon Marie's face, and then Nanette's, sought Hilary's in astonishment. But she asked nothing, and waited. It was very dark; Hilary could only see her eyes gleaming, but he heard the quick intake of her breath. Still she said nothing, and her hand, which had rested upon his arm, remained there. But whereas it had been a living, warm part of her, it now felt cold and heavy, and lifeless.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Jersey Cow Club Starts

Bob and girls of the Jackson County Jersey Cow club have received their first installment of cows. Seven purebred heifers of good blood lines and of pronounced dairy type were distributed October 2. These young cows were purchased in Missouri and are all 2 year-old and 3-year-old heifers bred to one of the best bulls of the breed. The boys and girls who were fortunate enough to get in this first distribution are: Hazel Owens, Circleville; Leola Gilliland, Mayetta; John Latta, Holton; Myrtle Walton, Holton; Truman Slocum, Holton; Chas. E. Taylor, Jr., Holton; and Olive Gilliland, Mayetta. The club heifers are to freshen in the next two or three months and club members are to feed and care for them keeping strict account of their operations. They have agreed to use 50 per cent of the proceeds from sale of milk or cream every month in paying off the notes which they gave the banker who lent them the money to buy the heifers. This kind of club work will do a great deal to interest boys and girls in better livestock and give them valuable business training. More heifers will be distributed later as the membership in the club increases.

The farm bureau movement will be of great constructive value in aiding in the solving of the economic problems of rural life.

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Capper Poultry Club

Hurrah for Thanksgiving! It's Almost Here

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

On Thanksgiving day, we thank Thee, Father, for Thy loving care, For the bounty of the harvest, And the hearthstone that we share; For our Nation, strong and steadfast, For all blessings of the year; Father, in our hearts, we thank Thee, On this day of feast and cheer.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

I used to take long walks thru the woods and gather the pretty autumn leaves; time to pop corn and eat marshmallows in the evening after work is done; time to check up our accounts to see how we stand; Thanksgiving time—oh, that's the best time of the whole year, I think. I have so many things to be thankful for this Thanksgiving day. There's this fine, big club which I shall have the pleasure of bringing to a successful close. There are the many friends which I have made thru it. I am thankful that farm girls are given this opportunity to go into business for themselves, and I'm sure that every Capper Poultry club girl, when she looks at her chickens, those pretty purebreds which are her very own, is proud and thankful that she's a club girl. Let's all give thanks for the blessings which are ours.

It wager, tho, that some of these contest chickens are shivering and shaking every time they hear the word Thanksgiving, for they know that very often a nice, big chicken all stuffed with dressing finds its way to the table on Thanksgiving day and that it makes a very fine feast. But for the most part, club girls think their chickens are too precious to eat, so I don't think that very many need worry. They may be thankful that they are Capper Poultry club chickens.

A Halloween Party

Such a good time the Johnson county club folks had at their eleventh meeting, a community Halloween party, given in a small country school house with 100 persons in attendance. Helen Andrew in telling about it said: "We dressed like ghosts with sheets and false faces. My, but it was exciting! The room was prettily decorated with corn stalks, Jack o' lanterns and other autumn things."

"Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son" recited nursery rhymes while the girls and boys acted them out. Then 'Bo Peep' recited for Tom while he acted his part. Harold Carlton, a pig club member, took the part of Tom and had one of his own contest pigs there. That pig surely did squeal. It weighs about 35 pounds and Harold could hardly manage him.

"We had a mock wedding in which Merlyn was the preacher and I the bride, then last, but oh my! not least, came the wiener and marshmallow toast. There were two big fire places in the yard and such a pretty sight the big fires were!"

"We were very proud to have as our guests my cousin, Louise Holmes, and her friend, Orpha Jones, of Leavenworth county. We will give a pie supper at our next meeting."

Is there any girl who doesn't like to be surprised with a birthday party? "I had been working all day and I didn't even have my hair combed," wrote Alice Pressnall of Republic county. "I was just in the notion of going to bed when mamma went to the door and opened it and in came a whole crowd of folks. My dress was dirty, too, but I had a good time anyway. I surely was surprised for I hadn't even thought of such a thing."

How's This for Pep?

There's a family over in Linn county that hasn't missed a club meeting in the last 13 months. "We thought we were going to have to break that record, tho," wrote Mrs. Horton. Yes, it is the Horton family. "When we got about a half a mile from home on our way to the last club meeting, our car refused to go. Mr. Horton was so tired he said he didn't feel like walking, so the children and I started on, but he changed his mind and caught up with us. He had to throw rocks into the creek to make a crossing for

tire house is given a coat of whitewash, containing carbolic acid or some other disinfectant.

"Next a deep litter of straw is placed in the scratching room which has a big window covered with wire in the front. If the weather is very bad and the snow or rain blows in, a canvas may be let down over the window.

"Our chicken house is 36 feet long and is divided into three rooms—a roosting room on each end and a large scratching and laying room in the middle. We always see that the scratching room is deeply littered so as to keep the chickens busy. On the south side of the chicken house is the pen.

"There are many patent machines to make chickens exercise, but we tie kafir heads in the top of the house, letting them hang just low enough so that the chickens have to jump for them. For green feed we pour boiling water on alfalfa leaves. After this stands a while it is just as nice and tender as young alfalfa. Oats soaked over night are also good. We always cook all of our table scraps, mix them with bran to make a mash and feed to the chickens while warm. We also warm their drinking water." Hazel Horton.

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\$1.40
Sizes

**Farm Engineering**

By Frank A. Meckel

FARM IMPLEMENTS either wear out, rust out or break. A break, as a rule, does not permanently disable the machine and a new part repairs the damage. A machine does not wear out for a long time unless rust is permitted to get in its deadly work. And rust is so easily prevented. A little good metal paint having rust inhibitive properties will prevent rust. A small supply of it kept on every farm and used to touch up bare spots as fast as they appear would double the life of most farm machinery.

It doesn't matter whether the job is neatly done. Farm machinery isn't supposed to look pretty. It's the utility, the saving that should be considered.

Careful Oiling Protects Machinery

A piston ring never will wear loose in the groove in any reasonable length of time if properly lubricated, but this does not mean that in case a loose ring is found, that the lubricating oil is of no value. There are several things to be considered.

If the oil is too stiff when cold, and will not splash, it will not lubricate properly the places to which it should be distributed and thus the piston will run dry before the engine is thoroughly warmed up, and it has the same effect as a poor grade of oil would have. No matter how good a grade of oil is used nor how readily it splashed, if it is permitted to carry with it particles of grit, carbon, sand or other foreign matter, it will take this material into the bearings and upon the cylinder walls and excess wear will result. If this takes place, bearings will not remain adjusted, piston rings will soon wear loose in the grooves, bushings will not stand up under the strain, and general grief will result.

To do its work properly, lubricating oil in the crank case should be changed every 30 hours that the tractor works, and all the grit and foreign matter should be washed out of the crank case with kerosene.

So far, oil companies have been unable to produce an oil that will flow as well when it is very cold as when it is warm. For this reason it is often necessary to use an oil of a different viscosity in winter from that used in summer. Consult your oil dealer, or get a chart from one of the oil companies showing what kind of oil to use in your particular tractor during the winter months, and what kind to use during the summer. Many oil companies publish these charts in their advertising matter. Clip the next one you see and tack it on your implement shed wall, and consult the chart often.

Good lubrication is one of the big secrets of success where power farming equipment is concerned, and for this reason great care should be taken in order that the tractor gets a fair show. A little neglect on the lubrication usually means a long period of rest for the tractor due to some sort of serious trouble.

Renewing Shabby Tops

It is not always necessary to have a new top on a car merely because it looks shabby and worn. Often the top

is perfectly good except in appearance. A small can of a good leather renewer will make such a top look as good as new.

A very satisfactory renewer is made of waterproof pyroxylin compound, containing black coloring matter.

If the surface of the old top is cracked, provided the cracks do not extend all the way thru, the leather renewer will fill these cracks and make a smooth uniformly even surface. When dry the top will be found to have a tough waterproof film that will defy the elements for some months.

One coat of the renewer can be applied in about an hour. The top should be scrubbed or cleaned and then permitted to dry thoroughly before the renewer is applied. The film dries quickly and a second coat is necessary only when deep cracks are to be filled. If the car owner does the work himself, the total cost should not exceed \$1 as a rule.

Mechanical Silage Packer

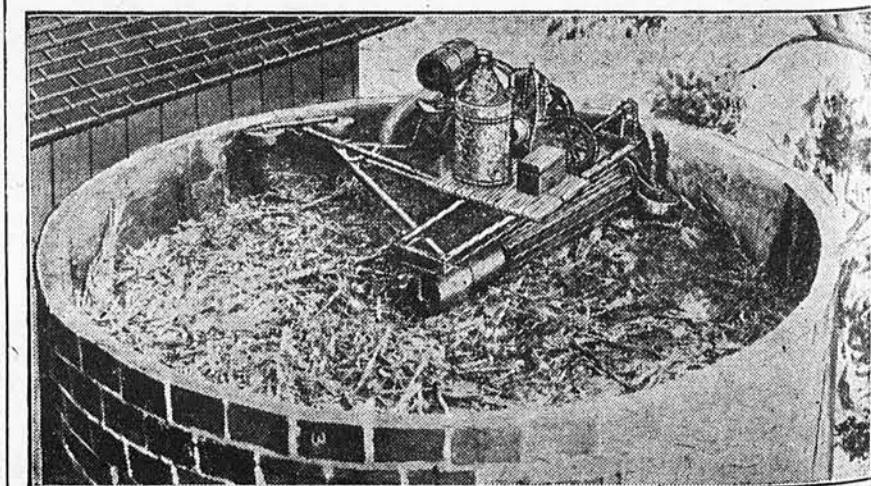
Do you know of any machine which works satisfactorily as a packer for silage at the time of filling the silo? Many of the farmers in this country would be interested in anything which would cut down the quantity of labor required at silo filling time. I believe that this one item keeps many men from filling silos every year. If we get this information now we will be better prepared for this work when silo filling time comes next year. A. J. M.

There is a very good device on the market for packing silage in the silo at the time of filling. It is simply a cone lying on its side and made to revolve by means of a small, lightweight 4-horsepower gasoline engine. This device is made by the same company that is manufacturing light-weight farm engines. Members of this company are pioneers in the engine field, and are well known throughout the entire country.

The early packers which appeared on the market some two or three years ago had one serious fault. These packers were so short that the packers did not lap the center of the silo, and some spoilage of the ensilage took place in the middle of the silo, because it was not properly packed. The engineers at the factory were told of this failure to pack properly, and they devised a method of adding extra iron cones at the smaller end of the conical roller. This permits the roller to lap over the center of the silo, and pack all parts evenly. By the addition of one or more of these sectional cones, the packer may be adapted to silos of varying diameters also.

As the silo becomes full, the packer naturally reaches the top of the silo from where it may be lowered with a block and tackle. It is of interest to note that several agricultural experiment stations have tried this machine and all seem very well pleased with the results obtained. At the Missouri Experiment station it was found that more silage by 25 per cent was put into two concrete silos than ever had been put into these silos previously when men were used for tramping. The work was done more cheaply, and the silage settled materially less after filling than ever before.

A huge increase in the number of pit silos is needed in Western Kansas.



The Silage Packer is Doing Its Bit Toward Cutting Down the High Labor Costs. It makes Silo Filling an Easy and Pleasant Task.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

ALTHO the yield of corn is very heavy we find it no easier task to husk a load than in smaller corn which would make about 35 or 40 bushels to the acre. The corn this year is on very tall stalks and many ears are 5 feet or more above the ground. Such corn is difficult to husk; it tires one much more to reach up to husk corn than it does to stoop slightly. In addition the corn is yet tough and breaks hard and the fact that it is of a big white variety does not make husking any easier. Yellow corn always breaks more easily than white which is in favor of the yellow at first but later much of the yellow corn is found on the ground because it breaks so easy.

Possible Prices for Corn

Feeders are talking 50-cent corn and growers say they will listen to nothing less than 75 cents. I do not think there is much of a surplus for sale here; the cultivated acreage was largely in wheat and oats and I find that there was much more kafir and cane planted than I had thought last summer. Many farmers have no more than 10 or 15 acres in corn and they intend to crib most of this up, either for a higher price or to carry over until another year. The hog supply cannot be increased but the number of cattle on feed can and, I think, will be. From what I can hear I should judge that the supply of fed and partly fed cattle will be large enough to supply all demands during the next six months.

Outlook for Livestock

I find many stockmen "bears" when it comes to livestock prices for both cattle and hogs during the next winter. The hog market at present seems in a very prosperous condition but most stockmen say that packers will not permit hogs to remain above \$12 long if corn is selling freely on the farm for less than 60 cents. Most feeders expect a big break in the market before the holidays and for that reason stock hogs and pigs offered for sale locally are not bringing the prices they would in ordinary times. In fact, the average price for light hogs and pigs does not run much higher than fat hog prices, which is something unusual when 60 cent corn is promised and hogs are \$13 in Kansas City. It will take the feeders a long time to recover confidence in the markets; rightly or wrongly they think the packers have "skinned" them during the last two years and it will require more than pretty promises to get old style feeding started again.

Farmers Study Financial Conditions

I never have seen farmers take so much intelligent interest in financial matters as they have been doing of late. They have begun to note that the poverty stricken condition of Europe affects them more than they had thought could be possible. They see millions of persons hungry for our farm products but unable to buy because they have neither money nor credit. They understand that Europe owes us 10 billion dollars and needs credit for 2 billion more in order to get on its feet. They have also begun to understand that if Europe is ever to pay us it must be in manufactured goods. This brings up another question: shall we admit these goods at a low rate of duty in competition or shall we continue to protect home industries? In other words, shall we accept their goods in payment for the debt they owe us or shall we write the debt off our books?

Business Conditions

I think most of the farmers believe that financial matters are at their worst just now and that if any change comes it will be for the better. Most of them think that Harding will give the country a business administration and that the business interests of the country will stand behind him and endeavor to keep things prosperous and prevent, if possible, any decrease in

farms has not increased production. The loss comes in the number of families living on the land; the fewer country folks there are in proportion to city population the less strength there is in the Nation as a whole. But with present conditions, when farm products can be produced on a large scale cheaper than on a small one, I see little hope in increasing the number of our farms or farm families.

Better Wheat Prices Expected

In order to clear up the bins in the granary and make room for corn we had to sell some wheat this week. It graded No. 1 hard and brought us \$1.75 a bushel. This looks like a low price as compared with what we received last season yet it is still a better paying crop than corn, even at the high yield corn is making. The manager of the mill has been a believer in higher prices for wheat until recently but has of late changed his views. He said that he believed wheat was now on a lower basis to stay regardless of the supply. He may be right but I expect to get \$2 a bushel for the bulk of our crop which we still have on hand.

The road amendment must be adopted if Kansas is to have equal opportunities with other states in the construction of good roads.

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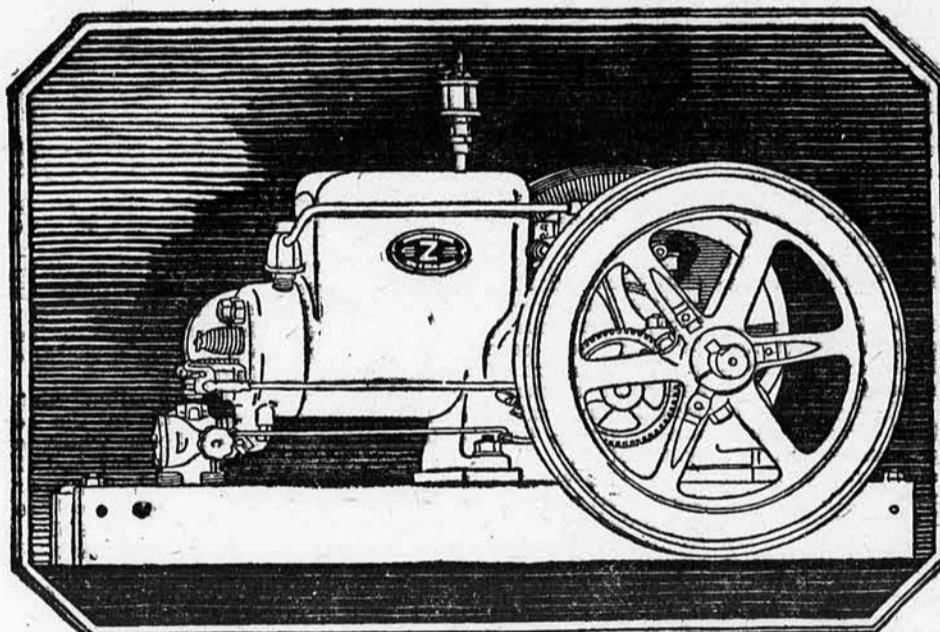
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MANUFACTURERS — CHICAGO

Our Kansas Farm Homes

*Mrs. Ida Migliario
EDITOR*

Wouldn't Your Club Enjoy a Thanksgiving Program Like This?

WHAT shall we do for Thanksgiving?" asked the president of the Pioneer community club, when the club members met a month before Thanksgiving. A few minutes' discussion of various projects ended in silence; then Ethel Dayton, chairman of the social committee, arose.

"I have a plan which will, no doubt, seem rather startling, but I think it would work," she said.

The curiosity of the club members was aroused, and Ethel was asked to unfold her plan.

"It's just this," began Ethel. "You see, we have had a party at Thanksgiving or a program year after year. So this year, let's do something different."

"That's it, let's do! But what shall it be?" interrupted a chorus of voices.

"Our name suggested the plan to me. We are Pioneers. Then let's be pioneers. Let us divide the club membership into three sections; one section may be Indians, another Pilgrims and the third, sailors. All of these characters figured in the first Thanksgiving or in early history. If we dressed in costumes to represent these peoples, that alone would add a different touch to the meeting. I think it would be possible to have another meeting in two weeks. Up until that meeting, every side is to work as hard as it can to gather foods, such as Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, turnips and pumpkins from the people of the community who feel they would like to help fill our Thanksgiving baskets. Can secure a list of names of needy families from charitable organizations in the city. Surely out of the abundance of this year's harvest, we can share some food with those less fortunate."

"At the special meeting in two weeks, the captains can report the list of contributors, and the side having the longest list will be the guest of the two losing sides. They will be expected to provide some kind of entertainment at the Thanksgiving meeting. In this way, we will not only fill our usual Thanksgiving baskets, but I feel that the contest will lend enthusiasm. Now, if anyone doesn't like this plan, we need not carry it out, but I thought it would be different."

"It's splendid!" exclaimed a chorus of voices.

"Our regular meeting will be held two nights before Thanksgiving, and we can fill the baskets after the entertainment. We might give a prize to the side having the most attractive lot of baskets," said the president.

Then there was a general discussion of the plan. The captains were chosen, who selected their followers. Then the members went home feeling as if club enthusiasm had been revived and that the Thanksgiving meeting would be one well worth attending.

their joy, the Indians had won. To celebrate their victory they gave an Indian dance, and the Pilgrims and sailors, who were good losers, joined and helped celebrate. The club had accomplished two things of which it was proud. Enthusiasm had come to life, and there would be more Thanksgiving baskets than they ever had had in past years. Then the captains of the losing sides held a conference and decided on the entertainment which was to be a surprise.

If the special meeting had been awaited eagerly, the Thanksgiving

dress by the community pastor. A few of the smaller children gave short recitations after which the entire audience sang several of the old hymns and national airs.

Then there was a stir among the Pilgrims, who threw open the door of the small room adjoining the school room and invited the guests to take their places at the table.

This room had been decorated, as had the larger room, with autumn leaves and flowers. In the center of the table was a large turkey made of cardboard, colored with water colors. Smaller turkeys were placed at either end with two baskets of large red apples. Around each of the three turkeys the various fruits of the harvest had been arranged in an artistic manner. A napkin was placed in wigwam shape by every plate. When the guests were seated, delicious chicken sandwiches were served, followed by pumpkin pie and cider.

Then the committee that was to arrange the baskets gathered and filled them as attractively as possible, while the young folks toasted marshmallows before a big fire in the yard. Then everyone gathered to witness the judging of the baskets. After much discussion, the honors were given to the Pilgrims.

"How did you happen to think of this clever idea, Ethel?" asked a girl friend, as the two were putting on their wraps.

"If you ever have been on the social committee, you realize how much work it means for six persons to prepare a program, plan refreshments and decorate the school house for the rest of the community, not to mention trying to get every member to come. I thought this scheme would not only create enthusiasm but would divide up the work. And I am well satisfied with the results," answered Ethel.

"Well, it certainly worked and I think everyone has enjoyed these clever costumes. It was a good way to take sides," said another girl who had been listening.

"And I," spoke up one of the boys, "had begun to think this neighborhood club was dead, but I can never think it again. Why, I gave up going to town last night to come here and help decorate."

Rachel A. Garrett.



The Members of the Pioneer Community Club Made an Attractive Group Dressed in Their Quaint Indian, Pilgrim and Sailor Costumes.

And every person in the community club worked during the next two weeks as they had never worked for the club before. In choosing the sides, the captains had been careful to avoid having several members of one family on the same side, so that in every home there

meeting was awaited even more so. In every home there were planning and making of the costumes, and in the homes of the Pilgrims and the sailors, there were preparations for the entertainment.

The meeting night found almost every car in the community at the school house, which was decorated with autumn leaves and flowers. The program had been prepared by the sailors

and it was local talent exclusively. First there was the old story of the first Thanksgiving told in pantomime; then special music in keeping with the reports were read and much to Thanksgiving was followed with an ad-

For Your Recipe File

By Jessie Gertrude Adee

WHAT shall be done with the dry bread? Even the careful housewife often finds that she has a supply of it on hand. The family refuses to eat ordinary bread pudding, and she can't afford to feed the bread to the chickens because flour costs more than chicken feed. Here are some dry bread recipes that are new and delicious:

Cheese Fondue—Beat the yolks of eggs until lemon colored, then add cup of scalded milk, 1 cup of soft stale crumbs or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of coarse dry crumbs, 3 tablespoons of cocoa or 1 square of chocolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, 2 cups of scalded milk, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon of butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt. Mix well, then fold in the whites of the 2 eggs, beaten stiff. Pour into a buttered baking dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Tomato cheese fondue is made by using stewed and strained tomatoes instead of milk in the above recipe.

Salmon Souffle—Soak 1 cup of dry crumbs in 2 cups of scalded milk 30 minutes. Add 1 can of salmon, the yolks of 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon of salt, and a little pepper. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and fold them in. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. Ham or any other kind of meat may be used instead of salmon. If any of the souff-

fle is left over, it may be sliced when cold and served on a lettuce leaf moderate oven. Serve with vanilla or as a salad with a cooked dressing, yellow sauce or with whipped cream.

Chocolate Bread Pudding—Use 1 cup Vanilla Sauce—Melt 2 tablespoons

of butter and mix with 1 tablespoon of corn starch or $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of flour. Add 1 cup of boiling water and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar. Cook 7 minutes, stirring constantly. Flavor with 1 teaspoon of vanilla, and beat with an egg beater.

Bibs—10—Laundry bags or clothes-pin bags.

Protectors for quilts.

To prepare sacks for use rub grease into the lettering, let stand several days, then wash.—Edith Charlton Salisbury.

Useful Hints

Sugar sacks and flour sacks may be used for:

- 1—Dish towels or cloths.
- 2—Curtains.
- 3—Kitchen holders.
- 4—Ironing-board covers.
- 5—Lining for quilts.
- 6—Cloth to cover table when set.
- 7—Under garments.
- 8—Side runners to protect table-both where the children sit.
- 9—Bibs.
- 10—Laundry bags or clothes-pin bags.
- 11—Protectors for quilts.

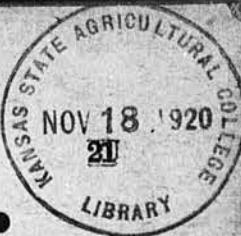
To prepare sacks for use rub grease into the lettering, let stand several days, then wash.—Edith Charlton Salisbury.

Strong to conceal the egg taste. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and fold in. Pour into a buttered baking cup of coarse dry crumbs in 2 cups of

scalded milk 30 minutes. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of molasses, 2 eggs, 1 cup of raisins, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of cinnamon and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of nutmeg. Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. Serve with vanilla sauce or cream. The pudding may be steamed if preferred.

Steamed Brown Bread—Mix 1 cup of cornmeal, 1 cup of graham flour, 1 cup of dry bread crumbs, 1-teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of molasses, 1 cup of sour milk, 1 cup of water and 1 egg. Oil 1-pound baking powder cans and fill them two-thirds full. Steam 2½ hours. One-half cup of raisins or nuts may be added.

Crumbs must be used while in good condition. If they are kept until the fat in them becomes rancid they will spoil whatever other ingredients are used with them. The outside leathery crust is not desirable. It should be grated off with a coarse grater so there will be little waste. In measuring soft crumbs pack firmly. When using dry crumbs in place of soft ones, allowance must be made for the difference in moisture content. Two-thirds of a cup of dry crumbs usually is equivalent to 1 cup of soft crumbs. They are best stored in a glass jar with a clean cloth tied over the top. Stale bread may be dried in the oven before it is used.



BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

IN a great while we run across a person who is insensible to the charms of music, but these are rare. Even the dumb are influenced by it. And there are young people like better than ever, however, they have made the home to get it. At this time this is scarcely nec-

necessary for anyone to know what kind of music he desires. They will observe the amusement where young people congregate, always hear some kind of music. The owners of these places are glad to know that it is the live bait they can use. As a result, you will find the families have some kind of music in their homes. The ones whose young ones spend the most time there, the most interesting families

have spent one or two evenings

Fatherhood, a Profession

EVERYONE could use the word parenthood to good advantage often. We use the word motherhood. One almost gets the impression at that a child has but one parent, so much stress is laid upon the mother. We write poems and songs about mothers, we wear flowers on a buttonhole dedicated to the memory of her, but father seems to be merely taken for granted. But I guess this is principally father's fault. For the average father takes very little part in the rearing of the children except for an occasional chastisement. He is kept busy providing the funds, of course.

Not my purpose to try to make him shoulder more than his share of responsibility of child-rearing. Yet I do feel, along with others, that often the father fails to exert the influence that he might in his especially if he has growing sons.

There are certain confidences he owes these sons. There is certain instruction concerning their welfare that he alone should impart to them. Every boy's ambition to stand well with his father—unless he has a usual father—and I wish that it were every father's ambition to stand well with his sons. There are certain lessons you have learned in school, business and religious lines and you owe it to your son to acknowledge on.

Don't let your daughters look upon father merely as an animated book. Try to understand them and teach them to have confidence and like judgment.

Any father undoes the careful training of a good mother by his words and attitude. At no place in married life is team work more important than in dealing with children. When one parent pulls one way and the other parent pulls another, you cannot hope to have a good effect on the child. Bewildered, he usually chooses his own course. Parents, work takes up considerable of your time, of course, but don't let it make a stranger to your family. Cultivate your children's friendship—big dividends on the original investment.

The daughter, though she was far from being an ideal mother, her voice was inclined to sing shrill on the high notes. Father's bass was usually off key; young son's tenor or less thru his nose, and other emitted sounds that resembled nothing so much as a racket. Finally came closer together the things spent in this manner by other time. We cannot all be Melbas, but most of us have a time if we know it well. If we don't know any songs, it costs a fortune to learn. In families every member learns to play a different part or to play a different instrument. They may not be able to go on the stage, but obtaining a great deal of en-

The Lure of the City
has been some agitation recently about the boys and girls leaving the nation has begun to be a serious matter this is. People are beginning to see that the entire country is affected by this condition. The figures show a rapid decrease in the cities but the rural pop-

ulation together. The daughter, unless the country neighbor lives in an isolated community. The home-loving, working class of people in the city lead as placid and uninteresting lives as ourselves. But these lives are not brought before the notice of the rural dwellers. They do not furnish "good copy" for the daily papers, hence the erroneous idea often obtained about city life.

Youth often considers the city the "Open Sesame" to fame and fortune. It is true that by far the greater part of our men who have become famous along various lines have come from the farms. But the fact is overlooked that for one farm boy or girl who commands the recognition of the world, hundreds of others live lives of poverty and failure.

Boys and girls are often attracted to the city by the wages paid. If they have had no financial training in the home, and have never been given an allowance or furnished ways of earning spending money, the thought of having \$10 a week or more for their own seems untold riches. But when they come to make that amount cover their living expenses, their clothes and their pleasures, they begin to realize the true value of a dollar. But this does not cause them to return home,

for they know things would be no dif-

ference there if they went back.

If you want to keep your boy and girl away from the city, let them make an intelligent study of it under your supervision. Speak of it as another community, not as a den of iniquity. This last merely arouses their curiosity. Let them see the less evil part of the slums and the way people have to live there. Make your surroundings as modern as possible and adopt new ways whenever you can. Youth dislikes to be old-fashioned and likes to be up-to-date. Let your children wear the same kind of clothes that their city friends and cousins do. This is easily done at the present time. Teach them pride in rural life by speaking well of it yourself. Make their home attractive and let them entertain their friends often at home. Don't worry about the noise. A house can be too quiet, you know, when they are all gone.

Child Training Problems

Readers are invited to ask questions relating to the care and training of children. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope if a personal reply is desired. Address all correspondence to Mrs. Velma West Sykes, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The Backward Child

My little boy of 8 years is backward in school. As his brothers and sisters are especially bright, we cannot understand it. He seems to take no interest in studying but always is sullen when we try to get him to take more interest in his work. He seems bright enough in other ways.

There are some children who do not respond to the conventional method of imparting knowledge—your child may be one of them. Find out the thing in which he is most interested and try to weave his school work around it. Are you sure he does not have adenoids? These frequently hamper a child in his brain-work. Have a talk with his teacher and see if the two of you cannot evolve something. Rewards for work accomplished often will stimulate a child's interest. We should be glad to have you write us results in another few months.

The Cigarette Problem

I recently caught my oldest boy smoking cigarettes. He is only 14, and is small for his age. Is there a way to cure him of the habit?

You live in Kansas where it is against the law to sell cigarettes. It might be a good idea to threaten the dealer who has been supplying your boy with the papers. If the boy can be shown the evils resulting from cigarette smoking, it may help some. Boys usually do these things to appear manly. I am afraid as long as men smoke they will have their boyish imitators and the best mothers can do is to ward off the event as long as possible.

A Stepmother's Problem

I recently married a widower with three children. The little boy and girl have responded to my affection by loving me and trying to please me, but the daughter of 12 years is stubborn and rebellious. Part of it is the fault of her mother's mother, I think, yet I try very hard to win the girl's love and confidence. She is impudent to me and refuses to mind unless compelled by her father. While you may never have been a stepmother, I thought perhaps you might suggest something for me to do.—Mrs. S. L. R.

Here is a real problem. Poor little 12-year-old! She probably remembers her own mother and her little heart tries to be bitterly loyal, unable to understand the new relations of all concerned. First have your husband give that grandmother a distinct understanding that if she wishes to remain on friendly relations with the family, she is to cease trying to poison the child's mind. Then study the child's likes and dislikes and try to do little things to win her confidence. Make her a pretty new dress, fix up her room for her and cheerfully ignore any slights. Try to show her that she has really gained something in having someone in her mother's place for I imagine the past few years have been hard on the child. It is too bad so many tales are told the children of stepmothers. It makes them think a stepmother always is a dragon. A conscientious stepmother deserves a good many stars in her crown, I believe.

All sheer and delicate materials, such as organdies, chiffons, and veils can be restored to their original crispness by adding 3 tablespoons of sugar to the rinsing water.

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

A Meeting for Women

The Kansas branch of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association will meet in Topeka November 29 and 30 at the chamber of commerce. A splendid program has been arranged, closing with a banquet Tuesday evening.

These state meetings are for all farm women—women owning or managing their farms, those especially interested in child welfare and gardening and flowers, as well as farm-home-makers.

Such a meeting broadens views and helps one to live, raises social dignity, and enables one to learn how her neighbor many miles away meets her problems. We are all vitally interested in home life on the farm.

If any of the women have seeds or bulbs they wish to exchange they are invited to bring them. Mrs. Theodore Saxon, 711 West 10th St., Topeka, Kan., is president of the association, and Mrs. Ella Brill Nelson, R. 8, Topeka, is corresponding secretary.

After the Harvest

In the last glow of beautiful autumn, When the leaves on the trees have turned brown, And the birds in their wisdom fly southward, When the nuts lie ripe on the ground, And all of the fruit of the harvest, Is carefully stored away; Then the folk of the land all gather, For it is Thanksgiving Day.

In each home they lengthen the table, And for feasting and fun prepare, And from each heart, as the family gathers, There rises a silent prayer For the year that has brought its blessings, And the cares that have slipped away; For the harvest of unsurpassed plenty, That has made this Thanksgiving Day.

For a life in the greatest nation, Of all the lands of the earth, For loved ones who share so gladly, The sorrows that sprinkle the mirth; For friends, who thru years have been loyal They softly, silently pray, For their hearts are full of gladness, On this good Thanksgiving Day.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

Women's Service Corner

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

To Clean Velvet Ribbon

I have some velvet ribbon that is spotted and streaked. How can I clean it?—A Reader.

Lay a hot iron on its side and cover it with two thicknesses of wet muslin. Pass the velvet held taut over this with the wrong side against the muslin. The escaping steam will raise the nap of the velvet as you draw it over the edge of the iron, and you will find that the spots and streaks will disappear.

Blood Stains on Carpet

How can I remove blood stains from a carpet?—Mrs. I. D.

Wet laundry starch with cold water and spread it on the blood stains. Let it remain 6 hours and then brush off. If any trace of the stains remain repeat the process.

To Whiten Piano Keys

I find that my piano keys are becoming yellow. How can I whiten them?—Mrs. J. K. L.

To whiten piano keys, rub them with chamois or flannel that has been dipped in alcohol. Ammonia water is also a whitener.

For the Bride's Shower

I wish to give a shower for a bride. Could you suggest something for the shower that would be different?—Miss M. G.

Ask each of the girls you invite to bring a tested recipe. If it is possible for someone to purchase a recipe file for a gift, it would be practical and you could fill it with the recipes neatly written on white cards. Make a matrimony pie of paper. Insert a number of slips of paper, on which are written fortunes, tied to strings. Have each girl pull out a string and read a fortune. Then give each guest a slip of the paper and a pencil. At the top of the cat's tail were played by the slip, write the bride's full name. Allow people to see who can form the longest list of words from the name.

It would help pass a delightful evening if you would purchase material for teatowels as your gift. Cut the material in lengths for towels and have as these school programs. Each girl hem one. Then pass slips of motor cars are responsible for a subject such as, "What should be to have wandered far done when husband declares his bride's Beck who said a funeral gave biscuits are not as good as mother outing.

makes?" Allow a limited time to read the papers.

To give the effect of a shade, suspend a small raised parasol to ceiling. Fasten the lighter side handle and lay the heavier side table beneath the parasol. An attractive way to present the refreshments pickles, salad, cake and chocolate served.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The three B's are being celebrated in the Sunnyside school in this progressive school board well that a farm woman's spends not only on her knowledge three R's but also on her making bread, biscuits and beans. Prizes were offered to excelling in making each advantage of Miss Schorayer.

Miss Schorayer was sent to Kansas State Agricultural to demonstrate the serving lunches in our rural schools about 50 parents and pupils for the demonstration, and to her scoring of the bread special work with bread was an achievement day program for the bread class had been under the county supervision.

The mothers in attendance hot lunch demonstration learned many schools are making preparations for serving at least one warm noon. They learned of the results that have been obtained that tried the experiment.

The large card used has the names and weights of the and a tabulated list of what of a certain age and height weigh. Such a card filled out would give a complete record or loss in weight for all the children. The printed cards measured from the Superintendent's Documents, Washington, D. C. cost is 5 cents a card.

The demonstrator emphasized of making the warm dish liquid, if only one dish is served most of the lunch in the dinner solid, the liquid is the needed element. In cool weather, when the handle is covered with ice, children loath to go out for a drink. Many admit they have had no from the time they left home their return.

As most country children drink enough milk, the demonstrator advised the hot liquid be general cocoa, postum or hot milk. The dish suggested was peanut butter. For 15 pupils peanut butter requires 4 tablespoons of peanut thinned with warm water, a little and 3½ quarts of milk. Beans and beans in other forms seem the favored dishes in most Canned soups or bouillon cubes used in cases of emergency. Attendance at the demonstration, however learned nothing new, but their enthusiasm for the demonstrated. The manner in which children disposed of the hot coco showed that one dish, at least, not be scorned.

Special programs may not be study of lessons—but they do bring the children's interest in the For Halloween our school children peared in masks of various tions. The prize went to a small bird whose attire was red coat and mask to the tip of the crown. The lunch of meat, wishes and pumpkin pie was served on paper plates. Games such as paper plates. Games such as a program for Thanksgiving to see who can form the longest list of words from the name.

It might well be made an occasion for people to get together. In this we should see little of our neighborhood. Perhaps we were not for such special occasions as the school programs. Each girl hem one. Then pass slips of motor cars are responsible for a subject such as, "What should be to have wandered far done when husband declares his bride's Beck who said a funeral gave biscuits are not as good as mother outing.

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A great favorite with horsemen for over thirty years. Most popular Horse Blanket on the market. Thoroughly protects the horse with its generous size, closely woven warmth, snug fit. Look for the 5A Trade Mark, as it is frequently imitated.

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Money Saving Order Blank

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Outdoor Suit for Sonny

It is Serviceable and Easily Made, Too

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG

ARE some attractive patterns to help you solve the problem of winter clothes, Mrs. Home Style No. 9833 features a dress, cut slightly long, with a long roll collar and this pattern would make up a solid or plain, heavy material. 38, 40 and 42 inches bust 38. Outdoor Set. For the child's

two-piece skirt is made with a tunic and finished with braid trimming. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9838—Girls' Dress. This attractive school frock, of heavy plaid material, is made with a plaited skirt, long blouse and long sleeves. A leather belt completes the dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9841—Women's Dress. This becomes

the "Outdoor Set." For the child's

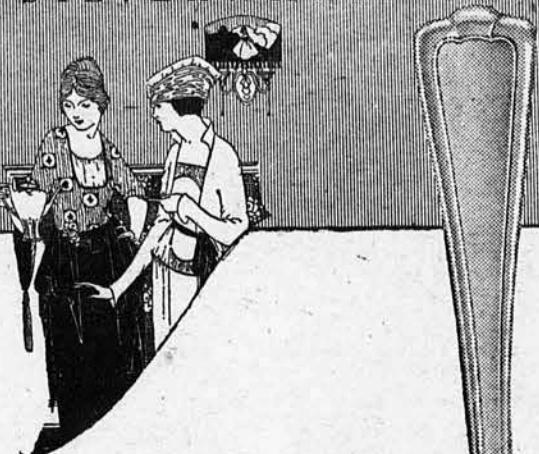


This outdoor suit is not only attractive but it is practical. Scarlet fannel is the popular material of this kind. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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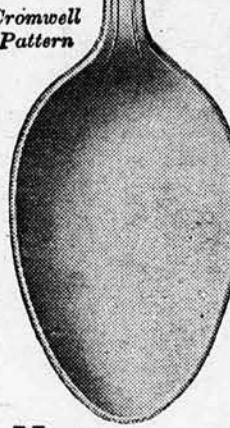
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Yes, here is grandmother sitting in her big chair reading a book. How many long winter evenings are coming when she can not venture outside. So she must stay in the house all the time.

She Will Enjoy It

While the wind is blowing a gale outside Grandma can sit in her chair and read her book. Then you know that dreamy look that comes over her face as she goes back in spirit to the days of her girlhood. When she was always having a jolly good time and did not have to sit by the fire. Those good old days when she was young. They come back to her as she reads and her face grows young and girlish.

Then some one comes in so she lays aside her book. Did you ever see her eyes shine as she tells her visitors that her granddaughter or grandson gave her the book she was reading? That they did not go to Dad for the money but earned it all by themselves. If you haven't, give her a book this year that you have earned all by yourself. She will be so proud of you.

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For Our Young Readers

How the First Toadstools Came to Be

BY FRANK A. SECORD

T

HE MINSTRELS of the woods and marshes gathered at a pretty spot one evening for a concert that had been announced everywhere thereabouts for hours; and while the frogs were tuning up and the crickets and katydids were trying their best to saw in harmony, many birds and ani-

"All right! All right!" croak; and a crow, who was bass, flapped his wings and sang tune with a deep "Aw, aw, caw!"

"Well, if that means that the concert is over, I am off to bed," remarked, "providing a couple of fireflies will kindly light me to the tree."

"No bunch of toads can bring the fun! Music! Music!" sang the hundred voices.

"And if the toads cannot find them, they will have to go about the business or stand!" someone else said, and then there was a buzzing chirping and squawking, while toads sought in every way to make themselves heard again. When this was possible, they cried, "Our business is here and we do not choose to stand!"

Fireflies flitted about, offering help with their light anyone to seek his home, when a long call came, "Listen, everybody! The toads do not have about their business and they have to stand," and there upon the scene an elf of the who looks after the little toads dwell there. He raised a hand command - silence, and all obeyed, for they knew well enough that it was their duty to do so. The elf, "It is not to be expected any give up their seats to the who came late to the concert; toads are entitled to seats, just the same, and they shall have them."

Nobody moved over. "This is a fine crowd of selfish folk, I declare!" snapped a big toad, dropping the arm of his lady toad; and then he grumbled that it appeared very much as if toads were not welcome at the concert.

"Oh, you are welcome enough!" somebody exclaimed. "But as you so much resemble frogs, it would seem that you should take places in the band and help with the music."

"Resemble frogs! Help with the music! The idea!" all the toads cried, adding, "Whoever heard a toad croak?"

A bullfrog rolled his eyes, ceased booming and growled that if he continued to play in the band, he wished it understood that there be no further remarks about toads resembling frogs. "Bah!" he cried. "All a toad knows is to open his mouth, shoot out his long tongue and catch bugs! I hope there is nobody present who believes for a moment that I would play beside a fat toad!"

"Katy did! Katy did!" said one of those minstrels.

"Katy didn't! Katy didn't!" a cricket chirped.

"That is neither here nor there!" the insulted toads shouted, waving their paws and gathering closely in a bunch.

"There!" cried the elf. "Now everybody is taken care of and the music go on."

Nobody in the crowd had



Can You Guess the Birds on Billy's Card?



L. Hedges, Doris Whitney, Hilda Freiling, Tom T. Rentz, Holmston, Nellie Milton, Phyllis Arthur, Florence Farmer, Lillian Pearson, Reed, Freddie Ellerman, Muriel Phillips, Edward Speck, Hazel Casey, McPherson, Alice Jackson, Dorothy DeGraff, Emily Smith, Howard Brown, Cadman, Martha Aldredge, Marjorie Hull, Marie Robbins, Nannie Cain, Paul M. Frank Ayres, Raymond Riley, Mollie Sales, Edna Linnell, Sarah Penner, Margaret Pine, Juanita Delaughter, Ollie Lamber, Abbie Jensen, Ida Witch, Anna Hubbard, Genevieve Lydick, Ernest Cunningham, Ralph Miller, Laura art, Earl Vandevener, Frank Bolz, Jr., and Eleanor Grabe.

Oct. 1920.

before, and to the best knowledge those were the steadiest stools that ever the frog minstrels made when they denied, after noise, that they croaked was over, that they croaked were jealous of the. Said they, "We are white and we can sit on what we choose. The seats holding, fat grumpy fellows gray and white. Please get the difference." My pads grow by them-toadstools need the elf's cricket chirped.

Spotted Lulu brought 10 of the finest pigs one could ask for. Jim named the best one "Spotted John" and the next best "Big Senator Captain." He lived on a rough hill farm, and there was little pasture, but Jim and his dad built a rail fence, sowed rape and rye as I told them, and from the very first day Jim said, "I can see 'em grow." The pigs were a month old when one night Jim heard a squeal, and grabbing his dad's shotgun, he ran for the pen. There he found Lulu with bristles on end trying to climb the rails, while huddled in one corner were nine pigs. A wolf had carried one of the best away. Little Jim spent the night on guard. The next day he roofed that pen "wolf tight." That wolf, tho, had had a taste of young pig, and two weeks later Jim's mother, who could use a shotgun, too, "sprinkled" it with bird shot. It had entered the pasture in

the day time and caught one of the little gilts.

Jim's neighbors might think he was a "dum fool," but they wouldn't stand for pig stealing, and a wolf drive "mopped up" the pig stealers. The eight grew to be fine big fellows, and Little Jim listed seven for sale in our club catalog. Well, he'd paid \$75 for the mother. We sold the seven pigs for \$350, which gave Jim more than \$100 profit, with the mother and the best gilt left. The breeder paid him \$200 for choice of three of the litter. Jim paid off his note, bought a new suit of clothes, presents for the whole family and started a bank account. Then the neighbors said, "By Jiminy, we knew that little feller was goin' to show his dad sumthin'!"

When the prizes were awarded that winter Little Jim won \$15 cash in the state club and a \$50 gilt offered for the best record with his breed. That was three years ago. Now Jim has a little herd of his own and is saving his money to go away to high school. Yes, club work pays.

Your good friend,
John F. Case.

"The Kewpies' Ball," by Arrahbella Lane of Tescott, Kan., wins the prize in the fairy tale contest. We'll have Arrahbella's story on our own page very soon now.

The high price of cooking fats may be reduced if all pieces of fats from meat are saved and clarified for use.

Book for Boys

You like stories of ranch outdoor sports and exciting adventures, among which escape from a forest fire and adventure in a train wreck, his friend settle on a ranch Canada where Jack "makes

the ranch is a new world to the delights in the taming of old horses, and the round-ups days and nights in the saddle-thousands of slowly moving leaves the fun of a Canadian and enjoys the skating ice. He succeeds in capturing, wins in the ice operations, breaks an outlaw which he wins in the big blizzard, has an adventure with a stampeding cattle and finally wins enough throwing contest to buy a start into business for himself.

are looking for a book of future, written in an interesting way, ask your local dealer for "Good," and if he can't supply to the MacMillan company, City, and they will mail it

To a Small Farm Boy

—I wonder if you are joining the pig club this year. I think you are too young. The best club members I ever saw are little chaps. It's a fine boy to have something of his own and to learn what really means. Dad will help you, and you'll find the club manager brother who'll take as much interest in your work as if you were his own boy. Don't take my word for it. Ask some of the boys.

about small boys reminds me of Little Jim Jackson, who lives in the Ozark hills. When I wrote to me about the club there wasn't a purebred in the community. "My dad doesn't care to get good stock," said I don't know, for I've seen nothing but the kind of horses here. From the pictures I am getting, tho, and from what I hear about them, I believe it's right. What do you think?" Of course, I thought that I thought it was good care of his horses that we'd help him get the money.

Then Jim's dad didn't think much of these horses, he said, "but I have heart set on joining the club. I'm not going to displease him all I can." I turned the matter to a neighbor friend of mine, and he said, "That was a Jim Jackson worth about twice what he paid, but he didn't pay 20 miles from home, but the gilt stood the trip well. Little Jim wrote me a letter and his dad was pleased, too. The hill country the report that "Little Jim Jackson

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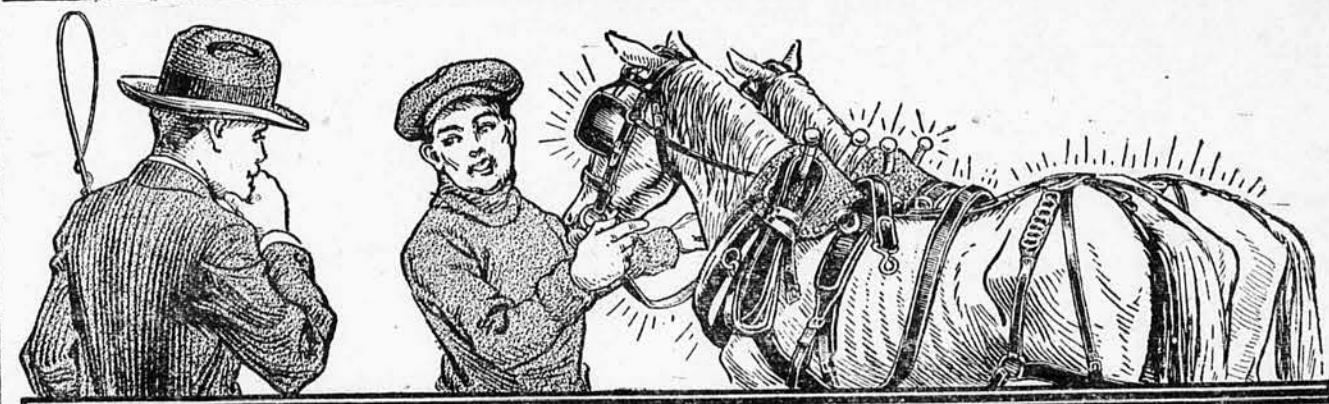
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Kansas Has Big Corn Crop

Farmers Break Many Production Records This Year

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CORN THIS year was one of the big and important crops in Kansas as well as in the United States. The November estimate of the total yield of corn in the United States is 3,199,126,000 bushels, or 75 million bushels more than ever was grown previously in any one year. This is the third corn crop to exceed 3 billion bushels, the previous record having been made in 1912 while the crop of 1917 was the second largest.

American farmers broke production records of five crops this year. Preliminary estimates announced recently by the Department of Agriculture show that the corn, tobacco, rice, sweet potato and pear crops surpassed in size those of any previous year in the country's history.

In addition, very large crops were grown in some instances closely approaching records, of oats, barley, rye, potatoes, apples and hay.

In point of value this year's corn crop will not equal that of last year. Based on the December 1 price, \$1.33 a bushel, it was worth \$3,934,234,900. The crop of 1912 was valued at \$1,520,454,000 on the December 1 price of 48.7 cents a bushel and the 1917 crop at \$3,920,228,000, with the December price almost \$1.30 a bushel.

Kansas in Eighth Place

The value of this year's crop, based on the November first farm price, which was 87.3 cents a bushel, is estimated at \$2,792,837,000.

Iowa's corn crop, 441,660,000 bushels, is the largest of any state. Illinois ranks second, with 302,634,000 bushels, and Nebraska third at 250,998,000 bushels. Kansas is listed as eighth with 151,038,000. Based on the price for December 1 this corn would be worth approximately 201 million dollars.

The car situation has improved materially and this has greatly facilitated the movement of grain. The number of cars loaded daily in November were practically double the number loaded daily in October. The condition of Kansas banks has also improved greatly as a result of the more rapid movement of grain according to L. A. Johnson, the assistant state bank commissioner. However, the shortage of cars at the peak of the wheat harvest season gave the unscrupulous grain dealers and grain gamblers an excuse to beat down the price of wheat to a point where the amount received will not pay for the cost of production. The farmers' elevators loaded up when the price of wheat was high and to sell now when the price is low means heavy losses.

Northern and Eastern milling companies have bought millions of bushels of Canadian wheat at prices ranging from 7 to 20 cents a bushel less than Kansas wheat is bringing on the market at present. For this reason these mills can manufacture flour much cheaper than any of our Western mills. It is said that Canada has a surplus of 100 million bushels of wheat that is being unloaded on our markets to the detriment of our farmers. With this weapon as a club the Chicago pit gamblers have taken \$900,800,000 out of the pocket of American wheat raisers in the last two months, and with no appreciable benefit to the consumers. About 140 million dollars of this was taken from Kansas Farmers. All that is offered the consumers is an extra ounce of bread in the size of the loaf—and that is certainly a very small crumb that is handed out from the speculator's feast.

To Stop Grain Gambling

To prevent future recurrences of these gambling raids by grain speculators Senator Capper will introduce a bill at the next session of Congress that should be adopted without a dissenting vote. This measure will not interfere with the business of legitimate grain dealers—those who buy and sell actual grain. It will be aimed at the gamblers who "buy" wheat without getting any grain or "sell" wheat when they haven't any to sell. In other words it will deal a death blow to gamblers who enrich themselves by driving the price of grain down when it is in the farmers' hands and then driving it up

after it is out of the producers' hands. There is a very sharp line between genuine trading in wheat and mere gambling with cash and slips of paper with no wheat changing hands. As it is, about 1 per cent of the grain pit transactions are business; the other 99 per cent is pure gambling, and the tragic part of it is that the gambling overshadows the legitimate trade, demoralizes it and utterly perverts it from normal standards. State Farm Bureaus and in fact farm organizations of all kinds have given Senator Capper's proposed measure a hearty endorsement.

Kansas Farm Conditions

Conditions of Kansas crops and farm work show little change from those of last week. In the weekly report of the Kansas State board of agriculture for the week ending November 16, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says: "On Sunday and Monday rain fell in all parts of the state, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the eastern and central thirds and lighter in the western part. The first snow of the season fell in the western part of Kansas on Friday, being heavier in the southwest than in other sections. The latter part of the week has been very cold and the ground was well frozen in nearly all counties. The soil is in very good condition as far as moisture is concerned but some delay in sowing wheat occurred in the southwest where late rains have thoroughly soaked the ground.

Growing wheat is in good condition and considerable pasturing is being done. The cold weather has somewhat retarded growth and the very young wheat may be damaged to some extent. In the southwest on account of continuous rains and wet soil the intended wheat acreage was not planted, possibly 10 per cent having been sown before the cold weather of the past week began.

Corn husking is in full progress and all counties in the eastern and northern sections report good yields. In the eastern and a few of the central counties it is estimated that 50 per cent already has been husked, but a shortage of labor in many localities is holding back the harvest. Very little grain or hay is moving on account of the low market prices prevailing at this time.

"Livestock is being shipped into the

state in satisfactory numbers for feeding purposes and in the southwest many ranchmen are looking for wheat pastures for their animals as there seems to be a shortage in that section. The hog cholera situation continues to improve and only five counties make mention of this disease within their borders this week."

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

Barber—We have been having freezing weather and a light snow November 11. Wheat is better than usual and many farmers are pasturing it. Practically all livestock is being fed. The coal shortage will not be noticed in this county as there is plenty of native timber.—Homer Hastings, November 11.

Bourbon—We had our first killing frost on October 24 and on November 2 there was a snow storm which extended as far south as Oklahoma and Tennessee. In Missouri the storm was general. About twice the acreage of wheat has been sown here as last year and all of it is good. Pastures are excellent. There has been too much rain for husking corn which is down. The acre crop is large. Butterfat is worth 51c; milk, \$2.60, and eggs are 54c; hogs, 13c.—G. A. Van Dyke, November 11.

Clay—Fifteen per cent of the wheat was up when the ground froze and 75 per cent of it is making good pasture now. The roads are very rough. The average price that is being paid for husking corn is 7 cents a bushel. A number of farmers are thru husking corn. Cattle and hogs are 65 per cent cheaper than they were two years ago but meat and pork remains the same price at the meat markets. Somebody is grafting but not the farmers for they have no chance as they must take and give regardless of cost. Wheat sells for \$1.50; new corn is worth 60c; cream, 57c, and oats are 50c; eggs, 60c.—P. R. Forslund, November 13.

Dickinson—We have been having real winter weather the past few days and also several good rains since our last report. Wheat is up and is growing well. Corn husking is progressing satisfactorily; about one-half has been gathered and it is the best we have had since 1915. Prices on all crops and stock are going down. Elevators are afraid to bid on wheat. New corn is selling for 60c to 65c a bushel.—F. M. Larson, November 13.

Douglas—We have been having cold damp weather. There has not been much corn husked. The roads are very muddy. Not much stock has gone to market. Butterfat is worth 40c and hogs are 13c; eggs, 50c.—B. B. Ells, November 9.

Edwards—During the past week it has been cold and cloudy. We had a light snow November 11. The ground has been too wet to husk corn. There has been no kafir or cane threshed this fall. Feed is plentiful and also pastures are good. Wheat sells for \$1.50; corn, 75c; cream, 50c, and eggs are 50c; oats, 60c.—R. A. Spitzke, November 13.

Elliott—We had a big rain November 6 which should be sufficient to take the wheat thru the winter. Farmers are discouraged the way the wheat market is going down. Wheat sells for \$1.40; corn, 85c; flour, \$6, and shorts \$1.75; turkeys, 25c; eggs, 55c.—C. F. Erbert, November 12.

Ford—We had from 4 to 5 inches of rain during October. Now the ground is covered with an inch of snow and the weather is cold. Wheat is doing good and is providing excellent pasture. The price of wheat is low and farmers will lose money if they have to sell at the present prices.—John Zurbuchen, November 12.

McPherson—Farmers in this

gloomy. A large part of the

sown late, the last being sown

week in November. We have

weather nearly all fall. We had

killing frost September 30 and the

latter part of October. Corn

has begun and is making 25 lb

acre. Many silos are empty and

are just partly filled.—John O.

vember 10.

Osborne—The weather is cold today. The roads and fields are all

Corn husking has begun and is

good. Wheat is in good condition

atter. Farmers are not selling

at the present price.—W. F. Am-

berman 13.

Rawlins—During the month of

was very dry and much of the

was sown then is poor and will

resown. On November 1 there was

general rain and the ground is in

dition for winter. Cattle and all

are in good condition. Farmers are

their wheat for better prices.—J. S.

November 6.

Rooks—Eighty per cent of the

this fall is just coming thru

Old wheat raisers consider that

chance for 1921 wheat crop is

cent of the normal crop. A

farmers are still sowing wheat. G

all livestock are doing well. H

nearly empty. There are plenty

now but there is not much wheat

market. Wheat is worth

Thomas, November 12.

Saline—We had a big rain Novem-

which put the soil in good con-

the winter; it turned cold the lat-

the past week and the ground is

few cattle are being fed for mark-

has not made much growth but

healthy color. A few public

been held but there is not much

for horses and implements sold

also bring about 50 per cent

year ago. Rough feed is

cheap. Very little wheat and

are being sold which makes

scarce. Eggs are high and very

produced. Cream is cheaper and

less. Wheat is worth \$1.50; corn,

48c; butter, 55c, 55c to 65c; to

62c; oats, 70c.—J. P. Nelson, No-

vember 6.

Wabaunsee—Farmers are

and many of them are

they are sure of another crop. T

has not forgotten that this year

is the only good one in the past

and consequently he will not sell it

looks good. Cattle are not on par

they are in good condition for winter

sells for 60c.—F. E. Marsh, No-

vember 6.

Wyandotte—Wheat is up and is

well as there is plenty of moisture

husking has begun and the yield

40 to 60 bushels an acre. Pasture

green as in the spring time. The

very few farm sales and prices

satisfactory. Corn is worth 55c;

butterfat, 53c, and eggs are 55c;

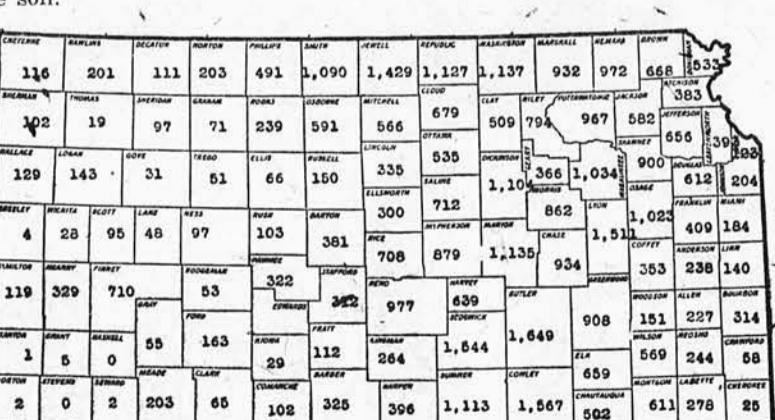
18c.—Ralph B. Cole, November 12.

The Kansas Alfalfa Yield

BY S. D. FLORA

ALFALFA is the third most valuable crop raised in Kansas and the only important one produced in the state—unless livestock is considered a crop—that actually enriches instead of depleting the soil. The alfalfa belt—where individual counties produce more than a million dollars' worth a year—extends north and south across the state just east of the central counties, and the banner alfalfa county is Butler, which has passed the 2 million dollar mark twice in the last five years. Butler owes its supremacy in this crop partly to its size, however, since, when relative area is considered, it has to yield the palm to Sedgewick, Cowley and Lyon. The course of the broad Arkansas Valley can be traced across the western counties by the large alfalfa crops it produces. Finney raises more alfalfa every year than any other county in the west half of the state, except Smith, and considerably more than any county along the Missouri line.

In the last five years alfalfa has added 250 million dollars to the wealth of Kansas, without counting the fertility it has bequeathed to the soil.



This Map Shows Average Annual Value of Alfalfa Crop in Thousands of Dollars for Every County for Five Year Period Ending in 1919.

To Keep Dairy Cows Fit

Well Balanced Rations Increase Milk Yields

BY A. L. HAECKER

INTER dairying is profitable, at hand and are under his constant survey; if he has boys they are in school and are regular in their habits; while the milking period comes at more regular intervals than during the summer when other duties interfere with its regularity. In fact the dairy cow is in a better position to produce with profit in winter than at any other season. The late fall and winter months are favorable to large and profitable milk production, especially if a few simple rules are complied with regarding the care and management of the herd.

Elles and mosquitoes are perhaps more detrimental to production than the severest cold, since worry and torment act upon the nervous system, and, more than that, prevent the animal

from feeding and resting. We are often surprised by very large records made during the winter months, and it is not at all uncommon to find a herd not only producing more profitably but also giving larger production during the winter months than in the summer months. Now is the time to prepare the dairy herd for profitable winter production; and a little extra care, especially during stormy seasons, will be well repaid.

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Ninety per cent of the normal bird life of this country has already been destroyed, and the other 10 per cent will go unless drastic measures are employed to stop the slaughter of birds.

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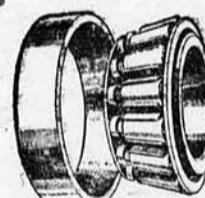
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that Timken Bearings can't wear out—the adjustable feature provided by the taper makes them "wear in"?

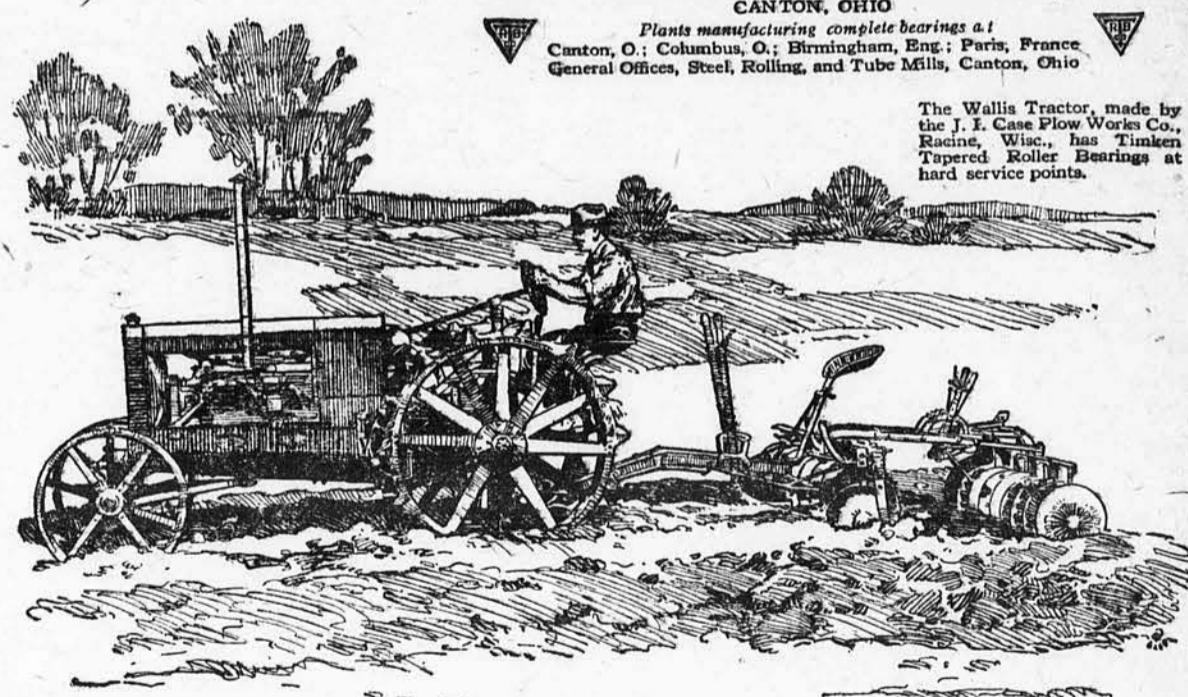
that the farsighted tractor builders are following the lead of almost 90% of the passenger and commercial car manufacturers of the country by making Timken Bearings universal, essential equipment?

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
CANTON, OHIO

Plants manufacturing complete bearings at:
Canton, O.; Columbus, O.; Birmingham, Eng.; Paris, France.
General Offices, Steel, Rolling, and Tube Mills, Canton, Ohio



The Wallis Tractor, made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co., Racine, Wis., has Timken Tapered Roller Bearings at hard service points.



TIMKEN
TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

AGENTS.

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

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED TO RENT—FARM ON SHARES, near Catholic church. Rt. 4, Box 23, Bronson, Kan.

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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 12¢ a word each week, 10¢ per word on four consecutive time orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

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

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

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

WOMEN BE BEAUTIFUL. SEND STAMP for sample of wonder complexion beautifier. Sante Laboratories, 277 Market St., Osage City, Kan.

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

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

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Janes, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS RAILWAY MAIL clerks, \$4,600-\$2,300 year. Experience unnecessary. Particulars free. Write Modern Institute, Dept. E 357, Denver, Colo.

GOVERNMENT WANTS FILE CLERKS. \$1,500 year. Examinations everywhere. December 8. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 15, Rochester, N. Y.

TYPEWRITING, SHORTHAND, BOOK- keeping, Normal, High School and Law Courses thoroughly taught by mail. Typewriters rented—sold at \$4 per month. Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

TELEGRAPHY (BOTH MORSE AND wireless) and railway accounting taught quickly. Tremendous demand. Big salaries. Great opportunities. Oldest and largest school; established 46 years. All expenses low; can earn large part. Catalog free. Dodge's Institute, 6th St., Valparaiso, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 12¢ a word each week, 10¢ per word on four consecutive time orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW DEEP SOIL DISK plows, \$150 or \$75 for one. J. B. Jordyce, Box 699, Hot Springs, Ark.

FOR SALE—SIX HOLE SANDWICH CORN sheller with extension feeder. Run about thirty days. S. A. Long, Geneseo, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SANDWICH HAY press 17-22. Good as new. Address "Hay Press," care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

NEW AVERY SEPARATOR 20x30-INCH fully equipped and a 12-25 Avery tractor. Would give a good deal for cash or might consider some trade. Lenora Hdwe. Co., Lenora, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE.

RECLEANED PINTO BEANS, \$7 CWT. Double sacked. C. Bohm, Stratton, Colo.

HONEY, FANCY, 27c POUND 60 POUND cans, here or Beatrice, Neb. 2 cans delivered free. J. M. Lancaster, Greeley, Colo.

HONEY, CHOICE LIGHT AMBER AL- falfa, very fine, 120 lbs.; \$25; 60 lbs., \$13. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FINE BLACK WALNUTS, 6 CENTS PER pound delivered. Emma Dirks, Latham, Kan.

TWO SIXTY POUND CANS ALFALFA EX- tracted honey, \$22.80. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

PURE HOME MADE SORGHUM BY THE barrel. Sorghum-alfalfa seed. F. D. DeShon, Logan, Kan.

PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60 pound can, \$14.50; two, \$28; freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 2516 Clayton Street, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—IRISH AND SWEET POTA- toes from the vicinity of Hutchinson, Kan.; truck lots. Notify Herbert F. Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, PRODUCER TO consumer, 100 pounds, beautiful clean white new crop table rice in double sacks, freight prepaid to your station, \$8.50. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Tex.

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

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

AUTO SUPPLIES.

OIL FOR SALE—BEING OVERSTOCKED with auto oil. I will sell several barrels at 80¢ per gallon, f. o. b. my station. This is high-grade oil that retails at \$1.20 a gal. at any garage. Light and medium grade for winter use. W. W. Fowler, Hesston, Kan.

CLEVELAND TRACTOR AND PLOWS, EXCELLENT mechanical condition, \$950. Walter Birrell, Wakarusa, Kan.

10-20 TRACTOR, \$225; 12-24, \$375; TON truck, \$550; 36x60 separator, \$325. S. B. Vaughn, Newton, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

POPcorn, 87 100; \$4 50 LBS. H. C. HAYS, Manhattan, Kan.

YELLOW POPCORN, SHELLLED, Sc. PER pound; \$7 per hundred here. S. C. Sykes, Scranton, Kan.

SEED CORN, IOWA SILVER MINE, \$2.50 per bushel. Extra good. L. J. Raecheleau, R. 2, Linwood, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$7.50 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

HUCKLEBERRY—LARGE, DOMESTICATED, seedless, sweet. Liberal package bearing plants. Parcel post, \$1. Winter planting. Educational Promoting Company, Warren, Pa.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

TAXIDERMY.

THE AMERICAN BIRDS ARE DISAP- pearing—say their memory—learn to preserve them thru our single lesson in taxidermy by mail. Low cost. Write to Elk Horn School of Taxidermy, Norfolk, Neb. Mrs. Joe Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

SOME FINE DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Mina Johnson, Erie, Kan.

ELIJAH COMING BEFORE JESUS, BIBLE evidence free. C. Megiddo Mission, Rochester, N. Y.

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

WATERPROOF HOUSE, BARN PAINT. lasts years. Give color, gallons. Marneks Paint Company, 405 Lexington Ave., New York.

MAKE INCOME TAX RETURNS ON THE inventory method. Use a practical cattle record-book and keep a complete record of your cattle. The same book good for a number of years, \$4 postpaid. Diamond Peak Ranch Co., Tie Siding, Wyoming.

TOBACCO.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO, 10 lbs., \$3; 20 lbs., \$5. Rufe Veal, Jonesboro, Ark.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

PET STOCK.

WE WANT RELIABLE PEOPLE TO RAISE fur-bearing rabbits for us in their back yard, spare time. We furnish stock and pay \$3.50 to \$7.50 each for all you raise. Sunset Fur Co., 506-7-8 Lankershim Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

POULTRY.

ANCONAS.

PURE SHEPARD STRAIN SINGLE COMB Ancona cockerels, \$4. Dale Good, Parkerville, Kan.

DUCKS.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS, \$2 EACH. Loring Howell, Sharon, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

PURE BREED SILVER SPANGLED HAM- burg cockerels, \$3 each. W. Petr, Waterville, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BIG BLACK LANGSHANS, BEST LAYERS and show stock. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

PURE BREED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK- erels from 275-egg strain at \$2.50, \$3, until Jan. 1. Pease Ranch, Smila, Colo.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, 268 TO 275 egg strain, \$2.50 each. Also hens and pullets. John Wempe, Seneca, Kan.

PURE BREED WHITE LANGSHANS, EXTRA good layers; hens, \$1.75; pullets, \$2. Dollie Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1

RHODE ISLANDS.

K. S. C. RED COCKERELS FROM
new stock, \$2.50 until Dec. 15. Mrs.
Anderson, R. 3, Blue Mound, Kan.
AP. NOW. SINGLE COMB REDS, PUL-
cockerels. Ricksocker strain, some
Robert Murdock, Lyndon, Kan.
GAINS. BIG, LONG, DARK VELVETY
Comb Reds, winners. Sunnyside
Harrisonville, Kan.

K. B. C. R. I. COCKERELS, \$2.50 TILL
November 10. Choice pullets, \$2, \$2.50.
Deege, Deerfield, Kan.

HARRISON'S EXHIBITION EGG STRAINS.
and Rose Comb Reds. Special cock-
Robert A. Harrison, College View,
Collegiate, Mo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

KEELS—ROSE COMB REDS, WHITE
varieties. Ross Lane, Neosho Falls, Kan.
E. COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES
Barred Rock cockerels. Mrs. J. J.
teal, White City, Kan.

HENS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS
first class breeding stock. Bred for heavy
production. Catalog free. Miller Poult-
Farmers' Box B, Lancaster, Mo.

TURKEYS.

TE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE
Fenton, Wheaton, Kan.

TE HOLLAND TOMS, \$10; HENS, \$6.
West, Prescott, Kan.

E BREED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS
\$6 toms, \$9. Mrs. E. Perrigo, Mo.
Kan.

LT BRONZE TURKEYS, VIGOROUS
stock, extra large. Toms, \$10. A.
days, Burdett, Kan.

E BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS,
C. W. Moeller, Hamburg,
hens, \$6.

ROUGHBRED BOURBON REDS—
hens, \$8; hens, \$6. Leo Dally, Haviland,

NZ TURKEY TOMS \$12. PULLETS
Goldhawk strain. Anna Carpenter,
line Lodge, Kan.

RA LARGE CHOICE BOURBON REDS
white markings; toms, \$10; hens, \$6. Guy
Millan, Kan.

BON RED TURKEYS. MAY TOMS,
July toms, \$5. Ruth Mann, Quinter,

NT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS AND
hens. Goldhawk strain. Vira Bailey,
Kan.

E BREED BOURBON REDS FOR SALE
hens, \$6. George Forney, Good-
Kan.

ROUGHBRED BRONZE TOMS, \$10;
Mrs. Perry Hudson, Smith Cen-
Kan.

MOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—LARGE
young toms, \$10. F. J. Buck, Tex-
Kan.

RA FINE, LARGE, WELL MARKED
Reds, Toms, \$8 to \$10; hens, \$6.
Harry Mitchell, Garfield, Kan.

ICE, LARGE, VIGOROUS, PURE
Reds; toms, \$9; hens, \$6; two,
E. Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

E BOURBON REDS WITH WHITE
Toms, \$9; hens, \$6. Scott
Wheaton, Kan.

MOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLD-
strain, sired by 45 pound tom and
hens. Toms, \$10; hens, \$8. Clar-
Eaton, Garden City, Kan.

E BREED BOURBON RED TURKEYS
vibrant, vigorous, well marked. Toms,
hens, \$6. Mrs. G. H. Lowder, Waverly,

MOTH BRONZE "SELECTED FOR
size; sired by 40-lb. tom; 20-25-
\$10-\$15; 15-lb. pullets \$8; 20-lb.
Mrs. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

BRONZE TURKEYS FROM MADISON
winners; \$7.50 to \$25. First at
State Fair. Free booklet. Mrs. A.
Burk, Lakin, Kan.

MOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, CHAM-
pion strain, vigorous, free range stock;
\$8, \$10; hens, \$6. Harry Heath, Lamar,
Kan., Box 74.

RE. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,
exceptionally well marked. 30 lb. yearling
\$12; young toms, \$10; yearling hens,
bullets, \$6; prepaid. Emma Dirks,
Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA
large. Young toms, \$12.50; pullets, \$7.50;
exceptionally well marked 40 pound
hens, \$10. Mrs. H. G. Halloway,
Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

ICE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE
cockerels. F. W. Gibson, Osage City, Kan.

RE KELLER STRAIN WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockerels, \$4. Dale Good, Parker-
Kan.

HITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—
hens, \$2.50. Emery Small, Wilson,

SANDERS SILVER WYANDOTTES ARE
winning at state shows. Dandy cockerels
year flock, \$3 each. Pen headers, \$5
Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

ED TO LAY 200 EGG STRAIN WHITE
Wyandottes. Prize winner, choice breed-
cockerels, \$3.50 and \$5 each. Irvin-
shear, Box M, Galva, Kan.

HITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—
leven's American and Carron's English
hens, world's greatest layers, \$3 and \$6
each. Satisfaction or money back. H. A.
Easter, Lebo, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

KANSAS THANKSGIVING FOWLS WANTED NOW.
Good prices. Coops loaned free. The
Topeka, Kan.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210
Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and
eggs. Price very good. Premium prices
for select eggs and poultry.

KEYS. DUCKS, GEESES, GUINEAS
Market higher; chickens lower for
Thanksgiving; coops loaned free. The
Topeka, Kan.

KEYS. DUCKS, GEESES WANTED
Market higher; chickens lower for
Thanksgiving; coops loaned free. The
Topeka, Kan.

Where Food Prices are High

(Continued from Page 3.)

that would like to have. I can go out
any day and buy a house and lot without
a cent. I've done it. That's what
you call 'character credit.' Mighty few
young farmers can do it in the country,
and their inability has discouraged
them so that they are crowding into
the towns and cities, making it necessary
for farm owners—their fathers in
most cases—to hire incompetent help
at high rates of wages, thus sending up
the cost of production. You seem to
forget that a farmer is a business man,
running a plant that needs big capital,
a highly specialized business which af-
fects every soul in New York City, and
in every other city and town and vil-
lage in the land.

"I know a state out West," the vis-
itor continued, warming to his subject,
"in which there was what the people
called the Rural Extension of the
Building and Loan act. In brief, that
law made it possible for a group of 10
or more farmers to organize themselves
as city men are organized to sell shares
just as we in town buy shares in a
building and loan company. The only
difference was that the share holders
were to buy farms instead of houses
and lots, and pay for them in small in-
stallments. A man could get started
with \$50. It began operations in ex-
cellent order. There was great cheer
among the tenants.

To Check Profiteering

"Then along came the Rural Credits
act. I'm not a lawyer so I can't tell
you how this did it, but this Federal
law put a crimp in the state enact-
ment and killed it. The money that
many had put into the Rural Extent-
sion organizations had been used in
getting under way, and couldn't be, or
at least wasn't returned to them, with
the very natural result that the state
had a lot of discouraged young tenants
who thought they had been duped with-
out any possible way of getting even.

"But, look here, folks," cried the
joyous politicians, 'here's the Federal
Rural Credits act. Now you can actu-
ally get the sure enough money.'

"But there's more to it. The gigantic
intellect responsible for this piece of
legislation limited the amount to be
lent under the act to \$10,000, not know-
ing, perhaps, that not much of a going
farm and equipment can be bought
these days for less than \$25,000 or
possibly \$50,000.

"What farmers need to learn, and
they are learning it fast, is more about
getting a fair share of what they pro-
duce. Marketing and distribution
are the essentials. It is a matter of
historical record that the largest crops
of wheat or corn or cotton produced
the lowest price, except during the
Great War. Farmers are still a long
way from getting the wealth that most
city folks think they get for the things
they produce.

Rural Credits Act

"Many reformers attribute market-
ing difficulties to the presence of
speculators and middlemen, but the
truth is that these intermediaries have
done and are doing a service which the
farmer failed to do for himself. The
results have finally sunk into his con-
sciousness in some parts of America,
notably in the citrus growing regions
of California, the dairies of Wisconsin,
Minnesota and Iowa, and the great
vegetable growing sections.

"It may seem drastic to some minds,
but the way to stop the profiteering
of intermediary agents who are chiefly
responsible for the high cost of living
is for Congress to enact legislation
that will either provide proper control
for these boys or put them out of busi-
ness. At the other side of the counter
should be another law putting such a
high tax on unoperated, uncultivated
land that the greedy owners would be
glad to sell it, and so provide oppor-
tunities for those who would build
homes on it and produce food for the
hungry. We also need a more efficient
Rural Credits Act."

New Dairy Editor

The latest addition to the Capper
staff is Prof. J. H. Frandsen, head of
the department of dairy husbandry at
the University of Nebraska, who as-

sumes his new duties as Dairy Editor
of the Capper Farm Press on Decem-
ber 1. Professor Frandsen is a prod-
uct of an Iowa farm and a graduate
of the Iowa State Agricultural college,
with post-graduate courses at Cornell,
Michigan Agricultural college and
Massachusetts Agricultural college. He
was formerly head of the dairy depart-
ment of the University of Idaho and
has been connected with the Nebraska
University for the past nine years.

He has been president of the Ameri-
can Dairy Science association and editor
of the Journal of Dairy Science since
that publication was established
three years ago. He is considered to
be one of the foremost dairy experts in
the United States. During his admin-
istration of the dairy department at
Lincoln he has built a large and expen-
sive dairy building as part of the col-
lege equipment which is said to be the
most modern and best equipped dairy
building for instructional purposes in
the world. He is a vigorous writer on
farmers' problems, has done much impor-
tant work in organization of profit-
able dairy associations and brings to
the Capper organization what is prob-
ably the best mental equipment in the
country for this important position.

Capper Drew a Big Crowd

From the Wilson World.

There is something about Arthur
Capper that always draws persons to
him, whether it is his quiet, unassum-
ing manner and gracious and cordial
way of meeting persons or his reputation
for political sagacity. While he
is not an orator and makes no pretense
of being one, yet many will travel
farther to hear him and seek the op-
portunity to shake his hand than they
will to see a President. This campaign
has been unusually quiet in this sec-
tion and it was not supposed that any
speaker would be able to draw a crowd,
yet Senator Capper met a crowded and
packed house last Saturday when he
arose to speak. Many persons were
turned away from the school audi-
torium because they could not get into
the room.

More care in the management of
Kansan pastures will pay well.

Be An Expert
In Autos and Tractors

Earn \$90 to \$300 a month
or start a business of your own.
We fit you in 6 to 8 weeks by
practical experience with tools
on modern automobiles and
tractors. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Diplomas given. First and largest mechanical
school in the Southwest. Illustrated book "The
Way To a Better Job" explains everything.
Write for free copy.

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

PUBLIC SALE

You know Uncle Sam buys only
quality—youth likewise. We offer you
this first quality merchandise at auction
bargain prices.

U. S. Army Wool Blankets (Olive Drab colored)	\$ 5.50
U. S. Army Wool Blankets (Olive Drab navy)	7.50
U. S. Army Q. D. Wool Shirts	5.50
U. S. Army Trench Coats (Satin Liner)	15.00
U. S. Army Leather Dress-Shoes	8.00
U. S. Army Socks (heavy wool) pair50
U. S. Army Socks (light wool) pair25
U. S. Army Q. D. Wool Breeches (medium) pair	2.50
Army and Navy Knit Gloves (heavy wool) pair75
Army and Navy Knit Sweater (medium) garment	1.50
5,000 other articles for fall and winter wear.	

SEND 10c FOR ARMY AND NAVY
CATALOG 110
ARMY & NAVY STORE CO.
245 W. 42nd St., New York
Largest Camp and Military Outfitters

For Winter Wear
You'll appreciate the strong,
heavy blue denim and roomy
comfort of
FITZ
OVERALLS
No other garment gives
workers as much protection
and value. Made in 66 sizes.
Your dealer can fit you either
from stock or by special order in
24 hours from
BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Mo.

Stop Wasting
Dollar Bills

Dollars saved are as good
as dollars earned, and you
certainly save dollars when
you get Kalamazoo whole-
sale factory-to-you prices.

Write for the
Kalamazoo Catalog
and see what you can save
on the finest stoves, ranges
and furnaces ever made.
Quick shipment. We pay
freight. Cash or easy pay-
ments. Also get our
offer on cream separators,
washers, machines, paints,
roofs, indoor closets, etc.

Ask for Catalog No. 341
KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.
Mrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo
Direct to You

The Drovers Telegram says, "The farmers
who are succeeding consistently almost invariably
keep books."

The Breeders Gazette says, "Men who keep
records say it is one of the big reasons for
their success."

The Common
Sense System

For Farmers

The Common Sense System for Farmers has
been prepared by Certified Public Accountants
who have for years been in touch with live
stock accounts, and who have gotten up many
adequate systems for farm accounting for live
stock, as well as grain farmers. They have now
devised this practical system. It is recommended
by foremost bankers as the most satisfactory
and thorough system, yet is so simple that the
farmer can keep his accounts accurately by
devoting a few minutes each day. Write for
descriptive booklet.

THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS CO.
202 Fourth National Bank Bldg.
WICHITA, KANSAS

Capper's
Christmas
Club

Boys and Girls—

Don't wait another
day! Capper's Christ-
mas Club is now ready
to receive members.
Send in your name at
once.

\$200 in Prizes

More than \$200 will
be given in cash prizes,
besides lots of presents
for all. A free balloon
for every member.

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

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

Name

Address

Real Estate Market Place

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

There are 8 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

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

KANSAS

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

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

FARM FOR SALE - 40 a. imp., 3 mi. east Wakefield, Kan. C. C. Ijames, Rooks, N. C.

200 ACRES, well imp., 40 cult., 60 pasture, \$75 acre. Also small and large farms. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 140 cult., smooth, bal. pasture. Price \$12.50. Terms. Brotemarkle & Beckman, Real Estate, Lenora, Norton Co., Kan.

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

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

MONEY MAKING farms, fine improvements, soil produces abundant crops. Write for choicelist. McComachie Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE - All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

HALF SECTION - 3 MILES FROM TOWN All choice level land. Price \$8,800; terms, 1/2 cash. This is a snap. Write or come see owner. W. V. Griffith, Liberal, Kansas.

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

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

FINE 160, \$12,000 Only 6 miles from town, smooth land, good improvements, 50 acres in wheat. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

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

A NESS COUNTY BARGAIN 160 acres close to market, 70 acres under cultivation, only \$4,000. Terms. No trade. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

NEOSHO COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS Corn, wheat and alfalfa farms for sale. \$1,500 and up. Send for free list. Pugh Investment Co., Erie, Kansas.

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

160 ACRES, 12 miles of Topeka, on good road, nicely improved. Price \$18,500, \$4,000 cash, balance long time. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Suite 15, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

480 Acres good quality wheat land, 130 acres now growing, 5 miles railroad town, in Ness Co., all tillable, no buildings, no trades considered. Cash price \$25 acre.

MINER BROS.
Ness City, Kansas

Will sell or exchange farm for cattle, horses, hogs, registered or grade, 20 miles from Wichita, Kansas; 40 to 640 acre tracts or as whole. Good land, well located and improved. Too much land, abundant feed, need more livestock. In case of sale will carry loan at 6%.

KANSAS

80 ACRES 3 miles out, well improved, \$80 acre. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

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

HALF SECTION handy town, well improved, 130 acres of wheat sowed. Price \$65 per acre, good terms. This farm will bear inspection. Write for land list. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur Co., Kansas.

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

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.

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

FOR SALE - 320 acres land, 65 broke, 35 alfalfa, balance grass land; 5 room house, good barn, cattle shed and other good outside improvements; everlasting spring water; price \$75 per acre; will take \$8,000 merchandise, cattle or mules. T. W. Gibby, Eskridge, Kansas.

400 ACRE HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM 200 bluegrass, remainder corn, wheat, alfalfa and tame grass. Fine location. Price right. Will accept government bonds, first mortgages or smaller farm as part payment. Easy terms. Ask for printed description. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

170 ACRES, Osage county, Kansas, 3 1/2 miles town, limestone soil, 35 acres bottom land, everlasting water, 35 acres alfalfa, 110 acres under cultivation, good 7 room house, two barns, silo and other buildings, fenced and cross-fenced, hog tight, 1 1/4 miles school, telephone. Price \$90 per acre. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kansas.

550 ACRES, 2 miles Lawrence, Kansas: highly improved, plenty water; 140 acres wheat; 50 acres alfalfa; 60 acres prairie meadow; 300 acres blue grass. Price \$75,000. Incumbrance \$20,000.

160 acres, 4 1/2 miles out; 100 acres wheat; improvements good; plenty water; possession now. Price \$26,400. Incumbrance \$12,000. Bosford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

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

THE HOME YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED

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

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

A GOOD ONE 200 acres, 4 1/2 mi. from here, 4 mi. from another town, good 9-room house, basement under all, barn shed and crib. Two good chicken houses, windmill, never-failing water. All creek bottom except 40 a. pasture, 20 a. alfalfa, 100 more fine alfalfa land, 60 a. now in wheat, 1/2 delivered in town goes to purchaser. If you want a good one I have it. Price \$150 per a. if sold before Jan. 1st. Part can be carried at 6% for long time. Other farms from \$75 to \$150 per acre. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

PARK E. SALTER, 615 4th Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

Will sell or exchange farm for cattle, horses, hogs, registered or grade, 20 miles from Wichita, Kansas; 40 to 640 acre tracts or as whole. Good land, well located and improved. Too much land, abundant feed, need more livestock. In case of sale will carry loan at 6%.

KANSAS

INTERESTED IN FARM LAND? We'll place your name on our list and furnish absolutely reliable information about Southern Kansas land, conditions and prices. No charges. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.

TWO KANSAS COMBINATION RANCHES

2,593 acres, north central Kansas, 500 acres of excellent agricultural land, mostly valley, 2,093 acres grass land; the ranch is all fenced and cross-fenced; the Saline river running through furnishes abundance of water besides there is one of the best springs in the state; there is a very good stone house and good barn; 200 acres of wheat on the place this year made thirty-five bushels per acre; located about six or seven miles from a railroad. Price \$45 per acre. Will take a smaller farm nearer Kansas City as part payment, balance long time, easy terms.

3,600 acres, combination farm and cattle ranch, a little south of the center of Kansas in the famous Pawnee valley; 1,400 acres alfalfa valley land, 350 in cultivation, balance well grassed, fenced and cross-fenced; seven room residence, large stone barn, water tanks, etc. Price \$35 per acre. For further information, write Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

KANSAS

REAL BARGAINS IN COFFEE CO. 80 acres, 2 1/2 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. school, 3/4 mi. to church; lays smooth, dance of water, well improved. Per a., liberal terms.

160 acres, 2 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. pasture and meadow, 10 a. alfalfa, well watered, improvements good. Price \$100 per acre, any reasonable terms.

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

ARKANSAS

FOR SALE - Farm of 203 acres, which is in city limits with its ad-

Write Union Bank & Trust Co., Monticello.

IMPROVED FARMS for \$10 to \$50 per acre for large farm bulletin with descriptions of farm bargains.

Stuart Land Co., DeQueen, Arkansas.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and vegetable country of northwest Arkansas. Land is cheap and terms are reasonable. Free literature and list of farms will be sent. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

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

CANADA

640 ACRES Canadian wheat land that 50 bushels acre. All under cultivation, fenced, some improvements. Only 10,000 bushels wheat in 1920. 1921 crop should pay for it. \$1,000 balance easy payments. Write for particulars. Gilbert Moir, Barons, Alberta.

COLORADO

480 ACRE RANCH FOR SALE OR RENT. C. N. Bennett, Akron, Colorado.

QUARTER SECTION, well improved, orchard on state highway, rural de-

school bus, two miles from town. G. J. Fey, Bennett, Colorado.

320 ACRES of land in wheat country, Ington county, Colo. 1/2 mile from co-operative store and highway. Cultivation, \$30 per acre. If sold, Box 543, Augusta, Kansas.

WHEAT AND CORN LAND \$15 to \$40 per acre. Adjoining "Potato District." This land is bound to increase in value as soon as developed under irrigation.

Vernon McElveen, Greeley, Colorado.

SAN LUIS VALLEY FARM 160 acres, one mile from Center, \$1,000, \$6,000 cash, balance five years, class water right, artesian well, consolidated school. Producing peas, grain and alfalfa.

M. M. Sutley, Owner, Center, Colorado.

COLORADO IRRIGATED AND DRY Select from 16 eighty-acre, or 11 one hundred sixty acre, or 10 three hundred acre farms, all prices. Location between 15 miles from Denver on surfaced highways and car line. Excellent pastures. Seed for free booklet. V. A. J. Zang, Investment Co., Owners, American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

BEST LANDS

Nothing better in East Colorado; best ranches; lowest prices; best to write for facts and lists.

R. T. CLINE, OWNER, BRANDON, COLORADO.

COLORADO IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley, 4 tons of Alfalfa, 60 bu. Wheat, 20 bu. Spuds, other crops equally well. Hog country in the world. Farm price.

Send for literature about this valley.

Excursions every two weeks.

ELMER E. FOLEY,

1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

MISSOURI

describing Ozarks. 75 farms, rich timber, cut over and to
Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

FOR OUR LIST of improved and
gently rolling, valley and bottom land
\$15 to \$50 per acre.
Black & Co., Doniphan, Missouri.

beautiful Bates Co., Mo., the home
bluegrass, and clover. See Wen-
tzel's bargains. Do it now.
Wendleton, Butler, Missouri.

N'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly
for acres grain, fruit, poultry land,
near town, price \$200. Other
Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40
acres land near town
Price \$240. Send for bar-
Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

ATTENTION FARMERS
want a home in a mild, healthy
where the grazing season is long,
short, waters pure, soils
Good improved farms, \$30 to
Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

MINNESOTA

FIVE LANDS—Crop payment or
ms. Along the Northern Pacific
Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana,
Washington and Oregon. Free litera-
what state interests you. H. W.
Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW YORK

A PALATIAL HOME
from Syracuse on Seneca Turnpike,
60 acres alfalfa. Beautiful set-
ups valued at \$20,000. Everything
\$17,000 for farm. Stock and
inventory.

N'S FARM CLEARING HOUSE,
Green St., Syracuse, New York State.

e \$1500 worth of
tables per acre is not
uncommon



Along the

aboard
the newest great railway

which farmers have bought in
County, Florida, for \$30 to \$50
years profits which seem fabulous.
are common of from \$1,500 to
profits per acre. The market
all count on at least \$500 profit

marketed every month and they
prices. Celery, lettuce,
cabbage, tomatoes, corn, okra,
beans, potatoes, cucumber, egg-
plants and watermelons grow
in the productive soil.

ges and Grapefruit
\$2000 per Acre

near Palmetto has netted its
\$2,500 per acre. Numbers of the
their owners \$500 or more per

our new booklet entitled "Orange,
Manatee." It contains many pic-
expaining why Florida is the ideal
the market gardener, fruit grower,
mer and poultryman.

Jones, General Development Agent
ABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Royster Building, Norfolk, Va.

FLORIDA

TEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA

sold from thousands of acres in
central Florida, highlands, splendid
general farming and cattle
Interstate Development Co., Scarrif
Kansas City, Missouri.

FLORIDA LAND FOR SALE
choice farm and pasture land
finest cattle proposition in
No blizzards. No feeding. Rail and
J. E. GOODYKOONTZ, Price \$12.50 per acre.
Time Hotel, Denver, Colorado.

NEBRASKA

A SECTION OF LAND ten miles out, 580
level, 360 in wheat, level road to town.
Price \$32,000, good terms.

A. R. Smith, Culbertson, Nebraska.

PIERCE COUNTY, Nebraska, farms for sale,
240 and 320 acre tracts extra well im-
proved. Good soil. Fine buildings. Good
roads, water, schools. Price \$175 acre; terms
Frank Pilger and D. C. Deibler, Pierce, Neb.

OKLAHOMA

EASTERN OKLAHOMA—Corn, wheat, oats,
alfalfa, clover land. Oil district. New
country. Best land for least money.

Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Oklahoma.

35 ACRES, 3½ miles McAlester, City 15,000,
½ mile Krebs, City 3,000, 100 ft. street
car station. All bottom and second bottom
land. All in cult. Fair imp. \$80 per acre.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

A REAL HOME

160 acres of corn land, 7 miles from town
on state road, 100 in cult., 60 good grass, a
little timber, 3 room house, frame barn, well
of pure water, ½ mile of school. Price
\$4,000, good terms. Illustrated list free.
De Ford & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

TEXAS

ONE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land
in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100
per acre by dealing with owner.

L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.

DAIRY FARMS and lands which offer
splendid opportunities for dairying with
creamery and market right at your door.
Also excellent for diversified and other
farming. Ideal mild healthful climate,
schools, churches, railroad and other advantages.
Write for listings. Terms, etc.
Railroad Land Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

REAL FARM OPPORTUNITIES IN TEXAS

Where farming pays best. Best markets,
schools, railroads and roads. Ideal mild
winter climate. Would you like to know of
these opportunities? Write us crops you are
interested in, livestock you want to raise.
Acres you want, whether improved or un-
improved and terms wanted. We can then
locate you ideally where markets are guar-
anteed. Railroad Co-Operative Farm Bureau,
San Antonio, Texas.

WYOMING

BUY DIRECT FROM THE OWNERS

40 acres on Shoshone Gov't Irrigation pro-
ject. Good beet land. One and one-half
miles from beet dump and town. Rural
mail and school route. Good five room
house. \$8,000. \$5,000 will handle.

J. O. Roach, Powell, Wyoming.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FARMS, ranches, city property, merchandise
for sale and exchange. Write us. Weeks
& Shackelford, 1023 E. 31 St., Kansas City, Mo.

1,120 ACRES, imp., 7 miles Scott City, 480
In wheat all goes, balance grass, all till-
able, plenty water. Mortgage \$20,000, ten
years 5%. Price \$45 acre. Will take gen-
eral mdse. or first mortgage for balance.

A. F. Baldridge, Tribune, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms.
Will deal with owners only. Give descrip-
tion and cash price.

Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

WANTED TO RENT

IMPROVE YOUR FARM—Rent it to a stock-
man. Wanted to rent stock farm, must have
good buildings. Address with particulars.

Geo. Alexander, 912 Euclid Ave., Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS FOR SALE—West Texas, Kansas
and Oklahoma. E. E. Gabbard, Alva, Okla.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash,
no matter where located, particulars free.
Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

SUBSCRIBE today to the service that tells
you all about the opportunities (Business
and Farming) in Arizona, California, New
Mexico, Sonora and Sinaloa. \$1.00 yearly.
Address Dept. H, Rogers-Burke Service,
Tucson, Ariz.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS! Are you get-
ting 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 8¢
a word each week. Send in a trial ad now
while you are thinking about it.

Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Farmers Like Capper

From the Conway Springs Star.

Capper makes another grab at the
farmer's heart. He has gone up against
a big proposition in the attack on the
Chicago market board and one that
this part of the country is strong for
him on. Break up a few big gambling
outfits like that and wheat and flour
will begin showing some signs of asso-
ciation with each other. The produc-
er is too far from the consumer now
for the survival of both.

The Grain Market

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Grains have gone thru a period of
unprecedented depression; the slump
in prices the past three or four months
has been the most radical in the history
of the agricultural industry. Wheat, which today is selling around
\$1.75 a bushel for carlot offerings on
the Kansas City market, was bringing
a top of around \$3.10 a bushel for the
same grades just after the new crop
movement was started in the Southwest.
Corn at 75 to 85 cents a bushel at
the present time compares with \$2
a bushel in the early part of the sum-
mer months. As to oats, the market
has slumped more radically than any
other grain, bringing about 50 cents a
bushel after having sold above \$1.20
before the new crop began flowing to
markets early in the summer. Kafir
and milo were selling actively above
\$2.50 a hundredweight in Kansas City
when grains were around their peak
for the crop year, while the market
recently went down to \$1.65.

Outlook for Grain

Has the bottom been reached? I
have put this question to many of the
close observers of the grain and feed
trade, and have found that practically
as many hold to the belief that the
low point of prices has not yet been
approached as do those who claim that
the "rock-bottom" of values for the
present movement at least has been
witnessed.

In the minds of the bearish trade
interests, there is only one weighty
factor to account for the radical de-
pression in prices. That bearish in-
fluence is tight money, which has af-
fected not only grains and feed, but
virtually all commodities, including
cotton, wool, livestock, steel and other
articles. Tight money is forcing sales
of wheat by country elevator oper-
ators, and it is seriously restricting the
purchases by flour millers and by ter-
minal elevator men who usually ac-
cumulate thousands of bushels. And
the baker, the jobber and retail mer-
chandiser are restricted in their pur-
chases of flour for the same reason.
The farmer also feels the strain, but
from the trend of the movement to
market it is apparent that the country
elevator operator is in a more serious
position in this respect than the pro-
ducer.

Low Prices for Wheat

Wheat is selling at the lowest level
of the crop year, and at the lowest
basis since the opening of 1917. Hard
winter and dark hard wheat are sell-
ing at an extreme range of \$1.60 to
\$1.81 a bushel, a full decline of about
25 cents a bushel compared with the
preceding week. Red winter wheat has
widened further its premium over the
hard varieties, with the best grades
bringing up to \$2.03 a bushel and the
cheaper offerings down to \$1.85,
or 15 to 20 cents a bushel lower. The
speculative market continued under
strong pressure, the December delivery
receding 22 cents to the lowest level
on the crop, \$1.77 a bushel, while the
March delivery fell 24 cents to \$1.64
in Kansas City. Britain was an im-
portant buyer during the week, with
Continental European countries also
taking large quantities. Within an-
other week lake navigation will close,
thus causing a halt to the Canadian
movement of wheat into the United
States, and pressure of offerings from
the Dominion, which has been a con-
spicuous factor in the bearish market,
will then practically cease. A firmer
tone in prices should then develop.

Corn Movement is Light

The current movement of corn from
the country is of an extremely light
volume, due to the rush of fall work
and rather general disappointment over
prices. But heavy marketings should
be under way after the opening of
the new calendar year. Cash corn is
selling at a range of 81 to 97 cents a
bushel, about unchanged for the white,
2 to 4 cents higher for the mixed and
about 4 cents higher on the yellow vari-
ety. The cash prices on terminals
are scarcely reflective of the position
of the trade and the value of corn, be-
cause the extremely light arrivals are
scarcely sufficient to test the strength
of the buying power.

Some grades of oats are selling a
fraction below 50 cents a bushel, and
the December delivery is quoted down
to 47 cents a bushel, the general mar-
ket being off 4 to 5 cents. Of course,

the market is not in an attractive posi-
tion so far as stimulating a movement
from the country is concerned and
farmers are slow to dispose of their
surplus stocks on the basis of the cur-
rent market. The large visible sup-
ply of oats in the United States, how-
ever, is a bearish influence. The stocks
amount to 35 million bushels, compared
with 19 million a year ago.

Declines for Cake and Meal

Pressure with renewed vigor has de-
veloped in the market for cottonseed
cake and meal. Offerings are available
in Texas around \$35 a ton for prime
43 per cent cake and meal, around \$37
a ton in Oklahoma and about \$38 a ton
in Arkansas. In the feeding territory
around Kansas City the price will aver-
age about \$43 a ton. The high protein
feeds are still high compared with
corn, and further slight declines are
probable. The market is off about \$30
a ton from the high point of the crop.
Exporters are taking little cake and
meal, and the fertilizer and mixed feed
trade is buying very sparingly. Bran
and shorts have been under pressure
along with the cottonseed feed, but de-
clines have been small the past week,
only about \$1 a ton. Bran is bringing
around \$30 to \$31 a ton for prompt
shipment and down to \$29.50 for De-
cember delivery. Shorts are holding
up at \$37 a ton.

Moderate upturns have developed in
the market for alfalfa and prairie hay,
amounting to \$1 to \$1.50 a ton. The
movement from the country is of in-
significant proportions, which is well
for the trade in view of the small de-
mand. The consuming trade still is de-
manding quality in offerings, but it
would doubtless profit by taking more
of the cheaper grades, which are sell-
ing at too wide a discount. Alfalfa
is selling at an extreme range of \$16
to \$28, prairie at \$10 to \$18.50 and
tame hay at \$15 to \$25. Good prairie
hay should be sold as quickly as pos-
sible, for the market does not offer an
encouraging outlook.

Stockmen Seek Aid

Livestock men everywhere and especi-
ally in the West must have aid and
encouragement from the Government if
this industry is to continue. J. H.
Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Liv-
estock association has started a move-
ment which he hopes will result in the
adoption of a plan that will stabilize
the livestock markets and save the pro-
ducers from irreparable loss. His plan
is for the financial institutions of the
country to form a pool under the Edge
act and finance the movement of prod-
ucts between this country and Europe.
He desires them to pay special atten-
tion to the exporting of American live-
stock and meat products.

He says the cotton farmers of the
South have formulated some plan to
enable them to move their cotton, and
that the wheat men of the central
West are working on some plan to
move wheat. Therefore, his chief in-
terest is in devising a plan for the
movement of American livestock and
meat products.

"It seems to me that a plan similar
to the one used by the Government
during the war could be worked out,"
said Mr. Mercer. "I do not think it
wise for the Government now to handle
the matter. Being a private business
enterprise, it should be handled by the
financial interests of the country."

Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers
of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
with a big three-sheet Wall Map of
Kansas. This large map gives you the
area in square miles, and the popula-
tion of each county; also name of the
county seat of each county, it shows
the location of all the towns, cities,
railroads, automobile roads, rivers and
interurban electric lines, and gives a
list of all the principal cities of the
United States. For a short time only
we will give one of these big wall maps
of Kansas postpaid to all who send
\$1.25 to pay for a one-year new or re-
newal subscription to Kansas Farmer
and Mail and Breeze. Or given with
a 3-year subscription at \$2.25. Every
citizen of Kansas should have one of
these instructive wall maps. Address
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze,
Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Every neighborhood needs a real com-
munity center.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Gordon & Hamilton**Sensation King, Golden Pathfinder**

Fifteen March boars by these proved and popular sires.

Seven boars (winter farrow) of Disturber breeding.

Five by High Pathfinder and out of an Investor dam.

These are the tops of our 1920 spring boar crop. **Bred Sow Sale**

Feb. 9. Write for boar prices.

Gordon & Hamilton
Brown County Horton, Kan.**M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.**

Peterson's O. C. K. by Orion Cherry King; Long Orion by High Orion sired the 50 March boars from which I have selected 20 for my fall boar trade—with the exception of two good ones by High Pathfinder and out of a Great Wonder dam. These are splendid boars and priced very reasonable.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10.**M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.****Immune Duroc Boars Shipped on Approval**

Duroc boars, immune and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big herd bred for size, bone and length. Prices right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.**Big Type Boars and Gilts**

Representing some of the most popular breeding stock. Orion, Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd, Walt's Toy, Colonel and Defender. Now these animals are good individuals, have been double treated and are considered immune to cholera. We are making attractive prices on them for immediate sale and you should write us today for prices and description or come and see them.

BOSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS**Best Durocs in Kansas**

For the money. That's what they are saying about the registered fall boars we are selling this month for \$27.50, express prepaid. If a saving of \$50 to \$100 looks good to you, drop us a line today. Sale on a money-back guarantee.

Searle & Searle, Route 17, Tecumseh, Kansas
(Breeding Durocs since 1883)**Lant Bros.' Durocs**

Yearling boars and gilts, also those of spring farrow sired by Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, Pat's Col Jr., King the Col. and Illustrator herd boars. Write for circular. Easy access to the farm via interurban from Parsons or Cherryvale.

LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS**Big Type Boars**PATHFINDERS, SENSATIONS, ORIONS, forty yearlings, fall yearlings, and early spring boars of the very best breeding and individuality. Immunized and priced to sell. Describe your wants when writing or better yet come in person and make your own selection. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.****VALLEY SPRING DUROCS**Big-type spring boars, \$35 and \$45; summer boars and gilts unrelated, \$25; tried gows and high-class gills, bred to sow, registered gilts, John's Orion, Pathfinder, Jr., I Am A Great Wonder Giant, and Joe King Orion. Farmer prices. All immunized. Registered gilts. Registered fall weanlings, \$15 and \$20. **E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS****BIG TYPE DUROC BOARS**A stretchy bunch of boars ready for service by Cherry King Orion, Pathfinder, Great Sensation, Uneeda, High Orion. The best of Duroc blood lines. Immunized and priced right. **J. A. REED & Sons, Route 2, Lyons, KANSAS****Wooddell's Durocs**

Will be at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars.

G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.**ROYAL HERD FARM**

Duroc boars, registered and immune. Pathfinder, Sensation and Orion breeding. Come and see them or correspond.

B. R. ANDERSON, MCPHERSON, KANSAS**REPROGLE'S DUROCS**Spring gilts and boars; fall boars; weanlings sired by a son of the 1917 National grand champion, Jack's Orion King 2d and a grandson of Fancy Col. Good Durocs; priced reasonably. **Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.****Extra Good Bred Gilts**Spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. **GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.****McComas' Durocs**

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; cholera immunized; priced to sell.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

FOGO'S DUROCS

Spring boars by Fogo's Invincible, Scissors Nephew, High Sensation, Jr., and the \$5,000 Big Giant King and others. They are real ones. Price \$50 to \$75 for herd header prospects.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS**Duroc Herd Boar and Spring Boars**

Great Wonder Model offered for no fault; sons and grandsons of Great Wonder Model, Pathfinder, Great Wonder I Am and Pathfinder, Jr. Orders booked for sows and gilts bred for spring farrow.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS**PATHFINDER PIGS FOR SALE**

A few pigs by old Pathfinder and a lot of other classy spring gilts and boars. Fashionable breeding. Reg., immunized, guaranteed. We prepay express charges.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS**Mueller's Big Type Duros**

Pathfinder breeding. Extra good bunch of gilts bred and open. Boars ready for service. Pigs in pairs and trios. Prices right.

W. K. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS**ROADSIDE FARM DUROCS**

10 boars and 15 gilts, carefully grown and the tops for sale at fair prices. Best of breeding and individually right.

Fred Crowl, Barnard, Lincoln County**REGISTERED DUROCS**

20 boars 3 to 6 months old, also gilts, \$25 to \$50. Well bred, plenty length and bone.

Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, \$100 to \$150.

Liberty bonds taken at par. Write.

J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS**20 March Boars Farmer's Prices**

Pathfinders, Sensations, Illustrators, and Orions. Well grown, typy boars carrying the blood of these famous sires; all immunized and priced right.

L. J. HEALY, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kansas**Fulks' Big Type Duros**

Spring boars sired by my grand champion boar; also by Victory Sensation 3rd, a good son of the world's grand champion. Shipped C. O. D. See them before you buy. All immune.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS**McClaskey's Duros**

Ten head of spring boars, Orion and Pathfinder blood lines. Well grown, immune, registered and priced to sell. Also spring gilts.

C. W. MCCLASKEY, R. S. GIRAED, KAN.**Woody's Duros**

Big type spring boars, \$50 and \$75; spring gilts and tried gows, \$60 and \$100; fall pigs, either sex, \$20 and \$25. Sired by Pathfinder's Orion and Chairman Sensation. All immune and guaranteed to please.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS**FAIRFIELD FARM DUROCS**

12 April boars, 200 to 250 pounds, sired by Royal Orion 349033 and Lady's Col. Orion 287401. Priced cheap. \$65.00 to \$75.00.

BEAUCHAMP & HINER, HOLTON, KAN.**Boars—Boars—Boars**

A splendid bunch of real prospects, herd headers, including our prize winning litter at both Topeka and Hutchinson fairs. Come and pick a herd boar. We sure have them. Come early; get your choice.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS**DUROC PIGS**

Early fall pigs, either sex, Pathfinder or Orion breeding, shipped on approval. Write for prices and pictures.

STANTS BROS., HOPE, KANSAS**DUROC BOARS**

Sired by Pathfinder's Image 2d 308169 and Illustrator's Orion 4th 354921 from \$25 to \$40.

EDWARD M. GREGORY, READING, KAN.**Medicine Valley Duros**

Defender, Illustrator and Orion. Big type Duroc boars \$50; March \$30. Registered and guaranteed. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding; fine individuals. The kind that satisfy.

R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS**BIG TYPE DUROC PIGS**

Fall pigs priced right; Orion and Sensation breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Weaned pigs ready for shipment.

HOMER HAYNES, R. 9, Elmont, Kan.**DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS**

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.

R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.**DUROCS**

Defenders! Largest herd of Intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.**DUROC SPRING BOARS**

Best blood lines out of big mature sows and big litters.

WM. BANTA, OVERBROOK, KANSAS**FOR SALE—Duroc boars, Orion, Pathfinder breeding.****C. F. Dayhoff, Burlingame, Kansas.****HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**

Walter Shaw's Hampshires will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trios, unrelated. Ready to ship now.

Messenger Boy and Amber Tipper breeding. Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. Address Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

White Way Hampshires

on approval. Choice spring boars and gilts, the big quick maturing kind, weighing around 200 pounds. Best blood lines at bargaining prices.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

Spring boars and gilts; also one tried boar; excellent breeder. Priced to sell.

C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.**SHEEP.****REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS**

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs.

Farm 3 miles north of town.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas.**The Livestock Market**

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

Range cattle are moving in more liberal supply as the season for shipments from the West and Southwest approaches the last lap. The manner in which rangemen have moved cattle all season indicates that liberal supplies will be offered until the season closes. Many range cattle have been held back in the hope of obtaining higher prices. Such holding would not have been followed generally except for the abundance of feed and the declining markets. Now that the season is about to close, sales are not being postponed so generally. This means the best opportunity of the season for acquiring stockers and feeders.

Low Level for Stockers

Not only are stockers and feeders at the lowest level of the year, but they are available now with more shrink on markets than at any other time this season. One must turn back to the early part of 1917 to find a lower market for stockers and feeders than now prevails. Prices discount to a considerable extent the deflation which business in general is undergoing. The writer feels that purchases may now be made, especially for stockers, with more confidence than at any other time since the armistice of 1918, but there is no occasion for enthusiasm over buying.

Two new elements have been brought into the cattle market, but they should not receive undue emphasis in price calculations. One is the action of a group of bankers in Chicago in arranging for the financing of a corporation to handle cattle loans. As much as \$30 million dollars, it is said, will be sought by this corporation, but the credit situation is still so strained that it is doubtful whether it results in the good which such an organization might be able to effect under different conditions. Another proposal brought into the market is for the organization of an export corporation or some institution which would finance European purchases of beef to provide a wider outlet for current offerings. The plan is similar to that started by the South in efforts to strengthen the market for cotton. Actual steps have been taken to form such a corporation, but cotton has been declining, anyway. In the case of cattle, it should be borne in mind that Europe is finding it difficult to finance purchases of wheat, which she needs more seriously than beef. Why, then, should she seek or desire credit for buying beef here? Besides, with money tight, how is the credit for financing a corporation to sell beef to Europe to be raised? Foreign buying is not going to improve the cattle market.

Not Enough Buyers

"Too many sellers and not enough buyers," a commission house explained in analyzing the general break scored in cattle prices at Kansas City last week. Packers and order buyers absorbing cattle ready for slaughter were slow purchasers, their wants being only moderate. The action of the fat cattle trade disturbed the buyers who came to the yards for stockers and feeders. The packers noted slower buying of beef in the big consuming markets and also asserted that the approach of the Thanksgiving season, which is usually marked by a heavy consumption of poultry, was beginning to tell in the trade. The top sale of cattle was only \$13.35, but these were not choice. However, the nominal top was only up to \$16.25, with general doubt as to ability of the trade to pay that figure for many cattle. The general market was 50 cents to \$1 lower. Compared with a month ago the market showed losses of \$1 to \$2 in most instances. Grass steers went to packers largely at \$7.50 to \$10.50, the lowest prices of the season. Grass cows and heifers ruled between \$5 and \$7.50 on bulk of sales. Canner cows sold at \$3 to \$4. A big increase in receipts of calves sent prices down \$1 to \$1.50, with the top down to \$13.50. Some fat heifer calves which opened the week at \$10 closed with sales around \$9. Indicative of the cheapness of stockers, some 700-pound offerings of fair quality sold as low as \$5.85. The bulk of stocker steers sold at \$5.25 to \$7, while feeders ruled mainly between \$8 and \$9.50.

That liquidation forced upon range men is still a factor in the movement of cattle was indicated by the arrivals of calves last week. The calf receipts reached 13,500 head, an increase of 3,500 more than the volume of ago. Kansas City had about cattle, compared with 8

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

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Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK SALES

Hereford Cattle.

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., sale at Jan. 20. P. Cowan, Emporia, Kan. D. P. Bros., Alta Vista, Kan. Sale 1st. K. C. Crocker Bros., Bazaar, Kan. Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb. Carl F. Behrent, Orono, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Janet Kamp & Son, Adams, Neb. Shorthorn Cattle. Wm. Wales & Young, L. M. Noff and others consignors, Osborne, Kan. and Kansas Breeders' Assn.

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Percheron Stallions

1,600-lb. 2-yr.-old registered Percheron stallions bred to champion H. C. CHANDLER, R. 7, IA. Above Kansas City.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



BRED SHORTHORNS

Bred for the farm or ranch. One of the best in the West. Some of the best of the cattle males and females for sale. Prices \$50 per head.

C. Banbury & Sons
1 mile west of Plevna, Kan.

LED SHORTHORN BULLS

Reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. sell. Can spare a few females.

HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

JOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

A class cattle of most popular Shires, Village Marshal and Greek Sultan. Extra good young herd bulls for address.

JOMSON BROS.
Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

Shorthorn Bulls
Reds and Roans

In Villager and Maxwellton bulls for the farmer and TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS Dickinson County.

SUNFLOWER
SHORTHORNS

Led by Golden Laddie. Some extra young bulls and a few females for Sunday business.

PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
Burkeville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS

10 Scotch and Scotch topped bulls months old. Also my herd bull, A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

ROAN 3-YEAR-OLD BULL

High type individual, and a herd Edwards & Stauffer, Bigelow, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Poland China Hog Sale

45—DOUBLE IMMUNED—45

Sale at Farm 5 Miles East and 1 North of

Barnard, Kansas, Tuesday, November 30

I will sell eight tried sows and ten spring gilts, all bred to HHP's Col. Jack, King Joe 2d and some to Giant Liberator. Also 27 great spring boars. This will be a splendid opportunity to purchase good Poland Chinas worth the money. Write for catalog today. Address

W. H. Hill, Milo, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Cedardale
Poland Chinas

No boar public sale but 20 March boars, well grown, typy and Big Bob Wonder, Guersdale Jones and Big Timm breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JESS E. RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland
Spring Pigs

By Royal Wonder 17851, one of the biggest boars of the breed, a son of Spotted Wonder 71405, and the famous Ruby 170583. This boar was in service in Henry Field's herd when I bought him. The mothers are extra choice, carrying a dip of English. Will ship a big, long, stretchy pig, 125 to 150 pounds, for \$40. Later ones, 75 to 100 pounds, at \$30. Cholera immunized. Papers furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

CLOSING OUT SPOTTED POLANDS

Crop failure and inability to get building done this fall cause me to sell my herd of Spotted Polands; 8 trialed sows, 10 fall yearling gilts, 20 spring gilts, 15 boars. \$50 Aug. pigs, Kansas Jumbo (herd sire). Thrifty. Bargains. Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

FAIRHOLME SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Home of the great Leopard King 6339, junior grand champion National Swine Show, 1913. A strong line of breeding stock out of large litters. Double immune. Thirty-day special price on males.

WM. HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

Curtis Spotted Polands

Registered boars ready for service, \$35 each; gilts, \$30; Aug. pigs, \$20. T. L. CURTIS, Dunlap, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS

Standard or English bred, either sex. Special prices on young hogs; have a few Hampshires. All hogs registered and immunized. C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kan.

Spotted Poland Herd Boar For Sale
Quarter blood English herd boar; or would exchange for bred sows or gilts or good young boar of equal value.

C. E. HODGDEN, GALESBURG, KANSAS

PEDIGREED SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

Weight about 150 pounds, \$30.00 each.

Bressler & Nelson, R. 2, Manhattan, Kansas

ORR'S REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Boars, sows and pigs for sale.

Frank Orr, Girard, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND SPRING BOARS

Eligible to registry; good ones. John Campbell, Portis, Kan.

TYPY BIG BONE SPOTTED POLANDS

Boars and gilts double immunized.

William Meyer, Farlington, Kansas

DANDY SPOTTED POLANDS

Tried sows, pigs both sex. Immunized, registered free. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Raise Chester Whites!

Like This
the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my best 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. B. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1, Portland, Michigan

I Offer
Chester Whites

of both sex. The good footed, high arch backed kind, the kind that leads the procession and are sired by prize winning ancestors. Write,

HUGH GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

Won 80 per cent of the ribbons in seven big state shows 1920. No fall sale but all my 1920 tops at prices less public sale expense. Let us hear from you.

Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

PRINCE TIP TOP BOARS

Very choice boars at very reasonable prices. New blood for old customers.

Bred sow sale, January 27.

HENRY MURK, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Big Chester Whites

All registered, 18 mos.; sow, \$55; 2 yearling gilts, \$45; three July gilts, \$30 each; 5 best Iowa blood June 1st boars, \$10; 2 yearling boars, \$45 and \$50; outstanding 2-year-old herd boar, \$100.

F. SCHERMAN, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Chester White Spring Boars and Gilts

for sale. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

H. W. Haynes, Grantville, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE GILTS AND BOARS

Fall gilts for Feb. farrow, spring gilts for March farrow, spring boars; good ones. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS, \$12.00 EACH

E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS

by Bob Tip Top. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

congressman from the Fifth district, Hon. M. V. B. Cramer, was the principal speaker. Gomer Thompson, president of the association, made the address of welcome. The session was opened by T. M. Wilson, of Leavenworth, who was present. The business session was held at 10 a.m. The sale began at 1 p.m. and R. B. Donnelly, secretary for the balance of the day, was present. The sale was held at the Forest Bookers, the hotel in California. The sale began at 1 p.m. and 66 head were sold. The average price was \$124.65. This was a pretty good sale considering the fact that the top was \$400, paid for a nice two-year-old heifer. A two-year-old herd bull was sold for \$195. The sale was opened by E. A. Campbell, Royal Diamond, Lovewell, Kan., for his herd. A two-year-old herd bull, Type's, was sold for \$200. S. B. Amoato, went to the sale for \$200. The top was \$400, paid for a nice two-year-old heifer. A two-year-old herd bull was sold for \$195. The sale was opened by James T. McCulloch, of the block and Will Myers, of Van Lanningham and Dan Davis, in the ring. The offerings were good but there was cattle that was not in sale shape and that was not in sale condition. The association sale will be held again in 1923.

Cramer Shorthorn Sale.

Top	\$127.50
Average	110.00
Lowest	100.00
Highest	126.00

Shorthorn cattle sold by George Cramer, Kan., November 8, made the following prices:

Mr. Cramer has never had better cattle and they sold right off the ring. Many of the animals in the offering have brought double the money they have been gentle and little more flesh. The bargain priced animal of the sale, was a heifer, Kanorado Betty, which buyer bought 14 head of cattle at an average of \$149. He took the offering to his Colorado farm but were taken slowly as he was wrong. A list of representative cattle:

Yearling heifer, C. M. Kanorado	\$ 85
Arabella, 2-year-old heifer, Goodland	75
Lady, 2-year-old heifer, Dr. C. E. Bassie	155
Queen, 2-year-old heifer, L. K. Kenedo	130
Kanado Belle, yearling heifer, Fred Thompson	75
Yearling heifer, E. C. Edson	100
Yearling cow, W. R. Dole	165
Yearling cow, E. F. Thompson	120
Yearling cow, Fred Thompson	225
Yearling heifer, J. S. Edson	105
Yearling cow, H. H. Matts, Goodland	150

Leuszler Shorthorns Sell Well.

Average	\$168.30
Lowest	162.50
Highest	167.12

The fact that the bulk of the offering sold by W. H. Leuszler, Dole at Almena, Kan., November 8, the prices realized were satisfactory to the sellers. On the other hand, the youngsters sold were so satisfied such promise of a great future as purebreds should be that the buyers left the sale extremely pleased with their bargains. It was held in the open and it was up to the auctioneer to keep his mind on the sale as they had a cold wind. Mrs. Dole, however, had the lasting good will of everyone after a real hot dinner before the sale and doughnuts after the sale. The range from \$400, which was Earl Leuszler for the 2-year-old bull of Fillmore, down to \$95 each, thus Thompson of Almena for three heifer calves. The bulk of the cattle were very evenly and a feature was the breeding of pairs and trios of yearling cattle which were bred so as to be practical. These groups were taken up and should do a great deal for their new owners. A list of the live sales follows:

BULLS	
2 years, H. P. Babst	\$275
Yearling, Clyde Johnson	340
Yearling, A. H. Calfee	105
MALES	
2 years, H. D. Atkinson	285
D. Atkinson	180
E. Dorling, Norton	200
Henry Shearer, Logan	200
10 years, Claud Huber	180
Yearling, R. C. Dixon	190
J. Diggins, Lenora	115
Yearling, Bert Stillman	115
R. D. Atkinson	125
H. D. Atkinson	150
T. King, Ted Flicker	115
Yearling, Arthur	190
R. Roy Wolf, Almena	125
C. Claud Wendel	135

Field Notes
By W. JOHNSON
Frank Blecha, county agent, Court House, Topeka, Kan., for a catalog of the cattle which the Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association will sell.

Chapman, Kan., is going to hold a dispersion sale of his Shorthorn herd on Dec. 14. He would like to get in

Nebraska-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Second Annual Sale, Franklin, Neb., Dec. 1

52 Head of Select Scotch and Scotch-Topped Cattle

36 cows and heifers—12 cows with calves at foot and a very desirable lot of young heifers.

16 bulls ranging in age from 12 months to 4 years old.

A red show bull, a two year old herd bull and young bulls consigned by C. A. Cowan &



Son. These cattle are sired by such bulls as Imported Strowan Star, Bridegroom, Golden King, Village Knight, Mistletoe King, Villager's Royal and other noted sires. The cows are bred to and have calves at foot by Golden King, Village Knight and Ashbourne Reliance. All cattle in this sale tuberculin tested.

The consignors are: Blank Brothers & Kleen, J. D. Wessles & Son, J. O. Clayeon, C. A. Cowan & Son, Koskin & Ogden, G. Lauer & G. B. Paul. Send for illustrated catalog. Liberal terms to buyers.

Harry Blank, Sale Manager, Franklin, Nebraska

H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. J. Cook Lamb represents the Capper Publications.

The Place to Select Shorthorns Is in a Closing Out Sale

The Dispersal Sale of Mrs. L. J. Miller

Herd with an Excellent draft from Milton Poland's herd in the modern sale pavilion

Sabetha, Kansas, Thursday, December 2

40 Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

21 young cows, three yearling heifers, three yearling bulls, and 13 spring calves.

This dispersion of Mrs. Miller's herd means the cream of the Miller herd, retained two years ago, all goes in this final sale. It is a real opportunity for the man wanting the best in Shorthorns.

Milton Poland is adding a few choice young cows to complete the offering.

Catalogs are ready to mail. Send your name to

Milton Poland, Sale Manager, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Kistner & Miller, Sabetha, Kan.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

**Shorthorns
for the Farm**

This Catalog

Herd Foundation Stock

Can mean the beginning of a more profitable and more satisfactory farming business and farm life. It describes an offering of choice registered breeding cattle especially selected from the herds of six successful breeders for putting in new homes thru

The Public Sale, Wednesday, December 15

Five of the six contributing herds have been maintained thru two generations of the owner's families—a suggestion as to the permanently profitable character of the business. All of the contributing herds are handled as a part of a practical and well balanced agriculture adapted to conditions now existing and likely to continue. They are proving on six typical farms the best income bringers and a big help in solving labor and marketing problems.

To extend this practice and establish on other farms demonstrations of its desirability the Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association has arranged for this sale, selecting thru competent inspection the right kind of Shorthorns for success.

These are not "farmer cattle" in the sense in which this term sometimes is used, but they are strictly good cattle worthy of the well improved and carefully cultivated farms to which, undoubtedly, they will go.

Naturally four-fifths of the offering will be females, from heifers carrying their first calves, up to the popular "three-way" money makers, mature cows with calves at foot. Purposely the consignors are putting in females from the most thoroughly tested families in their herds and bred to their best herd bulls. They propose that the herds begun with purchases made here, shall be founded on such distinct values as will make them profitable from the first, and standing advertisements of the herds they represent.

The catalog of this sale, with the compliments of the consignors, Messrs. Tomson Bros., H. H. Holmes, H. T. Forbes, H. E. Huber, J. A. Pringle and Mr. Appleton, will be mailed on application to

**Frank Blecha County Agent
Court House Topeka, Kansas**

This catalog gives pedigrees, ages, and particulars about the cattle, a statement of the association's policy and full particulars as to guarantee on cattle, terms of sale, etc. You will want one. Send now and mention this paper. Sale in Topeka on Free Fair Grounds.

Crocker Brothers Great Sale of Great Herefords

Bazaar, Kansas, November 30, 1920



1350—Purebred Herefords—1350

600 young cows ranging from 3 to 7 years, averaging 4 years, rebred and proven breeders. 350 yearling heifers. 200 early spring heifer calves. 140 early spring bull calves. 25 bulls, different ages; all ready for service (registered). 35 bulls coming 2 year old.

Each Hereford in the Crocker sale will be a purebred (many registered) raised by Crocker Brothers and each will be bred or sired by one of the 70 great big registered bulls in the Crocker Brothers herd of 5,300.

Herd History Over 40 years ago, Barney Lantry started a registered Hereford herd. Imported bulls were used and cattle of great back and bone were produced. Fourteen years ago, Crocker Brothers, at the dispersion of this herd, bought 600 cows and added them to their own purebred herd having at that time six imported bulls as herd sires. Each cow bought from Lantry & Son was a daughter or granddaughter of Java or Theodore. Four sons of Theodore have been used in the herd. Other bulls strong in Anxiety 4th blood have been used in the herd along with such bulls as Imp. March On, Lord Saxon, Java, Corrector, Columbus, Garfield and Wild Tom.

The Crocker herd has been built up by the two brothers, Ed and Arthur, who know good Herefords. They have never lost sight of breeding but have paid special attention to individuals, choosing broad-backed, full hipped and heavy boned Herefords. They started with that kind and by careful selection year after year, thru their fourteen years of handling their herd, have today one of the greatest purebred Hereford herds in the United States.

Reasons For Sale One of the Crocker Brothers must be at their Arizona ranch a great part of the time, looking after 25,000 head of cattle there, and the work of caring for 5,300 head of purebred Herefords here under present labor conditions compels a quick reduction of this herd to about three-fourths its present size. Hence the auction sale.

No breeders have sent more bulls to the Southwest cattle ranges than Crocker Brothers. They have not tried to distinguish between registered and unregistered cattle for their sale altho all are purebred. They have selected high quality animals for their November sale. Crops have been good and will sell at low prices. Livestock, especially purebred livestock, is scarce. Farmers will certainly make money in marketing the crop by feeding it to good purebred livestock. Here is a wonderful opportunity for farmers to add to their herds or start new ones by buying some of this good seed stock that the Crocker Brothers have produced thru years of careful supervision of excellent Herefords.

Sale under cover of a pavilion seating 3,000 people, at Crocker Ranch near Bazaar, Kansas. Meet trains at Strong City. Sale starts 10:00 a. m. For information concerning the sale write

Crocker Brothers, Bazaar, Kan.

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Auctioneers: Gross and others. J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

Red Polled Cattle Sale

Second Annual Sale of Red Polls,
In the Sale Pavilion, Forest Park

Ottawa, Kan., Wednesday, Dec. 8

The offering is a selection of 44 head, mostly young bulls and heifers, all registered and drafts from six good herds of this locality.

This is our regular annual Red Polled cattle sale. The offering is one of choice young cattle all registered and in the best of breeding condition.

State Organization. At this sale we expect to organize a state Red Poll breeders association. Everyone interested in Red Polled cattle should attend and help with this organization.

For the sale catalog, address

John Halloran, Ottawa, Kansas

Auctioneers: Rule and Justice. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

20th Century Stock Farm Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding; also cows and heifers from heavy milking dams.
Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the new herds from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wilcox, Chas. Gruft & Sons and Marion Greenmiller.
GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS
For sale. **T. A. Hawkins, Wakeeney, Kan.**

SHETLAND PONIES

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE
All ages. **Emmons Bros., Hill City, Kansas.**

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

touch with someone who understand selling cattle for a sale. He good wages and would like to have right party at once.—Advertisement

L. L. Humes Poland China

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., county, will sell 50 bred sows and his farm, eight miles south of December 10. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and December will be a good month to buy bred sows in as they are almost high in the winter sales.—Advertisement

F. B. Green & Son's Holsteins

F. B. Green & Son have announced of purebred Holstein cattle to be Paola, Kan., November 23. Sixty of Holsteins will go in this sale, springers, cows and heifers, and to a 38-pound bull and to a 35-pound King Segis Pontiac Alcarra. will be under the management of Mott, of Herington, Kan.—Advertisement

C. B. Schrader's Sale Postponed

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., day for his Poland China boar and last Tuesday, November 3, and will be held in about 30 days at Clifton. At least that is Mr. Schrader now and if he decides to go ahead arrangement it will be announced exact date in the next issue of the Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement

D. P. Cowan's Hereford Sale

D. P. Cowan, Emporia, Kan., perse his herd of 100 registered in the Emporia sale pavilion, November 26. There will be 60 young cows in a number of them with calves at number of open heifers and 15 to 20 calves. The sale is next Friday, November 26. It is the day before Perry Bros. Herefords at Alma, Kan. You can both sales.—Advertisement

Casper's Shorthorns

George J. Casper, Alida, Kan., county, is starting his Shorthorn section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze offers pure Scotch and Scotch topped from six to 18 months old. They are reds and whites in colors. Mr. Casper is member of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association and is a good buyer in several of the sales. Write him if you want a right.—Advertisement

I. J. Zercher's Holstein Sale

This is the last call for the I. J. Zercher's Holstein cow and heifer farm near Navarre and nine miles of Hope and about the same distance Dickinson county. If you go to Abilene, Kan., All of these point up E. S. Engle as soon as you get there will see that you get to farm in the evening. Thirty-five to class high-grade Holstein cows will be sold. Most of them are milkers and are heavy springers.—Advertisement

Perry Bros. Hereford Sale

Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan., county, sell 100 Herefords in the pavilion, Alma, Kan., Saturday, November 26. That is next Saturday and a day today. They sell 55 young cows, old heifers and yearlings and a few calves. The Perrys are well known for their cattle and this is their sale made at Alma to better serve their many customers. A nice pavilion, good hotel and good facilities. You have time to get the Address, Perry Bros., Alta Vista. Advertisement

Olson & Sons Shorthorns

Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, breeders of Shorthorn cattle and of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorners' Association are starting their tisement in this issue of the Kansas and Mail and Breeze. They offer Scotch and Scotch topped bulls of all ages for sale. The Olsons are consignors to the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sales and consign good cattle. They live in Leonardville and if you want a bull or Scotch or Scotch topped, write for descriptions and prices. They are offering a few females.—Advertisement

Lobough & Duston's Shorthorn Sale

A. C. Lobough and M. Z. Duston, Washington, Kan., have claimed December 10 as the date of their combination sale which will be held in the pavilion at Washington. The sale advertised soon in the Kansas Farmer and Breeze. They will sell 100 head consisting of 12 bulls of all ages and the rest females. Also offering is polled Shorthorn and to registry in both books. Included in the former herd will be in each herd and both are believed to be well bred and sold fully. Watch for the advertisement.

Fashionable Polands

In this issue of Kansas Farmer and Breeze will be found the announcement of W. H. Hill's Poland China farm five miles east and one mile south of Barnard, Kan., Mr. Hill's postoffice is Milo, Kan. He is selling 45 head of them have been immunized. The is ready to sell and if you are interested in the very best of fashionably bred Chinias, you should get it at one. Remember Mr. Hill as the man who a sow bred to Col. Jack and a wonderful litter in 1919. In 1920 he another sow bred to the Great Litter which he paid \$2,200. This was another of the great Poland China litters in Kansas in 1920. Write Mr. Hill catalog at once.—Advertisement

Hoffman's Ayrshire Sale

H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan., is advertising the dispersal sale of his registered Ayrshires in this issue. The sale is at the farm nine miles south three miles west of Abilene, Thursday, December 9. There will be 28 females and four bulls, including the which is worthy of mention here. The two yearling bulls, one two yearling and one September calf. Nine cows and heifers over two years old have been fresh since July 1 and the fresh between Christmas and New Year. It is a fine opportunity for anyone

F. B. Green & Sons Second Annual Guarantee Sale

65 Purebred Holstein Springer Cows and Heifers

Paola, Kansas, Tuesday, November 23

(In New Sale Pavilion)

All bred to a 38-pound bull of May Echo Sylvia breeding and to a 35-pound son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. A daughter of a 40-pound bull due Jan. 9 to the 42-pound son of Wandermere Bell Hengerveld. Among these wonderfully bred cows and heifers are three families consisting of several half sisters. Three royally bred bulls ready for service.

Remember the date and come.

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Auctioneers: Justice and Jamison.

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Insists upon a square deal by and for its members.

Advertisers below are members of this association; officers are as follows: Walter Smith, President, Topeka, Kan.; Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, Kan., Secy-Treas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr. Semi-Annual Sale November 29-30, Wichita, Kansas

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milk 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

BULLS

Calves sired by Sir Tidy Gelesta, his dam twice 32-pound cow and from heavy producing dams. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

Our Herd Sires are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at 7 leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.

A Good Son of a 22 Lb. Cow and sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the world's record butter cow, for sale.

Capitol View Holstein Farms, Topeka, Kan.

Braeburn Holsteins

I have to cut the herd more than usual this Fall, and now is the time to get females here. Write for a list. A dozen bulls and bull calves.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

GEO. L. ALLGIRE,

Route 2, Topeka, Kansas

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEINS

Servable bulls, cows and heifers.

LILAC DAIRY FARM, Walter A. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

5 registered Holsteins with good A. R. O. records. Some are just fresh, bred to a bull with 1,000 pound backing. Also two grades, one just fresh.

Maplewood Farm Offers

Six cows and five bred heifers coming two years old. Priced reasonable.

MOTT & BRANCH, HERINGTON, KAN.

Sand Springs Holsteins

"On the Golden Belt Highway," Federal accredited. Semi-officially tested. If in need of a young herd sire, these facts deserve your consideration.

E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS.

A Son of Korndyke De Kol Hartog

For sale. Seven-day milk record 538.6 pounds; butter fat, 16.17%. For price and particulars address:

M. E. NORMAN, LATIMER, KAN.

Shady Nook Farm Holsteins

On Blue Line Highway. Herd federal accredited and officially tested. Watch for consignment October 18. Hutchinson sale and data of herd sire.

J. A. ENGLE, TALMAGE, KANSAS

Oakwood Farm Holsteins

Bulls ready for service out of A. R. O. cows; also heifers and high grade cows and heifers. Herd sire—King Pontiac Olympia Lyons—265801. Big Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Chas. V. Sass, 1104 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kan.

Calves, Both Sex; Heifers Also

Sired by Dutchland Celanion Lyons. Herd lacks but one test or being on Federal Accredited list. Everything priced reasonable.

S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS.

Windmoor Holsteins

Look for the Windmoor consignment at the Kansas Breeders' Sale, Wichita, Nov. 29 and 30.

SAM CARPENTER, JR., OSWEGO, KAN.

JNO. H. MAIIS, Tonganoxie, Kansas

Breeder of Reg. Holsteins. Member National, State and County Associations.

GEO. D. REDMAN, Tonganoxie, Kansas

Some nice young heifers for sale. Two year olds and coming twos. Member National, State and County associations.

Pure Bred Heifer Calves

From 3 to 6 months old. Write for descriptions and prices. W. J. O'BRIEN, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

W. E. ZOLL & SON, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

Holsteins For Sale

We have a good herd of purebred Holsteins and will be pleased to answer inquiries from any who wish to buy some good Holsteins.

C. C. STEWART, Independence, Kansas.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

34 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Five are registered; 29 high grades; grades 15-16 pure; dams milk from 5 gallons up to 80 lbs. per day; choices individuals; priced to sell.

F. M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Watch for My Consignment of Fresh Heifers at Wichita, Kan.

Next November, (State Association Sale.) We have a few bull calves from A. R. O. dams to close out now.

DR. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kansas

HOLSTEINS

For Sale—A number of good young cows and heifers, AXTELL & HERSHHEY DAIRY FARM, Newton, Kansas

SIR AAGIE KORNDYKE MEAD

Heads our herd. His 5 nearest dams averaged 1,090 pounds butter and 23,000 pounds milk in one year.

An unequalled record. Herd under Federal supervision.

HIGH BROTHERS, DERBY, KANSAS.

Will Sell Our Herd Sire

Two years old, with size and individuality; dam's

state record for milk, 754 lbs. 7 days. Price \$500.

Come and see his calves.

GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROP., DERBY, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Head under Federal supervision, headed by son of King of the Pontiacs. If you want a few cows, heifers or a young bull, come and see them. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

A Daughter of Irene Sarcastic De Kol

My consignment to the Wichita Holstein Sale, Nov. 29 and 30, includes a daughter of Irene Sarcastic De Kol, grand champion of state fairs of Mo., Iowa, Neb. and Kan., and second at National Dairy Show at Chicago. A worthy daughter of a wonderful cow.

GEO. APPLEMAN, Mulvane, Kan.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Stubbs Farm Co., Mulvane, Kan.

QUALITY HOLSTEINS

The place to buy your herd bull. We broke four state records the past year and won more prize money at the Wichita National Stock Show than any other breeder. No females for sale.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to Secretary Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS AND FARMERS

We have sold our farms and will sell at private sale our entire herd of 80 head pure bred and registered cows, heifers and bulls. Bulls ready for service, \$100.00 to \$125.00 for quick sale.

Smith & Hughes Route No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Tilly Alcartra Bred Calf

Sire, a 21 pound son of Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince, 90 A. R. O. daughters. Dam, a 24.56 pound sister to the world's greatest dairy cow, Tilly Alcartra whose son sold for \$50,000. A dandy calf. Priced very reasonable.

MCKAY BROS., CADDO, COLORADO

Heavy Producing Holsteins

For sale. Sons of Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac, 20 A. R. O. daughters, one producing son. Smithdale is from the same cow as the sire of Tilly Alcartra.

Young, healthy, acclimated bulls from tested dams up to 33 lbs.

American Beef Sugar Co., Center Farm, Lamar, Colorado.

G. L. Penley, Farm Superintendent.

Ira Romig & Son, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS

We have a very fine bull just a year old, beautifully marked and a wonderful individual. His dam is full sister to the ex-state champion 2-year-old; 16,000 lbs. milk and 731 lbs. butter in a year. She is a daughter of Walker Copia, champion. Cal's dam now on semi-official test. His sire a splendid individual with a 33-lb. dam.

Ira Romig & Son, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Three Purebred Holstein Bull Calves

For Sale—Nicely marked and from heavy milkers.

JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kansas

Registered Holstein Bull

Two years old, sire King Segis Bawn Netherland. Price \$200. H. E. Gordon, Horton, Kan.

2 Reg. Holstein Bull Calves—\$65 Each

W. H. Williamson, Baymond, Kansas

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

For sale, also one good yearling bull.

W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kansas

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

breeders of Red Polled cattle are invited to attend the sale and this meeting of the Red Polled cattle breeders. Your help is needed in forming the organization. It would be a great service to your favorite breed. Write John J. Mott, Holstein sale manager, Herington, Kan., announces the sale in issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Ninety head of registered cattle go in this big dispersion. Forty steers of wonderful scale, capacity, quality and temperament go in the sale. Forty cattle the kind seldom for sale except in sales of this character. Thirty dams of the thirty-pound son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. Some choice yearlings and some heifer calves. The two dams and seven young bulls ready for service. This is the day before the Missouri sale at Springfield, Mo. Doctor Mott's advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. November 20, 1919.

Phelps Holstein Sale December 12.

Because of the sale of the farm breeding establishment one of the large herds of purebred Holsteins in Missouri to be dispersed at public sale. The Phelps & McClure herd at Aurora, W. H. Mott, the Holstein sale manager, Herington, Kan., announces the sale in issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Ninety head of registered cattle go in this big dispersion. Forty steers of wonderful scale, capacity, quality and temperament go in the sale. Forty cattle the kind seldom for sale except in sales of this character. Thirty dams of the thirty-pound son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. Some choice yearlings and some heifer calves. The two dams and seven young bulls ready for service. This is the day before the Missouri sale at Springfield, Mo. Doctor Mott's advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. November 20, 1919.

Osborne County Shorthorn Sale

Out at Osborne, Kan., Osborne on Tuesday, November 30, will be held a sale of Shorthorn cattle that you will attend. It is the first sale of the year to be held in Osborne county in a number of years. In fact since the Wm. Wales & Young and L. M. Noffsinger, neighbor breeders and both Osborne will furnish the most of the cattle. Herman Johnson and R. R. Walker are consigning with them a few head. The cattle will all be sold without reserve especially for the sale. The individuals and the breeding that features this of a very high quality. Both Wm. Wales & Young and L. M. Noffsinger are Shorthorn breeders who have never been content with Shorthorns but have striven for better individuals and that they have succeeded in evidenced sale day by the class of they are putting in this sale. Herman Johnson who is consigning a few head is a breeder who is building a herd on a foundation. R. R. Walker & Sons are putting in new breeders but their small stock is in individuality and popularity.

Wm. Wales & Young and L. M. Noffsinger & Son have found ready buyers each year. As a matter of fact they

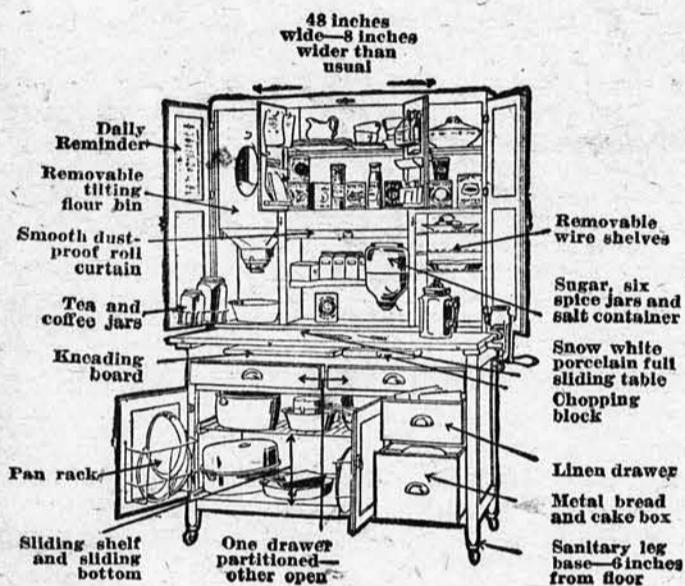
NAPANEE



DUTCH
KITCHENET

The Kansas Roll Call of Dutch Kitchenet Dealers

Sign and mail the coupon



America's Best Built Kitchen Cabinet

These merchants have a surprise for you

THE Napanee Dutch Kitchenet, because of its excelling qualities and unusual ability to save work, merits a careful selection of the dealers through which it is sold. Therefore the names listed here signify a thorough investigation by us and by the merchants named.

These stores feature the Napanee Dutch Kitchenet because, after careful comparisons, they believe it to be the best kitchen cabinet obtainable. Their choice means that thousands of Kansas women are now given the opportunity to secure this deservedly popular cabinet in a nearby town.

In making our selection of dealers we picked only those who were progressive and who stood for the highest ideals in merchandising and service to customers. Each is now an authorized representative of this factory and we are glad to publicly acknowledge our pride in the Kansas Roll Call.

Find the name of the dealer nearest to you. Go and see him. Have him explain to you the many points of superiority of the Napanee Dutch Kitchenet. Study this cabinet in comparison to others. You will find countless points of superiority in workmanship, in design, in convenience, in labor-saving ability. Or if you want more information before making the call on the dealer send the COUPON below to the factory and we will gladly send you free fullest information and particulars about the Napanee Dutch Kitchenet. Do it NOW, before you forget.

COPPES BROTHERS & ZOOK
Nappanee, Indiana

KANSAS DEALERS

Abilene	W. H. Burnham
Alma	W. C. Hasenbank
Anthony	Carr Bros. Furn. Co.
Argonia	Badger Lbr. Co.
Arkansas City	Kuhns Furn. Co.
Atchison	Atchison Furn. & Carpet Co.
Augusta	Collins & Bartholomew
Baxter Springs	A. D. C. Harvey, Est.
Belle Plaine	H. E. White
Bonner Springs	Bonner Spgs. Lbr. & Hdwe. Co.
Burlingame	B. E. Pratt
Burlington	D. W. Sanders
Burns	F. E. Bishop
Blue Rapids	The Stauffer Furn. Co.
Canton	Eli S. Maltby
Chanute	Wade & Stanley
Clay Center	J. E. Peterson
Centralia	L. F. Manerl & Son
Clinton	E. J. Turner
Cedar Vale	L. C. Adam Merc. Co.
Concordia	Rigby & Wilson
Coffeyville	Coffeyville Furn. Co.
Colony	O. G. Farris
Columbus	Jones-Ruhland Furn. & Und. Co.
Delphos	W. C. Davis
Dodge City	City Furn. Co.
Eldorado	J. Coleman
Elsmore	Kroksstrom Bros.
Eudora	Mrs. Wm. Schubert
Eureka	J. H. Wiggins
Emporia	Samuels Bros.
Ft. Scott	Larimer Furn. Co.
Ft. Scott	Coyan and Company
Frederia	Shearer & Moore
Girard	Girard Furn. Co.
Glasco	Lott & Stine
Great Bend	Great Bend Hdwe. & Imp. Co.
Greenleaf	P. W. Hare
Gypsum	G. S. Gillum
Halstead	O. P. Quiring
Herlington	Clevenger & Koger
Highland	Parker, Sticker & Noll
Hillsboro	H. N. Goertz
Hope	O. G. Lockard
Horton	J. W. Bowlin
Hoxington	Edward Childs
Hutchinson	Shaffer Furn. Co.
Hiattville	Williams Hdw. Co.
Independence	R. L. Pomeroy
Iola	A. W. Beck Furn. Co.
Jamestown	C. L. Hills & Son
Junction City	E. A. Durbon
Kansas City	Anderson Furn. Co.
Kansas City	Mosley & Hibler Furn. Co.
Kansas City	Reliable Furn. & Cpt. Co.
Kinsley	Paris Bros.
Larned	A. A. Doerr Merc. Co.
Lawrence	Eriksen Furn. Co.
Leavenworth	Wallace & Baade
Lebo	Glenn Blue
Lincoln	B. G. Hall
Lindsborg	Erickson Bros.
Little River	J. C. Dunsford
Lyndon	K. M. Kelley Co.
Lyons	O. H. Six & Son
McPherson	Home Furn. Co.
McPherson	Upshaw Furn. & Und. Co.
McLouth	Bradford & Glynn
Madison	A. Sander & Son
Manhattan	Manhattan Furn. & Und. Co.
Marysville	G. L. Rice
Moran	Anderson & Walrod
Morrill	Lloyd McMillan
Moundridge	J. M. Janzen
Mound Valley	Kibbinger & Son
Mulvane	Gordon Furn. & Und. Co.
Oberlin	Hayes & Son
Oswego	Stice Furn. & Und. Co.
Oskaloosa	D. C. Waugh
Ottawa	Geo. Lathrop
Oxford	Oliver Merc. Co.
Parsons	Ellis & Martin Furn. & Cpt. Co.
Parsons	L. B. Hammond
Peabody	Frank Duval
Phillipsburg	Winship Furniture Co.
Pittsburg	Utley & Schlapper
Powhattan	Powhatan Hardware Co.
Protection	Ralph Peacock
Quenemo	Marshall & Cradit
Sabetha	Reinhart Furn. Co.
Salina	The Hanley Furn. Co.
Scammon	Union Merc. Co.
Savonburg	Cooper & Huff
Severance	Edw. Heeney & Son
South Haven	J. L. Rice Und. Co.
St. Marys	Santee Furn. Co.
Sterling	Nichol Furn. Co.
Topeka	Crosby Brothers Co.
Toronto	Dawson Furn. Co.
Troy	Winzer Bros.
Vermillion	T. F. Smith
Valley Falls	A. H. Schuler
Wamego	J. E. Stewart
Wellington	Will H. Cortelyou
Wellsville	Wm. Coughlin
Wakefield	Model Furn. Co.
Winfield	Winfield Furn. Store
Wichita	Gilbert Marshall Furn. Co.
Winfield	Winfield Furn. Co.

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