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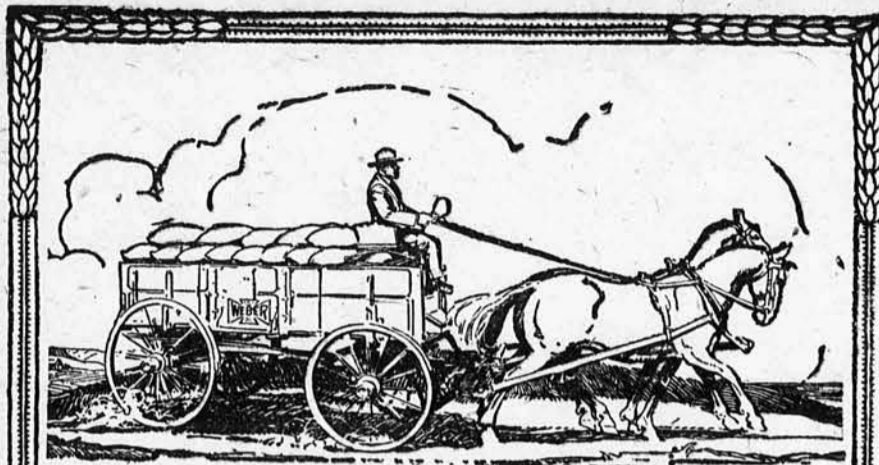
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This is the Way Safety

Improved Farm Management Vital to Agriculture

BY BAY 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 board of agriculture published last year, I found a statement of conditions which were facing farmers at that time. On re-reading that report I found that conditions then existing were similar to conditions existing today. The same old problems were suggested.

"There has always been a certain amount of form and agitation for it. There has been no sweeping reform. It is natural that an economic program should be performed which would solve the problems of agriculture. I believe that eventually many of the problems will be solved on the individual farm and by the farmer. I feel sure that the farmer is capable of solving them.

"It does not seem to me that legislation is likely to be a panacea. I think legislation will help. Farmers should have organizations which keep in touch with the government and not alone agricultural legislation. Any legislation that closely affects agriculture. The organizations which now exist are doing a good job and they should be strengthened and developed."

The present is an era of change. It is a time when markets are fluctuating. Nearly everyone is suffering one sort or another. There is a great inflation, much speculation, and a great deal of profiteering. The country is getting back to normal. The process of readjustment is slow and cumbersome.

Farming Methods Should Change

It seems that every element of the population is dissatisfied with the present. In some instances the changes demanded are very hazy. In such a time the present thing one does is to loaf because one is not sure of the future. The thing to do is to work because work are fewer than usual. The man who works while the other loaf is the man who gets ahead.

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

Doesn't it sound reasonable to say that the essential thing today is improvement of farm management and that some of these other things worked out more readily if the attention is given to the improvement of farm management?

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

Boys Judge Hogs

Twelve Shawnee county boys took part in a judging contest presented by the fall association sale of the County Duroc Jersey Hog Breeders' association held in Topeka. These boys were members of the organization and conducted by Blecha, county agent. They were excused from school for the contest and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Four classes of hogs were judged. Animals consigned to the sale were used. Fred B. Caldwell, the well known Poland China breeder, acted as official judge. The boys were given reasons on one class. On the possible 400 points Clark Stearns stood first, was given 383, Albert den second, 378 points and Obrecht third with 375 points. Prizes were blue ribbons and printed. These boys will hold their own some time next year in which 25 bred sows will be shown.

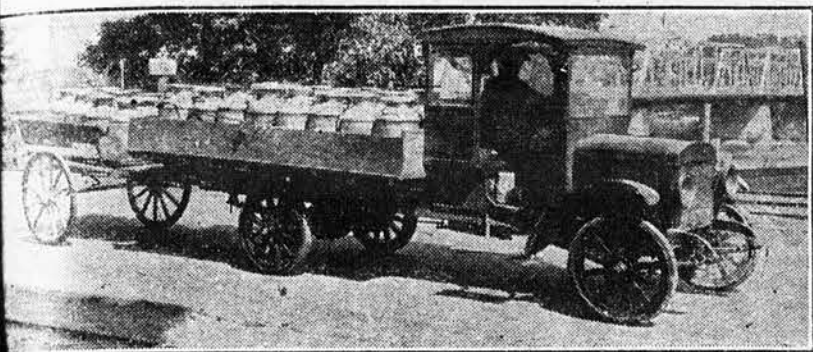
There should be a huge increase in the number of silos in Kansas.

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 58

November 20, 1920

No.



Where the Food Prices are High

By Charles Dillon

tural situation in America. I heard the names of Capper and Curtis in

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.

SOME 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, but it isn't nearly so long as the sentence injected on the city folks who know they are paying frightful prices for things that ought to be considerably cheaper here.

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

City folks are immensely concerned in all this. A man from the West was lurching, 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?"

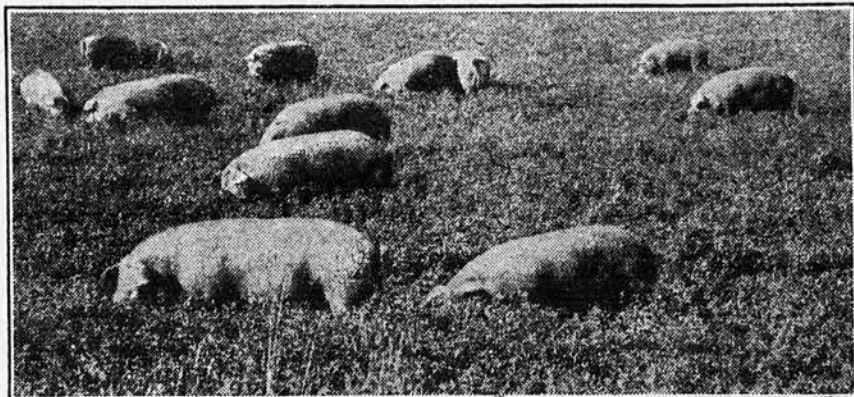
"What should I know about rural credits outside the stores?"

"That's right where you're weak," the Western man 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.)



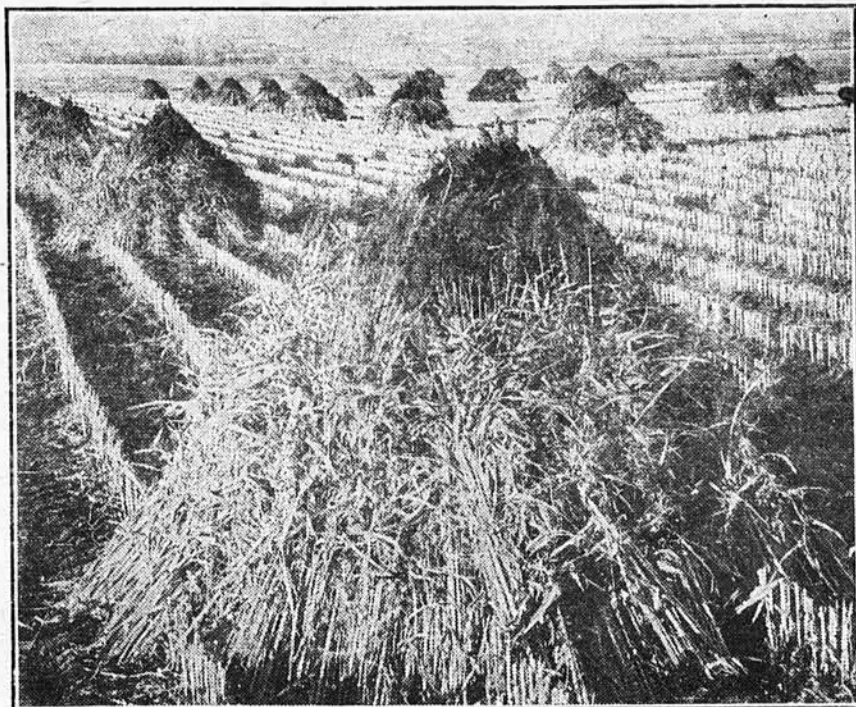
was an excellent gentleman, to be sure, but he simply didn't know. Another man, in a restaurant was eating ham and eggs. They cost him 70 cents. Two eggs, almost anywhere in New York cost 30 cents boiled or fried, and if one asks for a scramble it costs 45 to 50 cents. "The farmer must be the richest 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-

Our old enemy, the middleman, right on the job in the big cities, and he is a past-master and also an exalted supreme champion of the well-known game of passing the buck. The fact that virtually all laws control his rapaciousness makes it possible for him to charge out 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 part 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 the profiteer, and go over their figures to prove that 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 \$1 to \$16 a pair, and you wonder what the world is coming to in this year of grace. For my part, if I had a trunk packed full of \$20 shoes or \$10 and \$20 for a hat, and those were 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 grasp 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, and chops—a dangerous thing to eat in the city, 35 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 25 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-



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

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

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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"

IAM 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, the 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

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 a year. Eighty acres I mowed myself before the plow was to get the weeds before they were to seed, 25 acres I plowed, 20 acres I double-disked and 65 acres I double-harrowed. I see if we do happen to get a wheat crop this year some other factors have entered into production besides this wonderful "free sunshine and rain" which the editor of the Country Gentleman seems to think is the task in wheat raising.

I do not for a moment agree with him that "wheat pool would be essentially a strike," according to Webster a strike is a refusal to produce. The farmers are refusing only to produce that which they have labored hard to raise at a price less than it cost to produce it. They are not asking for any profiteering profit, most other producers have asked during the past three years, but they are asking for at least enough to pay their expenses. And what not may I ask? Why should the farm be looked 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 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 long.

Now I believe I know what it means to work on a farm as I have been in the field every workable day since last spring. I have 60 acres of alfalfa which made about 90 tons. I had to help 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 remember I had all the house work to do which meant early rising and late retiring) 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 you tell me just how much a person would have to work for to get a living wage if he were to do this much talked of living wage if he were to do this thing for less than cost?

Why aren't the members of the California Fruit Growers' association, the Cotton Growers' association, or the Tobacco Growers' association, or the Citrus Fruit Growers of Florida called strikers? Is it possible that the wheat and 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 the only persons not entitled to a living wage?

I have 75 head of hogs on my hands right now. The hogs have been fed corn worth 15 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 would 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 is most unkind, most unfair to a class of producers who spared themselves in no way to protect food during the war and accepted any price the 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 uncertainties and has been especially hazardous during the past few weeks on account of the rapid changes in conditions. Six weeks ago I 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 past month there has been a complete reversal in the situation on account of world conditions that 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 causes for not only the present low prices compared with wartime figures, but the possibility of yet much lower prices. The financial conditions throughout the world is a very important factor. Foreign exchange has been declining almost daily and this has made it increasingly difficult every day to finance export sales from this country. Canada has produced an extraordinarily large crop of wheat and has a exportable surplus of something like 100 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 and flour could be laid down for in Eastern markets.

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.

Argentine 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 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; (4) 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 tanel mean, and I would be glad to see a teacher who could trim them as they deserve, but you haven't the left to handle the job and get away with it. Last winter the teacher lasted just two weeks. Then them 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 time, 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 ketch 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 under 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 mornin' 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 Padlock 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 the farm of V. E. Seewald, who lives 7 miles south of Burlington, in co-operation 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 co-operating 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

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 mightily 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.

measures. Other men selected to be 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 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 Morey, he says, filled an 83-ton silo from 2 acres, and several others did equally 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 those who raised cane this year, if they are not 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 variety should not be planted on upland soil and on bottom land. He says that the 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. Billing, 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.

Answers to Farm Questions

Map of Kansas showing rainfall data by county. Includes counties like Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Brown, etc.

READING the answers to farm questions observe the map of the state and keep the average annual local rainfall in mind—this is given in inches in figures under the name of the county—and the soil and altitude. All inquiries are answered free and promptly; the name and address of the writer 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 as so long in transit that our corn was too dry when it finally came and the r was all in the shock. Can good silage be made from this shocked kafir?

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 kafir harvested and run into the silo when they contain the right amount of natural plant juices to make the silage 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 and it is the presence of air which makes silage become moldy and spoil.

A number of men who have successfully used dry fodder in this way have pumped water thru pipes an inch or more in diameter on the cut material as it went into the silo, using a gasoline engine to do the pumping. It is possible to add the water after the silo has been filled. Every particle must be thoroughly wet as it goes into the silo. Unless you can add water at the proximate rate of 1 pound of water every pound of dry fodder run into the silo it would not be advisable to attempt to make silage from shocked kafir. In removing the grain from the fodder the feeding value of the silage is, of course, reduced for greater feeding value cannot be taken out of the silo than was put into it.

Evidence of Cow's Pregnancy

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

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

Improved Blackleg Vaccination.

In a recent issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze I read a statement that modern methods of vaccination for blackleg in calves were superior to older methods. Losses from blackleg have been rather heavy 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.

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, giving practically 100 per cent immunity. The advantage of these new products over the old vaccine is that one

injection is sufficient to give permanent immunity, they never can cause blackleg, which is a possibility with the older vaccines, and they positively immunize all animals treated within three or four days after the injection while with the older vaccines the immunizing effect did not occur for 10 or 12 days." The blackleg serum acts very rapidly, giving temporary immunity only and is used in herds where the cattle are dying from blackleg. It also is used as a curative agent being injected in very large doses. About half of the cases so treated recover.

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.

There formerly was a very general belief that feeding green or new corn caused hog cholera. It was based on the fact that outbreaks were more numerous at the time of the year when much new corn was being fed.

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.

Silage for Hogs

Is silage a good hog feed? I have a bunch of hogs that I am feeding for market and can give them some corn silage made from corn that made 20 bushels to the acre.

A little silage may be fed to fattening hogs with profit but it will not take the place of grain. It serves more as a conditioner. Silage is a roughage, not a concentrate. A ton of this silage would not contain more than 100 pounds of grain on the basis of dry weight of shelled corn. Of course the hogs would pick out the grain from a considerable quantity of silage but it would be a waste of good silage. Stock hogs or shotes can be fed profitably more silage than fattening hogs but even this class of hogs cannot consume large quantities of silage. It should not be fed to sows that are suckling pigs.

Avoiding Cornstalk Disease

Can cattle be vaccinated against cornstalk disease? I have 120 acres of cornstalks and wish to pasture them but do not care to take any risk.

Recent reports indicate that many cases of death occurring when cattle are on cornstalk pasture may be ascribed to an infectious disease known as hemorrhagic septicemia. There is a vaccine on the market that has some value in preventing this disease. I have been recommending the use of this vaccine because I have felt that it would give some measure of protection and save the lives of some animals that might otherwise succumb to this trouble. It must be borne in mind however that this vaccine is not

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.

Time to Trim Locust Trees

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Cooking Feed for Hogs

Is there any advantage in cooking feed for hogs?

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.

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.

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.

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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 luxurious 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 signory 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

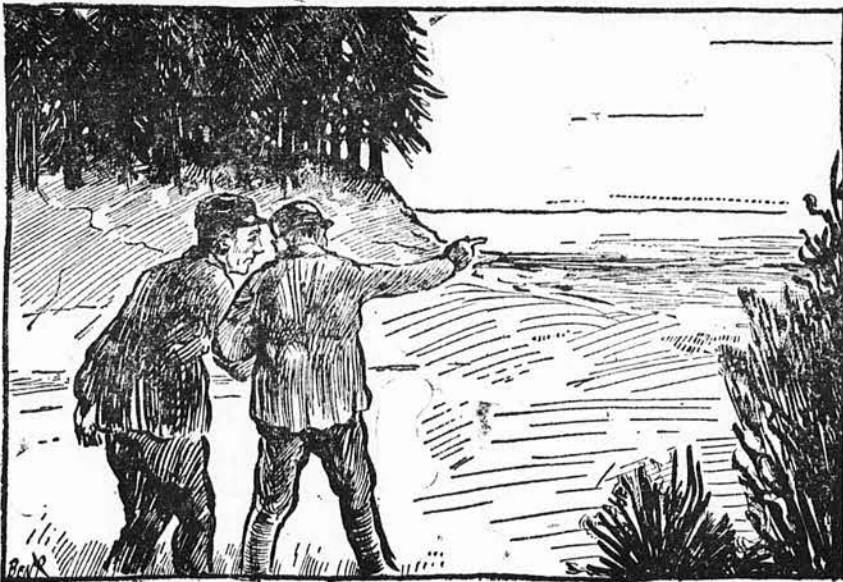
The wind blew keenly, but, once under the shelter of the island, they found it warm autumn weather. The warm spell had melted the snow; it was the late Indian summer of Quebec, when the warm sun and hazy, pleasant air make the nearness of winter almost incredible. Leaving Louis stretched out in the boat, 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.)



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

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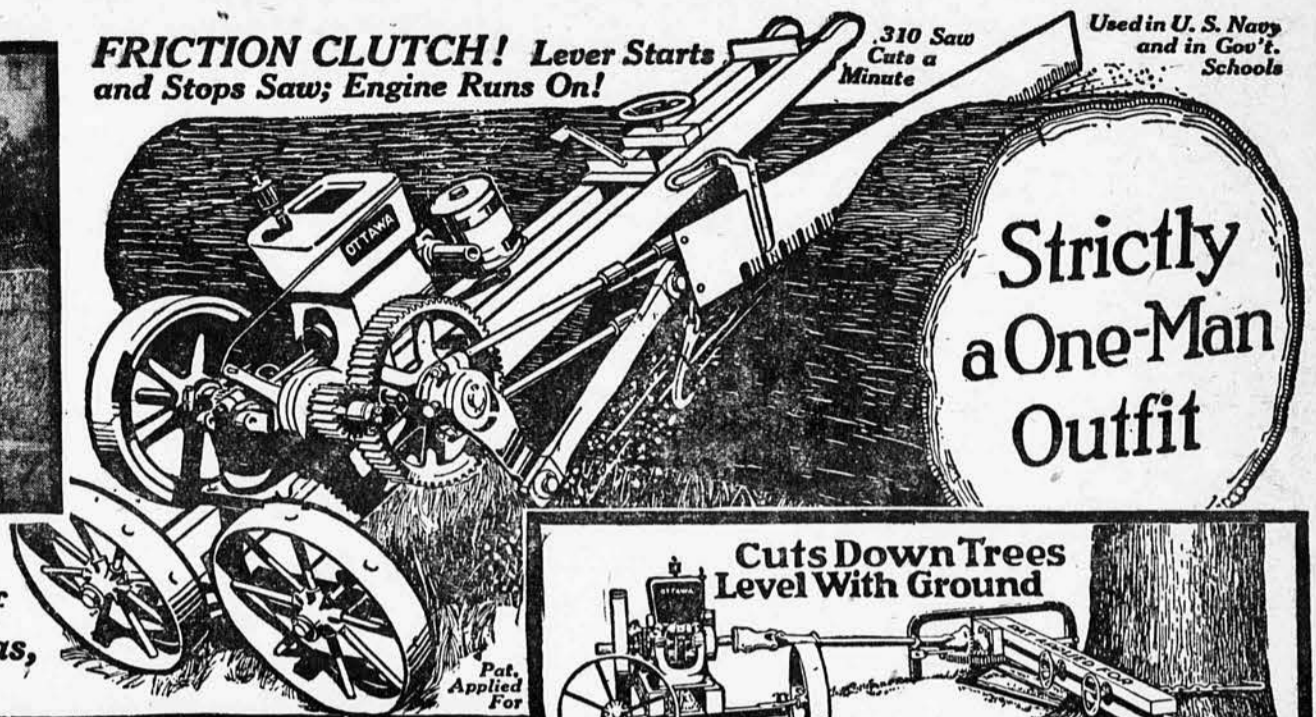
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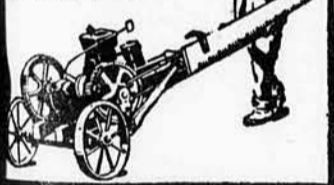
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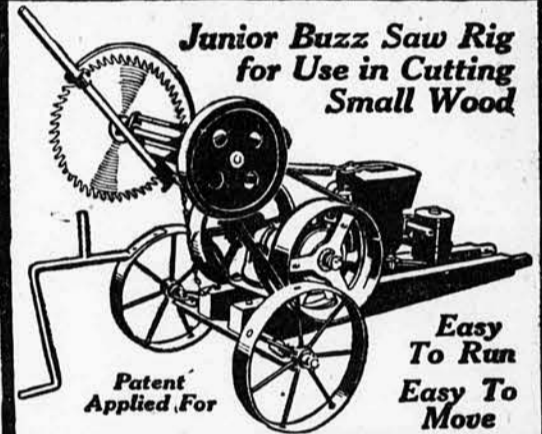
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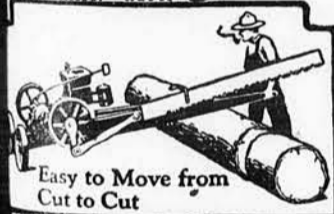
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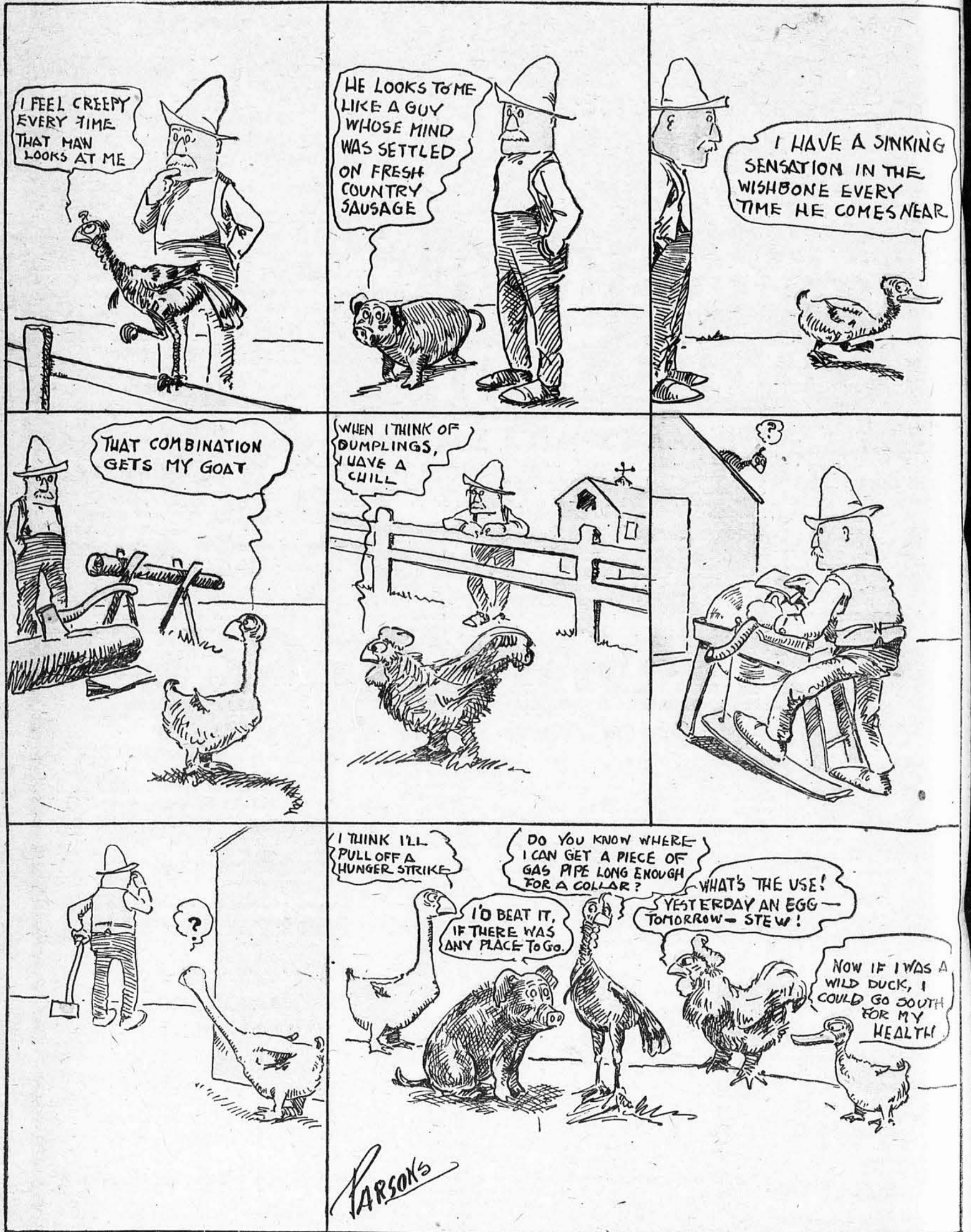
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Hilary Askew, American

(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 hunts their skins in summer. And away the undergrowth's been too thick till this last frost for any one to get in."

They had reached a little spot beyond the trail where the trees, opening, disclosed a view of the widening bay, with the north shore winding 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 a front mast higher than the back, as usual with many of this class of craft 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 many years before after a fire which had eaten an irregular course through 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, the sun still hung over the eastern hills. The trail, as they went, 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 this yielded to spongy, open ground littered with the dead branches of sheep-laurel and azalea tangles. A meeky tract indicated the beginnings of the central ridge. Presently they were ascending over the granite, under-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 gully 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 island, 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 narrow cleft that opened toward the base into a wide recess.

Jacques saw them at the same time and stood motionless. The impression 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 face 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

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 mumbling, 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 Theford 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.)"

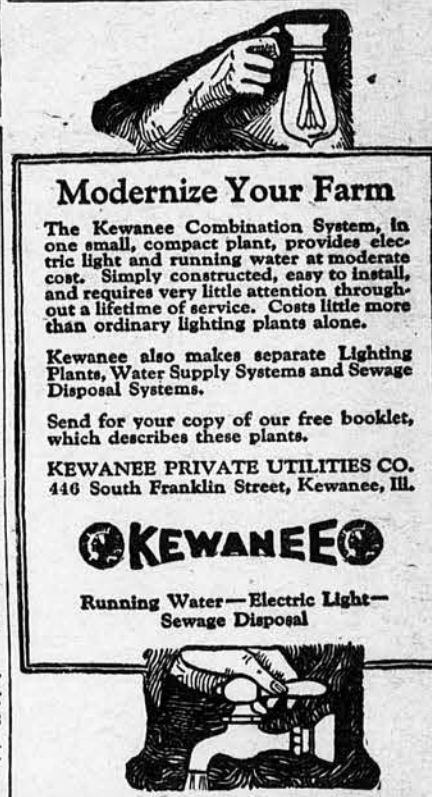


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The Hog Cholera Outbreak

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 co-operating 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 of every is not alert and willing to put every effort to control cholera which appears in a community. Experience has proved that hog cholera can flourish or develop in any community unless there is an indifference on part of swine raisers and they stop by thus permitting the disease to spread.

The small number of swine has a considerable effect in preventing spread of cholera, as there has been so many susceptible subjects fall victims of the disease. The Federal 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 what 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 are offered as effective measures against the spread of hog cholera:

1. Observe your hogs frequently and fully. If you find one sick or off inclined to stay in the nest, suspect cholera and call a competent veterinarian. Do not labor under the impression that cholera is something other than cholera. Wait until all the animals in the nest are sick. It is too late then for the best results to be obtained from vaccination. Both serum and virus treatment is more effective than it is curative.
2. Quarantine your hog lot. Avoid having your neighbor who has cholera permit him in your hog lot. Keep hogs confined and away from streams and public highways. Tie up your dog and that the neighbor does likewise. Swine, crows, buzzards, pigeons and birds, if of the stock food vendor, he may have cholera on his shoes. Remember, cholera and the infection is spread from farm to farm, on the shoes of persons, feet of mules, wheels of farm implements, and 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 disposing of cholera carcasses by either burning or burying deep in quick lime. Also insist on inattention to quarantine precautions. This is very important in every outbreak zone.
4. Give your hogs plenty of fresh water and clean comfortable and ventilated quarters and good wholesome feed. Do not put them on too much new corn. Keep animals thrifty so they may resist infection. Use a 3 per cent compound cresol solution and spray pens and sheds frequently and thoroughly.
5. Have a competent veterinarian administer serum and virus in large doses if your herd is infected or dangerously exposed to disease. Remember, good results from vaccination is cheap insurance and proper sanitation is disastrous and entails a serious and a menace to other herds in the community.
6. In from 14 to 21 days after the disease has abated in the herd, thoroughly disinfect the hog sheds and lots with a solution of eliminating the infection from the premises, so the next pig crop will not be exposed to the dangers of infection. Burn all litter and rubbish. Clean up manure and litter from sheds and pens 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 sheds 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.

Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 11.)

We beat it for ours as hard as 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 any man with fists if I got to, but I'm not if I'll stand up against that fellow with camp knives."

Water Many steps, and, breaking thru trees, they saw Marie Dupont clinging in Pierre's arms, while Leblanc and Nanette stood near them. Hilary leaped at Pierre, and his bony hand caught the outlaw beneath the arm. Pierre went down in a heap. Hilary made for Leblanc, whose expression would, under other circumstances, have been comical in its surprise. He turned upon the clinging girl and pushed her down savagely. Then, with another glance at Hilary, he leaped for the sloop.

Leaving Pierre where he had fallen, Hilary joined in the pursuit. But Leblanc had several yards' start, and his experience of Hilary's prowess lent wings to his feet. He plunged into the water and, by a miracle of length, swung the sloop clear of the bank 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, gazed upon the brink of the water, while Leblanc, at an ever increasing distance, began to put up the sail, muttering back defiant curses meanwhile.

They heard a sound of feet upon the shingle behind them, and turned to see 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 Hilary was looking for the north shore upon the coming tide. There came a stealthy sound from among the trees, and the distorted, rather-tanned face of Jacques Brousseau peered out at them. It disappeared, but the sight reminded them of the trail to the boat was almost invisible.

"Let's go," said Hilary, and he took Marie gently by the arm. She was crouching 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 them, while 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 swords. They reached the landing-place at last. Louis was seated upon the boat beside the boat, looking anxiously thru the pines.

"Ah, Monsieur!" he began, as Hilary approached. Then, seeing Marie, he ran off suddenly. But as Lafe came to view with Nanette the little man's face settled into a smile that spread over his ears. "Ah, Messieurs!" he protested in a low, earnest, raising his hands before them.

"Shut up!" said Lafe angrily. "Ah, Monsieur Connell, I am distressed. And where do we land? I say nothing, you understand me." Hilary interrupted just as Lafe was about to speak. "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 for the 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.)

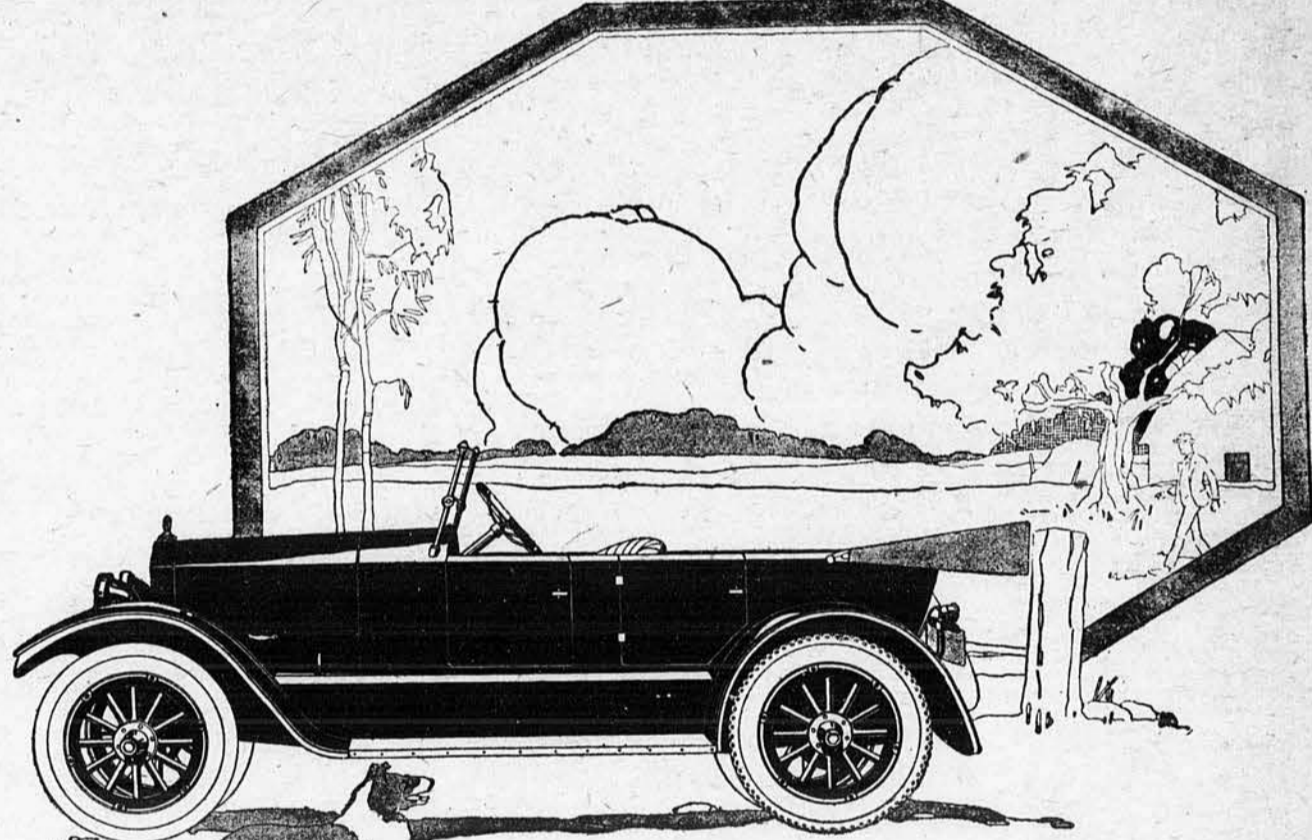


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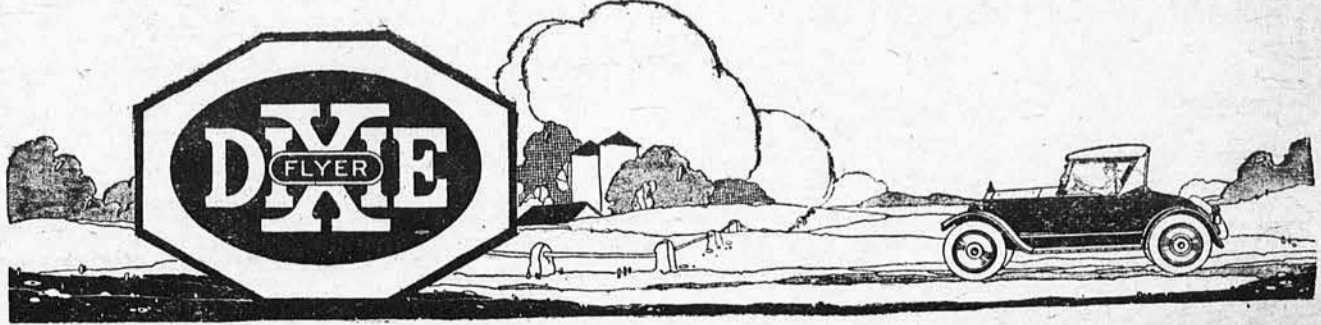


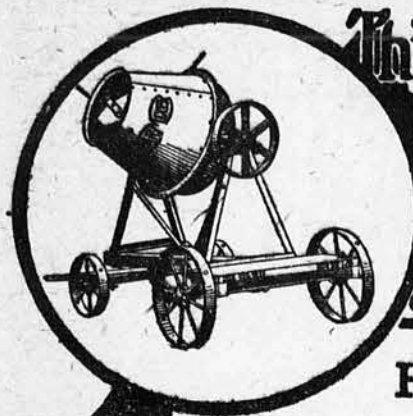
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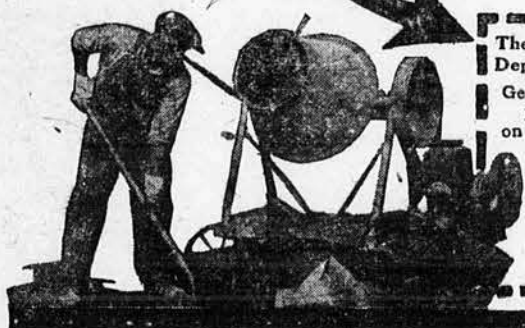
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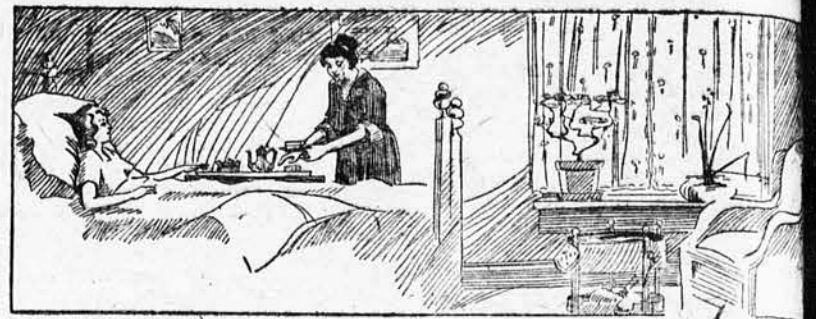
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Health in the Family

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 boric 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 the other chronic diseases. We found that clearing up such cures the rheumatism. I'm afraid the doctors who were content in their sciatic rheumatism were behind their knowledge of medical research well as their anatomy.

Treatment for Asthma

Will you tell me whether there is any for asthma? If not is there any climate in the United States that would effect a cure? Please be specific. I live in the climate at Pueblo, Colorado, he of the climate at Pueblo, Colorado, he has asthma for about three years. He has spell now lasting almost six weeks and not seem to get any better. He coughs of the night and gets very wheezy. He not cough so much in the daytime but soon as he lies down in bed at night he gins coughing. We use paragon 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 have him tested to see if a weed pollen is responsible. If so he should be treated with vaccines. A high, dry climate does to be helpful in some cases but is no certainty about it, and a climate that suits one patient may do nothing for an apparently similar case. I cannot be specific. Paregoric is more dangerous than asthma. Don't use

Smallpox and Chickenpox

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

Smallpox is an entirely different disease from chickenpox, and one can be taken from the other. But a severe case of chickenpox may present a more alarming picture than a mild case of smallpox. A good doctor does not 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 rare for chickenpox to appear in an adult.

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 only results from vaccination and is not contagious.

Remedy for Asthma

I have asthma so bad that I am tired of locating in an irrigated section of Colorado. I am informed they have tried there. I would like to be vaccinated and it but have heard that such vaccination is dangerous for people with asthma.
J. K. A.

There is nothing in typhoid vaccine that is dangerous to asthmatic persons or others. Patients with asthma are sometimes sensitive to horse serum that 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 day following the injection so it is just well to have it done on Saturday evening, giving you a chance to rest on Sunday. About seven persons in 100 feel not the slightest inconvenience from it. The others are generally cured in 24 hours.

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

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—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 have 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 say 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 Dupont, 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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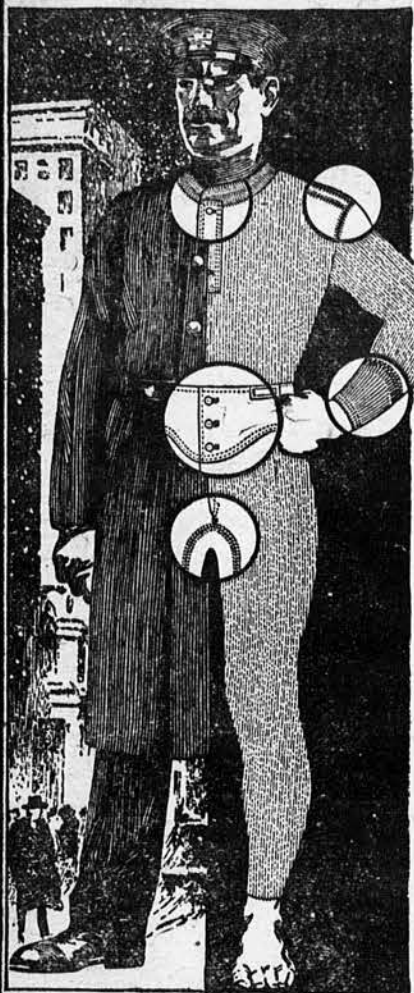
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With the Capper Calf Club

Club Members' Debts Don't Last Long

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

IT ISN'T pleasant to owe anyone money, is it? At least, that's the way I always feel about a debt. Sometimes, tho, the right kind of debt is a fine thing to have, and I've known folks who seemingly couldn't save any money until they got in a position where a debt had to be paid. The first business transaction of many Capper Calf club members was the act of borrowing money from Arthur Capper last spring to pay for their calves. Mr. Capper was glad to help deserving boys and girls, and the club members themselves appreciated the assistance. It's easy to borrow, as a rule, but not quite so easy to repay. Members of the Capper Calf club in particular have a difficult problem because they are so eager to keep their calves and yet pay their notes, also. Quite a number already have their notes out of the way. All the year both boys and girls have shown a fine kind of pep in working for extra money. One of

them should be here by the time this is read. I don't often print contest stories before the awards are announced, but Bertha Dawdy of Shawnee county wrote such an interesting account of her work that I'm going to let her tell you about it.

"One dreary, cold day early last spring while reading the Mail and Breeze I became interested in reading the club news and finding out what other girls and boys were doing," the story begins. "I saw the announcement of the calf club, and at once wrote to Mr. Whitman, our club manager, for information and necessary blanks to become a member. Both were freely given and I became a club member."

"My next step was to locate a place where I might purchase my calves and to get prices. This done, I found it necessary to borrow the money from Mr. Capper to pay for my calves. The calves were located in Wisconsin and I placed my order for delivery April 1, at which time they were to be 1 month old. I was transacting my first business, and I felt very proud.

Came in a Snowstorm

"My calves arrived in the worst storm of the year, which was on Easter Sunday. I went to town to meet my father that night, never expecting to find the calves had arrived, but when I got to town I found they were there and we had to bring them home ourselves in the small buggy as we were unable to obtain anyone to make the trip. This meant that we must walk and divide our wraps with the calves in order to cover them as they were not used to the cold, just coming off the warm train."

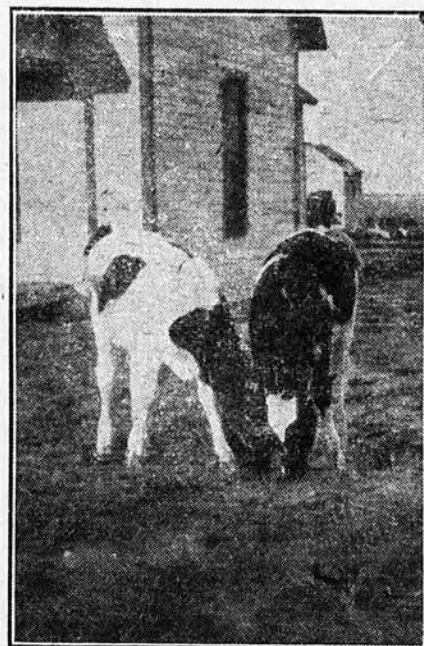
"We found at the depot that one was sick from being fed cold milk on the way here. After we got the calves home I had some experience wading snowdrifts to obtain fresh milk for them as they were waiting patiently. I had to go three-quarters of a mile to get it as there was none nearer. I fed the calves 1 gallon of the whole milk a day for about two weeks. Then I gradually changed them to skim milk. As they got well again, I fed them more skim milk than whole milk and part of the time I gave them 8 quarts each a day. Then as hot weather came on, I discontinued the use of the milk as we had to obtain it in town and it was very difficult to keep sweet. I increased their grain instead. I fed them a quart night and morning, and to their bran and oats I later added corn to help take the place of the milk. I also fed them all the hay they would eat and thru the day kept them on grass. Of course, they were intelligent as all contest calves are, and did many smart things which made the work pleasant and interesting."

Has \$43 for Summer's Work

"I did not enter my calves in the county fair as I had planned to do, as one became seriously sick just before the big fair in Topeka and was not in condition to show. With good care this calf is gaining rapidly now."

"I have now completed my contest work, had my calves judged and pictures taken, and have found after balancing my books, that I have cleared \$43.30 and have my calves, which I consider well worth my summer's work. But the best of it is that I was able to earn enough money to pay for both my calves. My calves both are 31-32nds pure Guernsey and have the markings of making fine milkers. My total expense was \$101.70, expenses on calves, interest, insurance, feed and pictures included. My calves were judged by three men at \$145 as they now stand and my cost and all expense would leave me \$43.30 clear. The calves cost me \$50 each."

"As this completes my story and contest work, I want to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Capper, who made our work possible, and also Mr. Whitman, our club manager, for his kindness and interest during the last six months. I certainly am going to remain a club member for another year."



Clarence Utz's Holsteins, Meade County.

the unusual ways is that mentioned in a recent letter from Amos Bazil of Coffey county. Amos, perhaps you remember, was unlucky enough last spring to lose one of his fine Ayrshire calves. He didn't lose his pep, tho. "I and my brother, Noble, have raised enough popcorn to pay for my calf, I think," writes Amos. "We'll have about 30 bushels."

There's a hard-working young chap out in Geary county who has been right on his toes all thru the contest. John Morschauer has done much to spread the Capper Calf club idea in his county, and he has two fine Holstein calves to show for his first year's contest work. Paying for them is John's problem now, and he has his plans all made. "I have only \$12 toward paying the note," said John in a recent letter, "but I'm going to work on the road with our team and will get \$5.00 a day for that. I'll have to miss school, but I can study at home in the evenings. It won't take long to make the money I need."

Work for the Capper Calf club contest is over for this year, but as the new contest won't be announced until the first part of January, I'm going to give club members a chance to get a good start on full teams for 1921 by allowing them to line up associate members until January 1. Do you remember the three prizes—\$3, \$2 and \$1—offered early in the summer for the first three club members who would line up five associate members in their respective counties? Well, first prize goes to Hazel Horton of Linn county. Hazel is "SOME" hustler, you'll agree, but I believe there are other boys and girls with a similar supply of pep who won't rest until those two remaining prizes are won.

As I write this, few club stories have reached my desk, but most of

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 heartstone that we share;
For our Nation, strong and steadfast,
For all blessings of the year;
For all blessings, we thank Thee,
Father, in our hearts, we thank Thee,
On this day of feast and cheer.
—Rachel A. Garrett.

It is time to take long walks thru the woods and gather the pretty autumn leaves; time to pop corn and roast 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.

I'll 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 160 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 Carolton, 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 roast. 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

us, but we got there and enjoyed the evening."

In some unaccountable way the high egg records made by girls raising Orpingtons got left out of the list which I gave a short time ago. In order to be fair to these girls and to this good breed, I am giving them here. White Orpingtons—Blanche Ewald, Marshall county, 582 eggs; Kormah Zirkle, Finney, 575. Buff Orpingtons—Gladiola Bowman, Coffey, 544; Elva Howerton, Linn, 508.

"The first thing mamma and I do to get our chicken house ready for winter is to give it a thoro cleaning and go over the roosts with coal oil to kill all the lice and mites. Then the en-

tire house is given a coat of white-wash, 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."
Linn County. Hazel Horton.

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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 thoroly 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

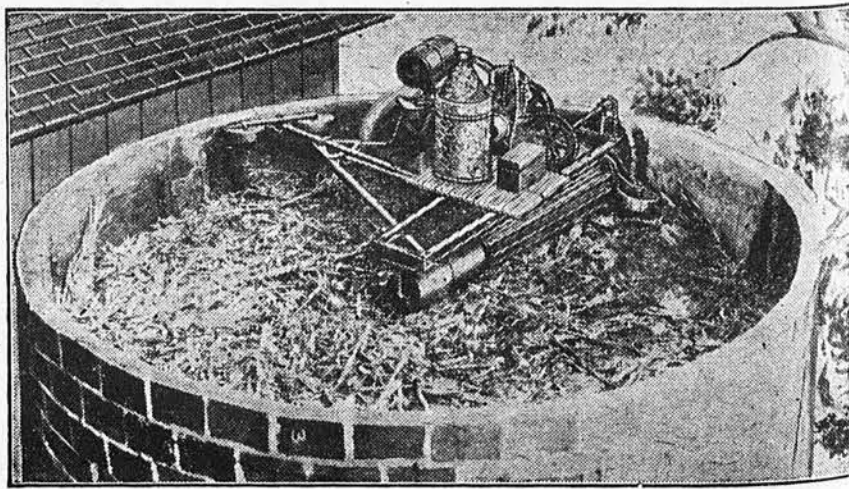
Do you know of any machine which works satisfactorily as a packer for silage at the time of filling the silo? Many of the farmers in this county would be interested in anything which would cut down the quantity of labor required at silo filling time. I believe that this one item keeps many men from filling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

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 thruout 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 come 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

the scale of wages. If this is done, farming will be a good business in which to engage especially in those localities where land values were not capitalized on a basis of war prices. Iowa farmers say they cannot produce corn for 75 cents on the present basis. If that is the case they will have to get more for their corn or get on a different basis. My opinion, which is worth no more nor less than that of the average man, is that they will have to figure land on a different basis than that of \$300 to \$400 an acre.

Fewer Farms Now

But if tenants have not increased here, neither has farm numbers. There are fewer farms today than there were 10 years ago and if the trend of affairs continues the same, there will be fewer farms 10 years from today than there is now. This means a less number of farm families but does not mean less production. In fact, I question whether in many instances the throwing together of

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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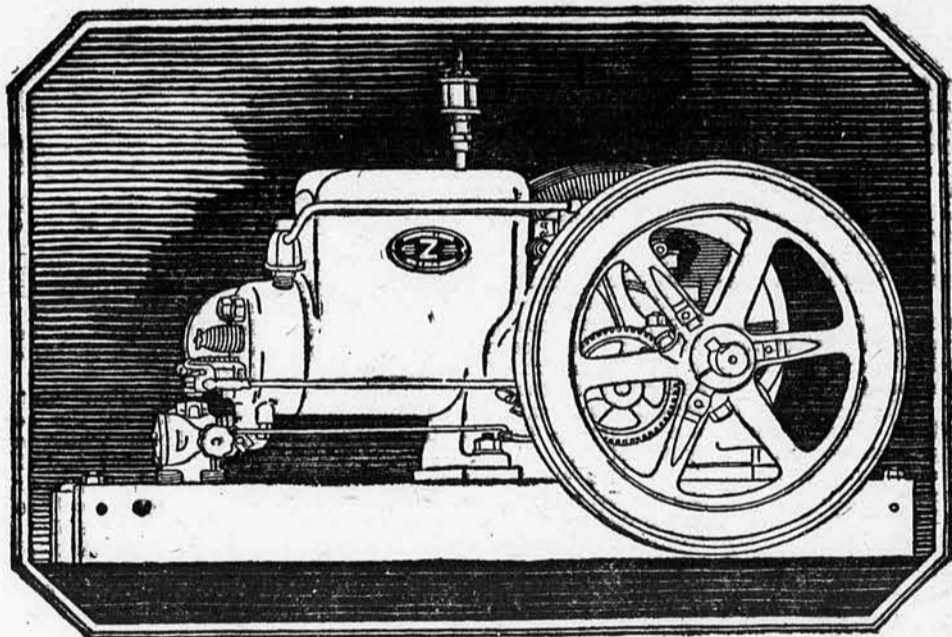
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Our Kansas Farm Homes

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. I 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 have 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 were Indians, sailors and Pilgrims who were working for the longest list of contributors.

The two weeks passed swiftly, and the special meeting was called. It was a crowded school house and an excited crowd that awaited the reports of the captains. After the business was over, the reports were read and much to

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 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 2 eggs until lemon colored, then add 1 cup of scalded milk, 1 cup of soft stale crumbs or $\frac{2}{3}$ cup of coarse dry crumbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of cheese cut in small pieces, 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 fondu 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 souf-

file is left over, it may be sliced when cold and served on a lettuce leaf as a salad with a cooked dressing.

Chocolate Bread Pudding—Use 1 cup of stale bread crumbs or $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 1 teaspoon of vanilla. (If chocolate is used, melt it over hot water and add it just before the whites of the eggs are folded in; if cocoa is used, add it with the dry ingredients.) Mix the dry ingredi-

ents, add the hot milk and let stand $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Then add the yolks of the eggs and the vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and fold in. Pour into a buttered baking

dish and bake slowly 45 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with vanilla or yellow sauce or with whipped cream.

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.

Yellow Sauce—Beat the white of 1 egg stiff but not dry and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar. Beat the yolk until light and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup more of sugar. Combine the two and add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of vanilla. The flavoring must be strong to conceal the egg taste.

Steamed Molasses Pudding—Cook 1 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 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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 tablecloth 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.



BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

IN a great while we run 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 often, however, they have the home to get it. At this time this is scarcely necessary for anyone to know or play. If he is able to put on a record he will observe the amusement of the young people congregate, always hear some kind of music. The owners of these places are glad to know that it is the bait they can use. As a rule, you will find the family have some kind of music in the most interesting families spent one or two evenings

localities, this, despite the fact that the rural birth-rate has not decreased materially. A number of theories are advanced as to why the young people are leaving the farm, so I will advance mine.

In the first place, youth loves a change. Young blood is always restless. It is useless to expect your boy and girl to settle down and live the rest of their lives with only trips to the neighboring towns to break the monotony. It is romance and glamor for which they are looking, and they seek the city as a haven for these things. How sordid do their lives there usually become, compared to what they anticipated.

Remove the glamour from the city and you will have solved half the problem. Certain phases of city life are exaggerated in the minds of country people. These are the parts most usually on display to the stranger. The down-town districts abound with theaters and show-houses. But I believe the average city person goes to the theater only a little more frequently

ferent 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.

Fatherhood, a Profession

EVERY one could use the word parenthood to good advantage often we use the word motherhood. One almost gets the impression that a child has but one parent, so much stress is laid upon the mother. We write poems and songs about mother, we wear flowers on a button 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. It is not my purpose to try to make him shoulder more than his share of the 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 own home, especially if he has growing sons.

There are certain confidences he owes these sons. There is certain information concerning their welfare that he alone should impart to them. Every boy's ambition to stand well with his father—unless he has a special 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 impart your knowledge on.

Don't let your daughters look upon father merely as an animated checkbook. Try to understand them and teach them to have confidence in their father and his judgment. A father undoes the careful training of a good mother by his 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 who take up considerable of your time, of course, but don't let it be a stranger to your family. Cultivate your children's friendship—big dividends on the original investment.

ing together. The daughter, was far from being an mother's voice was inclined and grow shrill on the high father's bass was usually of boy; young son's tenor or less thru his nose, and other emitted sounds that re-thing so much as a racket. family came closer together enings spent in this manner y other time. We cannot all s or Melbas, but most of us a time if we know it well If we don't know any songs, f cost a fortune to learn. In lies every member learns to ferent part or to play a dif-strument. They may not be gh to go on the stage, but obtaining a great deal of en-

than his country neighbor, 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-

The Lure of the City

has been some agitation re- out the boys and girls leaving The nation has begun to that a serious matter this is People are beginning to see by the entire country is bet- ted by this condition. The sus figures show a rapid the cities but the rural pop- as decreased in a great many

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 eggs, 1/2 cup
 flour, 1 level tea-
 spoon Calumet
 Baking Powder,
 3/4 cup chopped
 nuts, 1 teaspoon
 lemon juice.
 Then mix in the
 regular way.



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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 paper and a pencil. At the top of the slip, write the bride's full name. Allow a limited time in which the girls are 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 tea-towels as your gift. Cut the material in lengths for towels and have each girl hem one. Then pass slips of paper and pencils and give each guest a subject such as, "What should be done when husband declares his bride's biscuits are not as good as mother

makes?" Allow a limited time to complete the "advice," then have read the papers.

To give the effect of a shower, suspend a small raised parasol from the ceiling. Fasten the lighter globe handle and lay the heavier globe table beneath the parasol. This is an attractive way to present the refreshments.

For refreshments, serve pickles, salad, cake and chocolate be served.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
 Jefferson County

The three B's are being emphasized in the Sunnyside school in this county. The progressive school board well that a farm woman's success depends not only on her knowledge of the three R's but also on her ability in making bread, biscuits and buns. Prizes were offered to those excelling in making each article. An unbiased judge, the school principal, Miss Schorayer, was the advantage of Miss Schorayer.

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

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

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

The demonstrator emphasized of making the warm dish served 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 do not drink enough milk, the demonstrator advised the hot liquid be general cocoa, postum or hot milk soup. For 15 pupils peanut butter soup dish suggested was peanut butter. For 15 pupils peanut butter soup requires 4 tablespoons of peanut butter thinned with warm water, a little and 3 1/2 quarts of milk. Beans and beans in other forms served the favored dishes in most cases. Canned soups or bouillon cubes were used in cases of emergency. Attendance at the demonstration was haps learned nothing new, but their enthusiasm for the plan was dled. The manner in which the children disposed of the hot cocoa showed that one dish, at least, not be scorned.

Special programs may not be study of lessons but they do interest the children's interest in the For Halloween our school children prepared in masks of various tions. The prize went to a small bird whose attire was red coat and mask to the tip of the crowned hat. The lunch of nut wiches and pumpkin pie was served on paper plates. Games such as the peanuts, carrying peanuts on the cat's tail were played by the er people.

A program for Thanksgiving not consist so appropriately of It might well be made an occasion for people to get together. In this we should see little of our neighbor it were not for such special occasions as these school programs. Perhaps as these school programs, the motor cars are responsible for going to town for amusement. Beck who said a funeral gave an outing.

Outdoor Suit for Sonny

It is Serviceable and Easily Made, Too

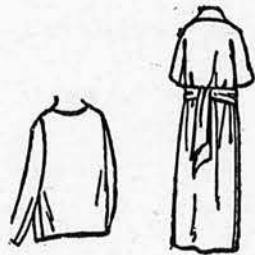
BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG

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 in plain, heavy material. Sizes 38, 40 and 42 inches bust

able 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 becom-



9845

9838

9841

This outdoor suit is not only serviceable but it is practical. Scarlet and blue 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, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

ing dress would make up well in four-... Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

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Get a Book For Grandma's Christmas Present

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.

I want you to see her glad smile when you tell her you earned it, yourself. I am going to tell you how you can earn this book to give her. Then when it is all done you will get to see that smile, that glad smile.

Books By Popular Authors

There are books by the most popular authors including Gene Stratton Porter, Kathleen Norris, Jack London, Zane Grey, and others that we will give you. We all love to read these books in the evenings. Here is our list for you to choose from: Daddy-Long-Legs, The Heart of Rachel, Postmaster's Daughter, Rainbow Trail, Seventeen, Tess of the Storm Country, Desert Gold, Burning Daylight, or The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.

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For Our Young Readers

How the First Toadstools Came to Be

BY FRANK A. SECORD

THE 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 animals came to listen.



Everywhere near the minstrel band little birds perched restfully on limbs of trees; squirrels and chipmunks took places on stumps and logs; some porcupines squatted on the ground and spread themselves out until they resembled cactus, and everybody who arrived managed to make themselves comfortable.

Just as the music began in earnest, however, there hove in sight a crowd of fat toads. These looked about for seats and, finding none, stared rather impudently into the faces of those present, as if to inquire, "Well, are you not going to move over and give us seats?"

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!" sawed 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.

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

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

"No bunch of toads can be so much the fun! Music! Music!" shouted a hundred voices.

"And if the toads cannot find a place, they will have to go about the woods or stand!" someone else remarked, 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 who sought his home, when a loud voice called a halt, saying, "Listen, everybody! The toads do not have about their business and they have to stand," and there upon the scene an elf of the woods who looks after the little folk dwelt there. He raised a hand in command—silence, and all obeyed, for they knew well that it was their duty to do so. "The elf," "It is not to be expected any give up their seats to the toads who came late to the concert; toads are entitled to seats, just the same, and they shall have them."

Well, the elf took from a pocket his coat a clam shell, walked to the marsh and presently with some water. This he set about a stump upon which sat chipmunks. "Keep your seats, the elf, as the chipmunks rose, they were expected to do so. The little man mumbled a few words that nobody had ever heard before.

The toads, standing near, were what was about to happen, and eyes stuck out more than they watched the elf; and in less than it takes to tell it, enough toadstools popped out of the ground at the stump to supply comfortable for every toad present.

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

Nobody in the crowd had ever

Can You Guess the Birds on Billy's Card?



Billy asks you to transpose letters in each of these five lines and find the names of five birds. The first is woodpecker. When you found the other four, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be surprise prizes for the first six boys and girls who give correct answers.

So many answers are coming in that the puzzle can't be decided upon yet. The longest received so far contains 600 words. All the lists coming in are being watched for the winners.

Boys and girls other than winners, sending in correct answers to puzzles last month are: G. Hombaker, Dorothy Treadway, Ednor Schoenfeldt, Mary Spielbusch, Gene Johnson, Virginia Coleman, Walter Boettcher, George Snodgrass, Leonard Flachsbath, Doris Bryant, Kruger, Charley Cheever, Woodrow Caroline Laverenty, Viola Woodrow, William Hill, Myrtle Lowry, Chittick, Margaret Cook, Dorothy Spielmeier, Myrtle Drigenberg, Walters, Ruth Shideler, Gordon A. Helen Minard, Emma Jones, Belle Stanton, Maude Paulson, Earl Cochran, Ruth Critton, Frances Mings, Ester Ortman, Thelma Frutin, Laverne Larsen, Irene Edmund Feuerborne, Irene Call, Joseph J. Yoder, Nita Call, Eula Foxworthy, George Tompkins, Myrtle Downs, Eunice Downs, Patsy Lee, Jennie Lee Fitzpatrick, L. Hedges, Doris Whitney, Hilda Frellinger, Abeta Hines, Tom T. Reardon, Holmston, Nellie Milton, Phyllis Archer, Florence Farmer, Lillian Pearson, Reed, Freddie Ellerman, Muriel Phillips, Edward Speck, Hazel Brown, McPherson, Alice Jackson, Dorothy DeGraff, Emily Smith, Howard Brown, Cadman, Martha Aldredge, Marjorie Hull, Marie Robbins, Nannie Cain, Paul man, Frank Ayres, Raymond Riley, Mollie Sates, Edna Linnell, Sarah Pennel, garet Pine, Juanita DeLaughter, Ollie Lamber, Abbie Jensen, Ida Wilch, Paul Anna Hubbard, Genevieve Lydick, Ernest Cunningham, Ralph Miller, Laura art, Earl Vandevener, Frank Bolz, Jr., and Eleanor Grabbe.

before, and to the best knowledge those were toadstools that ever the dog minstrels made money, they denied, after which they croaked. They were jealous of the elf. Said they, "We are white and we can sit on the seats we choose. The seats belong to fat grumpy fellows, gray and white. Please sit on the difference." The pads grow by themselves. Toadstools need the elf's cricket chirped.

Book for Boys

If you like stories of ranch and sports and exciting you'll enjoy Captain G. B. new book, "Making Good." embarks as cabin boy on and for Canada, but because of the captain he eschews a friendly sailor, and way across the country, adventures, among which a forest fire and an adventure in a train wreck, his friend settle on a ranch in Canada where Jack "makes

the ranch is a new world to him, the delights in the taming of wild horses, and the round-ups days and nights in the saddle, thousands of slowly moving teams, the fun of a Canadian and enjoys the skating on the ice. He succeeds in capturing a wolf, wins in the ice skating, breaks an outlaw which he wins in the big contest in a blizzard, has an encounter with a stampeding and finally wins enough money to start into business for him-

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

Letter to a Small Farm Boy

Harry—I wonder if you are in the pig club this year. I don't think you are too young. The best club members I ever saw were little chaps. It's a fine thing for a boy to have something of his own and to learn what real means. Dad will help you, and you'll find the club manager your 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 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 want to get good stock," and I don't know, for I've never seen anything but the kind of stock here. From the pictures in the papers, tho, and from what I hear about them, I believe it's worth a try. "What do you think?" Of course I think that I thought it was worth a try. I took good care of his money, and that we'd help him get the money. Then Jim's dad said, "I don't think much of these purebreds," he said, "but my heart set on joining the club, and I'm not going to disappoint him all I can." I explained the matter to a neighbor of mine, and he said that was a Jim Jackson worth about twice as much as I am. They were 20 miles from the hill, but the gilt stood the trip. Little Jim wrote me a letter just bubbling over with his dad was pleased, too. The hill country the report that "Little Jim Jackson

has done got a thoroughbred," and the Sunday after the gilt arrived Jim had a lot of company. All agreed that Spotted Lulu was "some hawg," but when they heard the price they agreed again that Jim's dad was a "dum fool." But Jim's dad told them "the kid was doin' it," so then they said that the kid was a little "dum fool." It took a lot of cheerful letters to put pep into Jim after that Sunday visit. Remember, he was only a little boy, and I'm afraid that even his dad thought he was a "dum fool" after that Sunday.

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 Capper." 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

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 Arrabella Lane of Tescott, Kan., wins the prize in the fairy tale contest. We'll have Arrabella'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.

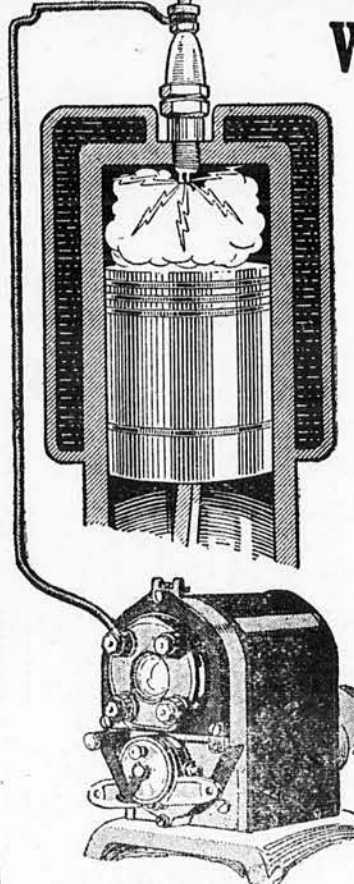
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It might be the finest, strongest harness in the world, but what good would that do if the team didn't get into the collars and pull?

Just so with the tractor. The motor is the harness and it must efficiently apply the power to the work, but the power is produced from fuel by ignition.

It is the magneto which shoots the hot, flaming spark into the vaporized fuel, changing it from a simple mixture of gas and air to a powerful force which is controlled and applied to farm work by the gas engine. Unless the spark burns all this fuel quickly, completely and at just the right time the tractor will pull like a poor team of horses, no matter how well the other parts do their work.

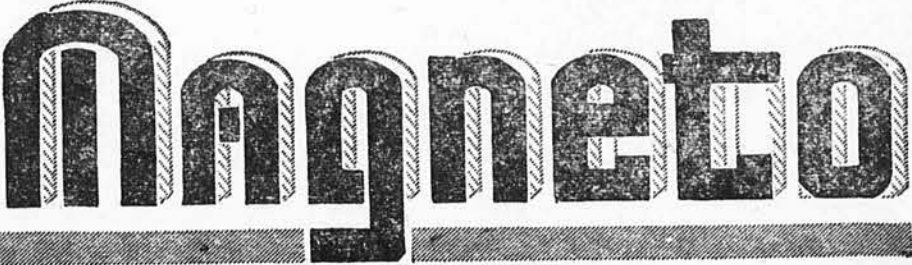
That is why you should thoroughly study the magneto on any tractor you own or intend to buy.

Many tractors have been on the market for years. What magneto do they use? You have neighbors who have used tractors for some time. What is their experience with the magnetos? You know that a farmer must take care of his own machinery. What magneto is the simplest and easiest to understand?

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Since the magneto is the thing which must make the power, why not insist upon a K-W Magneto on your tractor?

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Fires Any Fuel—Gets Maximum Power Out of Every Drop.

To Keep Dairy Cows Fit

Well Balanced Rations Increase Milk Yields

BY A. L. HAECKER

WINTER dairying is profitable, and fall is the time to start to prepare the herd for production. Cows which freshen in the fall are, as a rule, the most profitable, but they must be fed with care to prevent a shrinkage when taken off pasture and on dry feed, or when subjected to severe cold of early winter. Pastures are likely to be short in the fall, especially if they have been closely grazed during the summer months. The quality of the feed is also likely to be poor, and the cold nights and days are conditions for growth. For this reason the herd is likely to be left too thin on the pasture, and the supply of feed counted for more than it is.

Implementing the fall pasture with hay or silage has proved a wise practice to encourage and stimulate production. It is an excellent time to feed silage, and no better feed silage can be used at this season. It takes the place of grass and feeds the animal with an appetizing, nutrient ration well fitted for milk production. A good rack of hay, especially alfalfa or clover, comes in very handy at this time. Tho the fall pastures may look green, the grass is not so fresh and flavor which are a part of its value. Liberal feeding during the fall will also bridge over the period between grass and hay which too often causes a shrink from the herd cannot recover, and which will result in unprofitable production. The greatest profit from cows is obtained when the animals are doing their best, and they can do this when they are supplied with their normal food requirements; therefore, secure profitable winter production, liberal feeding must be practiced.

Bad Weather Affects Yields
The seasons of fall and early winter often producers of some very bad weather. A cold rain with a wind is perhaps the most severe on milking cows, or, for that matter, on stock of all kinds. The moisture chills the animal, and the wind which causes evaporation intensifies the cold. Those who have watched the milking cows carefully have found that a rain will, as a rule, cause a bigger shrinkage than a snow storm or extreme cold. To guard the herd against bad weather means that the stocker must be prepared at all times to house his animals. The windward side of barbed wire fences or the open side will not provide the required shelter. A warm stable free from drafts is required. When the weather is good in the fall or early winter cows, as a rule the milking herd should be better out in the sunshine, free to roam about or to feed as their taste dictates.

Corn as a Feed
Corn seems to be cheap this fall. It is likely to be low on account of the very large crop. Without doubt a good dairy cow can make better and more profitable use of corn than any other animal on the farm can do, especially if this corn be ground fine and with some protein food such as alfalfa or clover. It is safe to say that a good dairy herd will give the highest return for corn, and when marketed in this way the corn will show substantial profit. For some reason many of our Western farmers have not discovered the value of good corn in relation to the dairy cow. They have long known that to deprive the steer of the fattening swine of sufficient feed means a loss, but the dairy cow has too often been neglected and underfed. Because of the fact that she produces her cash in small lots, counting every day and week, the sum total is not considered, and the big price of the steers and the hogs at the end of the season is magnified. Of course a little bookkeeping will explain all this, and will prove that the dairy cow is a real profit-maker. During the winter season the average farmer is especially well prepared to devote time and attention to his dairy herd. The rush of farm work is out of the way; the feed is assembled about the buildings; the cows are close

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.

Ewes 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.

Our Best Three Offers

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

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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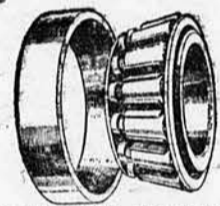
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FREE Send for copy of our new catalogue of Trees, Plants and Seeds. It will tell you how to get 40 acres of fruit land absolutely free. Write today.

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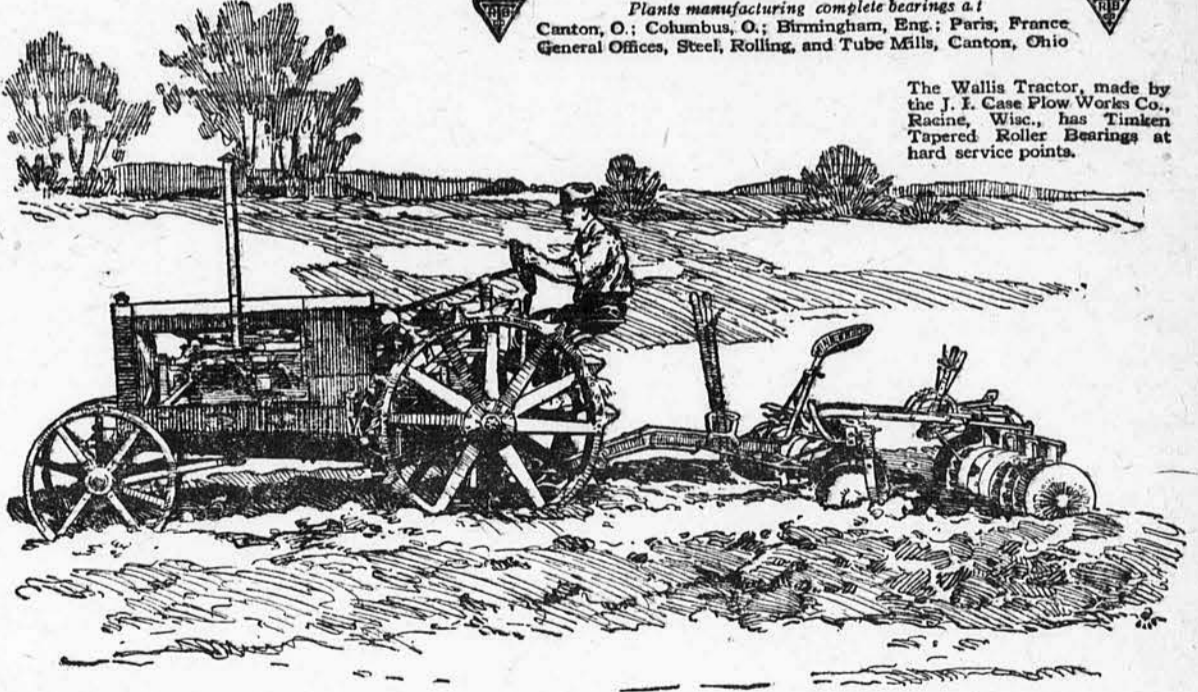
STANDARD PRACTICE
The use of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings at points of hard service in the great majority of leading tractors—and in power-driven farm machinery—is proof of leadership established on the tapered principle of design, quality of manufacture, performance, and service to the automotive industry.

- that* about a quarter of a million farm tractors are making money for progressive farmers?
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Plants manufacturing complete bearings at
Canton, O.; Columbus, O.; Birmingham, Eng.; Paris, France.
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S. C. RED COCKERELS FROM... S. C. RED COCKERELS FROM... S. C. RED COCKERELS FROM...

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

ROSE COMB REDS, WHITE... COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES... HENS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS.

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HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE... HOLLAND TOMS, \$10; HENS, \$6... BRONZE TURKEYS, VIGOROUS...

ROSE COMB REDS, WHITE... COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES... HENS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS.

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PARTIDGE WYANDOTTE... KILLER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE... WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.

SILVER WYANDOTTES ARE... LAY 200 EGG STRAIN WHITE... WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.

WYANDOTTE COCKERELS... POUFLRY WANTED... THANKSGIVING FOWLS WANTED NOW.

POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210... KEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS... KEYS, DUCKS, GEESE WANTED.

KEYS, DUCKS, GEESE WANTED... THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKENS.

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 with...

"I know a state out West," the visitor continued, warming to his subject, "in which there was what the people called the Rural Extension of the Building and Loan act.

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 enactment and killed it.

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

"What farmers need to learn, and they are learning it fast, is more about getting a fair share of what they produce. Marketing and distribution are the essentials.

Rural Credits Act

"Many reformers attribute marketing 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.

"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 business.

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 assumes his new duties as Dairy Editor of the Capper Farm Press on December 1.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

sumes his new duties as Dairy Editor of the Capper Farm Press on December 1. Professor Frandsen is a product 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 has been president of the American 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.

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, unassuming manner and gracious and cordial way of meeting persons or his reputation for political sagacity.

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

Be An Expert In Autos and Tractors

Advertisement for Bartlett's Wichita Auto & Tractor School, featuring an illustration of a man working on a tractor.

PUBLIC SALE

Advertisement for Army and Navy Goods, listing various military surplus items like wool blankets, shirts, and trousers.

For Winter Wear

Advertisement for Fitz Overalls, featuring an illustration of a man in overalls and text describing the quality and fit of the garments.

Advertisement for Kalamazoo Stove Co., featuring an illustration of a stove and text promoting their 'Stop Wasting Dollar Bills' and 'Direct to You' slogan.

Advertisement for 'The Common Sense System' for farmers, featuring an illustration of an open book and text explaining how it helps with farm accounting.

Large advertisement for Capper's Christmas Club, featuring a decorative border and text about membership, prizes, and contact information.

MISSOURI

describing Ozarks. 75 farms, timber, cut over and to be re-wooded. Call on J. H. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

OUR LIST of improved and well watered rolling, valley and bottom land, \$15 to \$50 per acre. Call on J. H. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

beautiful Bates Co., Mo., the home of bluegrass, and clover. See Wendell Wagoner, Butler, Missouri.

CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly for 24 months. Fruit, poultry land, near town, price \$200. Other land \$100. Call on J. H. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres of improved and well watered land, near town, price \$200. Call on J. H. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS want a home in a mild, healthy climate. The grazing season is long. The soil is rich, waters pure, soils good. Improved farms, \$30 to \$50 per acre. Call on J. H. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

MINNESOTA


LANDS—Crop payment or lease. Along the Northern Pacific, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Call on J. H. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

NEW YORK

A PALATIAL HOME from Syracuse on Seneca Turnpike. 60 acres alfalfa. Beautiful set of buildings valued at \$20,000. Everything complete. \$17,000 for farm. Stock and inventory. Call on J. H. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

FARM CLEARING HOUSE, 1000 N. 1st St., Syracuse, New York State.

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



Along the **Seaboard** this newest great railway

which farmers have bought in County, Florida, for \$30 to \$50 per acre. Profits which seem fabulous. are common of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per acre. The market will count on at least \$500 profit per acre.

Seaboard

which farmers have bought in County, Florida, for \$30 to \$50 per acre. Profits which seem fabulous. are common of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per acre. The market will count on at least \$500 profit per acre.

marketed every month and they are at low prices. Celery, lettuce, cauliflower, tomatoes, corn, okra, beans, potatoes, cucumber, eggplants and watermelons grow in the productive soil.

Oranges and Grapefruit

\$2000 per Acre near Palmetto has netted its owners \$500 or more per acre.

our new booklet entitled "Orange, Lemon and Vegetable Growing in the South." It contains many pictures of the splendid schools, roads and the explanation why Florida is the ideal market gardener, fruit grower, and poultryman.

General Development Agent BOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, 1000 N. 1st St., Norfolk, Va.

FLORIDA

BEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA choice from thousands of acres in central Florida highlands, splendid location, general farming and cattle raising. Call on J. H. Simmons & Newby, Cabool, Mo.

NEBRASKA

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

PIERCE COUNTY, Nebraska, farms for sale. 240 and 320 acre tracts extra well improved. Good soil. Fine buildings. Good roads, water, schools. Price \$175 acre; terms. Call on 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. Call on Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Oklahoma.

35 ACRES, 3 1/2 miles McAlester, City 15,000. 1/2 mile Krebs. City 3,000. 100 ft. street car station. All bottom and second bottom land. All in cult. Fair imp. \$80 per acre. Call on 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, 1/2 mile of school. Price \$4,000, good terms. Illustrated list free. Call on De Ford & Cronkrite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

TEXAS

ONE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100 per acre by dealing with owner. Call on 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. Call on 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. Acreage you want, whether improved or unimproved and terms wanted. We can then locate you ideally where markets are guaranteed. Call on Railroad Co-Operative Farm Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

WYOMING

BUY DIRECT FROM THE OWNERS 40 acres on Shoshone Gov't irrigation project. 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. Call on J. O. Roach, Powell, Wyoming.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FARMS, ranches, city property, merchandise for sale and exchange. Write us. Call on 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 tillable, plenty water. Mortgage \$20,000, ten years 5%. Price \$45 acre. Will take general mdse. or first mortgage for balance. Call on A. F. Baldrige, Tribune, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Call on Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

WANTED TO RENT

IMPROVE YOUR FARM—Rent it to a stockman. Wanted to rent stock farm, must have good buildings. Address with particulars. Call on Geo. Alexander, 912 Euclid Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Call on 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. II, Rogers-Burke Service, Tucson, Ariz.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Call on 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 association with each other. The producer 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 summer 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 depression in prices. That bearish influence is tight money, which has affected 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 operators, and it is seriously restricting the purchases by flour millers and by terminal elevator men who usually accumulate thousands of bushels. And the baker, the jobber and retail merchandiser are restricted in their purchases 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 producer.

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 selling 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 important buyer during the week, with Continental European countries also taking large quantities. Within another 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 conspicuous 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 variety. The cash prices on terminals are scarcely reflective of the position of the trade and the value of corn, because 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 market being off 4 to 5 cents. Of course,

the market is not in an attractive position 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 current market. The large visible supply of oats in the United States, however, 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 developed 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 average 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 declines 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 December 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 insignificant proportions, which is well for the trade in view of the small demand. The consuming trade still is demanding quality in offerings, but it would doubtless profit by taking more of the cheaper grades, which are selling 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 possible, for the market does not offer an encouraging outlook.

Stockmen Seek Aid

Livestock men everywhere and especially in the West must have aid and encouragement from the Government if this industry is to continue. J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock association has started a movement which he hopes will result in the adoption of a plan that will stabilize the livestock markets and save the producers 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 products between this country and Europe. He desires them to pay special attention to the exporting of American livestock 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 interest 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 population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county, it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given with a 3-year subscription at \$2.25. 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 community center.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Gordon & Hamilton

Sensation King, Golden Pathfinder... Fifteen March boars by these proved and popular sires.

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.

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.



F. C. CROCKER, BOX E, FILLEY, NEB.

Big Type Boars and Gilts

Representing some of the most popular breeding, such as Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd, Walt's Top Colonel and Defender.

ROSS 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.

Searle & Searle, Route 17, Tecumseh, Kansas

Lant Bros.' Durocs

Yearling boars and gilts, also those of spring farrow sired by Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, Pal's Col. Jr., King the Col. and Illustrator herd boars.

Big Type Boars

PATHFINDERS, SENSATIONS, ORIONS, forty yearlings, fall yearlings, and early spring boars of the very best breeding and individuality.

Valley Spring Durocs

Big-type spring boars, \$35 and \$45; summer boars and gilts unrelated, \$25; tried sows and high-class gilts, bred to sons of such noted sires as John's Orion, Pathfinder, Jr., I Am a Great Wonder Giant, and Joe King Orion.

Big Type Duroc Boars

A stretchy bunch of boars ready for service by Cherry King Orion, Pathfinder, Great Sensation, Uneeda High Orion.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fairs this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale.

Royal Herd Farm

Duroc boars, registered and immune. Pathfinder, Sensation and Orion breeding. Come and see them or correspond.

Replogle's Durocs

Spring gilts and boars; fall boars; weanlings sired by a son of the 1917 National grand champion, Jack's Orion King 2d and a grandson of Fancy Col. Good Durocs; priced reasonably.

Extra Good Bred Gilts

Spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder.

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; cholera immunized; priced to sell.

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.

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.

PATHFINDER PIGS FOR SALE

A few pigs by old Pathfinder and a lot of other classy spring gilts and boars. Fashionable breeding. Registered, immunized, guaranteed.

Mueller's Big Type Durocs

Pathfinder breeding. Extra good bunch of gilts bred and open. Boars ready for service. Pigs in pairs and trios. Prices right.

ROADSIDE FARM DUROCS

10 boars and 15 gilts, carefully grown and the tops of sale fair prices. Best of breeding and individually right.

REGISTERED DUROCS

20 boars 3 to 6 months old, also gilts, \$25 to \$50. Well bred, plenty length and bone.

20 March Boars Farmer's Prices

Pathfinders, Sensations, Illustrators and Orions. Well grown, type boars carrying the blood of these famous sires; all immunized and priced right.

Fulks' Big Type Durocs

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.

McClaskey's Durocs

Ten head of spring boars, Orion and Pathfinder blood lines. Well grown, immune, registered and priced to sell.

Woody's Durocs

Big type spring boars, \$50 and \$75; spring gilts and tried sows, \$60 and \$100; fall pigs, either sex, \$20 and \$25.

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.

Boars—Boars—Boars

A splendid bunch of real prospects, herd headers, including our prize winning litter at both Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

DUROC PIGS

Early fall pigs, either sex, Pathfinder or Orion breeding, shipped on approval. Write for prices and pictures.

DUROC BOARS

Sired by Pathfinder's Image 2d 308169 and Illustrator's Orion 4th 354931 from \$25 to \$40.

Medicine Valley Durocs

Defender, Illustrator and Orion. Big type December boars \$50; March \$30. Registered and guaranteed.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding; fine individuals. The kind that satisfy.

BIG TYPE DUROC PIGS

Fall pigs priced right; Orion and Sensation breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Weaned pigs now ready for shipment.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable.

DUROCS Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West.

DUROC SPRING BOARS

Best blood lines out of big mature sows and big litters.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Walter Shaw's Hampshires will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trios, unrelated. Ready to ship now.

White Way Hampshires

on approval. Choice spring boars and gilts, the big quick maturing kind, weighing around 200 pounds.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Spring boars and gilts; also one tried boar; excellent breeder. Priced to sell.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs. Farm 3 miles north of town.

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.

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.

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.

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.

3,500 more than the volume of ago. Kansas City had about 80,500 cattle, compared with 80,500 ago.

Again it is well to state in connection with hogs that a holding in the case of porkers ready for market is a mistake.

A healthy condition is not apparent in the sheep and lamb trade. Last week fell 50 cents to \$1.50, inadvisable to bring unfinished to market even if the trade is strong.

The Holstein herds of Missouri being canvassed by Alejo Arechaga, an agent for Mexican interests, expects to buy a lot of Holstein shipment to the southern part of country.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND MANAGERS.

BE AN EXPERIENCED AUCTIONEER OR BANKER

Bankers and Auctioneers are the Men Who Make Big Money. No other institution can show so many successes as this most remarkable school.

BOYD NEWCO LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

JOHN D. SNYDER WINFIELD, KANSAS

P. M. GROSS, KANSAS CITY

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center.

A. D. McCULLOUGH, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO.

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer

1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Efficiency First. For open dates address

Kamp & Son's Polled Shorthorn Sale

At Adams, Nebraska, Thursday, December 2, 1920

Sale at Farm 6 Miles North of Adams

Thirty-Six Head of Polled Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Twenty-one cows and heifers. A number of them will sell bred and with calves at foot by the herd bull, Dick 18500. Red calved March 1, 1918, sired by Clay Goods, dam Nellie Ernst by Florence Viceroy. This offering of cattle will sell subject to 60 day retest. They are the foundation herd of Daniel Kamp and are being sold to close up their partnership. For catalog write



Daniel Kamp & Son, Adams, Nebraska

Col. Herman Ernst, Auctioneer. J. C. Lamb representing Capper Farm Press

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

Osborne county Shorthorns of a very high quality. A consignment sale, 48 lots from four herds. Selections from these herds that will popularize Osborne county Shorthorns. Sale in town in comfortable quarters.

Osborne, Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 30

The Osborne county breeders consigning are:
Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne L. M. Noffsinger & Son, Osborne
Herman Johnson, Osborne R. R. Walker & Son, Osborne

The offering consists of 18 bred cows, 5 cows with calves at foot, 11 yearling heifers open and a string of bulls of serviceable ages that would do credit to many of the big eastern sales.

You are invited to send your name in at once for the catalog, address either,

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas or L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kansas

H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Advertisers always like to know where you saw their advertisement.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

Leon, Kan., 10 A. M., Tuesday, November 23

Henry M. Wager & Co., Sell 47 Registered Shorthorns

Thirteen cows from 3 to 5 years old
Six 2-year-old heifers
Five 1-year-old heifers
Ten heifer calves
Three 2-year-old bulls
Four 1-year-old bulls
Five bull calves

These cattle are all dark red. Wager & Co. raised all these cattle, classed as milking Shorthorns. All are Scotch topped. Papers will be furnished with cattle. Cattle sell uncataloged and with every-day clothes on. Opportunity to buy bargains.

Farm is 7 miles south of Leon, 1/2 mile east of Friends church, 11 miles north of Atlanta, 7 miles west of Latham. Will meet morning trains at Leon.

Henry M. Wager & Co., Leon, Kansas

Boyd Newcomb, Auctioneer



MAKING IMPROVEMENT

The owners of Shorthorn herds are generally building on a permanent basis. They are constantly working for improvement. There never has been a more universal endeavor among breeders to raise the standard of their herds than the Shorthorn breeders are putting forth at this time. The Shorthorn is the breed for you because it excels in beef production and in milk production also. Ask for literature.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character. They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

Buy or Trade For A Cow

The real farmer's cow is a Shorthorn cow. She will consume your surplus cheap feed and produce milk and beef at least cost. Buy a cow from a herd of established reputation. Park Place Shorthorns have gained their reputation by sale and show ring records. You can buy the right kind of foundation cow and buy her by note on 9 months' time, or you can exchange your Shorthorn bulls for Shorthorn cows. Have more calls for bulls than I can fill. Write, phone or call on

Park E. Salter
615 4th National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

Abbotsford Shorthorns

Choice young bulls, reds, roans and whites. Six to fourteen months old. Also bred cows and open heifers. Can ship over Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe. Farm three miles south of Herington. For descriptions and prices, address,

T. A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kansas

Scotch and Scotch Topped

15 bulls of breeding age by Sultan by Village Beau. Pure white, roans and reds. Also some females. For descriptions and prices address,

Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kansas

Amcoats Shorthorns

12 bulls, 7 to 13 months, including pure Scotch. Roans, red and white. Also Scotch and Scotch topped females. Write for descriptions and prices.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

High Class Bulls Shorthorns

15 for sale by Choice Cumberland and other noted sires. They are of the right merit and of the richest ancestry. Good females in calf to Dale's Emblem, a great prize winning son of Dale Clarion.

A. R. FENNERN, AVOCA, IOWA

herds of Herefords in the state established by their father. Charles and James Drennan have friends among the Hereford breeders west and they will be missed in the Hereford business. Marshall county, as a Hereford center is indeed a small measure to the Drennan Breeds distinction.

Kansas Hereford Breeder Sale

The annual fall sale of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association was held at Council Grove, Kan., November 4. Seven head sold for \$12,250. The signors, all members of the association, well satisfied with the sale. The sale was managed by J. O. Southard. With exceptions everything went to farm breeders in Council Grove territory.

Field Seed Company's Spotted Poland

The Spotted Poland China sale Henry Field Seed Company was held November 5. The offering was well and was in good condition and a snappy one from start to finish. The head selling in a little over two hours. The top of the sale was a quarter going to J. A. Petty of Cowgill, Mo. The sixty-five gills sold for a total of \$77.11 per head. The two boars sold for a total of \$3,000 average of \$63.36 per head.

Bower's Poland China Sale

Earl Bower, McLouth, Kan., county, sold Poland Chinas at his farm that town, Friday, November 5. His third annual sale and while it should have been larger it was a satisfactory sale considering everything. A female, a gilt and a sow sold for \$1,000. The gills sold for \$1,000. The animals were of that breeding. The sale was unusual in individuality and it was well conditioned and right to go out and make good.

Proett & Son's Duroc Sale

Jake Proett & Son, Deshler, Mo. usual sold a real offering of Duroc weather and roads were at the time in spite of everything there was a demand for the Proett Durocs. The sale was a little over \$50.00 per head which is much below what it would have been the condition of the roads had it not been for several good breeders who made an effort to get there. Below is list of representative sales:

- Lot No. 1. J. C. Droz, Fairfield, Iowa
- 2. Hanks & Bishop, New London, Iowa
- 3. E. J. Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.
- 6. E. W. Neujahr, Gresham, Neb.
- 10. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
- 12. Henry Groshans, Deshler, Neb.
- 13. John Becker, Deshler, Neb.
- 15. Roy Ray, Byron, Neb.
- 19. Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
- 20. A. E. Helmer, Byron, Neb.
- 21. Carl Schroder, Deshler, Neb.
- 28. Martin Werner, Deshler, Neb.
- 31. W. H. Klunder, Deshler, Neb.

Smith Brothers' Poland China Sale

Smith Brothers of Superior, Neb., best offering of Poland Chinas in the November 4 sale, ever sold by them at auction. The entire offering of 41 head sold but on account of the scarcity of cows, competition was not strong. The average was low considering the quality of the offering. The following is list of the representative sales:

- Lot No. 1—Chas. Mesloh, Deshler, Neb.
- 2—Harry Bolst, Davenport, Neb.
- 3—Wm. Comstock, Oak, Neb.
- 4—H. Virchow, Davenport, Neb.
- 16—Frank Swanson, Nora, Neb.
- 21—Frank McBain, Oak, Neb.
- 25—E. D. Taylor, Davenport, Neb.
- 18—A. Colborn, Hardy, Neb.
- 10—C. R. Miller, Davenport, Neb.
- 5—Youngs Brothers, Nora, Neb.
- 27—W. M. Powell, R. 2, Superior, Neb.
- 60—W. E. Bloker, Nora, Neb.
- 14—Chas. Trunkenbolz, Superior, Neb.
- 11—Glen Day, Superior, Neb.
- 12—Frank Vap, Spring Ranch, Neb.
- 23—Wm. Hamel, Nora, Neb.
- 31—H. H. Hite, Nelson, Neb.
- 38—Louie Peltz, Nelson, Neb.
- 49—J. F. Lee, Nelson, Neb.
- 37—Geo. Beck, Superior, Neb.
- 39—Lewis Holmes, Bostwick, Neb.
- 32—Geo. Wagner, Ruskin, Neb.
- 33—Paul Virns, Deshler, Neb.
- 34—F. C. E. Kuper, Superior, Neb.
- 35—W. W. Henderson, Superior, Neb.

Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Newton

46 cows and heifers averaged 15 bulls and bull calves averaged 61 head averaged

The following named farmers of Shorthorns to the breeders' sale at Newton, Kan., November 9: O. A. Homan, Prairie; G. O. Thomas, Walton; E. L. Kel, Feck; B. C. Gilmore, Peabody; Summerville, Marion; W. A. Wunschton; Meyer & Rupp, Mound Ridge; Forbes, Mayfield. The 61 head in exceptions went to farmers living in and neighboring counties. They were buyers. The Shorthorns were in condition. The major part of the sale was sired by or bred to Cumberland, E. L. Stunkel's bull, and White O. A. Homan's bull. Other good bulls represented in the offering but they are perhaps better and more known in the section of the country the sale was held. J. C. Hastings, village, Kan., topped the sale by buying Girl, consigned by O. A. Homan. This year-old was by White Hope out of Cruickshank Village Girl cow. She sold \$1,000. The second top was a three-year-old by White Hope out of a cow bred by (Imp) Caroline, G. K. Zimmerman, Clinton, Kan., bought her for \$250. A three-year-old was by White Hope out of a bull by Village Champion out of a Primrose cow consigned by G. O. Thomas, the bulls. He went to Meyer & Rupp, Moundridge, Kan., for \$150.

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale

The third sale of the Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held at Concordia, Kan., last Wednesday, Nov. 10. The attendance was not as large as former sales but the bad weather the country roads and because farmers very busy very likely explained that Concordia Commercial Club entertained Shorthorn folks and their friends at a quiet the evening before the sale.

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. Claycon, 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 Founda-
tion 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.

congressman from the Fifth... the principal speaker, Gomer... the minister, Hon. M. V. B... the address of welcome... reported to by the president... T. M. Willson, of Le... session was held... sale and R. B. Don... secretary for the balance... Forest Booker, the... in California. The sale... moon and 66 head was... averaged \$124.65. This... pretty good sale con... The top was \$400, paid... for a nice two-year-old... by E. A. Campbell... year-old herd bull con... Campbell, Royal Diamond... Lovewell, Kan., for... herd bull, Type's... S. B. Amcoats, went... of Clyde, Kan., for \$200... bulls was worth several... However they... anything and they... longer. A bull calf... for \$195. The... by James T. McCulloch... block and Will Myers... VanLandingham and Dan... in the ring. The of... good but there was cattle... not in sale shape and... not have been in the sale... association sale will be... 1924.

Tops Cramer Shorthorn Sale.
averaged \$127.50
110.00
126.00
Shorthorn cattle sold by George... Kan., November 8, made... considering that they were... Mr. Cramer has never halter... and they sold right off the... of the animals in the offer... brought double the money... and they have been gentle and... little more flesh. The bargain... animal of the sale, was... heifer, Kanorado Betty, which... Hermes, Yuma county... bought 14 head of the... average of \$149. He took the... offering to his Colorado... were good rugged farm... but were taken slowly as... wrong. A list of representative...
yearling heifer, C. M. \$ 85
Kanorado, 2-year-old heifer, 75
Arabella, 2-year-old heifer, 75
Goodland, 2-year-old heifer, Dr. 155
Goodland, 2-year-old cow, C. E. 210
Queen Ind., 2-year-old heifer, 155
Wells, 2-year-old heifer, C. E. 110
yearling heifer, L. 130
Kanorado, yearling heifer, 75
Belle, yearling heifer, E. C. 100
Edson, 2-year-old cow, W. R. 165
5-year-old cow, E. F. 120
3-year-old cow, Fred 225
yearling heifer, J. S. 105
4-year-old cow, H. 150

Leusler Shorthorns Sell Well.
averaged \$168.30
162.50
167.12
the fact that the bulk of the... offering sold by W. H. Leusler... Dole at Alma, Kan., November... the prices realized were... factory to the sellers. On the... the youngsters sold were so... carried such promise of a great... as purebreds should be... at the buyers left the sale... well pleased with their bargains... was held in the open and it was... for the auctioneer to keep his... a cool wind. Mrs. Dole, how... the lasting good will of everyone... a real hot dinner before the sale... and doughnuts after the sale... ranced from \$400, which was... Carl Leusler for the 2-year-old... of Fillmore, down to \$95 each... Arthur Thompson of Alma for... heifer calves. The bulk of... very evenly and a feature was... of pairs and trios of yearling... were bred so as to be pro... These groups were taken... and should do a great deal... their new owners. A list of the... sales follows:

BULLS
2 years, H. P. Babst, \$275
yearling, Clyde John- 340
yearling, A. H. Calfee, 105
FEMALES
2 years, H. D. Atkinson, 285
D. Atkinson, 180
Dorling, Norton, 200
Henry Shearer, Logan 200
19 years, Claud Hub- 180
Dorling, R. C. Dixon, 190
Digging, Lenora, 115
yearling, Bert Still- 115
R. D. Atkinson, 125
H. D. Atkinson, 150
yearling, Ted Flicker, 115
yearling, Arthur 190
Roy Wolf, Alma, 125
Watts, Claud Wendel, 135

Field Notes
By L. W. JOHNSON
Frank Blecha, county agent, Court... for a catalog of the... which the Shawnee... Breeders' Association will...
Chapman, Kan., is going... sale of his Shorthorn... He would like to get in

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 hiped 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 herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Groenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

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, Wakeency, Kan.

SHETLAND PONIES.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE All ages. Emmons Bros., Hill City, Kansas.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

touch with someone who understands conditioning cattle for a sale. He will get good wages and would like to be in the 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 the center 10. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The sale will be a good one as the bred sows in as they are almost all high in the winter sales.—Advertisement

F. B. Green & Son's Holstein

F. B. Green & Son have announced of purebred Holstein cattle to be sold at Paola, Kan., November 23. Sixty of Holsteins will go in this sale. They are springers, cows and heifers, and to a 35-pound bull and to a 35-pound bull of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. The sale will be under the management of Mott, of Herington, Kan.—Advertisement

C. B. Schrader's Sale Postponed

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., has postponed his Poland China sale for the day for his Poland China sale and will be held in about 30 days at Clifton, Kan. At least that is Mr. Schrader's intention and if he decides to go ahead with the arrangement it will be announced in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement

D. P. Cowan's Hereford Sale

D. P. Cowan, Emporia, Kan., will dispose his herd of 100 registered Herefords in the Emporia sale pavilion, November 26. There will be 60 young cows in the sale, a number of them with calves at foot, a number of open heifers and 15 calves. The sale is next Friday, November 26. It is the day before Perry's Herefords at Alma, Kan. You can attend both sales.—Advertisement

Casper's Shorthorns

George J. Casper, Alida, Kan., county, is starting his Shorthorn sale in the Shorthorn section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He offers pure Scotch and Scotch topped from six to 13 months old. They are reds and whites in colors. Mr. Casper is a member of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association and is a good buyer in several of the Kansas sales. Write him if you want a list.—Advertisement

I. J. Zercher's Holstein Sale

This is the last call for the I. J. Zercher's high-grade Holstein cow and heifer sale at his farm near Navarre and nine miles from Hope and about the same distance from Abilene, Kan. All of these points are in Dickinson county. If you go to the sale up E. S. Engle as soon as you can, you will see that you get to the farm in the evening. Thirty-five of the class high-grade Holstein cows and heifers will be sold. Most of them are heavy springers.—Advertisement

Perry Bros. Hereford Sale

Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan., county, sell 100 Herefords in the Emporia sale pavilion, Saturday, November 27. That is next Saturday and a week today. They sell 55 young cows, 15 old heifers and yearlings and a number of calves. The Perrys are well known Hereford breeders and this is their largest sale made at Alma to date. They have their many customers. A nice new pavilion, good hotel and good rail facilities. You have time to get to the sale. Address, Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan.—Advertisement

Theo. Olson & Sons Shorthorns

Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan., are breeders of Shorthorn cattle and are members of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association. They are advertising in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They offer Scotch and Scotch topped bulls of the able class for sale. The Olsons are consignors to the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sales and consign good cattle. They live near Leonardville and if you want a bull, cow or heifer or Scotch topped write for descriptions and prices. They are offering a few females.—Advertisement

Lobough & Dustin's Shorthorn Sale

A. C. Lobough and M. Z. Dustin, Emporia, Kan., have claimed December 10 as the date of their combination sale which will be held in the Emporia sale pavilion at Washington. The sale is advertised soon in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They will sell a head consisting of 12 bulls of various ages and the rest females. About 100 offering is polled Shorthorn and to registry in both books. The sale is the former herd bull. In each herd and both are being sold because they cannot use them. They are well bred and sold for a good price. Watch for the advertisement in the next issue.—Advertisement

Fashionable Poland

In this issue of Kansas Farmer and Breeze will be found the advertisement of W. H. Hill's Poland China farm five miles east and one mile north of Barnard, Kan. Mr. Hill's Poland China is Milo, Kan. He is selling 45 head of them have been immunized. The sale is ready to mail and if you are interested in the very best of fashionable bred Poland Chinas, you should get it at once. You remember Mr. Hill as the man who bred a sow bred to Col. Jack and who had a wonderful litter in 1919. In 1920 he had another sow bred to the Great Litter which he paid \$2,200. This was one of the great Poland China litters sold in Kansas in 1920. Write Mr. Hill for a 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 of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The sale is at the farm nine miles south of Abilene. There will be 28 females, three males, including the best bull in the sale and four bulls, including the best which is worthy of mention here. There are two yearling bulls, one yearling cow and one September calf. The cows and heifers over two years old have been fresh since July 1 and the calves freshen between Christmas and March. It is a fine opportunity for anyone who

HEREFORD CATTLE

Goodman Herefords
Sires in service
Disturber Stanway 839673
Publican 8th 685039
Breeding cows, strong Anxiety breeding...

Hereford Heifers and Bulls
Anxiety and Anxiety heifers and bulls.
Bred in June, two and three year...

WILEY FAIRFAX AND BUDDY L.
Will sell Anxiety bred cows
many with calf at foot and ready...

Hereford Herd for Sale
Half brother of a grand champion
and fourteen of his get. Also 7 cows...

Polled Hereford Cattle
S. Polled Herefords
Big, blocky cows from Polled
late, bred to Polled A Success 3d...

GALLOWAY CATTLE
REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
Three young cows with calves, one bull...

GUERNSEY CATTLE
SALE HIGH GRADE GUERNSEYS
High-grade cows and heifers; 16 in milk...

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
Lindale Farm
Ayrshires
For Sale: A few good females, cows
and heifers; one bull ready for service...

JERSEY CATTLE
BRED JERSEY CATTLE
Registered and in the Government Accredited Herd...

Improve Your Dairy Herd
A registered Jersey bull from such sires as
RALEIGH 141414 by Queen's Raleigh...

JERSEY BABY BULL
Now starting on official test. Granddam just
starting year test easily making Register of Merit...

ESSORO PLACE JERSEYS
Largest Register of Merit herds in the state.
Over 2,500 at four state fairs this fall...

Merion Farms Jerseys
Headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pro
ducer of the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri...

Cedarrow Farm Jerseys
Well bred bull calves from dams now on
test for sale or will trade for heifers...

Registered Jersey Bulls For Sale
8 months; and 4 months. Out of cows that
are in test. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

Centin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.
Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

to start in the registered Ayrshire business
with some cattle of excellent breeding and
from a real working herd of cattle. Write
for the catalog and get ready to attend
this sale.—Advertisement.

Ballantyne Shorthorns.
T. A. Ballantyne, Herington, Kan., is
advertising Shorthorn bulls in the Shorthorn
section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze...

Closing Out Sale of Shorthorns
Mrs. L. J. Miller, Sabetha, Kan., is closing
out her entire herd of Shorthorn cattle in a
dispersion sale in the sale pavilion, Sabetha...

Kansas Holstein Association Sale
The fourth semi-annual sale of the Holstein-Friesian
Association of Kansas in the Forum, Wichita, Kan.,
November 29-30 is the battle ground so far this season...

Coleman & Sons Holstein Sale
David Coleman & Sons, Holstein dispersion
sale at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.,
Wednesday, December 1, and immediately
following the big association sale at Wichita...

You Want this Catalog
Farmers and young breeders of this territory,
to an unusual degree, will feel an interest in the
catalog of the coming Shorthorn cattle sale...

Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Sale.
Red Polled cattle breeders of Franklin
and adjoining counties will hold their annual
fall sale at Ottawa, Kan., in the fine
sale pavilion in Forest Park, Wednesday...

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Hereford Beginners' Opportunity

100 Herefords in auction from the well known Perry Bros. herd at Alta Vista, Kan., in the sale pavilion,
Kansas, Saturday, November 27
We picked 10 herd bulls from which any beginner buying 12 female
select a herd bull. This bull will be given him free.
20 yearling heifers; 25 two and three year olds; 55 young cows of strong
Anxiety breeding; one car of heifer calves.
The cattle are in good condition just off the grass. We are holding
this sale in Alma in the pavilion to better accommodate our customers.
Write for the catalog today. Address
Perry Brothers, Alta Vista, Kansas
Auctioneer, P. M. Gross, Kansas City, Mo. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.



HEREFORD BULLS

For Sale: 7 choice bulls; 5 long yearlings and two long
two year olds, sired by Senator Belle's Picture by Beau
Picture, a line bred Beau Brummel. Large massive bulls
and priced to sell. I will also price a few young females.
Can be seen at farm near Kansas City. Office at 1315 West
12th Street—phone Vietor 9720.
H. S. Ferguson, 1315 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Registered Ayrshire Dairy Herd!

A complete dispersion of my herd at my farm.
Abilene, Kansas, Thursday, December 9
Herd federal inspected for T. B.
28 females, 22 cows and heifers over two years old and nine have been fresh
since July first. The rest are bred to freshen between Christmas and March first.
Six heifer calves, four bulls. Of the bulls one is two years old, one September calf
and two yearlings and my herd bull that you should investigate if you need a bull.
This young herd stands out as one of the best herds in the country and its
dispersion means a real opportunity for the beginner or anyone else wanting real
Ayrshires. Catalogs ready to mail. Address
H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kansas
Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, E. L. Hoffman, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.
Location—The farm is nine miles south and three west of Abilene. Autos will meet visitors
there or at Hope on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific, Navarre on the Santa Fe. Phone from
either place or write and you will be met the morning of the sale.

JERSEYS
THE PROFIT BREED
JERSEYS produce the best milk earlier, longer and most econom-
ically. They thrive under all conditions, are always willing to work,
and breed true to type. Jerseys save you many years in building a
profitable dairy herd.
Ask the Jersey Information Bureau for any cow information you
want and also for "Jersey Facts" and "The Key to Dairy Profits."
THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
324-K West 23rd St., New York
An Institution for the Benefit of Every Jersey Owner

Registered Holsteins

Home of FINDERNE PRIDE JOHANNA KORNDYKE, No. 136330
A son of the world's record cow, FINDERNE PRIDE JOHANNA RUE, who pro-
duced 1,470 lbs. of butter in one year. There is only one other bull in the
world whose dam has a yearly record above 1,470 lbs. of butter.
We have close to 100 daughters of this bull, and over 100 cows bred to
him. All females will be put on test and given every opportunity in the
world to make good. We plan to enter the majority of them in yearly work.
A few choice bulls by his sire and out of record dams for sale at exceed-
ingly low prices. Write for sales list. 10 beautiful yearling heifers old
enough to breed for sale at \$200 each. 15 splendid cows due in three to four
weeks, some with records, for sale at \$325 up.
The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.
Harlow J. Fiske, Manager

Dispersal of High Grade Holsteins

35 Choice, High Grade Cows and Heifers
Sale at the farm two and a half miles from Navarre, nine miles from Hope
Abilene, Kansas, Wednesday, November 24
20 cows varying in age from three to eight years, milking and heavy
springers. 16 choice heifers—some heavy springers. Included is the four
year old herd sire, Segis Pontiac Reka of Bellesprings. The foundation
of this herd of Holsteins was selected by E. S. Engle, Abilene, Kan.
Herd officially tested for T. B. Never had a reactor. Catalogs mailed
on request. Address
I. J. Zercher, Abilene, Kansas
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Columbine Herd of Holsteins

For Sale—Columbine Segis Changeling, born Jan. 23, 1919, more white
than black, was 1st prize in class at Colorado State Fair, 2nd at Denver
Show. Sired by Woodcraft Changeling; records of his dam and sire's dam
average 40.39 lbs butter in seven days and 151.85 lbs in 30 days. Dam of
calf is an A. R. O. daughter of Maplecrest Pontiac Hartog, a 30 lb son of
Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke—12 daughters over 30 lbs, 5 over 1100 lbs., 4
over 1200 lbs., 1 over 13 lbs. First check for \$250 gets him.
Spencer Penrose, Owner, Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr. Box 442, Colorado Springs, Colorado



ember 20, 1920.

City union station Tuesday morn-
November 9, en route from a Short-
sale in central Missouri to another
day at Newton, Kan., he found his
gone. The Colonel was undaunted and
immediately secured an airship to take him
to the sale. The gasoline ran low and the
Colonel stopped in the country near Safford-
at an oil well and took on a
stop made. The trip was made in
hours in the air. The Colonel was
cold and at first experienced some
difficulty in catching bids at the ringside,
but the roaring of the engine but soon
to the roaring of the engine but soon
in good form. Colonel Burgess is not
enthusiastic about aviation.—Adver-

Ezra Beard Disperses Holstein Herd
Ezra Beard, Derby, Kan., having been
elected to the state legislature cannot
possibly look after his legislative duties
and his farm. He has decided to disperse
his Holstein herd that he has built up
in the past few years. He will hold the
dispersal sale at his farm. The offering
consists of 21 head, 19 females and 2
males and should go quickly as good Hol-
steins are in demand. This is a
valuable government supervision and all
animals are in good condition. A milking
machine will be sold as well as 6 high-grade
sows with 26 pigs, sucklings up to
6 months old included. See Mr. Beard's
advertisement in this issue of the Kansas
Farmer and Mail and Breeze for more de-
tails and explanation of the offering. Write
for catalog and please mention where you
saw this advertisement.—Advertisement.

Farm Sale Dispersion of Shorthorns
Henry M. Wager & Co., Atlanta, Kan.,
their herd of Shorthorns at the farm
near Newton, November 23. The sale will begin
at 10 a. m. The farm is located 7 miles
west of Leon, 1/2 mile east of Friends
and 11 miles north of Atlanta, and 7
miles west of Lathrop. Forty-seven head of
Shorthorn reds classed as milking Short-
horns are offered. They are all
topped. Papers are furnished with
each animal. They sell uncataloged. The
herd consists of 13 cows from 3 to 6
years old, 6 two-year-old heifers, 5 one-
year-old heifers, 10 heifer calves, 3 two-
year-old bulls, 4 one-year-old bulls, and 5
heifer calves. Trains at Leon will be met in
the morning. Address Henry M. Wager,
Atlanta, Kan., for further information. Time
short so better come. Plenty of bar-
nards.—Advertisement.

W. W. Otey's Durocs.
W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan., always speaks
of his herd of Durocs and they are de-
serving of great praise because he has one
of the best herds in Kansas and the South-
west. Note this brief word concerning the
herd at the head of his herd: (1) Path-
finder Chief 2d, a son of Pathfinder that
has sired more state grand champions
than any other living boar. The recently
dispersed grand champion boar at the
dispersal is a son of Pathfinder. Pathfinder
Chief 2d was first aged boar at 1918 Kansas
State Fair. (2) Great Orion 3d by the 1918 In-
ternational grand champion. (3) Great Path-
finder Junior yearling grand champion at
the Kansas fair. This boar is a son of
Pathfinder Chief 2d. In addition to Mr.
Otey's having Durocs sired by these sires at
the head of his herd he has others sired by
the following are for sale: 10
spring boars by Uneda High Orion and
Orion 3d; eight spring boars by Path-
finder Chief 2d; two fall boars, one of which
sired more to Pathfinder, the Topeka grand
champion this year, and was also second in
his class at same fair; 12 fall year-
ling sires; 16 spring gilts by Pathfinder
Chief 2d (to be bred soon); six fall yearlings
by Pathfinder (to be bred to Great
Orion 3d); 12 fall yearlings and spring gilts
by Great Orion 3d out of Pathfinder
Chief 2d and spring gilts by Uneda High
Orion and Great Orion 3d out of Pathfinder
Chief 2d sows will be accepted at
reasonable prices for breeding to Pathfinder
Chief 2d. Popular blood lines and good
individuality characterize the Otey herd of
Durocs. See his advertisement in this issue
of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.
He today, mentioning that you saw the
advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and
Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Buy a Registered Cow on Time.
One of the things puzzling farmers in
the southwest is the question
of marketing the abundant crops raised this
year. Just as the farmer is harvesting
his crops the bottom has dropped
and market prices for corn and forages
are low. What is to be done? Should he sell
his crops at a loss, should he store for higher
prices, or should he feed the crop? Re-
sults of credit and financial obligations to
be met at once automatically answer the
question for too many farmers. They have
been forced to sell. Farmers so situated
should not get panicky and hurriedly dis-
pose of such parts of their crops as they
are compelled to sell. Perhaps it might
be well to store some of the crops, corn par-
ticularly, but another means of disposing
of them should be considered and that is,
marketing crops on the hoof. Livestock
is going to get much, if any, cheaper be-
cause of the great shortage of livestock.
Right now is the time to buy a few regis-
tered cows or sows. What you buy should
be what you particularly like to raise and
what you are fixed to raise to best advan-
tage. If your decision is for cattle the
Shorthorn cow, and a registered cow is a
wise choice, as she not only ranks very
high as a consumer of cheap feed but pro-
duces both meat and milk at moderate cost.
Because you are buying a cow with a pedi-
gree you should get her from a herd with
an established reputation. Park Place
Shorthorns have the greatest sale ring and
lowest record of any Shorthorn herd in
Kansas. A well bred cow from that herd,
one calf to one of the Park Place bulls would
constitute a wonderfully good foundation for
any farmer to begin raising a few good
Shorthorns. One of the inducements for
buying a cow from this herd is the fact
that you can buy her on nine months time.
If you happen to have a few Short-
horns you can exchange them for
Shorthorn cows as Mr. Salter cannot sup-
ply enough bulls for his trade in the South-
west. This opportunity to get a good regis-
tered Shorthorn cow or two from a herd of
national reputation and that without having
to pay down the money, means a lot for the
farmer in this time of tight money. Now is
the time to get that registered Shorthorn
cow and Park Salter's herd is a good herd
from which to get that cow. Write, phone
or call on Park Salter, 615 4th National
Bank Building, Wichita, Kan. Please men-
tion Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—
Advertisement.

The Kansas State Holstein-Friesian Ass'n Sale, Wichita, Kan., Nov. 29-30

In The Big Forum Sale Pavilion

2 Big Days Selling 100 Head of Registered Holsteins

Making Kansas Holstein History Four years ago the State Association was organized with twenty-two members, taking in at that time nearly every active breeder in the state. Today it has four hundred members working, co-operating and pulling together to breed the best Holstein Cattle in the country.

Making Kansas Holstein History No state has ever come to the front so fast in Holstein breeding as has this state of Kansas, the remarkable achievements of the winning state herd showing in five big state fairs, then at the Dairy Congress at Waterloo and on to the National Dairy Show, has caused the Holstein breeders of America to turn their attention to Kansas and admire the vigorous, healthy, perfect type Holsteins that we are able to produce.

Why. First because our ideal as to type has been right; second, because our climate, our native grass, our alfalfa, our variety of grains are big factors in developing the best; and third, because Kansas never follows but always leads in whatever she undertakes to do.

Making Kansas History Four years ago in our first sale we had two consignors, in this sale we have more than thirty who have gone deep into their herds and are sending "Show Cattle" with records from 16 lb. two-year olds to 30 lb. cows, yearly record cows, females bred to the best bulls Kansas could buy. We make no attempt to describe the offering. The sale is so full of outstanding quality and choice breeding that advertising space forbids our trying to tell you about them individually.

We are getting out a booklet, which is a history of the state organization and a brief letter from every consignor telling in his own way about his particular consignment to this State Sale. We want every young man and every young woman in Kansas that is interested in the "Greatest Dairy Cow" to have one of them. Write today asking for booklet and catalog of the sale, to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

Auctioneers—Mack, Newcomb, Ball. Wood in the box.

Remember—The David Coleman & Son Dispersal December 1st, at Topeka. Arrange to spend three big days. Two at Wichita and the last day at Topeka.

David Coleman & Sons' Big Dispersal Sale

at The Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion

Topeka, Kansas, Wednesday, December 1, 1920

65 HEAD

- Never Before** in a Kansas sale has such individuality combined with productive capacity been offered in one sale.
- Never Before** in a Kansas sale has one herd been offered where, with the exception of two, every female of producing age has a creditable A. R. O. record.
- Never Before** in a Kansas sale were there to be sold as many females with 305 day records.
- Never Before** in a Kansas sale have 12 cows been offered milking between 60 pounds and 90 pounds per day at time of sale.
- Never Before** in a Kansas sale has there been forty great outstanding females bred to such a bull as King Watson Segis Star, whose sire is the "Marvel of all Sires," King Segis Pontiac Count, and whose dam is that grand old matron, Star Watson 2nd, the highest yearly record daughter of Sir Johanna Fayne, one of the breed's greatest bulls.
- Never, Never** before in one Kansas sale has an opportunity been given for the purchase of such unusual foundation cattle.

Herd Under Federal Supervision and Accredited.

Attend the Kansas State Sale at Wichita, November 29-30, and come right on up to Topeka for our sale. For big illustrated catalog write today to the sales manager, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

David Coleman & Sons, Owners, Denison, Kansas

Auctioneers—Mack, Newcomb, Ball. Wood in the box.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Several now old enough for service, good individuals, grandsons of King of The Pontiacs, and priced right. Three-year-old herd sire for sale, fine individual, well bred, gentle and guaranteed breeder. A few good young cows. Write us for prices.
O. E. RIFFEL & SON, STOCKTON, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
Cows, heifers and bull calves. Herd headed by a 38.92-lb. bull. J. E. REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES
Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY
\$25 crated. Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis. High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves.

G. REGIER AND SON'S HOLSTEINS
Two good, straight yearling bulls, A.R.O. breeding; dam of herd sire, 38.92 lbs. butter in 7 days.
G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CALVES WANTED
Bull and several heifers, priced right.
John Lewis, Virgil, Kansas

Ezra Beard's Holstein Dispersal Sale

Derby, Kansas, Friday, November 26

21 Registered Holsteins—19 Females, 2 Bulls

Females: 1 sen. six yr. old, 2 sen. four, 1 jun. four, 2 sen. three, 4 jun. three, 2 sen. two, 4 nine mos. to one yr. old heifers, and 3 heifer calves.
Males: 1 yearling bull, 1 bull calf. Six cows fresh, 6 fresh in this winter. Persistent milkers belonging to popular families.
The heifers and calves are out of these cows and by the great Stubbs bull, Canary Paul Fobes Homestead. Yearling bull is out of high test-bull, Herd under government supervision. Tuberculosis test certificate can be secured for each Holstein. All in good farm condition. Will also sell an Empire Double Unit Milking Machine, and 6 high-grade Duroc sows with 26 pigs—sucklings up to 3 mos. old. Immuned. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.
Boyd Newcomb, Auctioneer. Ezra Beard, Derby, Kansas
Mark Abildgaard in the box.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery. \$30 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas.
A. D. MARTIN, EMFORIA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$35 each. Express paid by us. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

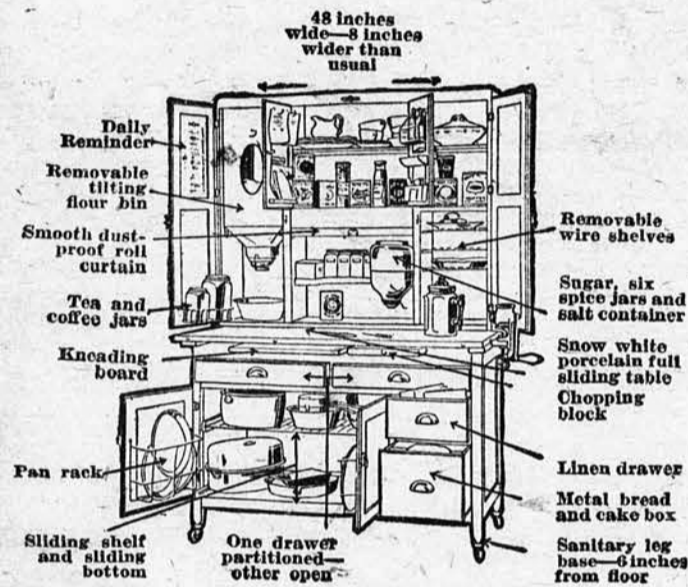
NAPANEE



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 excellent 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.
Arkonia	Badger Lbr. Co.
Arkansas City	Kuhns Furn. Co.
Atchison	Atchison Furn. & Carpet Co.
Augusta	Collins & Bartholomew
Baxter Spgs.	A. D. C. Harvey, Est.
Belle Plaine	H. E. White
Bonner Spgs.	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. Maneral & Son
Clifton	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	Krokstrom Bros.
Eudora	Mrs. Wm. Schubert
Eureka	J. H. Wiggins
Emporia	Samuels Bros.
Ft. Scott	Larimer Furn. Co.
Ft. Scott	Coyan and Company
Fredonia	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
Holsington	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	Erikson Furn. Co.
Lebo	Wallace & Baade
Lincoln	Glenn Blue
Lindsborg	B. G. Hall
Little River	Erickson Bros.
Lyndon	J. C. Dunsford
Lyons	K. M. Kelley Co.
McPherson	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	Kiblinger & 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	Powhattan 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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