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Harry Umberger
Dean of the Division of Extension
Kansas State Agricultural College.

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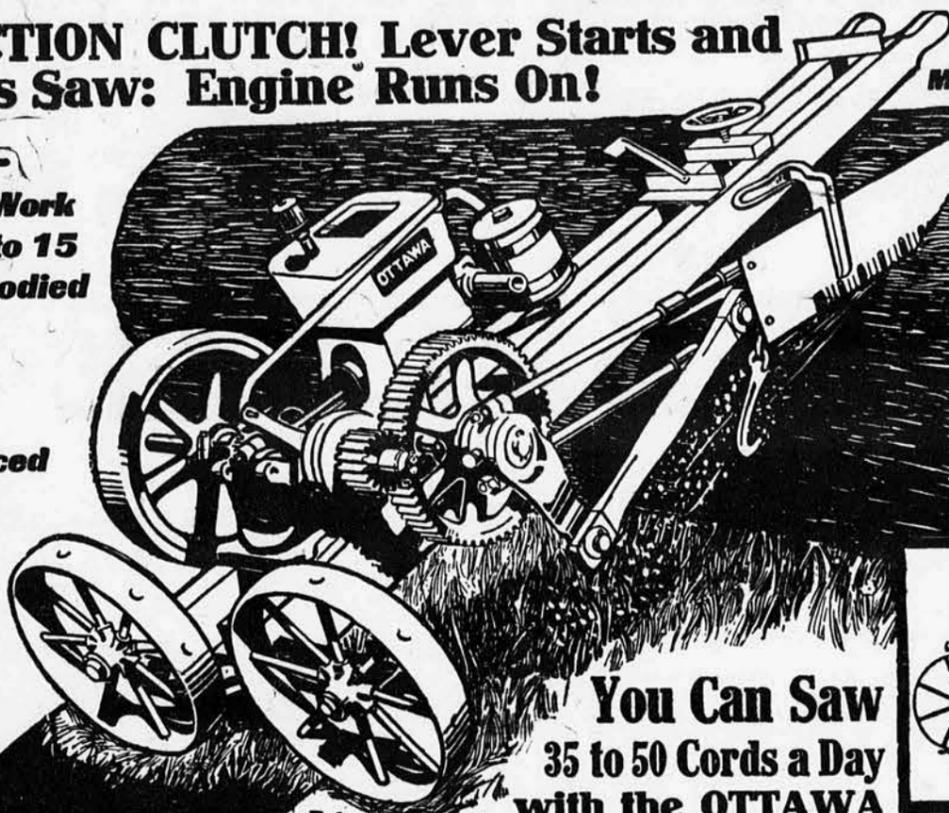
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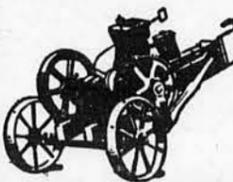
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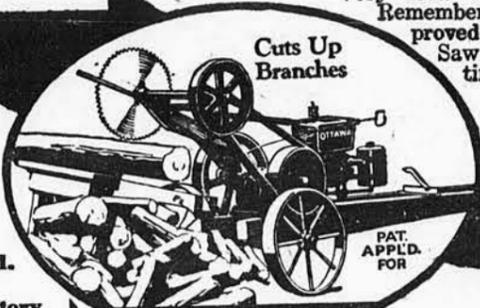
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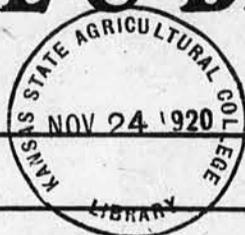
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A Fourteen Hour Day for Hens

Electric Light in Ralph Searle's Poultry Houses Lengthens Winter Days and Results in Greatly Increased Egg Production

By Ray Yarnell

ELECTRIC LIGHT, a well balanced ration, protection from sudden changes in temperature and a maximum of exercise, caused 175 White Leghorn pullets owned by Ralph Searle, Shawnee county farmer, to set an unusually fast pace in egg production last winter.

These 175 pullets paid Mr. Searle an average of \$100 a month thruout the winter in excess of the cost of their feed. His system of poultry management resulted in a 40 per cent increase in egg production during a season which ordinarily brings greatly decreased egg production.

But instead of following the custom of ordinary flocks, Searle's White Leghorns turned the tables on precedent, scratched diligently during a 14 hour day in a foot of clean straw litter, ate liberally of the food he provided and laid hundreds of dozens of eggs. They became hardy and thrifty and healthy. They were among the most profitable producers on Mr. Searle's farm.

Electric light was largely responsible for the results obtained. Another big factor was the house in which the pullets were kept and the fact that they were not permitted to leave that house thruout the winter months. The house gave the pullets protection from sudden changes in temperature and prevented them from wasting their vitality and strength in long foraging trips in the fields near his fine poultry farm.

There are two 50 watt nitrogen electric light bulbs in both of the poultry houses on the Searle farm. These lights are used to prolong the short fall and winter days, making the daylight period during that season as long as in the summer.

Beginning about October 1 the lights are turned on at 5:30 o'clock in the morning and burn until sunrise. At sundown they are again turned on and the poultry house is kept brilliantly lighted until 9 o'clock. Then comes a 15 minute period of twilight, made by dimming the lights, after which the electricity is turned off. This system gives 14 hours of daylight thruout the winter, the Leghorns working as actively while the house is lighted by electricity as if the sun was shining full tilt.

Ralph Searle is an expert in poultry husbandry. He has devoted many years to the study of this subject and along with it he has had much practical experience. He has taught this subject and for some time conducted the poultry department in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

The problem of decreased egg production during winter months always has been a serious one for poultrymen. Egg production is high in the summer and as a result prices go down. In the winter the number of eggs produced declines and a shortage sends prices upward. It would be greatly to the advantage of a poultryman to increase his egg production in the winter in order that he might get higher prices for his product. Even if all poultrymen increased production during the winter it would be profitable, because it would result in a stabilization of prices thruout the year and eliminate the drop in the summer and the increase in the winter. This would do away with much of the uncertainty in the business.

It has been realized by poultrymen for a long time that the shorter day and the changing temperatures in winter had a lot to do with the falling off in egg production. So the theory was advanced that by using artificial light and in a measure by controlling temperatures without the use of artificial heat, winter working hours might be increased to conform to those of summer and the disadvantages of sudden changes in the weather might be avoided.

Electricity solved the first of these problems. Properly designed houses, giving protection to the poultry, supplied the second need.

Searle's system is not new; neither is his

equipment. Other poultrymen have succeeded with it as well as he. But his plant is a concrete example of what to do and how to do it well.

The Searle poultry house is a model in convenience and utility. It is designed to afford the hens the maximum of comfort, fresh air, light and sanitation. With these advantages an effort has been made to keep the cost of construction as low as possible.

The house is 14 by 40 feet in size and has a capacity of from 200 to 225 White Leghorns or 150 to 175 hens of a larger breed. The front wall, facing the south, is 8 feet high and the rear wall measures 5½ feet. Including all equipment, materials, and labor used in construction, the house cost \$500.

The floor is of concrete. And in this connection Mr. Searle voices a warning. He says it is very necessary that the floor be especially smooth. If little ridges are left on the surface of the cement the chickens, in scratching, wear down their toe nails until they become sore. So Mr. Searle urges that the concrete floor be given a finish of pure cement, troweled down as smooth as possible. There are 560 square feet of cement floor space in the poultry house, and above one-half of this a dropping platform has

the same temperature thruout the winter. His idea is to prevent rapid changes of temperature in the house on any one day. If temperatures are low out of doors they will be low in the poultry house. On warm days the temperature in the house will be higher.

Nests are arranged in sections of four. They are located beneath the dropping platform and rest on a 2 by 4 with the back side wired to the platform so they may be taken out and cleaned. The nests face north, away from the strongest light. One of the boards forming the south wall of the nests is hinged so it can be lowered for convenience in removing the eggs. There are 6 sections or 24 nests in the house.

A 6-inch siding on the north wall is hinged and this may be lowered to permit of thorough ventilation. This opening is covered with wire so the hens cannot get thru it.

Two 50 watt nitrogen electric light bulbs are hung from the ceiling of the house and are about 5 feet from the floor. They are located so as to throw a maximum amount of light to all parts of the building. Set against the roof is a much smaller bulb. This is used to produce the interval of twilight during which the hens go to roost. It is turned on when the stronger lights are put out. The entire lighting system is controlled by a switch just inside the door.

The walls of the building are white in order to reflect as much light as possible. According to Mr. Searle farmers can use gasoline lanterns in their poultry houses with as great success as those who have electric plants. The important thing is obtaining the extra light and its source is immaterial.

Having kept exact records for a year, Mr. Searle says it costs him 3 cents an hour to operate two lights in his poultry house. One egg will pay the cost of artificial light for an hour. His expense for lighting this year will be 6 cents an hour for 350 layers. On an average, artificial light is used during five months in the year.

At one end of the poultry house is located the dry mash hopper. There is a narrow platform in front of this on which the hens stand. This hopper is always kept filled. Water is placed nearby. At the other end of the house on a similar platform is a smaller hopper containing ground shell. This

is needed by the hens for the making of egg shells. Grain is scattered in the straw litter so the hens have to scratch in order to get it. The grain ration consists of equal parts of wheat, kafir and oats. This is fed in the proportion of a pint to every 10 hens twice daily.

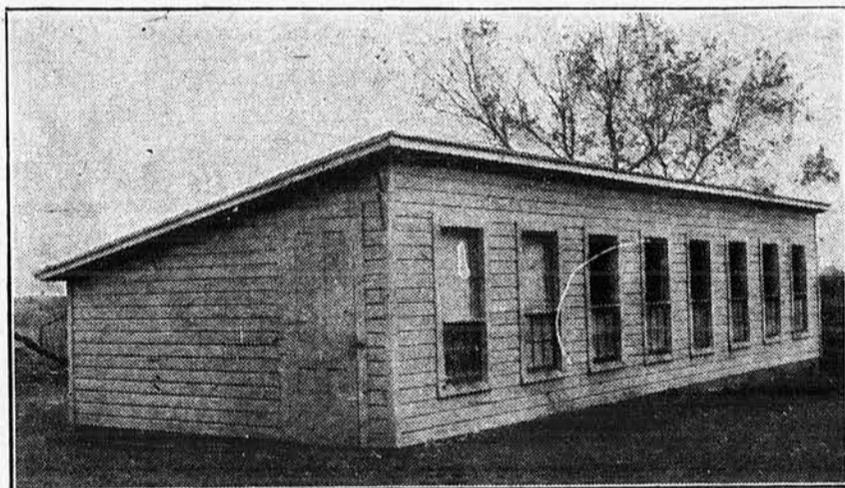
The dry mash fed by Mr. Searle is prepared in large quantities and is made up as follows: bran, 100 pounds; shorts, 100 pounds; ground oats, 100 pounds; meat meal, 100 pounds; charcoal, 25 pounds; salt, 4 pounds. This mash is kept constantly before the hens. For green feed Mr. Searle uses sprouted oats. These are fed every noon.

Mr. Searle hatches his spring crop of White Leghorns in April but he says the larger breeds should be hatched a month earlier if they are to begin their fall laying activities on time. The pullets are put in their winter homes about October 1 and are kept there until mild weather comes in the spring.

Last year from 175 pullets Mr. Searle obtained an average of 2,000 eggs a month thruout the winter.

There are two large poultry houses on the Searle farm. In one are kept this year's crop of pullets, about 175 in number, and the yearling hens, an equally large flock, are kept in the other. Mr. Searle says it is better to keep the pullets and hens in separate houses. If two houses are not available, a partition can be put in the center of one house.

Yearling hens, he says, will produce only about 80 per cent as (Continued on Page 8.)



Here is a Front and Side View of Ralph Searle's Poultry House. It is Lighted With Electricity and His Hens Work 14 Hours a Day.

been erected. This platform is cleaned regularly and kept in a sanitary condition.

A foot of clean straw litter is placed on the cement floor and the hens work actively in this thruout the day, getting plenty of exercise which is essential to high egg production. In many poultry houses the litter soon is piled against one side of the house. This occurs because in scratching the hens always face the light. In order to avoid having the straw litter scratched off of a part of the floor, Mr. Searle constructed four windows on the north side of the house. These windows are located near the floor and light up the space under the dropping platform, so the hens work there as actively as in the front part of the building.

On the south side of the building are eight windows, measuring 7 feet in height. They are so placed that a maximum of sunlight enters the house. On the shortest day in the year sunlight reaches the litter at the extreme north side of the building. Mr. Searle says it is important to have plenty of sunlight in the poultry house.

It is also necessary to have fresh air. Only half of the windows, the lower portion, is glassed over. The top half is screened and usually is left open. During stormy weather the windows are covered with frames containing thin cloth. These keep out rain and snow and cold and still let in plenty of fresh air. Glass keeps out fresh air but it is a good conductor of heat and cold and works against any attempt to maintain an even temperature.

No effort is made by Mr. Searle to maintain

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THE Committee of Manufacturers and Merchants on Federal Taxation, seeking a reduction of at least 25 per cent of Federal taxes on big business, is out with a new circular. In declaring for the Ralston-Nolan bill which it is estimated will take 1 billion dollars of excess profit taxes off of business and substitute for it a 1 per cent tax on land, the committee says in its new circular that in its search for "a revenue law that is just and fair to all classes; that is not destructive but constructive; that will encourage production and not discourage it; that will increase business and not cripple it, and that will benefit all of the people and not merely a few of them"—it has found this highly beneficent legislative masterpiece in the proposed Ralston-Nolan bill, the bill which takes a billion in taxes off the net profits of business above 20 per cent—to encourage production—and puts the billion on land.

Those who are in favor of this bill to "encourage production" are asked to favor the committee with a contribution of \$25 for every \$100,000 they have invested, certainly a very reasonable sum.

The committee announces that its petition for the passage of the Ralston-Nolan bill had been signed by more than 14,000 individual business houses by June 20, and by 21,000 houses and 138 commercial organizations by September 20. "Yours for lower taxes on industry," the chairman of the committee signs himself, in which candid phrase he expresses the real purpose of the Ralston-Nolan bill.

European Markets

THERE is much talk about establishing a European market for our manufactures and surplus foodstuffs. It has been suggested that we extend these European countries credit so that they can buy what we have to sell.

This seems to me like advancing credit to a bankrupt in order that he may buy goods. If already bankrupt how will it benefit either him or the person selling goods to him to lend him money in order that he may make further purchases? Why not sell him the goods without credit and trust to his honesty and to luck to get the pay for the goods?

Most of the European countries engaged in the Great War I think are hopelessly bankrupt. There are, however, the same natural resources, barring, perhaps, a scarcity of man power, that there were before the war.

Take the burden of debt off the shoulders of these persons and then we can sell them with reasonable assurance that we will get the pay. To plunge them in debt deeper than they are is simply throwing good money after bad and making the final collection more difficult. The best thing that can happen to Europe is to go thru bankruptcy again. That is in my judgment what must come eventually and the sooner it comes the sooner there will begin a substantial recovery. The European countries owe us 10 billion dollars lent them during the Great War when we were their ally. We should forget it.

Wipe it off the slate as a bad debt but with the condition attached that in connection with our bill all their other war debts shall be wiped off the slate also.

Then we should refund our own interest bearing war debt in non-interest bearing bonds payable in from one year to 10 years. The bankers who hold a good share of these bonds would of course set up a howl and declare that this is repudiation.

It is not, because I would pay the principal and only wipe out the interest, but as the holder of \$1,200 of these bonds I would be willing to have my bonds made worthless if all other holders of bonds will do the same thing. Our vast bonded debt is costing the people of this country a billion dollars a year in interest on the bonds directly and, perhaps, twice that much indirectly in higher rates of interest to borrowers generally as the result of the absorption of the floating capital of the country available for loans by the Government.

There should not have been a single dollar of bonded indebtedness as a result of the war. If we were to cancel every bond tomorrow and call the war debt settled, it would in the long

run effect a saving to the people of the United States in the way of saved interest of 40 billion dollars. Under our present policy, if our Government lasts that long, the producers of the country will be paying interest 60 years from now and the principal will remain nearly as great as it is at present.

Everything is coming down except interest and debt and they are getting heavier with less and less income to pay them. If the policy were established of wiping out war debts as soon as the war is ended, it would in my opinion have a most helpful, deterrent effect on wars in general. When it becomes thoroly understood that property must bear its proportionate loss in case of war as well as the young manhood of the country there will be fewer wars if any at all. Wipe off the slate. Mark off the expense of war to the loss account and take a fresh start.

A Serious Situation

IGET many letters from readers who are much concerned over the outlook. They believe that the situation is very serious indeed. They may be right. The fact is when you come to think it over that the situation is always serious, even critical. That is true of both nations and individuals. Nearly 60 years ago it seemed as if our republic was certainly going to pieces. And the fact is that it did come very near going to smash.

There were a number of times during the next four years when it seemed as if we were headed for irretrievable disaster. But somehow we pulled thru and the republic came out in far better condition than it had ever been previously.

I can recall also that only a few years after that great war a great political party met in convention and solemnly declared that "the pillars of the republic were rocking on their bases." That was decidedly serious if true, and possibly it was true, but somehow the pillars stood and continue to stand.

A little more than 20 years after that the representatives of another great political party met and declared that we were the victims of an organized conspiracy which proposed to sacrifice us, our wives and children on the altar of Mammon. Again this was exceedingly serious if true and I am certain the men who met in that convention were very much in earnest. They fully believed that the dire calamities they described were either at hand or coming along the road and not far off.

Still the country since that time has enjoyed an era of unparalleled prosperity. Every one of us are every day of our lives close to tragedy and destruction. Fortunately none of us can realize how near we are to death and how frequently we escape by just a narrow margin. If we did life would be a continual misery and terror to us.

The world is tremendously disturbed, and there is no doubt about that. What is in the future the wisest can only guess and his guess is just about as likely to be wrong as that of the most ignorant. But I have this sort of a feeling: that whatever storms there may be ahead, however, many things of the old order may be changed or overthrown entirely, eventually out of it will come a better order, a more humane and perfect civilization.

Consolidated Schools

IAM PLEASED to know that the idea of the consolidated grade and high schools is taking root in Kansas as is evidenced by the following letter just received from Superintendent Vickers who has charge of the most western school district in Kansas. His school is known as Weskan Consolidated school. In his letter he says: "This consolidated district was formed August 2, 1920, by the union of six one-room and one two-room schools. The district comprises an area of 147 square miles and is situated in the western part of Wallace county, Kansas. This consolidation was effected too late to build a school house this year so the board moved four one-room, buildings in to Weskan and placed them near the two-room school.

"Five auto-busses are required to transport the 100 children living in the country. The

routes are from 16 to 20 miles in length and an hour and 15 minutes is required to make the trip under ordinary conditions. These auto busses make the trip on scheduled time and have proved satisfactory. One is driven by one of the lady teachers.

"Three teachers are employed in the grades and more than 100 have enrolled. Two teachers conduct the two year high school course. Another year will be added to the high school course every year until a four year course is completed. Two more teachers will be employed next year. One for the grades and one for the high school.

"A manual training department is maintained and the equipment is all first-class. The domestic science department is equipped for 10 girls. All the equipment is the very best. On October 27, a bond election was held and \$75,000 was voted for a new plant which will be completed by September, 1921.

The new plant will have a home for the superintendent, a home for the janitor and a teacherage for six or eight teachers. The school buildings will contain an auditorium for community meetings, a dining room large enough for serving warm dishes to all the pupils at noon and a gymnasium. It will be equipped with an electric light plant and moving picture machine; also a water system and telephone. A campus of 20 acres has already been selected. A semi-basement garage for eight auto busses will be erected at once.

"This part of the country is not thickly settled. The Union Pacific Railway company and the non-resident land owner pay a large share of the tax for the support of the school. Good wages are paid all of the teachers. The superintendent is paid \$2,500 a year."

Storiettes

THE western part of Kansas," remarked the old timer, "has a lot of the most fertile soil found anywhere in the state. That is the reason why people stay there in spite of crop failures year after year. When there is a crop year the results are so astonishing that it just naturally sets everybody wild and they sort of forget the years when they didn't raise anything. There was Jud Perkins. He was about the most persistent soul I ever knew; just naturally wouldn't get discouraged, no matter what happened.

He started to farming in Western Kansas away back in pioneer days. He broke up the sod and planted corn, but didn't get anything in fact his corn never sprouted. Then he sowed the land he had broken in wheat. Not a blade of moisture and the wheat didn't sprout. Next spring he sowed the wheat land in oats. Not an oat sprouted. Then he sowed the ground in kafir and that didn't sprout either. That didn't discourage him so he sowed the land in wheat again.

The next year was a bully year. The crop all did well. First he gathered a good crop of oats. The wheat was growing up among the oats and he got two crops of wheat, one of May wheat and one of Turkey red. He had more than harvested the last wheat crop until he noticed that there was excellent corn coming among the wheat stubble. It grew so fast that you could hear it crack at night. He cut that up to put into the silo and before he could get it taken care of the kafir crop was booming right along and made a fine crop. Jud said that he never did work so hard in all his life and that he never desired to harvest five different crops from the same land in the same year again. You see all the seed he had been planting during the two or three dry years germinated the same spring and all made good crops.

"But one of the most remarkable evidences ever saw of the fertility of that soil when the season was right, was the case of Ab Wilkins. Ab had lost a leg when he was a young fellow and had a wooden leg to take the place of the one that was lost.

Ab wasn't what you would call an energetic cuss. The fact is that he never worked if he could help it and he was lucky enough to have an energetic wife who kept him. I used to wonder how she could be so patient with Ab but he would work on her sympathy by telling

that the stump of his leg pained him to beat hand whenever he undertook to walk round. He believed that and let Ab sit out there in the side of the house in the only rocking chair he had and sleep or talk to anybody who would sit and listen to him. The more he sat the lazier and fatter he got till about all the thing he did was to add from his meals and lifting his seat when it was necessary to do to get out of the sun.

Well, when that rainy summer came on, Ab was sitting out in the yard after a bully good day with the point of his wooden leg resting on a damp ground. He fell asleep and didn't wake for several hours, not till his wife called him to supper. She had been busy all day and a little late about getting supper, so that it was dark when she called Ab. He got up from the chair and started to walk when he discovered that he was fast. He gave a yank at the fastenings that bound his wooden leg and the stump broke. Ab fell and when he turned around and looked to see what was the matter he was his wooden leg standing straight up in a post. It scared Ab and he yelled for his wife to come out and help him. When she came running she found that while Ab was asleep his leg had settled a little into the damp ground and taken root. Some of the roots were already down in the ground nearly a foot and green leaves were appearing all the way up the wooden leg.

It was such a curiosity that she wouldn't hear having the wooden leg either pulled out of the ground or cut down. She got a pair of axes for Ab and let the wooden leg grow. It turned out to be an apple tree and four years later that they gathered 4 bushels of harvest from it. Mrs. Wilkins said that she was glad she didn't destroy that leg as it was really more than Ab had produced during the 40 odd years she had lived with him.

The National Election

RECENT reports show that Harding's vote in the Electoral College will be 405 against 126 for Cox. Congress will be overwhelmingly Republican in both branches. In the Senate, the Republicans will have a majority of 22 votes as compared with two in the present Congress. In the House, the Republican majority will number 176, against 40 at the present time.

The Sixty-seventh Congress is not scheduled to meet until December, 1921, but it is almost certain that Harding will call a special session of the new body immediately following his inauguration, March 4.

No Action by Congress

WHILE the old Congress will meet in regular session on the first Monday in December there is not likely to be any important matters taken up at this short session for the reason that President-elect Harding has announced his intention to call a special session of the new Congress immediately after his inauguration, during which the important questions of taxation, international relations and domestic readjustment will be taken up. No Congress in time of peace since the Civil War has been confronted with such difficult and momentous problems as will confront the incoming Congress. It will have to solve the puzzle of how to reduce taxes and at the same time provide a revenue about four times as large as was ever required previous to the Civil War.

The most conservative estimates admit that it will be necessary for the new Congress to provide a revenue of not less than 4 billion dollars annually to meet running expenses including interest on the public debt. In addition the Government has outstanding obligations in the form of Treasury certificates mostly aggregating something like 8 billion dollars which are due within the next two years or less time. Some provision must be made for paying these or else they must be taken up by a new issue of Government bonds. Such an issue could not be expected in all probability unless the bonds bore an unusually high rate of interest, a greater rate than this Government has paid at any time since the Civil War.

Thinks the End is Near

HAVE a letter from an Oklahoma subscriber who believes that the end of present institutions is near at hand. In his letter he says: "We are living in a universal revolution that is going full blast of its own motive and momentum, embodied in the legalized issue of the nations." Just what he means by the "legalized issue of the nations" I do not quite understand, but I surmise from the general drift of his rather lengthy letter that what he means is that everything is going to smash and going fast. He also says: "The present world revolution is being executed according to design and hence

is timed to the minute. The elementary destruction of every issue of man is to continue unabated regardless of what course the political and commercial institutions pursue." Continuing he says: "The door of the present revolution is not closed until the seven years are fulfilled, beginning with June 28, 1914. All the larger cities of the nations are doomed to become an eternal desert."

There is much more, but this would seem to be about enough. The seven years will be up as I figure it on June 24 of next year, so that we will not have to wait very long to find out what kind of a prophet this Oklahoma man is. In the meantime if he is a true prophet there is no use to spend time worrying. According to his figures the jig is nearly up and nothing we can do or say can stop the general destruction.

The Tax Amendment

THE proposed amendment to the constitution known as the tax amendment, was defeated at the recent election. I think this was a mistake. I supported this amendment and see no reason for changing my mind now that it has been defeated.

All the proposed amendment would have done, had it carried, would have been to make it possible for the legislature to classify property for taxation purposes which cannot be done under our present constitution. The objection made to it was that it would in some way work to the disadvantage of the farmers. That was the argument made by the opponents who wished to persuade the farmers to vote against the measure and it worked. The farmers who were influenced by that argument possibly did not know that they had lined up with them practically every tax dodger in the state, but that was the situation. It was also urged with effect that if adopted the measure would result in the creation of a lot of expensive boards and commissions to add to the expense of government. As a matter of fact it would not have necessitated the creation of a single additional office.

A Few Kind Words for Father

THE married woman, housekeeper, mother, manager of a home, declares Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, is the leader of the army of the exploited and lives in slavery. "Women," remarks Mrs. Blatch, "produce the human race, they bake the biscuits, boil the potatoes, broil the steak, and serve the product of their toll to their hungry families."

This is true enough, no doubt, but can't we also admit that father aids somewhat in the production of the human race. Also it may be said that while woman often bakes the biscuits, at other times she buys them at the bakery, where man has done them nicely brown in a man-made oven. Furthermore, it might be pointed out, that when she makes the biscuit for the family with her own fair hands, that man delivers the flour at the kitchen door, grinds the wheat into flour and sometime previously has plowed and seeded the ground to produce the wheat.

We frankly admit that woman has the greatest job in the universe, and the most important, but can't we also admit that father really does do something to help support the family and does a little slaving, too?

Plain Cold Facts

WE CAN supply Wall Street with billions for gambling; we can use more than a billion in Government funds to support a broken down transport system; we can supply millions and billions of credit to Europe; we can and are financing the profiteering sugar farmers of Cuba during their market crisis, but we cannot help the American farmer to help himself and sidestep the bankruptcy which threatens him in a similar crisis here at home, not even when he is feeding the American Nation at prices far below the cost of production.

To save American farmers from an estimated loss of 2 1/2 billions of dollars, thru being compelled to sell, or to dump by contract, 20 billion dollars worth of farm products on demoralized markets unable immediately to assimilate a fraction of such a quantity—these farmers need a little more than 200 million dollars of short-time credit and they cannot get it.

Neither the Secretary of the Treasury—the same Treasury which advanced the railroads \$1,031,899,451—nor the Federal Reserve System which has an unused lending power of 3/4 billion dollars that could be raised to 2 1/2 billions, can provide a few millions, it appears, for an 80-billion dollar industry which supplies us every year with 20 billions of new business and

provides the breath of life to our National prosperity.

I cite these facts merely to show how faulty is a credit and banking system which cannot finance an American industry so fundamentally important that it produces 20 billions of new wealth every year in the form of food, as well as raw materials for manufactures; but which can and which did provide New York and Wall Street with loans aggregating 2 1/2 billion dollars for gambling and speculation on 42 different days this last year, as recently reported by the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Williams.

While our wool growers, our livestock producers, our wheat raisers, our cotton farmers are facing ruin because they cannot borrow money—"bank credit being overstrained"—it is curious to read in the day's news of the tremendous amount of foreign financing now being done in the United States. Four issues of foreign securities, aggregating 42 million dollars, were quickly sold in this country last week.

It is equally novel to learn from the Wall Street Journal that "the decision of American bankers to extend financial aid to Cuba has been a favorable influence" on the sugar market.

The Cuban sugar crop, it seems, was nearing harvest. Cuban plantation owners needed financial support, because the price of sugar was dropping. They appealed to American bankers, and we have the spectacle presented of American financial support promptly forthcoming to the Cuban farmer, but not in a greater crisis to the men who farm the United States of America, the men who produce the food on which we live.

There is something wrong with a credit system which works as illogically as that. We can finance a 26-billion-dollar European war, we can finance European governments to the extent of another 10 billions, we can supply more than a billion of funds to American railways and we can provide month after month other billions of credit for wild and woolly speculation. But we have no money to lend to the hard-pressed young farm family struggling to pay for a home, nor to save from bankruptcy the men who have their all in wool, their cotton, their livestock, or their grain, tied up by a car shortage on the one hand and by demoralized no-bottom markets on the other.

It is true the Federal Reserve Board denies that credit has been withheld in agricultural sections, but if that credit is wholly inadequate, as we know it is, what does that denial amount to? The Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City this year has charged as high interest as 20 per cent a year.

What we do know and what the fact is, is that the farmers of the United States, for lack of sufficient credit to enable them to market their products in an orderly manner, now face an aggregate loss of 2 1/2 billion dollars, a matter of greatest moment to the American people, for if our farmers are to be so terribly crippled financially as this, how are they going to produce another 20 billions of food and prosperity for the American citizens next year?

This is the welfare of welfare questions, for the life blood of business, the employment of millions of wage earners, depend directly and solely upon the tide of prosperity which flows annually from the farms of America.

It is this prosperity, which on June 30, last, made it possible for the assets of American banks to exceed the combined bank assets of all other leading nations—a total of more than 53 billions of dollars—our highest financial watermark.

Under our present system, this wealth, actually produced for the most part on the farms of the Great Agricultural West, flows to the big banks in Chicago and New York, then much of it to Europe, where it is lost to us for years, when a great part of it should immediately be employed in making possible the farm production on which this Nation depends for its most vital needs and in safeguarding the prosperous continuance of that process of production.

As remedial measures for our prostrated farming industry, immediate and future, we might well re-establish the War Finance Corporation to assist in the financing of exports. This Government should devise some plan to open foreign markets immediately to our grain and meat products. And the Federal Farm Land Loan Board should have authority to issue and sell in the open market short time securities based on warehouse receipts, also on an adequate pledge where the title must remain with the producer, until his products are marketed; these securities to be acceptable for rediscount by the Federal Reserve Banks.

Whatever the outcome of this credit crisis, in which American farmers face bankruptcy, the value of the present lesson must not be lost. The spring from which all the wealth of this Nation arises, shall not be choked; agricultural industry shall be and must be as well and as adequately financed and fortified as any other industry: certainly we cannot neglect it with impunity.

Arthur Capper.

State Farm Bureau Items

CONTRIBUTED BY COUNTY AGENTS

CLARK county farmers, with the aid of F. M. Pickrell, county agent, are putting on a campaign to eradicate prairie dogs in that section. Mr. Pickrell has obtained a large quantity of poisoned oats to send to farmers who wish to buy the poison. Mr. Pickrell is sending out the following formula to farmers who wish to mix their own poison: Mix thoroughly 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of common baking soda. Dissolve 1-heaping tablespoon of dry laundry starch in a little cold water and add it to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of boiling water. Boil and stir until a thin, clear paste is formed. Slowly sift the mixture of strychnine and soda into the starch paste, stirring constantly to form a smooth, creamy mass. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of heavy corn sirup and 1 tablespoon of glycerine, and stir. Add 1-10 ounce of saccharine, and again stir thoroughly. Pour this mixture while still hot over 13 quarts of clean oats and mix until all the grain is coated.

Best Variety of Oats

Fulghum oats are proving the most profitable variety for Kansas farmers to grow. Twenty co-operative variety tests were made in the state the past summer. These tests, carried on by county agents and farmers in different parts of the state, show that this variety averaged more than 3 bushels an acre more than any other variety grown. The following acre yields for the different varieties are reported: Kansas Fulghum 46.4 bushels, Burt 43.3 bushels, Iowa 103 39.7 bushels and local varieties 40.7 bushels.

The local variety in nearly every case was Texas red oats. Kansas Fulghum was tested in six co-operative tests in 1919 in which it averaged 45.2 bushels an acre. Kansas Fulghum has been tested four years at Manhattan with an average yield of 47.1 bushels while the common Texas red in the same tests yielded 32.4. Early maturity of Kansas Fulghum is one of its most noticeable characters. In most of the tests it matured 10 days to two weeks earlier than Texas red oats. Limited moisture in the latter part of the oat season in Kansas is a common occurrence and under such conditions Kansas Fulghum has made the best showing. In 1920, moisture was a limiting factor in only certain localities in the state. Burt oats mature early but in most cases this variety has not yielded as well as Kansas Fulghum. Iowa, 103 is a white variety, making rank growth and requiring a long season and does not stand hot weather well.

Holsteins for Sedgwick

Sedgwick county is stocking its county farm with purebred Holsteins. E. J. Macy, county agent, has made several trips to Holstein sales in different parts of the state to buy animals for the herd. He recently bought two more purebreds at the breeders' sale in Hutchinson, Kan. The herd now includes five purebred cows, one purebred heifer, and one purebred bull calf, as well as a number of grades.

Shorthorn Breeders Organize

The Jackson County Farm Bureau has been instrumental in forming a Shorthorn breeders association in that county. A meeting was held at the Farm Bureau office recently for the purpose of organization. Considerable interest was taken in holding a county Shorthorn sale, and it is probable that the breeders will meet together and put on such a sale sometime during the month of December. There are a large number of purebred Shorthorns in the county and it would be possible to get excellent consignments for such a sale. This would permit breeders who have animals for sale, but have not enough to hold a sale of their own, to offer their cattle.

Irrigation in Sedgwick County

Irrigation systems have been laid out on a number of farms in Sedgwick county this fall. H. B. Walker, irrigation and drainage engineer of the extension department of Kansas State Agricultural college, recently spent three days in the county, planning systems on farms of Dr. A. D. Updegraff, J. Postlethwaite, M. S. Wood, J. W. Anderson, and others. When these systems are completed there will be 700 acres of Sedgwick county land under irrigation. At the present time,

according to E. J. Macy, county agent, there are only 25 acres under irrigation. Mr. Macy conducted an irrigation experiment on a series of plots at the Wichita stockyards last summer. Corn which was irrigated only once made 23 bushels to the acre. Corn which was not irrigated made nothing. A large amount of the land which is being irrigated is near Wichita, and will be used for truck and market gardening.

Good Butterfat Records

Twenty-eight cows in the Lyon County Cow Testing association made more than 30 pounds of butterfat during the month of October. Three herds in the county, those of R. M. Johnson, R. S. Griffith, and John Husband, made averages of more than 25 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Johnson's herd was highest and averaged 31.78 pounds. The highest cow in the association was Alcarta, owned by Paine Brothers. She made 47.28 pounds of butterfat. Gladys, owned by G. H. Randolph, was second with 46.77 pounds; Belle, owned by J. H. Husband, was third, with 46.54 pounds, and Gladine, owned by G. H. Randolph, fourth, with 45 pounds.

Poultry Culling Increases Profits

That poultry can be culled successfully is shown by a story told by C. J. Boyle, Cloud county agent, in the latest issue of his Farm Bureau publication. A farmer, he says, came into the office of the county agent to talk over the points to be considered in culling chickens. In a few days he culled his flock and sold the culs to a produce station in Concordia. There happened to be a man in town who was on the lookout for some good laying hens. He knew that this farmer had a good flock of layers. So after the farmer left the produce station he went in and bought the hens the farmer had sold there. The town man went home, con-

gratulated himself on his good buy and told his neighbor that he had some good chickens from this particular farmer's good flock. The town man even made promises to his neighbors to deliver eggs in a few days. After the town man had fed his hens for 30 days he came to the county agent and got him to cull his flock. This little meeting was comical but yet the facts in the case were serious and pathetic. The farmer had evidently done a good job of culling and the county agent pronounced all the town man's chickens culs. Since the town man had them, he had not received a single egg. What makes matters worse is the fact that this man had sold his flock of Barred Rocks, which were laying quite a few eggs, to get something better. He had suspected something was wrong when he called the county agent but never had believed there was anything to culling poultry. The man now says there must be something to it; for his experience of getting eggs from another man's culs is leaving him deeper in the hole every day.

McPherson Livestock Breeders

A meeting has been called in McPherson to organize a purebred livestock breeders association for McPherson county. V. M. Emmert, county agent, suggested such an organization in the October number of his Farm Bureau publication and found that a large number of breeders responded readily. After it was found how much interest there was in the county for such an association, a call was sent out by Mr. Emmert urging that all farmers in the county, interested in the improvement of livestock attend the meeting.

New Drainage Projects Planned

Arrangements have been made by E. S. Turner, county agent in Anderson county, to have H. B. Walker, drainage engineer of Kansas State Agricul-

tural college, come to his county to assist farmers in laying out drainage projects. Many farms in Anderson county need draining and Mr. Walker has agreed to stay in the county as long as his services are needed to plan for laying tile or for open ditching. Mr. Turner has asked the farmers of the county to make an estimate of the length of time Mr. Walker's services will be needed on their farms and send it to the Farm Bureau so that an estimate may be made how long Mr. Walker will have to stay in the county. E. L. Rhoades, management specialist, will also be in the county during the month of November to help with co-operative marketing work.

Make Money With Sweet Clover

A number of Sedgwick county farmers have made money this year raising Sweet clover seed. O. H. P. Smith of Derby, threshed 30 bushels of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. J. B. Ott, of Wichita, threshed 30 acres and obtained bushels of seed. The field owned by Smith was so located that it was possible to pasture it and the clover grew so tall that it was necessary to cut it with a corn binder.

Excellent Egg Record

A flock of White Leghorns owned by E. O. Fuller, of Ames, is laying four and one-half months after they were hatched, according to Boyle, Cloud county agent. The chicks were hatched March 21, according to Mr. Boyle, and the first egg laid July 27, just four months and days after hatching. Mr. Boyle believes that this is a record for early maturity.

Cost of Wheat Production

Quite a thorough study has been made in Labette county on the cost of producing wheat. George W. Salas, assistant county agent leader, began the study while he was county agent in Labette county. In the fall of 1919 he sent out questionnaires asking wheat farmers to co-operate with him in finding the cost of seeding wheat in 1920 another questionnaire was sent out regarding the cost of harvesting and threshing and the price received for the wheat. The acre cost of producing wheat was very nearly the same for every man who answered the questionnaire. The average cost of seeding was found to be \$12.50 an acre in the fall of 1919. Not all of the wheat seeded was harvested and the cost of seeding the acres not harvested added to the cost of those harvested making a total cost of seeding the vested acres \$14.10 an acre. When the harvesting and threshing cost added, it was found that the cost of every acre of wheat harvested was \$26.82 and the average cost for a bushel of wheat grown was \$3.18. Every acre harvested, interest investment amounted to \$0.44, the cost of harvesting, including labor, board, and use of machinery, \$2.45, the cost of threshing, including labor and board, \$3.33.

A Good Crop Combination

William Acker, a Vermillion farmer, tried a new scheme for producing silage this year. According to T. Bonnett, Marshall county agent, he planted a mixture of corn and sorghum and got a yield of 16 tons an acre. The corn was planted first and the sorghum came drilled into the same rows.

Get That Bug!

Now is the time to destroy chinch bugs which infest many fields of corn this fall in great numbers, according to County Farm Agent J. A. Dricks of Cottonwood Falls. If farmers will only take the precaution to burn all grass and dead weeds, fences and bordering fields, Mr. Dricks says, it will mean thousands of dollars to farmers next year in counties infested with chinch bugs.

Has Modern Dairy Barn

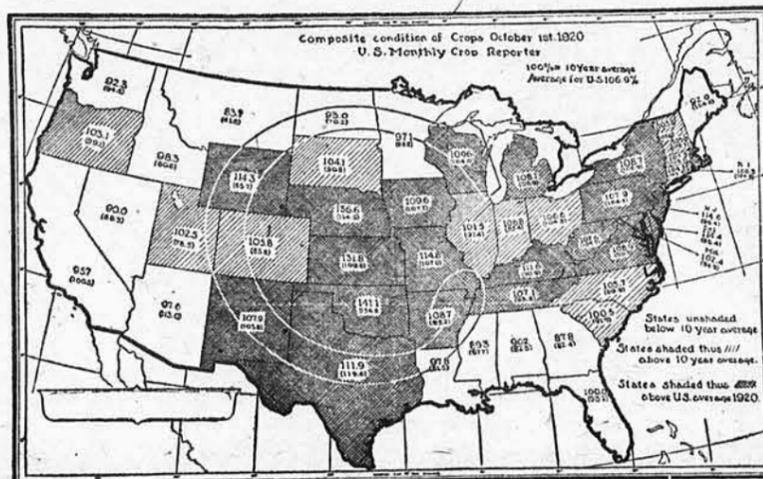
One of the best dairy barns in the state is being constructed on the Uel Feller farm, 11 miles northwest of Ottawa. It will be 36 by 76 feet the ground and 31 feet from floor to floor. Oval in shape, it is unique construction in that it will not be supported by a single post or beam in the interior. Cantilever supports will take the weight of the usual posts found in many

Crops Worth Billions

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROPS and livestock and the proper marketing of these products just now are attracting a great deal of attention from the public. National, state and county organizations are being perfected to protect the interests of farmers. The old plan of trusting just to luck in marketing crops and livestock will soon be a thing of the past. The Capper-Hersman bill legalizing collective bargaining for farmers probably will become a law at the next session of Congress. Senator Capper also expects to introduce a bill at the opening of the next Congress to regulate boards of trade and to prevent the grain gamblers from getting control of these organizations and using them to manipulate the markets and depress the prices of farm products in an unjustifiable way. In the future the farmers will determine the prices of their products in the same way that the factories do.

The Capper states this year occupy their usual important place in the field of production. They again lead all other states in ready money and crops. Fourteen of these states are above the average yield for the past 10 years, while 11 of them exceed the United States average for 1920. The crops for this year now have been safely harvested and are going to be sold in the near future. At the lowest estimate 15 billion dollars of new wealth will be put at the use of business when these crops are marketed. Whatever happens, the farmers in the Capper states will have more money to buy manufactured products than any like number of persons in the Nation. The composite condition of farm crops in the 16 Capper states on October 1, 1920 is shown in the accompanying map.



One hundred and ninety-eight



The quality and service of the Willard automotive battery is clearly shown by the accompanying list of 198 passenger cars and motor trucks, whose makers have adopted Willard as standard equipment. 167 of these cars and trucks, made by battery-wise manufacturers, now use the Still Better Willard, the only battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| *Acason | *Brockway | *Diamond T | Huffman | Metz | Piedmont | *Studebaker |
| *Acme | *Buffalo | *Dixie Flyer | *Hupmobile | Miller | *Pierce-Arrow | *Stutz |
| *Advance | *Buick (E) | *Dodge | *Hurlburt | *Mitchell (E) | *Premier | *Sunbeam |
| Rumley | Canadian | *Dorris | *Independent | Moore | *Preston | *Tarkington |
| *All American | Briscoe | Elcar | *Indiana | *Murray | *R & V | *Thomart |
| *Allis Chalmers | *Cannonball | *Elgin (E) | *International | *Napoleon | Knight | *Tiffin |
| *American | *Capitol | *F. W. D. | *Jordon (E) | *Nash | *Rainier | *Titan |
| *American | Carroll | *Fargo | *Kissel (E) | *Nelson | *Renault | *Tow Motor |
| Beauty | *Case (E) | *Fergus | *Koehler | *Nelson & | Reo | *Transport |
| *American | Champion | *Ferris | *L. M. C. (E) | LeMoon | *ReVere | *Traylor |
| LaFrance | *Chevrolet (E) | *Franklin | *Lancia | *Noble | *Riddle | *Ultimate |
| Anderson | *Clydesdale | *Fulton | *Landa | Noma | *Rock Falls | *Ursus |
| *Apex | *Cole | *G. M. C. | *Lewis-Hall | *Northway | *Rowe | *Velie |
| Apperson | *Collier | Gardner | *Lexington | Norwalk | *Sayers | *Vim |
| *Armleder | *Colonial | *Garford | *Luverne | *Ogren | *Selden | Vogue |
| *Atterbury | *Comet | *Giapt | *M. H. C. | *Old Hickory | *Service | *Vulcan |
| Auburn | *Commerce | *Glide | *McFarlan | *Oldsmobile (E) | *Shelby | *Ward |
| *Austin | *Commodore | Grant | *McLaughlin (E) | Olympian | *Signal | LaFrance |
| *Avery | *Corliss | *Great Western | *Madison | *Oneida | *Singer | *Ware |
| *"B. E. L." | *Crawford (E) | *H. C. S. | Maibohm | *Oshkosh | *Southern | *Westcott (E) |
| *Bacon | *Cunningham | *Hahn | *Marmon | *Paige-Detroit | *Standard | *White |
| Barrie | Curtiss | *Hatfield | *Master | (E) | *Standard 8 | *Wills |
| *Bell | *Daniels | *Hawkeye | *Menges | *Parker | *Stanley | *Wilson |
| *Bessemer | *Dart | *Haynes | *Menominee | *Parret | Stanwood | *Winther |
| Bethlehem | Davis | *Henney | *Mercedes | Paterson | *Stearns- | *Winther- |
| *Betz | Day-Elder | *Highway | *Mercer | Peerless | Knight (E) | Merwin |
| *Bour-Davis (E) | *Denby | *Holmes | *Merrit | *Peugeot | *Sterling | *Winton |
| *Braddon | *Dependable | *Holt | Meteor | *Phianna | Stewart | *Wolverine |

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SERVICE in this department is free to our readers. All farm inquiries will be answered promptly by mail. Many replies of general interest are printed. The name and address of the writer should always be given but initials only will appear in the paper. Address all inquiries to G. C. Wheeler, Farm Question Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Rabbit Meat for Hens

Which is better for laying hens, cooked or raw rabbit? What feeds are best to induce growth in young chickens? Are raw or cooked onions, parsnips, carrots, or turnips best for laying hens?
J. W. R.
Butler County.

Because of the labor involved, rabbit meat usually is fed raw to laying hens. At this season of the year the rabbits seldom spoil before they are consumed.

Feeds which induce growth in young chickens are wet mash and the common grains such as corn, wheat and oats. Oats particularly, if hulled, make a good growing feed. To get uniform growth, I would prefer hopper feeding of both mashes, and grains for chickens which are on free range.

Of the feeds named raw onions are preferred for laying hens. However, one cannot feed very much of this material as it gives the eggs a bad flavor. Parsnips, carrots and turnips are all used, particularly in a wet mash. When fed alone hens do not seem to care for them.
F. E. Fox.

Sugar-curing Meat

How is meat preserved by the sugar-cure method?
M. W.
Illinois.

In curing meat by the sugar-cure method the pieces should be rubbed with fine common salt and permitted to drain over night. The meat is then closely packed in a barrel, putting the hams and shoulders in the bottom and the bacon strips on top. Cover the meat with a brine made of 8 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of brown sugar, and 3 pounds of saltpeter dissolved in 4 gallons of water for every 100 pounds of meat. Enough brine should be used to cover the meat. In warm weather it is best to boil this brine. The bacon strips should remain in the brine from four to six weeks and the hams and shoulders six to eight weeks.

When the meat is taken from the cure soak it in fresh water over night and let it dry for two days before smoking. No two pieces of meat should touch in the smokehouse. Start the fire slowly and in winter do not let it go out while the meat is being smoked. Three days of continuous smoking usually is sufficient. Keep the smokehouse dark and well ventilated.
G. C. W.

Treating Barren Cows

We have a Jersey cow that does not seem to get with calf but looks as if she were with calf. We have had her about 10 months and she looked the same as now when we bought her. I have read somewhere that putting pepper in the feed will make a cow breed. This cow gives about 3 quarts of milk a day.
F. M.
Prowers County, Colo.

Animals are sometimes affected with diseased conditions which very closely resemble pregnancy, and which at the same time prevent conception. We have, for example, observed cases where the uterus of a cow contained a dead mummified calf. The mummified calf was not expelled and did not decompose, but it prevented conception. I could cite many other cases of a different nature but having similar outer symptoms and all preventing conception. A carefully conducted examination by a competent graduate veterinarian will disclose the true nature of the trouble and he also can apply the proper remedial measures.
R. R. Dykstra.

Hessian Fly Control

We had some Hessian fly trouble last year and this year our fields are full of their so-called "flax seeds," especially in the bunches of volunteer wheat. Can anything be done to destroy them during the winter, as for example by heavy pasturing? Are they affected by climatic conditions such as extreme cold or wet weather? Will other plants except those harboring "flax seeds" at this time of the year be affected? Do the adult flies go from field to field thus spreading the infestation? We never have had the "fly" in this section before to my knowledge.
C. F. F.
Trego County.

At this time of the season there is no means of getting rid of the Hessian fly that is infesting the main wheat crop. Pasturing will not destroy them. I think you have already noticed that the flaxseeds between the leaf sheath and the stalk have worked down to the

Farm Questions Answered

BY G. C. WHEELER

crown of the plant, or, in other words, beneath the surface of the ground and thus pasturing will not dislodge them.

The flaxseeds will not be injured by cold or wet weather. Even if it should get to 15 or 20 degrees below zero, they will still survive. Next spring, about the second week of April, the adult flies will emerge from these flaxseeds and will lay their eggs on the healthiest plants, and thus plants or stems that are not infested at this time are very likely to be infested next spring by this second brood.

We know that the flies will migrate, or fly in dangerous numbers even to a distance of 2 or 3 miles. Since our prevailing winds in the spring are from the south and the southeast, the flies usually migrate to the north and west. The most favorable time for migration is when the wind is not blowing more than about 10 to 12 miles an hour.

Should there be any stubblefields in your neighborhood containing volunteer wheat, they should be plowed under before next April, otherwise the "fly" that will come from this volunteer wheat will infest the main fields of wheat.

A circular on the Hessian fly which will give you additional information will be mailed free on request to the entomological department, Kansas Experiment station Manhattan, Kan.
Geo. A. Dean.

Charge for Filling Silos

What is the customary price for filling silos when the man with the cutter provides the power, fuel and cutter help, the owner of the silo putting the bundles on the cutter table? Is the charge greater for cutting silage fine than for cutting it medium or coarse? Is the charge for cutting cane the same as for cutting corn? I have heard the charge varied from 60 cents a ton to 85 cents a ton. Is the charge figured on the basis of settled silage or on a full silo?
G. E. S.
Greenwood County.

There are about as many methods of charging for filling silos as there are outfits doing this work. In some cases the owner of the silo provides the fuel and in others he owns the cutter and simply hires the power. The method followed in one neighborhood is to charge by the hour for the engine and cutter, the owner placing the fodder on the feed table. This outfit counts time out for all stops of more than 10 minutes. The charge on this basis would vary with the size and capacity of the outfit. It is probably a most equitable method of making the charge as it eliminates the necessity of having to determine the number of tons put into the silo. A fair charge for filling a silo would, of course, be based on the cost of operating the engine and the cost of labor involved in

handling the outfit. The owner of the outfit is, of course, justified in making his charge large enough to cover a reasonable depreciation on the cutter and engine and to allow him interest on his investment and a fair profit.

It costs more to cut silage fine than to cut it coarse for the capacity of the cutter is reduced. There should be little difference in the cost of cutting cane and corn altho the cane usually can be handled more conveniently in getting it to the cutter because the bundles are straight and less tangled than the bundles of corn. In figuring the charge for filling a silo on the ton basis, the only fair way is to determine as accurately as possible the actual number of tons in the silo and not on the basis of estimated capacity. A bulletin published by the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan supplies the most accurate information available on determining the capacity of silos and the weights of silage. This can be obtained free on request.
G. C. W.

Cow Gives Slimy Milk

I have a cow that has spells of giving bad milk every six or eight months. The milk is not lumpy, but is slimy and thick and has a very offensive odor, especially after standing a few hours. Just before her milk gets bad the right hind teat and that part of the udder gets hard. The swelling or hardness disappears and the milk becomes bad. This lasts from two to six weeks. After that time her milk gets good and is sweet and rich. This cow is fed on good bright oat straw and corn fodder and is in very good condition. In fact she is fat. She will be fresh February 18, 1921.
C. S.
Marion County.

Thick, slimy milk is usually the result of infection either before or after it has been drawn. The treatment consists in giving the cow wholesome feed and pure water so as to avoid indigestion. Also give the cow once daily for 10 consecutive days as a drench, ½ ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water.

In order to control infection after the milk has been drawn, all milking vessels should be thoroughly scalded with hot water, the milker's hands and the cow's udder thoroughly washed with soap and warm water and the milking place should be whitewashed and the ground covered with lime. If all of these details are carefully carried out I am quite sure that the trouble will be overcome.
R. R. Dykstra.

Preventing Future Trading

From The Prairie Farmer.
Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, is preparing a bill to prohibit trading in futures on boards of trade. The bill will be introduced in Congress in De-

About the Price Declines

THREE GREAT economic movements have marked 1920, and they are described in a review in the New York Evening Post as: (1) the reaching of a climax in the inflation of credit, with abnormal money stringency thru the year and consequent collapse of the speculative game of gamblers in food and other commodities, who were forced to unload at heavy loss; (2) a fall in the prices of commodities from March to date "which in extent and violence has had no parallel in our history since 1873", and (3) a decrease in excess of exports very extraordinary in scope.

Even with the fall of prices, they are still as high as two years ago, so that there is a long way to go yet in reconstruction. An interesting summary is printed in this review of the price decline following the Civil War:

"Even after our own Civil War inflation," the writer recalls, "it was 14 years after the ending of the war before prices were back again at the pre-war average. The decline during that period was continuous, however; it was not accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the average of wages, and it brought our country from a highly precarious position of over-expanded credit and currency to the strongest and soundest basis upon which American finance and industry had ever stood."

How fast and far prices will continue to fall depends somewhat upon the rate of revival of Europe's purchasing power. What Herbert Hoover said in Topeka of the necessity of private credit to European buyers to purchase American wheat and so stabilize the price, Paul M. Warburg suggests for American foreign trade generally. Referring to the necessity of providing Europe with the materials to rehabilitate her industrial life Mr. Warburg remarked:

"So far as this involves the granting of further credits it should be our determined purpose to provide them from our savings. If we are incapable or too irresponsible to accomplish this, we must submit to paying for the unsaved balance by inflation. . . . It must be our first concern to get the world back upon a basis of normal production."

ember, so our Washington correspondent says, and will be actively supported by a large group of Senators and congressmen from the Middle West states, which are most affected by speculative grain marketing systems.

The bill is said to be modeled after anti-race-track gambling laws. In case, it would prohibit the transmission of orders or of messages relating to contracts or bargains for future sale less such contract is based upon actual delivery of the goods sold guarantee of actual delivery of goods. It would make it illegal to telegraph or telephone companies receive or transmit such messages would penalize both transmitting companies and individuals for violation of the law.

The Capper bill seems to be modeled after the laws, passed when Charles Hughes was governor of New York which knocked race track gambling out of the Empire State. The Hughes laws were passed in the face of territorial position by the entrenched race interests, which in those days were closely allied with the leading financial interests of New York. But Hughes put the bills thru, and race track gambling is practically a thing of the past.

This bill, if passed, would put the Chicago Board of Trade and other institutions out of business as dealing in futures is concerned, would be limited to legitimate buying and selling.

Gambling in grain has a much detrimental effect upon the country as a whole than race track gambling had. Gambling on horse races is only those who risk their money, gambling on grain prices goes far and robs farmers of much of their chance to sell their crops at a profit.

The Capper bill is bound to have strong support from farmers all over the Nation. It is attracting attention now from outsiders, for many interests are already watching the struggle which has begun between farmers and those who speculate in grain.

Fourteen Hour Day for Poultry

(Continued from Page 3.)

many eggs as pullets. Next season all the yearling hens which are to be used for breeding purposes, should be fattened and put on the market. Searle says hens will not produce profitably more than two years. They will be put with the breeding flock in March.

Last year, despite the high cost of feed and equipment, Mr. Searle produced eggs at a gross cost of 32 a dozen. On a market which averaged 72 cents a dozen he was able to sell all of his entire production to one buyer. He estimates that the cost of producing a dozen eggs with the average flock last winter was \$1 because of low average production and the cost of feeds.

"My success with poultry has interested my neighbors," said Mr. Searle. "This winter four farmers who live near me are duplicating my plan of houses and will use artificial light supplied either by electricity or gas."

"Because a long work day is required in poultry it is not to be taken for granted that a longer one would bring better results. It has been found that 14 hours is the proper length. If the hens are worked longer than that they will go to pieces and egg production will practically cease. Success depends on working the flock so that it can be kept at high efficiency. A flock of 175 pullets will bring the owner \$100 a month net, it is about as well as can be expected. I believe that if prices go down under the system I use will be relatively about the same as they are now. I may get fewer dollars but will buy as much merchandise with a larger number of dollars I receive."

For the Beef Producers

The Beef Calf, Farmers' Bulletin 1,135, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and can be obtained free on application. Every Kansas farmer who is interested in producing beef cattle should have a copy of this interesting booklet, which covers the subject in most interesting way.



Stopping the Price Slump

Don't be scared at falling prices. What you buy will drop more than what you sell. And then you'll be better off than ever before. "Stopping the Price Slump," in the big December issue of The Farm Journal, answers your biggest problem. It is a vigorous, timely article that tells you what to do, what to expect, and where we are at generally. Don't miss it! Use the coupon! You'll find The Farm Journal always leads on all big questions. Here are more good things:

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By President-elect Harding

An exclusive message to The Farm Journal from our new President—one of the biggest features in any farm paper. He tells in straight-from-the-shoulder fashion what he can do, and how he will do it with strong measures, quickly, forcefully applied. Read this, sure!

Bull Clubs—the Dairyman's Big Stick

At last, here comes the Bull Club—the beginning of the end for scrub bulls! Follow this Farm Journal campaign for "Pure-Bred Sires for every farm." It's the surest way we know to make more money from stock.

Christmas for Rent
By Mary Carolyn Davies

Here is one of the finest stories we have read in a long while—a new idea, beautifully written. There is a lonely girl at Christmas time, a rented mother, tree children, and—well, you'll never stop until you've finished it in the December issue of The Farm Journal.

Results With Potash Fertilizer

An exhaustive series of tests proves that potash pays wonderfully in some combinations—poorly in others. In a masterful analysis, Dr. W. J. Spillman gives you the facts about potash fertilizer in the December Farm Journal.

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Money Made in Dairying

Using Good Milk Insures Health and Vigor

BY A. L. HAECKER

WE OFTEN HAVE heard that the cow, the sow and the hen are the animals to stick to in agriculture. This is true because they are economic in their use of food, yet their product is the most staple and most in demand, bringing cash in the market and being needed by nearly everybody every day. What would an American meal be without the products of the cow, the sow and the hen? They make up the great bulk of our best foods, and it is a question whether bread, or milk and dairy products constitute the staff of life. In most homes more money is spent for milk and dairy products than for any other kind of food, either meat, bread or vegetables.

Prices are falling, and we are rapidly coming to a readjustment which probably will be not as low as pre-war times but somewhere between the extremes, a happy medium, as it were. We will go right on eating all the good things which can be obtained, and probably will consume more of the products of the cow than we have in the past.

Milk is Indispensable

Scientific investigation has shown the great value of milk and its products. It has shown us that this food is practically indispensable, being required in order to obtain health, vigor and growth. This truth is finding its way to the masses, and they are learning to use more of the various dairy products.

Recent bulletins, investigations and reports from both state and Government authorities show that during the past two years the fattening of beef cattle has been largely a losing business; in other words, there was more money lost than made in this enterprise. It is indeed unfortunate to report such a condition, for everyone knows the livestock industry needs encouragement. There has been a great deal of gamble in the feeding business during the past 25 years; that is, some years have been good and some bad, and both the buying and the selling were hazardous. No doubt if a

wider use of silage had been made the profit would have been much greater. According to all the feeding tests this is very evident.

The man who is raising a family and trying to pay off a debt on the farm does not like to gamble and to him the dairy cow will provide a sure and steady income. Every good dairy cow given good care during the past two years has made from \$25 to \$200 profit, the variation depending upon the kind of cow and her care, also on how well her product was marketed.

Good Market for Butterfat

You say that dairying is more work. Certainly, and so is any business which is sure of profit. It means not only more work but steady work. The work, however, is not hard. It can be done by old or young; the boy going to school can milk a few cows every night and morning; it can't hurt him, and it will pay his way and then some. I know many good men who started out by milking cows and going to school.

The future looks very bright for any farmer who wishes to carry on a little dairy business during the coming year. The market is good for milk and butterfat, and it will, without doubt, continue to be good, for this is a business which is not overcrowded or overdone. You can make your corn worth from \$2 to \$3 a bushel by feeding it to good dairy cows. The same principle will apply with your hay, oats and fodder. In this way you can send it to market and obtain a fancy price. You will be engaging in a business which requires the best qualities of a man, such as steadiness, careful figuring, humanity and good judgment. There is a reward for such work and it should be so. If you are engaged in something which anybody can do you must expect a lower price for that service for the competition is greater. The future looks very bright for the dairy industry, and especially for the man who is willing to take pains and get some good producing cows and give them good care.

reasonable care can be largely eliminated, the shrinkage will be in proportion to the water content of the corn when it is harvested.

It will be apparent from this that the shrinkage will vary with the time of husking, with the season, with the section of the state and with the variety. Western Kansas corn shrinks very little because it is usually very dry when cribbed. Early husked corn shrinks the most unless it be an early variety and is thoroly dry when stored. Other conditions being equal, large late maturing varieties will shrink more than early varieties, as the former carries more moisture and has less opportunity to dry.

In the corn belt states of Iowa and Illinois corn often will shrink as much as 10 or 15 per cent between the time of husking and the following spring. In Kansas the shrinkage is seldom that much. Experiments conducted a number of years ago showed an average shrinkage of three varieties from time of husking until the following April of about 4 per cent in one year, about 6½ per cent in another and about 4 per cent in another. The average for all years was a trifle over 5 per cent. The highest percentage of shrinkage recorded in any of these tests was 11 per cent. It is pertinent to note, however, that in all cases the corn was reasonably dry when put into the crib and the conditions of the experiment were such that there was no loss whatever from rats, mice, heating, or weathering.

In general, it may be said that well-dried corn will seldom shrink more than 10 per cent and usually less. Cases are on record, however, where corn put in the crib somewhat damp has suffered a loss of 30 per cent.

Formalin Dose—A Correction

One half ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water and given as a drench once a day for 10 days or two weeks is the proper dose for a cow giving lumpy milk. In the "Answers to Farm Questions" printed in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze issue of November 6, a serious mistake appeared, the dose of formalin being given as one half pound instead of one half ounce.

Dairying is winning in Kansas on merit; it is producing much larger returns than were possible under the old system of grain and hay farming.

Our Cover Page This Week

A real "dirt farmer" heads the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Harry Umberger can qualify under this title even if he is not at present living on his farm. Directing and planning the activities of the extension work of our Agricultural college with its scores of specialists, reaching out as it does into the most remote corners of the state and touching every phase of farm and home life is a task big enough to keep Mr. Umberger busy most of his waking hours. He has held this position since July, 1919, and had directed the work of the extension division for the six months preceding as acting dean succeeding Edward C. Johnson whose resignation took effect January 1, 1919. Mr. Umberger was born and reared on a Kansas farm in the Diamond Creek Valley of Chase county. In 1907 he graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural college and following this spent five years in the United States Department of Agriculture as scientific assistant in the Bureau of Soils and Bureau of Plant Industry. He then spent one year as assistant in the Kansas Experiment station in charge of the co-operative experimental work over the state. In this work he became well known to farmers all over the state.

In 1912 the call of the land became so strong that Mr. Umberger resigned to take up management of the home farm in Chase county and he has continued to direct the operation of this farm ever since. In 1915 he came back to the college in the capacity of supervisor of demonstrations and assistant county agent leader but with the distinct understanding that he be permitted to continue the management of his home farm. The County Farm Bureau law of 1917 brought greater responsibilities in County Farm Bureau organization and he was made state leader of county agents under Dean Johnson. During the next two years while he held this position the

Farm Bureau membership increased from 880 in 10 counties to 20,000 in 50 counties.

In handling his farm Mr. Umberger has had to meet the same problems which confront every farmer. He has seen the tops blown off his wheat stacks and his alfalfa hay spoil in the windrow because of unseasonable weather. He has faced the shortage of farm labor and been compelled to put up with inefficient help. A cloud burst put the creek on his farm out of its banks and before his cattle could be rescued most of them had been carried off and drowned. This misfortune nearly put him out of the cattle business but he has continued to have faith in the idea that breeding and producing cattle would win in the long run. We are glad to be able to reproduce on our cover page this week the likeness of this Kansas farmer and extension division executive of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Shrinkage of Corn

BY S. C. SALMON

How much will corn shrink from cribbing until winter or early spring? This is a question of considerable interest to every corn grower who has a surplus to place on the market. Shrinkage is sometimes quite as important as the price, since if the corn shrinks enough to compensate for any expected increase in price nothing is gained by holding for a better market.

It will clear up matters considerably if it is recognized at the outset that most shrinkage is due to loss of moisture. If the corn is dry when cribbed there will be very little shrinkage and conversely if harvested when the moisture content is high the shrinkage may be quite an item. There is, of course, some loss from mice and rats and if stored in open cribs there will be loss from weathering. Also if stored damp enough to heat the loss due to fermentation will be high, to say nothing of the loss in quality and grade. But disregarding these factors, which with



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THEN out of the crowd burst Jean Baptiste, screaming. He ran toward Hilary. A knife was flashing in his hand. His onset was so swift that it took Hilary and Madeleine completely by surprise. As the little man closed with him Hilary just managed to grasp his arm.

"I'll kill you!" panted Baptiste, and the breath whistled thru his throat as if the force of his passion had constricted it to a pipe's dimension. "It is she, and you took her from her home last night. I sought for her; I was waiting and watchful; I did not sleep. I swore you should die—"

He fought for freedom of the stabbing arm like a man possessed of a thousand devils. He worked the hand free, and it went up and down, the long knife flashing and slicing into Hilary's coat. And Madeleine did not utter a word.

She watched the struggle like a woman in a dream. Twice Hilary felt the point of the knife as it drove thru the air and slashed to the end of Baptiste's reach. Then the crowd closed about them.

But Baptiste fought like a devil. He hurled the lumbermen aside; three times he fought out of their grasp and made for Hilary, who, horrified and still uncertain, made no attempt to escape or strike. Each time he caught the knife hand by a miracle of luck, and all the time he fought Baptiste never ceased shouting.

"Let me get at him!" he panted. "I watched them. I waited. I did not sleep. He took her last night to the island. I swore to kill him. Let me go! Let me go!"

His voice rang high above the shrieks of the frightened girls and the shouts of the men. They had closed about him now, but for the fourth time he broke thru and made for Hilary, the knife held low now, ready for the ripping upward stroke. Hilary grasped at his arm again and missed. The knife flashed back—and then in an instant Madeleine stood where Baptiste had been, and the blood dripped from her sleeve. And still she had not uttered a sound.

They had got Baptiste down now, still fighting like a wild beast. They were holding him, one man to each limb, and his body writhed and curses broke from his lips. And Madeleine stood before Hilary, quiet and calm and silent.

He sprang toward her. "Madeleine!"

He seized her arm and tore the sleeve away. There was a gash, long, but not deep, from which the blood was welling. He felt beside himself with mingled fury and fear. He began to bind it with his handkerchief, the icily cold arm that had been warm against his shoulder. But Madeleine drew herself away.

"It is nothing," she said, and began to walk toward the head of the wharf. Her rig was waiting there, the horse held by a boy.

Hilary walked by her side, speaking—he never remembered what it was he said—imploing; Madeleine said nothing. Nothing until she reached the carriage step. Drops of blood marked her progress. There she paused and looked at him. He could see her face now in the light of the boy's lantern, and it was neither scornful nor proud, but very hard—like the Seigneur's, Hilary thought afterward.

But all his thoughts were on the wound. "Madeleine, your arm!" he cried, catching at it.

"It is nothing," she said once more, turning to mount the step.

Then Hilary knew what he had not let himself know he knew. He caught her hand and pressed it to his lips.

Madeleine's Decision

"Madeleine!" he cried. "You do not—do not—surely you are not going to condemn me when I—"

"No. I am listening now," she answered; and even that was like the Seigneur's reluctant justice.

Then the words died on Hilary's lips, for there came to him the remembrance of his pledge to Marie.

"I am listening," she continued icily. And, with sudden vehemence that followed as a rain torrent the lightning. "O, do not imagine, Monsieur Askew, that I was ignorant of all this. He told me many times, long before you dared, you dared—" she caught her breath—"to seek my love. So that was why you met me and besought me not to go to Ste. Marie! Because you

HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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

honored me so much!" She choked, then resumed in the quiet voice she had used before. "Because I was too good. At least Monsieur Brousseau, hot-tempered tho he may be, is incapable of so base an intrigue."

All the while she spoke Hilary had tried to find words; but now, stung by accusation beyond willingness to make answer, he said nothing.

"He told me, too, that day I met him outside the Chateau, after my father's stroke. It was that made me hate him more than I had thought it possible to hate. He said it was the common gossip of St. Boniface that you went there to meet her. And it was—I knew it was, and I knew that pitying eyes followed me wherever I went, and I would not even let myself think of it, much less speak of it to you."

She placed her foot on the step. "I told you nothing but your faithlessness could kill my love," she said in a whisper. And, in a lower whisper, "good-bye!"

The wheels were moving before Hilary could grasp the scene, bring it home to his consciousness. And afterward, he remembered that he ran beside the carriage, senselessly calling to her to let him bind her arm. He must have been half way thru the village before his reason came back to him.

A Letter From Morris

The weather remained mild, and Hilary's financial prospects continued to improve. There was every likelihood now of being able to carry on thru the winter. Brousseau had showed no signs of further interference with his men, and there was even the possibility of getting out another small load.

Hilary worked all day in the woods. He dared not spare himself, because leisure would mean thinking, and he found his mental poise only in hard physical labor. December was drawing near, and as yet there were only a few flocks in the river, tho the snow lay deep. The teams were hard at work hauling. Hilary had increased the

men's wages, and they were working with a will far back from the river. Their axes rang from dawn till sunset.

Hilary had sent Nanette home to St. Joseph. She had promised to write to him, but, as he had expected, he had not heard from her. Baptiste had thrown up his position with Dupont and gone into the Ste. Marie limits to trap. Marie Dupont avoided Hilary; he had not seen her since the day of their adventure.

As for Dupont, whatever he knew, he showed no signs. And things seemed to have settled into equilibrium, tho Hilary was sure that a denouement was to follow. He could only wait patiently for that. No action could come from him. He could not violate his pledge to Marie in order to secure himself with Madeleine.

Besides, deep as his wound was, Madeleine's disbelief in him had aroused a certain elemental stubbornness in his nature whose existence he had never suspected, tho it had been patent to Lufe and to all those with whom he worked. He loved Madeleine with the intensity of one who does not love lightly, but felt that hers was the fault, and he would have waited in silence, if need had been, forever.

He could only guess what was passing in the girl's mind. He had given up all hope that she would take the initiative. She remained secluded in the chateau, and he could learn nothing of her.

Her nature was very like his own. When two such natures meet in enmity, both charged with equal pride and stubbornness, the results are likely to be disastrous.

If St. Boniface suspected that Captain Dupont's calmness masked that madness which, after long years, had taken hold of him, it said nothing. The countryside, with its unending gossip about trivial things, is strangely silent in the face of great ones. Everything went on as usual after the scene on the wharf. Hilary saw no reflection of his quarrel with Madeleine in the faces or, manner of his em-

ployes, tho everybody must know. Lufe was entirely silent, Marie, living out her days in terror of what was to come, spoke to one.

A Fear of the Morrow

She tried sometimes to read her father's face, but even to her it was impenetrable. The girl, who had lived in anticipation of change, whom every day had been an incarceration, now lived in fear of what the morrow might bring. And she felt that the storm which brooded over her must break.

Then came the news which stunned Hilary out of his mental apathy. Madeleine was to marry Brousseau, was to be in three weeks—at Christmas, and the banns had been read in church that Sunday morning for the first time. It had taken St. Boniface by surprise, and Father Lucien had gone away, shaking his head, at the service. He had attempted to demonstrate with Madeleine, for he knew Brousseau, and that the marriage meant mean lifelong unhappiness to her. He had suspected that she cared for Hilary, and he had set his fondness against his duty to discourage marriage with one of different faith and found his sympathy and duty active enmity. But to the Rosnys the parish priest remained what he had been in the eighteenth century, and Father Lucien found his advice received with scant consideration, and himself discouraged. The Rosnys did not brook the extension of spiritual counsel into their projects for all times.

What had happened was this: the Seigneur had not given his daughter any sign of remembrance of the event that had transpired immediately before his stroke, tho he was in other respects normal, save for the paralysis of the left side. But as the weeks went by he grew more and more nervous and depressed, until one night he burst out:

"Where will you take me after estate changes hands? I cannot remain in St. Boniface, nor can I remain with you and the American, and I'm too old to go anywhere but to the grave."

So he had remembered all the time Madeleine put her arms about his neck. "I am not going to marry Monsieur Askew," she answered.

Then, without warning, the Seigneur fell to crying and laughing as if a tremendous load of care had been lifted from his shoulders. The land, which had meant so much to him all his life, now seemed to be everything, and he interpreted Madeleine's answer to indicate her willingness to marry Brousseau.

"Well, why not?" she thought with intense bitterness, as she listened. "Have I any other duty now, save my father?"

She never doubted her judgment. Hilary. The story had been dimly into her ears by Brousseau since Hilary's first visit to Ste. Marie. She had heard it from tradesmen's wives, the postmistress, until their attachment was known; then had come silence and furtiveness. And she had scorned to think of its possibility until that night.

And she had given him his choice and he had said nothing.

She accepted the situation and went down and penned a short, formal letter to Brousseau.

He came the next day, driving furiously up to the chateau. He threw Rebitalle out of his way and pushed into the living-room, where he found Madeleine, deathly white, seated alone waiting for him. He opened his arms to embrace her.

"Sit down, Edouard," she said with chilling apathy. "I am going to talk frankly to you. You wish to marry me?"

The Agreement

"I want you for my wife," said Brousseau. "You know that. I know I don't think anything of the affair"—Madeleine winced at the word, but he did not notice it—"with Monsieur Askew. The man's a scoundrel, a thief, and a libertine."

"I do not wish to hear that, Monsieur," said Madeleine peremptorily. "Diable, that's natural enough! And so that's forgotten." Brousseau could afford to be magnanimous.

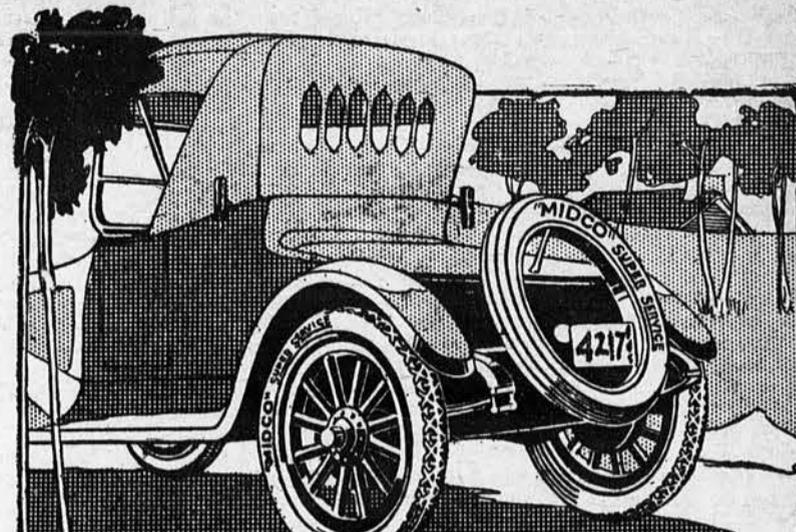


He Fought for Freedom of the Stabbing Arm Like a Man Possessed of a Thousand Devils, but All Thru This Madeleine Never Uttered a Word.

rd for a week past that you'd quar-
ed, but I'm not the sort of man to
h in where he isn't wanted."
Edouard," said the girl quietly,
w much are you willing to pay
me?"
rousseau stared. "Eh? Ah, mon
n, why do you talk about money?
enough?"
I am going to have an agreement
of an indefinite understand-
If I marry you at Christmas you
on the morning of the ceremony,
roy my father's mortgage, and you
wait until his death to own the
glory. It won't take long," she
ed, with a flicker of scorn.
"I'll do it," said Brousseau. "I
at to. And now—"
he rose to embrace her, but she
pped away from him. "Not until
are married, Edouard," she said.
rousseau winced now. "It almost
as if you didn't love me," he
tered in disgust. And in that sen-
the major part of his character
ht have been epitomised.
Two days after the news reached
ary he went into the village for his
l. Taking it to his office to read,
found among it a bulky envelope
ressed to him from Ontario in an
own writing. He opened it and
nd a letter from Morris.
However evasive the ex-manager
been in conversation, he was di-
t enough in writing. "You didn't
at me well, and I guess you had
son to act as you did," he wrote.
hat bound Brousseau swindled me
he was swindling you, and I'm go-
to put you in possession of the
ts and documents, which I took
m his desk before leaving. You
dn't have any scruples about using
em, because they refer principally
you."
Hilary became absorbed in the let-
er. So that was why Brousseau had
ken into his rooms. He had no
uples, and if he had had they would
e disappeared in the light of the
losures.
He thought enough of the matter
send a man to Lafe, asking him to
e in immediately; and that after-
n the two men went over the sit-
on together.
It's a clear case," said Hilary.
e's been swindling the property
ht and left, it seems. I allowed
a few thousands, but as I make
out it amounts to nearly eighty
ousand."
Lafe whistled and took up the paper
at Hilary handed him.
"This is the contract with Leblanc
out on the St. Boniface limits," he
d. "So there's no mistaking who
med that lumber in the river."
He took up another document. "A
tract with the Cornwall Paper
pany to supply twenty thousand
ds of spruce wood from the St.
niface limits," he said. "And here's
orris's receipt for seven thousand
lars' commission on 'gummy fir'
he would call it—in other words,
pwood sold off the seignior during
4, at 10 per cent. What do you
ke of it, Lafe?"
"Water-tight," answered Lafe.
"Here's another document that
akes interesting reading," continued
lary, handing it to him.

Stock Market History
Lafe studied it. "I don't get it," he
id.
It's Lamartine's acknowledgment
fifty thousand dollars received from
ony for fifty shares in the North
pire Development Company—one of
rousseau's interests. Now look at
is one. Lamartine is remitting five
ousand dollars less the broker's
arges for the sale of North
development stock, as per order. He
esn't say how much stock. Lamar-
ne isn't a fool. But here's Rosny's
nowledgment of the five thousand
llars less broker's charges for the
le of fifty shares, dated March 9,
13. Now here's a stock market clip-
ing from a newspaper of March 4,
howing the stock at \$875.
"That's where we've got him, Lafe.
amartine's letter proves nothing, but
orris got hold of Rosny's ac-
nowledgment, probably for blackmail-
g purposes, and it shows Brousseau
as swindled Rosny out of \$37,000 on
at deal. Probably there were oth-
rs. That's where his money went."
"It's a pity Morris couldn't run
straight, being as thoro as he is," said
afe. "And I guess Mr. Rosny knows

about as much of the stock market as
Methuselah did."
"Well, we've got him," said Hilary.
"The trap's sprung."
"And the fox inside. Well, how
about Louis?"
"I guess we don't need him, Mr.
Askew, seeing that that lumber wasn't
put thru the mill, and so Brousseau
will have to pay for it. It isn't on
the books, you see. Louis ain't trust-
worthy, and unless you want to send
Brousseau to jail as well—"
"No," muttered Hilary. "Not now.
Lafe!"
He looked at him searchingly until
he compelled him to return his gaze.
"You have been very reticent of
late, Lafe. What's the trouble?"
"I guess it ain't much," said Con-
nell. "Well, you see, it's this way,"
he went on reluctantly. "I knew what
lies that blackguard was spreading
about you. And I didn't know wheth-
er to tell you or not, Mr. Askew. I
knew Baptiste saw us with that girl
in Ste. Marie, and I knew from his
face that he wasn't pleased. And
again I didn't know what to do. And
I decided to lie low. It's my way;
maybe I was wrong, but I'm against
butting in by nature."
"Never mind, Lafe," said Hilary.
"It's too late to make any difference
now."
"No, it ain't too late!" shouted
Lafe, leaping to his feet. "Mr. Askew,
you haven't told him—Mr. Rosny—
about that asbestos mine, have you?
You ought to have gone to him and let
him know. You could have saved
Mamzelle Rosny from sacrificing her-
self this way. And you can save her
still. I guess I shouldn't be butting
in, but it's my way, I suppose. You
can save her, and you're going to."
"I suppose I have let things drift,"
said Hilary sombrely. "I lived in a
sort of hope that the mess would clear
up. And I hadn't the heart to do any-
thing at all."
"There's the girl Marie—won't she
say anything?"
"She's afraid of her father. There's
no telling how he would take it. At
present I don't think he knows any-
thing."
"I wouldn't let that stand in my
way," said Lafe emphatically.
"I don't think you'd really use that
means of clearing yourself, if you
were I, Lafe. Besides, she has my
promise to say nothing, and that set-
tles the matter."
"The girl Nanette?"
"At St. Joseph, I suppose, and I
can't drag her back here, even if I
could get her to come. Besides, she
would hardly be able to convince any-
body. No, Lafe, you're talking non-
sense."
"Maybe I am," said Lafe stubborn-
ly. "But I ain't going to see your
happiness wrecked because two wom-
en haven't the sense and the heart to
clear you. And I'm going to do it."
"No, you're not, Lafe," said Hilary
bluntly.
"Why not? Good Lord, why not?"
"Because I'm leaving St. Boniface,"
answered Hilary.
"Mr. Askew!"
"I'm going," repeated Hilary, with
a swift gesture of hopelessness. "You'll
call me a quitter, I suppose."
"I certainly should," answered
Lafe coolly. "The same as you did
me."
"Maybe. But I came up here to
play a certain game. I came to put
the seignior lumber business on its
legs. And I've done it. I stayed to
fight Brousseau after he nearly got
me down, and I've beaten him. I've
won that game on every point. I'm
going to make Brousseau refund his
stealings, and I'm going to leave you
here in charge for the present, to wind
up. I shall go to Quebec to start pro-
ceedings, and try to find a purchaser.
Your contract will hold as long as you
want it to. And I'm not coming back.
I've done what I came for, haven't
I?" he ended defiantly.
"That's the way all quitters talk,"
said Lafe.
A bystander might have seen that
Connell was trying to goad him back
to courage. In truth Lafe knew that
Hilary had made good on his under-
taking. But he shouldn't lose Made-
leine Rosny!
"Mr. Askew, if you'd told me this
yesterday I might have seen some rea-
son in it," he urged. "But now the
game's yours, if you want to play it."
"You want me to go and tell her
that her fiance is a thief? That'll help



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us all a heap, won't it? It'll help me, won't it? Do you think I'm that kind of man, Lafe? The papers go to Mr. Rosny, and he can do what he likes about them. But—O, it's hopeless to explain, Lafe."

Lafe agreed silently. He couldn't understand. But Hilary's nerves were gone, of course; Lafe knew that the last lap of the race was the gruelling one. Hilary needed help, that was all. Lafe grew crafty with his idea.

"Well, you're boss, of course," he said reluctantly. "If you've made up your mind it ain't for me to interfere. When are you leaving, sir?"

"I shall go out with Dupont when he takes his last load," answered Hilary.

"On Friday? That's in four days. Mighty short notice, sir!"

"Just as soon as he's ready."

"That'll be Friday. We can't have the logs thru the mill before then. Dupont doesn't know yet?"

"No."

The End of the Season

Lafe reflected. The weather had changed suddenly during the preceding night. Already the shores of the St. Lawrence were thick with grinding floes. The middle passage was clear, but in a few days navigation would be impossible; a dog team would have to be procured and trained to run together. Already it was a difficult journey with a horse-sleigh between the camp and the mill. If the weather held, Hilary could be held until he, Lafe, had accomplished his purpose.

"We'll talk it over tomorrow, Lafe," said Hilary. "I'm going back to camp. And I'm going to ask you to stay here in charge. Keep MacPherson on the job, so we can get Dupont's schooner pretty well filled."

Lafe said nothing more. Hilary put on his hat and overcoat, picked up his snowshoes, and went toward the stables. In a few minutes the horse had been harnessed to the sleigh, and stood, breathing great clouds of smoke into the frosty air. It started, and from the office doorway Lafe watched the man whom he loved best in the world of men driving away.

He guessed what turbulent thoughts were raging in Hilary's heart. He pictured that future toward which he had set his face so resolutely. Of course he could not stay to see Madeleine Rosny another man's wife. Lafe was not imaginative, but he could see the tragedy of their inevitable meetings.

Lafe smiled half tenderly. It was just like Hilary's queer obstinacy to throw up the game when it was won. It was the same impulse that had brought him to St. Boniface, that had sent him back into the stable to face three men with knives after he had gained the door. But he should never thwart himself like that. Lafe knew that Madeleine loved him. And he meant to bring them together.

Lafe swore he would. He waited till the sleigh had disappeared among the trees behind the bridge. He allowed ten minutes more, to make sure that Hilary would not change his intentions and return. Then he coolly opened Hilary's desk with a duplicate key that had been made after the burglary, and took out the envelope that contained the papers from Morris. He removed these, and thrust them into his pocket. In the empty envelope he placed some discarded letters from the waste-basket. Then he put back the envelope, closed the desk, strapped on his snowshoes, and left the office.

Five minutes after he left Hilary was back. His decision had suddenly come to him. He had resolved to leave St. Boniface, and there was nothing to be gained by procrastination. His task was done, the lumber business was on its feet, and he felt that he had achieved all that he had set out to accomplish.

Perhaps his nervous strength, which had carried him thru the long, successful struggle, had been sapped by the last stunning blow; or it might have been his wound, from which he had not entirely recovered, which undermined his resolution. He only saw that to remain longer was impossible.

He wanted to leave St. Boniface forever, and to put the memory of the past months out of his mind, so far as it could be possible. He hated the little village; even Lafe's presence had become intolerable to him.

He went to Dupont on board his schooner and arranged for him to sail

for Quebec the following evening with the little load—one schooner full—which he had. He instructed him to say nothing to anybody about the arrangement. He saw nothing strange in Dupont's manner or aspect, and, had he done so, he would not have thought anything about it.

Having issued his instructions, he drove back toward the camp.

But, seeing that the office was dark and unoccupied, he stopped there on his way, opened his desk, and took out the envelope which he supposed to contain the letter and papers from Morris. In Quebec he meant to go thru them again, mailing to Rosny those papers that had reference to his affairs, and placing the others in a lawyer's hands for civil suit.

He packed a few of his personal effects in a bag and left the office, as he supposed for the last time.

Lafe Takes a Hand

Lafe was surprised to feel the bitter tang of the air when he left the mill office. It was the middle of the afternoon, the sun was declining into a bank of frost clouds, and the onset of winter weather had been a matter of a single hour. It was going to be winter now, he reflected, and, if Hilary could be held only three days, there would be no question of an immediate journey to Quebec.

A misty halo spread about the sun; the white fog crept along the shore and filled the hollows of the mountain flanks. But Lafe did not feel the cold. He plodded briskly on his snowshoes, over the rickety bridge, and along the new road into the seigniory.

Reaching the waste of open ground before the chateau, he saw that a sleigh had been there that day; possibly it was in the stables now. He rang the bell, nodded to Robitaille, who opened the door, disregarded his incomprehensible address, which seemed to negative Lafe's wish to enter, and went by instinct into the living room at the end of the hall for the first time in his life.

He tapped at the door, but there came no answer. He knocked more loudly, and went in without waiting for any. He discovered the Seigneur in a big leather chair before the huge, glowing fire, Madeleine standing beside him, and Edouard Brousseau a short distance away. There was an atmosphere of immediate constraint, as if Lafe's appearance had interrupted a tense interview. Lafe sensed it, but he did not care. He could hardly believe his luck. He had wanted Brousseau there badly, but he had not hoped to meet him.

Brousseau was the first to speak. He may have guessed the nature of Lafe's errand from Lafe's attitude, tho' not its fulness. He scowled.

"It's the man from the mill," he said in a sneering tone to Monsieur Rosny.

Madeleine raised her eyes, and Lafe read in them the same intuition that was in Brousseau's, and also her challenge. She was arming to oppose him in his fight for Hilary, she was preparing to fight against all that she held dearest, for the sake of the swindler across the room. Lafe admired her courage, but this he had expected.

"My business is with Mr. Rosny," he said.

"Don't let that trouble you. I speak for Monsieur Rosny," answered Brousseau.

"You'll hear for him too, then," retorted Lafe. "Mr. Rosny, that man is a liar, a thief, and a swindling rogue. That's what I've come to prove."

Brousseau started forward, his face pale with rage. As he placed himself in a fighting attitude Lafe calmly assumed that of defense, the left fist ready, the right arm across his chest, turned outward and slightly upward. Brousseau was no coward, but he hesitated, and his moment passed.

The Seigneur's face grew dark with anger. "No man can say such things of a guest of mine," he cried, and gripped the arms of his chair as if trying to rise. Madeleine bent over him and restrained him. Her face was flushed with resentment.

"I told you my business was with you, Mr. Rosny," said Lafe, unperturbed. "I ain't speaking to him. God knows I don't want to speak to him. He says he's speaking for you, so let him speak to this. He's swindled the St. Boniface lumber company out of eighty thousand dollars, so far—as

we've learned yet, and maybe more. But I guess he's heard enough. I got the proofs, but maybe it's painful listening."

"Leave the chateau immediately, Monsieur!" thundered the Seigneur. "Not till I've finished speaking," answered Lafe. "Unless he asks me to go, and then I'll think about it. He's speaking for you. You ain't in on this deal, Mr. Rosny. And now I've ante'd," he ended defiantly.

Madeleine came forward quietly. "You can go, Mr. Connell," she said in a voice vibrant with restrained anger. "We do not permit Monsieur Brousseau to be insulted, here or anywhere. Your conduct is intolerable. Leave instantly, and if you have anything to say to him in accusation say it when he has not a woman and a sick man present to restrain his resentment."

Lafe flushed. "And you ain't in it neither, Mamzelle," he answered. "What I got to say I say to Mr. Rosny. I come here to say it and I'll go when I said it."

"O, let him speak," snarled Brousseau. "Monsieur Askew is afraid to come here with his lies, so he has sent his man."

Madeleine's eyes flashed. "This is no place for personalities, Edouard," cried the girl. "Perhaps you will accompany Mr. Connell to the door and let him say what he wishes to say outside."

Lafe Says a Few Words

"I say it here!" cried Lafe, in a furious voice that surprised himself. "He's cheated us out of eighty thousand dollars, and he's cheated you, Mr. Rosny, out of about as much, and probably more, and you can put it in any words you like. And I've got the papers to prove it—all of 'em."

Brousseau winced and staggered back dumfounded; there was no mistaking now that the man was afraid. The Madeleine would not deign to acknowledge that she had listened to Lafe's words, Lafe caught the flicker of her eyelids as she glanced quickly toward Brousseau, and he knew that at the same instant she had seen the look on Brousseau's face. The Seigneur, mouthing impotently, had kept trying to rise; but now he sat open-mouthed in his chair, and thereafter they listened.

"I'll tell you why he wants the seigniory," continued Lafe. "I guess it's part plain greed, but there's another reason, and that explains why he wants to get Mr. Askew off. There's an asbestos mine on the island—look at him! Look at him!"

Brousseau was glaring at him, the picture of impotent rage. Lafe, having indicated him with his hand, resumed:

"He kept it off the map in our office, pretending the island isn't on our limits, and he spread that story, but you know better, Mr. Rosny. The island has the best asbestos mine this side of Theford, and I've seen the mines at Theford. And it's worth a good quarter million dollars, I reckon. Maybe more. Maybe a million—I ain't no judge. And he's kept it secret from you."

"He's drunk or dreaming," muttered Brousseau, trembling. "A few strands of rock flax, commercially worthless—"

"But that ain't roguery. That's just a business trick," said Connell. "How did he get you into his power, Mr. Rosny, asking your pardon? I'll tell you. He's cheated you as he's cheated us, except that it was worse, because you trusted him, which we never did. That's what I come to tell you, Mr. Rosny. He's swindled you out of nearly forty thousand dollars on one deal in North Empire Development Company stock, and maybe in other—"

Brousseau leaped at Lafe like a tiger. Lafe, who had anticipated the move, stepped dexterously aside, at the same time twirling the chair on which his hand was resting. Brousseau, in his plunge forward, tripped over it, stumbled, and fell prone to the floor.

"And I got the papers to prove that—here!" said Lafe triumphantly.

Brousseau Muttered Curses

Brousseau rose, rubbing his shins and muttering curses, and glared savagely about him. Madeleine was breathing quickly, her eyes fixed intently on Lafe's face.

"It's a damned lie!" cried Brousseau.

sean. "They've forged those papers. Where are they? Eh? Show me." "He said he was speaking for Mr. Rosny," said Lafe, "so here they are. I guess you know your signature?"

He drew the envelope from his pocket and placed the three documents on the Seigneur's knee, standing between him and Brousseau, who looked ready to leap again. But he did not leap, muttered to Madeleine, who watched Lafe breathlessly.

"I guess these letters don't tell much, Mr. Rosny," continued Lafe. "If you'll put them together you'll find that those fifty thousand-dollar shares were sold for you in Quebec at a hundred dollars apiece."

"Yes, Monsieur Brousseau had fortune with that company. He plained it to me," said the Seigneur, trembling. "What of it?"

"Why, here's the market price of its shares five days before that—that's all," said Lafe. "It didn't bleed that fast. All the country was having been ringing with it if it had done that. I guess Brousseau has money of yours tucked away somewhere."

"You gave me your power of attorney—" Brousseau began.

But his guilt was written on his face. The swiftness of the blow utterly disconcerted him and made him incapable of defense. Lafe saw the Seigneur's expression change as if a mask had been torn from his features. He staggered to his feet, his left hand helpless, and, grasping the chair with his right hand, confronted Brousseau.

"What have you to say? Is it true or false, Monsieur?" he cried. "What are my other stocks? You had a hundred thousand of my money. What is it?"

"Find it!" yelled Brousseau. "Go to the devil with your money! I'll help you out of friendship, but I haven't time to work out your exchange accounts for you. If anybody's cheated you it's the stockbroker. Go to him for it!" He started toward Madeleine. "You don't believe in lies against me?" he cried.

"You have insulted my father, you have not answered him."

"I'll pay him."

"It is true, then? It is true?"

"Yep, it's true," interposed Lafe. "It can't be anything else. Everybody knows what a rotten, swindling fellow he is. Ah, keep your head down, Mr. Rosny. I'm telling you what I think of him. That's what come here for. And if you'll excuse me for referring to your mortgage which everybody knows, if he does turn that in to you by tomorrow Askew will sue him criminally as well as civilly for what he's done to us because we've got the confession of the man that sawed the boom for him."

Brousseau swung on his heel suddenly and strode toward the door. "I'll pay you for this, you and the other blackmailers!" he swore. "I'll smash your rotten concern, I'll—"

He broke off with a derisive sneer and made toward the entrance. Lafe strode past him and blocked the way.

"Just a moment," he said. "Mr. Rosny's got something to say to you."

Brousseau tried to fling his hand, but Lafe, standing like an impenetrable sentinel, completely filled the opening.

"Monsieur Brousseau," said the Seigneur, there are just a few words I want to say before you go. When Monsieur Connell came here he did not come with encouragement. He proved his case, and you have proved it by your actions. When you were a boy I wanted you, I interested myself in you. You climbed high, and you tried to pay me by ousting me from my shoes, and stepping into my shoes. I sought to dishonor us thru my daughter, who was wiser than I in the recognition of what you were only a boy, but you have proved yourself a scoundrel as well. You will repay me everything you have stolen or got in jail. Good-day, Monsieur."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It has been found best to seed small grass after the soil has become warm or about two weeks after corn-planting time. When sown in cold soil the result usually is a poor stand or a slow growth for several months, so that the end no advantage has accrued from the early seeding.

Farmers Hold Big Meeting

Co-operative Efforts Strongly Urged by Delegates

By G. C. WHEELER

CALLING a delegate meeting in St. Louis December 16 representing all the co-operative marketing business of the various organizations composing the National Board of Farm Organizations was one of the important acts of the delegates attending the National convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union in Kansas City November 17 and 18. Charles Barrett of Georgia, president of the National Farmers' Union is also chairman of the Federation of Farm Organizations. "If you folks really mean business in this move to bring about better relations among all true co-operative farmers' business organizations in the marketing of your product it is a thousand times more important than raising a lot of money, passing resolutions or any of the other things you have been planning," said Barrett as he announced the result of the vote.

Farmers' Union has pioneered co-operation in this country. In the annual meeting just held 27 states were represented, the number of delegates from every state being based on population membership in the locals. Kansas had 11 delegates, the largest number from any state represented. Most of these states true co-operative business associations are well established. No figures were given as to annual turnover in all the states. The National officers pointed with pride to the Kansas figures which showed a total business in 1919 of 200 million dollars. Kansas and Nebraska in co-operative enterprises. In Kansas there are 450 Farmers' Union locals and about 300 co-operative business associations handling marketing of twine and other commodities required in farming operations. A marketing bureau employing 14 men contributed much to the business of these enterprises in Kansas.

Farmers' Insurance Companies

Co-operative insurance has saved farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma 50 per cent of the cost of insurance. W. R. Callicotte of Colorado pointed out that the amount of 3 million dollars in premiums goes out that state to foreign companies. He urged that this money be kept in the state by enlarging the facilities of the mutual companies owned by the Farmers' Union. The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company in Kansas has in outstanding policies 17 million dollars of fire insurance. In 1919 the hail insurance company after paying all losses pro-rata back to policy holders 50 per cent of the premiums they had paid. The company now has a reserve of \$1,000,000 and for the year 1920 after paying all losses will pro-rate back 30 per cent of the hail premiums. J. Simpson, field agent of the Farmers' Union companies of Kansas, pointed out that there had been an increase in hail business from 10 million dollars last year to 5 million this year. In spite of this good thing it appears that fully 80 per cent of the Farmers' Union members do not yet insure in their own companies.

Reporting on the co-operative activities and planning thru the agency of various committees for enlarging the scope of co-operative methods and for bringing about improvements, constituted a large part of the business transacted at the meeting just held. The co-operative handling of livestock shipments brought forth considerable discussion. Co-operative stock commission companies are doing business at Omaha, Kansas City, Joseph and Sioux City. These companies are not admitted to membership in the livestock exchange because they are co-operative and rebate back to the members whatever is saved from the commissions charged, but they have the facilities of the yards and are doing a good business. Based on business already done this year the Kansas City firm expects to do \$300,000 worth of livestock business before the year ends. The Omaha house is the first firmly established of these co-operative commission houses and

Charles Watts, its manager, has given valuable assistance in the establishment of the other firms.

While not posing as a prophet Charles Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union, ventured to predict in his report at the annual meeting that unless the farmer is given the consideration in the public affairs of this country to which he knows he is entitled he will give us one of the great surprises of this day and generation.

"There is underproduction rather than an overproduction of cotton and wheat", said Mr. Barrett. In his opinion deflation is being forced by human causes and certain Government officials have made it impossible to finance our crop movement. Mr. Barrett's charge as to the attitude of Government officials in the matter of financing industry seemed to be borne out by statements made to delegates by Eugene Meyer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation who happened to be in Kansas City and spoke briefly at one of the meetings. In his opinion the resources and powers of this agency easily could become an important factor in establishing commercial relations which would mean much in opening up the outlets for agricultural products. He maintained that the establishing of economic relations between this country and Germany and other European countries was of more immediate importance, both to them and to us, than the establishing of proper political relations.

Credit was taken by Mr. Barrett for the part the Farmers' Union took in bringing about the repeal of the Daylight Saving law, the passing by the House of Representatives of the Capper-Hersman bill, efforts to obtain packer legislation, truthful branding of feeds, fertilizers and wearing apparel and much other national legislation. Mr. Barrett recommended the continuation of "cost of production" investigations, and the further development of collective buying and selling arrangements in which field the Farmers' Union is a pioneer. He recommended that the Federal Trade Commission be preserved in its present functioning and that the Federal Farm Loan act be strengthened and protected from the sinister attacks being made upon it by the farm mortgage brokers. He scored the powerful banking interests which are declaring that money must be regarded as a commodity and that interest rates should be in accordance with the borrower's necessity.

To Defer Marketing Wheat

In resolutions adopted the delegates present went on record in recommending farmers to withhold their wheat, corn, wool and livestock from the market until assured cost of production plus a reasonable profit, in favoring the recall of Members of Congress, urging the deportation of all undesirable aliens and opposing the admission to this country of emigrants of low standards. The convention urged that such changes be made in the Federal Farm Loan act as would make it conform to the Constitution if the Supreme Court of the United States should declare the present act unconstitutional, and the amending of the Federal Reserve law along the line of bringing about the reforms necessary to the development of agriculture. The Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of Treasury were criticized for their alleged refusal to allow farmers to obtain credit on the same terms and with the same facility as other great industries.

In pursuance of the educational feature of the organization, the committee on topics to be discussed in locals this coming year presented some 20 or more debatable subjects, among them being "Should all farm products be marketed thru centralized terminals or warehouses which own and control the local enterprises? What is the best system of taxation which would be just to all? Should our agricultural colleges teach distribution as well as production? Should farmers finance their own business thru financial institutions under their own control?"

Has the increase in land prices been an advantage or disadvantage to the farmer?" and other topics of similar character.

Charles S. Barrett of Macon, Georgia, was re-elected president of the National Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union in the closing session of the convention; A. V. Swift of Baker City, Oregon, vice-president, and A. C. Davis of Gravette, Ark., secretary-treasurer. The directors chosen are, Maurice McAuliffe of Salina, Kan.; Geo. H. Bowles of Virginia, George Baker of Iowa, E. M. Pollard of Nebraska, and J. W. Batchelder of South Dakota.

Visitor of Capper Farm Press

Earl J. Trosper of Chicago was a visitor at the Capper Building this week. Mr. Trosper is co-operative marketing editor of the American Co-operative Journal, and a special representative of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. His capacity with the Hartford organization is the promotion of livestock insurance with co-operative livestock shipping associations.

Mr. Trosper is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college and was formerly in Government agricultural work in northeast Missouri.

L. G. Warder, special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and specialist in crop insurance for this company also, spent the day visiting with the officials of the Capper Farm Press. While here he held a very important conference with the Bureau of Research of the Capper Farm Press relative to crop statistics.

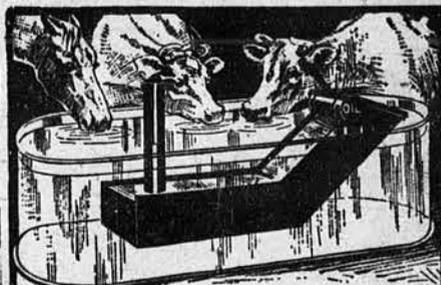
Where the Milk Goes

Dairymen who may be concerned over the shutting down of condenseries and the inactivity in the market for condensed milk will be relieved to learn how small a proportion of the milk production goes to this use. Figures which we believe to be authentic show that only 2.9 per cent of our total production of milk is marketed by the condensery route. Considering the whole country the largest amount—43.1 per cent is sold as fluid milk; almost as much—41 per cent—is used in the manufacture of butter; 2 per cent is used in making cheese; 3.7 per cent for ice cream, and 4.3 per cent in feeding calves. Of the 24 million dairy cows in this country the production of only about 480,000 goes to the manufacture of condensed milk.

Harlan Smith Promoted Again

Kansas is proud of the record made by many of its men in public service. Announcement has just been made of the appointment of Harlan Smith as Director of Information to succeed E. B. Reid, who recently resigned to become editor of a farm paper. Mr. Smith is promoted from the position of Chief of the Division of Publications, in which capacity he is succeeded by John L. Cobbs, Jr., who for some time has been in charge of the information work of the Forest Service.

The acreage of the sorghums is increasing to an encouraging extent in many communities in Kansas.



Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater

Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns from 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. Any child can operate it with safety; no sparks, ashes or smoke. The heating chamber is entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

Empire Non-Freezable Hog Waterer
Made of heavy galvanized iron—large capacity (70 gal.); drinking trough on outside where hogs can reach it; oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm for 2c per day. An abundance of fresh, clean water at right temperature. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.



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Quality Always Wins

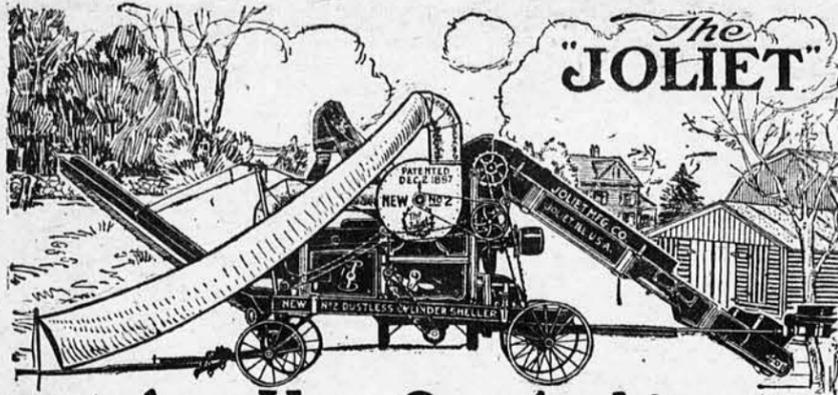
In every walk of life, doing something better than the other fellow spells Success. Boston Garter's success is just a matter of being ahead in quality and workmanship, giving wearers the greatest satisfaction. GEORGE FROST CO., BOSTON, MAKERS OF Velvet Grip Hose Supporters For Women, Misses and Children

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The Cereal That Needs No Sugar

Healthful, substantial and full of sturdy nourishment. A food of delightful flavor, eatable to the last atom.

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Over 50,000 farmers have been making good profits out of JOLIET Corn Shellers in the past 69 years. Are you one of them? Own a JOLIET and you save profits by being able to shell and deliver your corn when roads and markets are good. Then too, you can make big profits shelling for neighbors.

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"Famous Wherever Corn Grows"

Rugged steel construction, will bear travel on roughest roads and most gruelling work. Any 8-16 Tractor runs the 6-hole spring or No. 1 cylinder Sheller. Simple and powerfully built for speedy and efficient work. Furnished with horse power if desired. Only cylinder sheller made with beaters warranted for 5 years. Elevators pay higher prices for corn shelled by the "Joliet," because it is shelled right.

There's a size for your particular needs either in spring or cylinder shellers for shucked or unshucked corn. Send us your name and receive our 1920 catalogue which tells all about the entire JOLIET line, also other interesting corn shelling information. Write today.

Some choice territory for dealers open.

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"Jobbers Throughout the Corn Belt."



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ADJUSTABLE FIRE BOX
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DON'T WASTE FEED

SAVE IT this winter by heating the water for your stock with Coal, Wood or Cobs in a **COW BOY TANK HEATER**

Quickest to heat; strongest draft; adjustable grates; ashes removed without disturbing fire; keeps fire 24 hrs.; Absolutely Safe; 4 cobs; Self-Sinking; can be used in Wood, Steel or Concrete Tanks of any size. Most reliable, practical, efficient and durable Tank Heater manufactured. Thousands used everywhere.

Purchased 8 of your Tank Heaters last Winter, worked very satisfactorily and are well worth their cost. Every stockman should use one.
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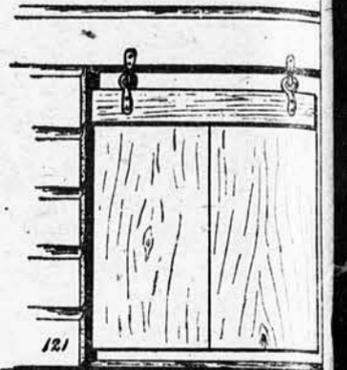


Farm Engineering

By Frank A. Meckel

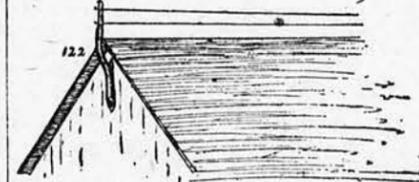
THE Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will publish from time to time a list of handy farm devices which can be readily made on the farm by any one who can use a saw and hatchet. For this service we think it best to have the opinions of the farm folks, and we urge all of you to draw a picture of some labor saving device you have seen or that you are now using in the barn, house or anywhere else on the farm. We will pay 50 cents for every device that we accept and publish. Just draw a rough sketch of the device, and write a short letter telling what it is and how you made it. Address all communications intended for this page to Frank A. Meckel, Farm Engineering Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

is very light and easy to handle. The best type of hinge for this



Protect That Roof

Whether your turkeys are just now forming their sleeping habits on a farm to which you have recently moved, or persist in an old habit, it will not pay to let them roost on the ridge-pole of any farm building. Their



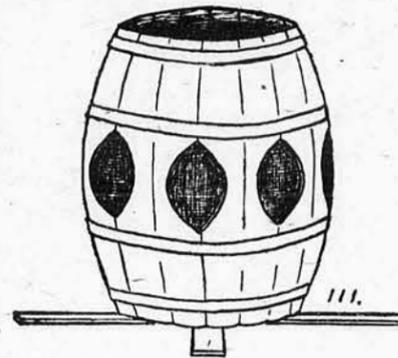
nightly scrambling for a place on the roof will loosen the shingles even if their droppings do not rot the roof.

And chickens are almost as bad. Anyway this damage may easily be prevented by setting up a stout support at each end of the ridge-pole and stretching a wire or two directly above the comb of the roof and parallel to it.

Self-feeder Soon Made

An economical self-feeder for sheep may be constructed by using a barrel. A very little time will be spent in making it—and nowadays time as well as material costs money. One ordinary barrel will accommodate six sheep.

Nail two boards crosswise on the bottom of the barrel so they will extend about 30 inches out from the base, so



that the barrel will not upset. Then cut six holes in the sides of the barrel as shown in the sketch. Fill with hay and place in the sheep pasture. This works well with a small flock—saving hay from being wasted, when a man scarcely would take time to build a regular feed rack.

Automatic Door

For a door to the hog house—one that will always be closed against the chicks that might otherwise get too fat at the self-feeder or entirely eclipsed in the pen of a cross brood sow—I like the kind that is swung from the top much better than the spring-door with hinges at the side. With this type there is no jamming.

The door I use is 18 inches wide and 24 inches high. It is made of 3/4-inch lumber, swung on eye-hinges; and works so easily that a sucking pig can push it open. For very small pigs I sometimes make a door of this type with merely a wooden frame filled in with smooth tin—so that it

of door is the eye-hinge as shown in the sketch; in pairs—a straight hinge and a twisted one together.

Help in Starting Nails

This device shows a nail holder the hammer to be used in starting at points out of reach of the left hand. Make it from an old saw blade or a thin piece of steel. It can be made as shown in A, tacking it on the hammer handle. But if you have a forge make it as shown at B, and put it into the end of the hammer as at C where it also serve as a wedge for the handle. Then it also may be used in handling the hammer.

To Splice Narrow Belts

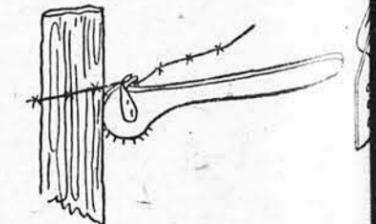
In using narrow belts often is experienced in making a hold. Unless the belt is really tight or too loose for the row for the expected of this difficulty be overcome by the pointed splice. It uses a more belting the belt hold much better than if all were placed in a squarely at the belt.

Find the center of the as shown in sketch at point of the and cut the exactly straight so that the ends of the will fit perfectly. Then fasten together with the belt hooks, taking to see that the hooks are set to the edges of the belt.

Then, if the splice refuses to you may be sure that the belt is narrow for the work being done.

Wire Stretcher for Repairs

For a common wire stretcher is especially handy in repairing take a piece of hard wood cut as shown in the drawing. Then drive small



into the edge at the large end, and off the heads, filing them to a point. This keeps the stretcher from slipping on the post while in use. Then use a hook from a heavy piece of strap as shown in the drawing and bolt the stick with small bolts.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

CORN HUSKING has been a steady job on this farm for the past 10 days. I have not been off farm since election day and the time I have been off from husking is the time taken to write these notes.

The yield of corn is good—so that it is the best we have ever had in 38 years of corn raising. Not only is the corn good in the creek bottom but it is just as good on the high land. Yesterday we husked on the best cultivated land on the farm and got 34 bushels from six rows 60 feet long, which is at the rate of 68 bushels to the acre. I have seen better than this on bottom lands but not the best corn I ever saw grow here on such high ground.

Preparing the Seedbed

High land was in kafir last year. The kafir was cut and shocked and the ground was then manured. The manure was from the horse barn and was hauled out as it accumulated at different times during the winter. The land was plowed very deeply early in the spring and it was double disked and cross harrowed just before being planted. It was top planted with a row, two kernels being planted on each hill, 3 1/2 feet apart each way. A perfect stand was obtained after three cultivations kept it entirely free from weeds and grass. We had an ideal summer for corn with very little rain except for one short in-between and no bad storms. The corn is perfectly straight, scarcely a stalk being down. Everything combined it seems, to produce a big yield.

Manure Increases Corn Yields

All the factors in making this year's crop of corn I think the largest was manure used on the land. It is a moist soil of rather a sandy nature and the manure combined with moisture to produce a big growth. I do not think I am out of the way in saying the extra yield caused by the manure is at 25 bushels to the acre. Probably we cannot expect such a growing again for years but I have no doubt that on this soil manure always gives a good gain in any crop we may plant except in the wettest seasons. In the soil manure applied during a season will burn out the crops but it seldom does so. Even in the years our corn on manured land always yields the best.

Comfort in Husking Gloves

In the earlier days of husking corn, the husking gloves and mittens were often made of the ends of my fingers and open so that blood was often in the husks. Finger stalls helped somewhat but even when they were used husking was, at best, a rather painful operation after the first two or three days when the skin on a man's fingers wore to an extreme thinness. The gloves of my boyhood days usually had a pot of pine tar along and at intervals would dip the ends of their fingers into the tar. This helped some but the tar is healing and it formed a coating over the worn fingers that lasted a while. Now we use cotton gloves, husking even from the first day, waiting until one's fingers get so sore that they throb at night so one can scarcely sleep.

Grain Prices Too Low

The elevator at the county seat is offering to pay 55 cents a bushel for corn, which is really all the market will stand in view of the future. The price quoted for corn for December in Kansas City. Personally, I do not expect to see this price hold long. There is no excuse for such a reduction in corn prices even if the general conditions are not of the best. If we have raised a large crop, the November crop report issued by the Government says that the country this season, raised a corn crop of millions of bushels greater than we have in one year ago. This increased yield is the main reason for reducing

the price more than 50 per cent. Must the farmers of the West be penalized and many of them ruined because they have raised so much food that none need fear hunger for the next year? Should it be necessary that hunger threaten in order to insure the farmers ordinary day labor wages for their work in the corn fields? Looking at the matter from a selfish viewpoint it would pay the farmers of the West big dividends should they use this extra 280 million bushels of corn as fuel this winter. Perhaps the real reason why farmers have not been more selfish in the past is because they have never had the chance.

Nebraska Farmers Burn Corn

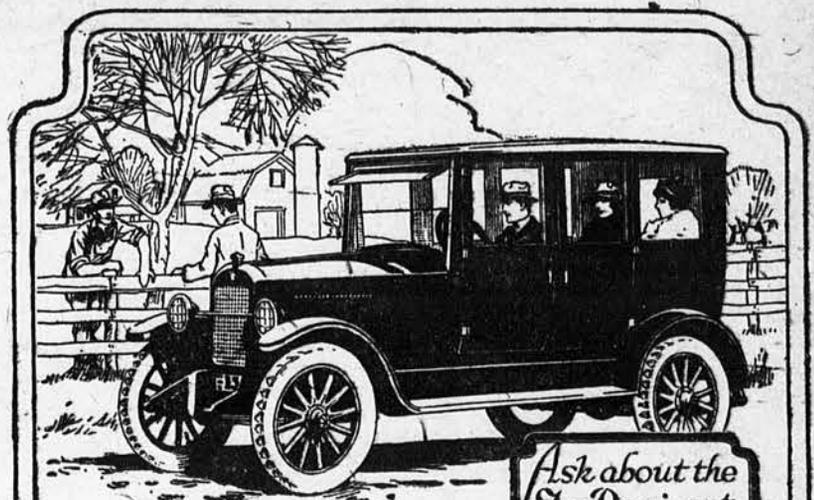
I have direct news from a section of Northern Nebraska from a man who is absolute authority stating the report that farmers there are to burn corn this winter is the truth. I scarcely could credit it when I first read it but this informant says it is true. As he expresses it "coal is of a poor grade and costs \$15 a ton and you don't get much for a ton. If present prices hold corn will sell for less than 50 cents a bushel. Many farmers live from 12 to 30 miles from town and to exchange their corn for coal they would have to haul a load both ways. At the prices quoted a dollar's worth of corn will produce as much heat, and better and cleaner heat, than a dollar's worth of coal. They have the corn right on the farm, hence will burn it instead of coal this winter unless prices change." I can, from personal experience, agree with what my informant says about corn making a cleaner and better heat than coal, for in bygone years we burned corn for a number of winters when coal cost \$8 a ton and corn would bring but 20 cents a bushel. We have no fuel which will make a hotter and cleaner fire than corn unless it may be dry Osage Orange wood.

Feeding Stock Still Unprofitable

We have, this year, raised on this farm more corn than we will feed in three years unless we largely increase our livestock. Hence, we must either crib up a large amount and hold it for some time or sell this fall at the market price. We cannot bring ourselves to the latter alternative, especially as we have plenty of dry crib room. There is no picture that better pleases the average farmer than to see full cribs and bins and I think we will enjoy them this winter, for a time, at least, especially as we have not had a similar pleasure for a number of years. We have, at intervals, in the last few years sold a few lots of corn at what looked like very high prices but have been compelled, sooner or later, to replace that corn at a still higher price. So this time we are going to play safe for awhile or until we see the ears of the 1921 crop begin to harden. As to feeding it to livestock, we should do so if we had the stock but in view of what is happening in the markets we shall not buy stock, nor feed our crop of corn out, and then take what the packers have a mind to allow us. We would rather play safe and look at that cribbed corn for awhile.

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.



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MANY farmers are buying sedans this season, now that the New Briscoe has shown the way to enclosed-car luxury at a moderate price.

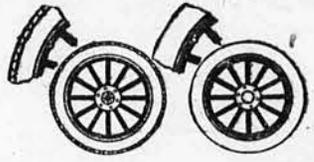
The sedan has a lot of advantages as a year-round car and all of these are found at their best in the New Briscoe.

Next time you're in town with the family, why not let the Briscoe dealer drive you around a bit? He will be mighty glad to do it.

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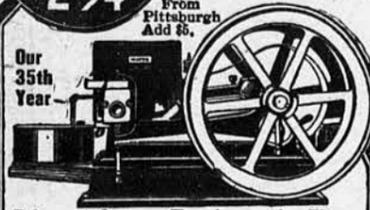
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Why Wish for New Clothes? Get Them



Beth's eyes were wistful as she watched Ruth unpack her trunk. "You do have the prettiest clothes, Ruth. I think that blue silk dress is a dream. Those ruffles are so soft and good looking."

"I'm glad you like it, Beth. It is just new. I'm anxious to see all your pretty things."

Beth's face flushed. Oh how she wished she had not said a word. "My dresses are all plain," she answered, biting her lip. "Mother says that is the best for girls. I never did have a silk dress in all my life," she burst out, "and I've wanted one so terribly bad."

"You poor girl," comforted her cousin. Then her eyes sparkled as she dragged Beth over to a chair. "Listen here, I've got the most wonderful secret to tell you. You know I always wanted a silk dress and my mother was like yours, far too practical to buy silk for me. I wanted it just the same and one day I read in a paper about a club to make money. I wrote in and asked particulars. They answered me right away and told me how in my spare time I could make money to use just as I pleased. I put in some of my spare time as they suggested and soon had enough money to buy my silk dress."

"You don't mean this lovely blue silk?" questioned Beth her eyes wide with surprise.

"Yes, that very dress. I've wanted it a long time. I'm going to buy me something else soon, too."

"Oh, I'm so tickled!" cried Beth, jumping up and hugging her cousin. "Now I'm going to get my rose silk dream dress, I know."

It was Capper's Thrift Club Ruth told her cousin about. You can join too if you wish. Just think of having money that is your very own to spend as you please. Right now there is work you could do in your spare time and make from five to ten dollars a week. No experience is necessary. Drop a postal or write a letter today telling me you are interested and I will tell you all about our club. Address

Capper's Thrift Club, Topeka, Kan.

For Our Young Readers

Let's Take a Trip to Fairyland

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

ALL BOYS and girls like fairy tales. Kansas young folks not only like to read them, but they like to write them, too. There were so many interesting and well written stories entered in our contest that it is no simple matter to decide upon a winner. The Lane twins and Alma Lamkin ran a close race for the prize, and the Arrabella Lane gets it, I'm sure you'll think the other stories as good. Let's read some of the best ones:



The First Autumn Colors

Once there lived a beautiful princess in a beautiful palace in the Land of Sunshine. She had a good father and mother and everything that she could wish to make her happy, but she was vain and idle. One day while she was sitting in a lonely rose arbor a tiny elf dressed from his head to his toes in green said in a shrill voice close to her ear, "Dear Princess Ja See, the good god Thornor commands you to find something to keep you from idleness. This is his command." And with this he faded away into a green blade of grass. But Princess Ja See only laughed and continued to find fault with everything. So one day while she was rowing on the blue lake a large red fish appeared. It was different from any other she had ever seen in her magic lake, so she watched it eagerly. The tiny fairy boat followed it on and on until it came to the edge of the lake. Then suddenly appeared the god Thornor. He said, "Princess Ja See, I have already warned you of your vanity and idleness, but you would not heed me, so you must do as I command. Take this bucket and fairy paint brush. Sail on the high piled clouds and paint all the world in autumn colors. You have but to say, 'Paint! Paint! I need thee,' and then pronounce the color you wish three times and your magic bucket will be filled. For the colors you may use the blue of the sky, the gold of the harvest moon and the twinkling stars. The brown must be the clear sap from the magic tree in your garden. You must travel by the breezes and on the fleecy clouds. If you do as I bid thee you will always be busy, but you'll be happy, too."

Bump! and the god Thornor turned into the big tree in the garden and Miss Jennie was calling, "Miss Betty, Miss Betty, where are you? I've looked everywhere and lunch-eon's waiting." ARRAHWANNA LANE. Tescott, Kan.

The Kewpies' Ball

Twelve, the hour of the Kewpies' ball! All in a moment a change came over the dolls in the toy department of the "Kiddies' Store" on Broadway. The tall wax Kewpies forgot their stately poses and became beautiful fairies. Dolls and Kewpies raced to the music department of the store and cleared a place for dancing. Then Ruthie and Dorothy seated themselves at two small tinkling pianos and played the fastest waltz they knew. The Kewpies danced on and on. Mickey seemed to be the belle of the evening. Her starry blue eyes shone with joy, and her silver-spangled dress flickered brightly.

"One, two," chimed out the tall clock in the manager's office.

"Two, and the hour of our banquet at which all the fairyland Kewpies are to be our guests," sang out Kewpie Goldenlock's rich voice.

So all the Kewpies crowded into the banquet hall where the long tables were loaded with the best that Fairyland's Queen could

supply from her cupboard. All the Kewpies talked gaily as they awaited their guests.

Whiz! A million Kewpies flew into the small banquet hall. The hostesses gathered around them and sang a welcome song while Ruthie and Dorothy played the pianos again. "Now for the feast!" cried Fatty Kewpie as they sat down at the tables. "Here's to all the Kewpies in Kewpie-land," was the toast given by bright-eyed Mickey, and all drained their small glasses of tame cherry wine. Everybody laughed and talked gaily. Then when the banquet was over everybody danced until they were weary.

"Now for a ride to the land of Kewpie True," laughed Ruthie, and everybody rushed to the roof where waited many fleecy clouds which were to carry them to the moon, their real home. And here some time later they were received by the Queen of Kewpie-land. She had golden hair, blue eyes, and wore a yellow silk robe. In her hand she carried a wand. So the Kewpies danced until the Queen bade them in a silvery voice return to mortal's land.

So back to earth sailed the Kewpies on fleecy clouds, and reached the store just as the clock chimed four. It took some time to straighten the building, and just as Old Mr. Sun drew forth the bright rich curtain of day the Kewpies climbed back on the shelves and fell into their poses.

Twelve hours later a little girl looked tearfully at Ruthie and pleaded, "Oh, Miss Jane, please get this Kewpie for me," and the nurse answered, "Well, but I must buy one for Miss Betty, too." So Dorothy was chosen for Betty. Never again did Ruthie and Dorothy visit Kewpie-land, but remembering that the Queen had bade them make happy anyone to whom they might be given for Christmas, they brought joy to their new mothers.

And if next Christmas you could peek in at the Kewpies' Ball about 3 o'clock in the morning you would see Kewpies dancing gaily. But no Dorothy or Ruthie would be at the piano. But perhaps Mickey or Goldenlocks could fill their places as well.

Tescott, Kan. ARRAHBELLA LANE.

The Happy Princess

Once upon a time there was a little girl who lived in a castle. She had a queen for a mother and a king for a father and was to be, herself, a princess. But the little girl dreaded to be a princess. She thought how difficult it would be to keep her clothes nice and how heavy her crown would feel. At last there came a day when everyone said that it was time for the little girl to begin being a princess, for she was strong enough and well enough and old enough. Of course she had to have a kingdom of her own, so she started out to find it.

The sun shone and the birds sang and the farmer folk driving along the roads whistled. But the little girl walked along with her head down and did not see how nice a day it was. She hid behind the hedges when she met other children because she thought they would say about her, "What a queer little girl! She is starting out to be a princess." So she went on and on, feeling more lonesome and unhappy at every step, until she came to a village called "Children's Town." Boys and girls were playing games and tending gardens and keeping house. A little boy kept the market and sold small boxes of apples and pumpkins and jars of yellow butter. And a little girl kept the bakeryshop, selling fat buns and cherry pies and raisins. Then the little girl who was too timid to be a princess went quite bravely to the bakeryshop and found the little girl who kept it very busy.

"The buns will burn if I don't watch them!" she cried. "And how am I going to wait on all of these customers?"

"Oh, please, may I wait on the customers?" the little girl asked, and she did, counting out and wrapping up tarts, cakes, pies, buns and bread until the buns were baked. Then the little girl who was too timid to be a princess went to work in the market. She held a prancing hobby horse which had just brought in a load of candy eggs. Many children came to the market and they all smiled at her as if they had always known her and she did not seem afraid of them. When it was time for the market to close they asked her to play with them, so they had a party and all went to the bakeryshop and had ice cream, cake and pie.

Can You Finish This Tale?

One day a little girl named Polly was walking in the woods and thought she saw an old man coming with his pack. He came down the hill till he came to a little house where 3 old men lived. They were kind to him and gave him some food, and a cool drink from the well. He took a nap on one of their little beds, and then he tried to find his way home but he walked in circles. He played with the little boys but an old man scared him. He covered his eyes with his hands and cried himself to sleep in the woods. His mother and father were looking everywhere for him in their village. Finally they found him and they were as glad as could be.

Polly P.

"How would you like to be a princess in this town?" the little girl asked her mother. She walked along, keeping close to her mother so that no one could see her. Some of the children noticed the little girl. So she went at last to a house where a little girl lived. The mother of a whole family of children. The little mother wished to go to the city but couldn't leave her babies. The little girl who was to be a princess suddenly thought of everything except the doll who had been given to her and the baby doll which had been given to her. "Oh, please, may I take care of the dolls while you go to the bakeryshop?" begged the dolls' mother. And she took care for them until the mother came with a basket of goodies. So the princess didn't have to be bothered with fine clothes and a crown, but lived with the little girl at the bakeryshop. ALMA LAMKIN, Protection, Kan.

Fairyland

Caroline blinked hard to keep back tears. She was recovering from the shock and still had to remain in bed. Mother shopping now and could not read to her nurse was busy with Andrew, the brother, and she was all alone. It was 10 o'clock and mother had been gone 2 hours. She called the nurse who came at once. "What is it, my dear?" she asked. "Oh, nurse, are you very busy with the boys?" asked poor Caroline. "Why, not so very," replied nurse. "Well, when you finish I want you to read to me if you will," said Caroline. "Yes, I will. Now rest, so you will be tired."

So while nurse finished dressing Andrew, Caroline slept and this is what she dreamed. A fairy postman came running down a beam towards her. He had a letter in a package in his hand. The letter said, "You are invited to a dance to be given at Away-Meadow by the Fairy Queen. So asking every little boy and girl who is good today to come."

Then the postman said, "Slip on this dress and these slippers. Fairy Queen will fit anyone, so hurry!"

Caroline did hurry and the little dress slipped fit her well. She climbed up the bed and stepped on the moonbeam and swiftly to Far-Away-Meadow. When she reached there the postman bade her to get up and left her. Then Caroline saw a fairy coming towards her.

"Come here, I want to arrange your hair," said the fairy.

Then after a while a bell sounded and Fairy Queen stood up and said, "Slip on this dress and these slippers. Fairy Queen will fit anyone, so hurry!"

Then a little fairy played some lovely music and they all had a delightful time, dancing and playing and singing.

Caroline awoke to find her mother over her. She smiled and asked, "Mother's little girl?"

All of Caroline's fairy clothes were gone and she wished and wished she never seen Fairyland since. LELA GEE, Penalosa, Kan.

Bobbie's Adventure

Mother was telling little sister Dorothy a fairy tale when Bobbie burst into the room. "Oh, Mamma, have you seen my ball?" asked. "Go away and don't interrupt. I scolded his sister, for her mother had an interesting place in the story and I wished to hear the rest of it."

"Oh, I don't believe in fairies any more," said Bobbie and rushed out into the yard and sat down under a tree to pout. He just became comfortably settled when a couple of crows, dressed in blue and red, came and carried him into the air. He traveled a long way and finally stopped at the door of a hall which was furnished with blue and gold. At the far end of the hall on a little golden throne sat the queen dressed in blue with big gold rings.

The queen and her attendants came to meet Bobbie and asked him to spend the afternoon with them. Bobbie said he would be delighted. He was interested in the new. They ate a lovely dinner of delicious food which only fairy cooks can make. They went for a ride over the grounds on little blue and gold carriage drawn by mice. They finally returned to the queen where the same two little elves waited to take him home. The queen asked Bobbie to come again some time.

"Oh, my!" said Bobbie, yawning and stretching his legs. "I'm always better after a fairy tale." And he ran in to his supper, for he was very hungry after afternoon's adventures. PHILLIPSBURG, Kan. AUGUSTA KEGG.

The Little Sparrow

One fall day a little sparrow sat all day in a tree outside my window. He was late in the summer and the tiny nest of the eyes was his childhood home. He did not know what the winter had in store for him because he had not heard anyone about it. But on this day a flock of crows stopped to speak to him.

"Will you not go with us, little sparrow, to the southern lands?" they asked. "The sparrow gazed at them in surprise. 'Here I was born,' he said, 'and here I first looked into my mother's eyes and in this garden is where I learned to sing. How could I leave this place? I should be of grief in that strange land.'

"Oh, you would not die there," cried the swallows. It is so pleasant and warm there that you would soon forget about the cold lands. The rains are blue and the green and the brooks are clear. The sun shines warm and soft. Winter will come here and the water will freeze and the ground be covered with snow and the little will be leafless. The north wind will come and you will not be able to get food but will die of cold and hunger."

But the little sparrow still sat there.

"Away off in foreign lands the sun will shine and the earth be rich," said he, perhaps I shall die here of hunger, even so, I had rather stay in my native land than live in luxury there."

And then a little white bird came down from heaven and seated himself beside the little sparrow and twittered, "Do not be afraid, little sparrow. God will care for those who love their native land and will shine because without His knowledge not a little bird can fall to the earth."

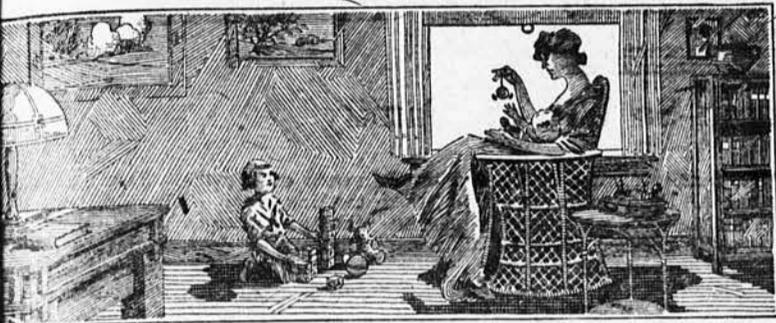
ETHLEEN MAC DONALD, Rush Center, Kan.

Today's Puzzle

The puzzle this time is "Can You Finish This Tale?" Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of puzzles for the first six boys and girls sending in correct answers.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



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

Complete Recovery

ve been visiting at the bedside of a man who seems to be a model of health. "This is the end of eight months in bed," he said. "but I am going to stay right here until I am ready to get up."

months ago, at my first meeting with this man he did not show any signs of weakness. His children had measles, and I had occasion to consult with him upon the matter which he encouraged them to do in the raw weather, almost the rash had faded. "You doctors are too fussy," he said at that time. "I suppose it is good business to encourage people to stay in bed as long as possible, but it's all wrong. I don't intend to coddle my patient in any such manner."

short time later he was taken sick with quite a serious illness, keeping with his policy he kept himself out of the house as long as he was able to stand erect, and finally announced that it was a hard job to keep him down. It is the hard facts of life however the forces of life and death pay attention to the theories of any one, and thus it happened that in his advanced theories this man fell on his back again in a few days. He now concludes that he may as well not try to use his body until it is repaired; and it is a much longer time to make the complete than would have been the case had nature been permitted to finish its work at the first attempt.

moral of this story is that you hurry nature in its work of rebuilding. When you have suffered a destructive illness, in which there is a waste of tissue, the part of the body is to rest quietly in bed until it has been accomplished. You do not want to fool yourself into the belief that you are ready for work, long before the time has really occurred. You may work up the "pep" that will get you back to your work, but you think that there will be nothing wrong with you. It is not certain that you will get back to your bed in a hurry, but this man. But a worse thing than all this is that you may manage to get on with your daily tasks, the perils of this man. But a worse thing than all this is that you may manage to get on with your daily tasks, the perils of this man. But a worse thing than all this is that you may manage to get on with your daily tasks, the perils of this man.

measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza or typhoid fever, to make very sure that they have made a complete recovery before resuming their usual occupations. Under no conditions should they be permitted to jump right into the old strain, but it should always be insisted that play and work be taken up gradually. In a general way the same rule applies to adults. Take time to get well, and resume your occupations gradually.

Questions and Answers

Are there any diseases which may be inherited, if so what are they? What is the cause of cancer? Is it caused by a germ? These are some difficult questions which were brought up in our physiology class.

There are diseases that may be inherited tho they are not nearly so common as was thought a few years ago. The most prominent and the most deadly of these is syphilis, which is still the deadly heritage of thousands of children born in our own country every year.

Cancer is not one of the inherited diseases and as far as is now known it is not caused by a germ.

Kinds of Cancer

Is there more than one kind of cancer? What kind are they, and what are some of the symptoms?

There are many kinds of cancer, so many that it would require a long article to answer your question. If other readers manifest an interest I will give this a special discussion later.

Diseased Teeth

Would bad teeth cause nervousness, back-ache, headache and rheumatism?

Diseased teeth are capable of causing all of these troubles and more.

Thanks, Swine Breeders

Members of the Capper Pig club join in thanking two Kansas swine breeders for their generosity in offering prize pigs for the club of 1921. J. Rahe & Sons of Waterville are going to have a \$50 gilt for the club member making the best record with a Poland China entry next year. Searle & Searle of Tecumseh offer a \$50 boar pig for competition by boys entering Duroc Jersey sows.

Now, are there some Spotted Poland, Chester White, Hampshire and Berkshire breeders with enough interest in Kansas boys—and a good eye for advertising—to offer prize pigs for those breeds? And a Duroc gilt still will be accepted, as a boar and gilt for each breed will be given if breeders desire. These pigs are to be valued at \$50 and will be shipped to the winning boys in January, 1922. In order to be winners of prize pigs, boys must have records good enough to make them winners of cash prizes in the club contest.

The club for 1921 will be announced in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for December 4. Prize pig offers received before November 27 will be included in the list of prizes published in that issue and will be printed in the rules and prizes to be sent to every member next year. Write or wire your offer to Earle H. Whitman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

A pair of Bob Whites in domestication has produced 100 eggs in a season. Five hens laid an average of 65 eggs apiece. To hold the insects in check and to destroy the weed seeds we need to have our gardens, fields, pastures and roadsides literally alive with these useful birds.

Stock Profits Are Up To You



Did you ever stop to think that success in animal husbandry is a fifty-fifty proposition—half depends on the stock, half on the man? Are you doing your full share in your partnership with your horses, cattle and swine? If not, the loss is all yours. That can't be divided.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Mother Will Enjoy a Sewing Room—So Will the Family

THE OLD-FASHIONED sewing room is coming back. Our grandmothers had it in their homes and then it disappeared. At least it doesn't get beyond the house plans. Someway this workshop is crowded out. But mother is becoming weary of the continual search for the sewing-basket. Father fusses because fashion sheets clutter the living-room table. And young son—he's quite insistent that the sewing machine has no place in his room. Even the daughter of the house has something to say when the box of patterns falls from her closet shelf.

It isn't that mother enjoys the talk of misplaced sewing equipment. Who does? Neither does she relish hunting for needles, scissors and other tools. But what is she going to do about it? With unfailing regularity the clothes must be mended. The seasons come and go and that means new clothing and more sewing. And so a room or a place where the repairing and making of clothes can be carried on, is not a whimsey of women. It's needed. It will be lighted and ventilated properly and will contain adequate storage facilities. And the best of all, this room will be a permanent home for the sewing machine.

New Uses for Sewing Machine

Sewing hasn't stood still—or the method of doing it. The long hours spent in handwork a few generations ago would not be tolerated now. The use of the sewing machine is being extended; the mending and much of the other work formerly done by hand is being done on the machine. By using a hemstitching attachment, hemstitching more nearly even than any person can make is completed quickly. And how much easier it is on the eyes and nerves! With the electric motor, running the machine is indeed easy.

Every woman can learn to operate a sewing machine with practice. To be successful in using any machine, one must keep it in order. The workman

who doesn't understand the machine with which he works is not efficient. How about the housekeeper who doesn't know the machine with which she sews every week?

Oiling the different parts is important. If the machine is used every day, oil will be needed about once a week. Use only the best grade since the poorer ones form a gum and make it difficult to run the machine. If a poor grade is used, the parts of the machine will need to be washed thoroughly in kerosene, or if the gum is heavy and difficult to get off, boiling the parts in a solution of washing soda and water will be efficient. After drying, put the machine together and apply a good oil. If an inferior one has been used only once, oil with kerosene and run it a few minutes with the needle unthreaded. Then wipe off the excess of oil.

The needle deserves some attention, too. A coarse one cannot be used successfully with a fine thread or with silk. Neither can a fine needle be used with a long stitch. The needle is set firmly with the slot toward the outside of the needle bar and fastened.

If there is trouble with the needle unthreading, this can be avoided by raising it to the highest point before removing the cloth. Many sewers have a habit of pulling the goods while stitching. This stubs the needle and results in a poor stitch. Another thing which frequently bends the needle is pulling the thread forward in removing the cloth; the most satisfactory way is to pull it backward under the pressure foot.

Sometimes the cloth puckers. This is very annoying. It is caused by hav-

ing too much tension or by too much pressure on the pressure foot. If thin cloth puckers, the placing of paper under it will correct the evil in many cases. It is easy to sew thru paper.

Occasionally the upper or lower threads break when one is sewing. When the lower thread causes the trouble, the bobbin is not acting correctly. It may be threaded wrong, be too full or wound unevenly. When the upper thread breaks, something is wrong above the bobbin. Improper threading of the machine or the needle usually are to blame. If the needle is too coarse for the thread or the material is not set right, the point is too sharp or is broken, or if it is rubbing against the pressure foot, the thread breaks. The skipping of a stitch is due also to the needle; it may be the wrong size, set incorrectly or bent.

A saving of time and energy will be brought about by the using of the various attachments. If the housekeeper is not accustomed to these parts she can soon learn to use them by practicing on small scraps of cloth. The cutting gauge can be used to advantage in making plaitings, ruchings and bias bands, the binder will make both loop and bound button holes, the tucker will furnish neat trimmings and the quilting can be used in making infants' robes and bibs.

In putting on the attachments, the needle bar is raised to its highest point before the new part is put on. The working parts of these pieces will need an occasional oiling but they must be wiped off afterward to avoid staining the garments.

If one understands the machine and cares for it properly, it will give many

years of service. Just one more caution, keep it dry—far enough from the open window so rain will not rust it. Rusting is detrimental to a machine.

Of course the sewing room will be the machine a good position but, fortunately, rooms do not grow overnight. Until one is available in home, the housekeeper will have to do whatever she can to make sewing easier. For instance, when sewing keep the upper right-hand drawer the machine open and cut all scraps over it so the scraps will fall in drawer instead of on the floor. Keep in touch with the pin cushion one on the head of the machine directly under the spool. And then worth trying—to keep the sewing in a convenient drawer. If the housekeeper has a habit of running away, a ribbon tied to the handles aids in finding them.

The Room Should be Cheerful

Many small spaces in Kansas farm homes might be used as a sewing room. Perhaps there is a small room which isn't used for sleeping purposes. If so, move the sewing machine into it, hang some bright draperies over the windows and a few cheerful pictures on the wall. You will be surprised how much easier it is to sew. No person can disturb you. When time to get a meal, you can leave sewing spread out. Of course, if you were in the dining room or the parlor, the scraps would have to be picked up before the meal. Otherwise, when company came, there would be a lot to get everything in order.

When we have sewing rooms in our homes—it will be amusing to look back over the days when housekeepers sewed over the house from the attic to the kitchen. It isn't systematic, even now. Then why not have a sewing room whenever the house is remodeled? We used to have a parlor furnished for guests and used rarely. Why not use that space for a sewing room?

Mrs. Nell Beaubien Nichols



The Science of Cake Making

By Mrs. Martha M. Curtis

SOMEONE is always hungry for cake. This dessert, enjoyed for centuries, is not losing its popularity. In fact, women who bake excellent cakes have reached the zenith of culinary triumphs. And fortunately it is easier for ambitious housekeepers to achieve success in baking nowadays than formerly. Modern utensils, stoves and standardized recipes do much toward making a good cook.

The selection of the cake recipe requires care. It must be good. Wonderful improvements have been made in the printed recipes in recent years and many of the complaints are due to misinterpretation.

All measurements should be level. This means that a cupful, tablespoon or teaspoonful of flour, sugar and other dry ingredients is filled full and then scraped off with a knife. Solid fats, such as butter and lard, are packed down and then leveled off. And the flour is sifted before it is measured.

Then there is the question of materials. Of course they must be good. Whatever fat or other ingredient one decides to use, select the best of its kind for cake making. No matter what kind of milk is used, it must be clean and have the proper flavor.

Just what kind of flour makes the best cakes is much discussed. However, the majority of good cooks agree that pastry flour gives excellent results. The reason for this is that pastry flour contains more starch and less gluten. Before the era of pastry

flours, many of the best cake makers used ordinary wheat flour but they added 2 tablespoons of cornstarch to every cup of flour.

Granulated sugar is the best sweetening altho brown sugar makes a moist cake with better keeping qualities. Powdered sugar produces a dry cake.

Paying attention to the flavoring of cakes will result in improving the art of cake making. The difference between cooking and good cooking is largely a matter of flavor, and in no place does the lack of flavor show more plainly than in cakes. There is one rule to govern the use of flavorings and that is to use only the flavoring extracts of the best quality. Skill in the use of these extracts is acquired by experience.

Cakes containing nuts are best when flavored with vanilla, almond or orange, while chocolate and cocoa cakes seem to be adapted to vanilla or cinnamon. Fruit cakes or those contain-

ing raisins, currants, dates or figs need lemon, orange or some other fruit extract. This suggestion of fruit can be made more appealing by the addition of a little orange or lemon peel. Marble cakes are enhanced by a blending of spices for the flavor with cinnamon predominating. Nothing surpasses almond in the coconut cake.

In mixing the ingredients, the housekeeper has a chance to sit down while working. Before doing this, she reads the recipe, gets all the utensils and ingredients to be used ready and makes sure that the oven temperature is correct. Then she draws her stool up to the kitchen cabinet or the work table and begins the mixing of the batter. If the fat is very cold, the mixing bowl is warmed by being placed in warm water a few minutes, but the fat is not melted. Then the fat is creamed or beaten with a spoon until it is soft and the sugar is worked into it. Next the flavoring and the yolks or whole eggs, according to the directions, are

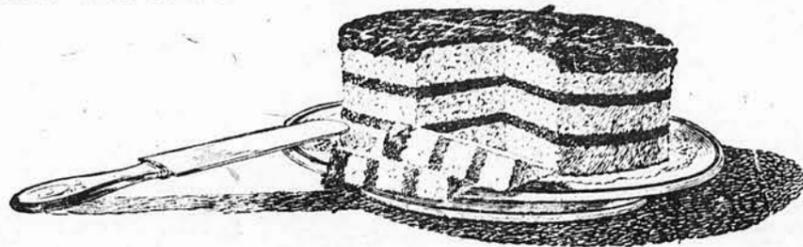
beaten and added. The flour is measured and poured back in the bowl with the salt and baking powder.

The milk or other liquid is poured in a cup. A little of the liquid is added to the cake mixture, some of the liquid is poured in the process continues until all the liquid and liquid are used. If the egg whites are added separately, they are stiffly beaten whites are now in with an over and over movement.

The batter is ready for the oven. Cakes with shortening are baked in pans greased with an unsalted fat such as lard or a vegetable oil. The bottom of the pan for loaf cakes is lined with manilla paper. Then the batter is poured in the cake pan rather unevenly; the mixture is made higher at the corners and edges than in the center to allow even rising.

When the cake is not to be eaten, chopped nut meats or shredded nut may be sprinkled over the top of the batter in the pan before it is placed in the oven. A little granulated sugar can be mixed with the coconut or nuts if one wishes.

The baking of the cake is of importance. The time needed in baking is divided into quarters. Little bubbles appear over the top in the first quarter, the cake rises to its height and browns in spots during the second, it browns evenly during the third and in the last quarter the sides dry out and the cake shrinks back when touched with the finger. The cake has baked long enough and is done.





BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

CHRISTMAS soon will be here and parents are looking for toys for the children. I wish toys were bought so carelessly, as they are now. A few parents seem to realize this. The modern mechanical toys that will do everything are interesting but of little benefit to the child. Give him something that will make him work his imagination and ingenuity. The rich boy surrounded by every expensive toy on the market is frequently the most lonesome.

Instead of buying many toys, buy a few good ones. A cheap toy is like something else—a poor investment. It amuses for the moment but then usefulness ends. The sets of competitive toys are invaluable for boys. Boys are destructive, a rule, and the reason for this is that they want something to do themselves. They want to do things—therefore they frequently make them. With constructive toys they can make a wide variety of things and learn much that no high-priced toy could teach. Trains always make good playthings for boys, and toys are usually received with pleasure.

For girls, furniture for dolly's house gives new play ideas. A table and chairs and a tea set will make any little girl happy. For long winter evenings, games are a good investment for the older children.

Boys should have a ball and a rattle and all kinds of washable toys upon which he can try his teeth just coming in. A yarn ball is easily crocheted from bright yarns and stuffed with cotton. It can be washed and is soft and pleasing to baby's eye. A rag or rubber doll is best for the child under 2 years. Blocks, dominoes, checkers and similar toys are liked by those of the kindergarten age. The animal toys on wheels make good gifts as the child pulls them around instead of pushing them.

Do whatever you do, buy toys suitable to the age of the child. And don't buy the highly colored or easily broken kind. Buy a toy as you do other things—for the wear it will give and for the usefulness in amusing the child.

Your Neighbor's Children

"Frank," said Mrs. Woodward, her face drawn into disapproving lines, "we'll have to keep our boys away from those Anderson boys. They are simply ruining our boys."

Big Frank Woodward had a strong sense of humor and a pretty thorough knowledge of boys. He threw back his head and laughed. "What have they been up to now, Martha?" he asked. "The bet Mrs. Anderson is telling her husband the same thing about our boys."

Very likely he was right. When a group of boys get into mischief, every mother is sure someone else's child is at the bottom of it and has enticed her child.

It is difficult to see our own children's faults. But the neighbor's children! What a wonderful children they are! If we had Mrs. So-and-So's John, what would we not do for him! And her Susan is so impudent we don't see how she ever puts up with her. Now our own Clarence and Ellen—but you should hear what Mrs. So-and-So has to say about them.

After all, is it really wise or kind to criticize your neighbor's children? It is pretty safe to as-

sume that your own are far from perfect and yet you are hurt if you hear any remark that is unkind about them. Some mothers train their children well along some lines and fall down on others, so we should all hesitate about showing our disapproval of our neighbors' methods. Our own are likely to be as susceptible to criticism, and it is a much better idea to see where our neighbors do well and copy their methods there.

You owe a certain responsibility to each of your neighbors in regard to his children. The Golden Rule can be amended to read, "Do unto your neighbor's child that which you would that he should do unto yours." If this were followed you would hesitate before repeating that piece of gossip about that young Johnson girl. It did not come from a very reliable source, you know, and even if it is true, will you help anyone by repeating it?

It is seldom a good idea to carry tales to your neighbor about his children. There are few times when this becomes a duty and information of this kind seldom is well received.

In differences between your own and your neighbor's children, try to judge as impartially as possible. It is quite likely that your own children were as much to blame as the neighbor's, and if you side wholly with them and condemn the playmates entirely, your children soon will learn that they can depend upon your defense whether they be right or wrong.

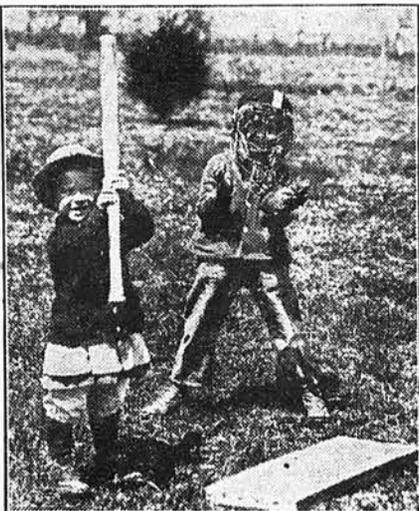
Food for Mind and Body

I always like to go into a home where there are a great many books. Books distinguish the civilized man from the savage. In many homes the few books that are kept are in such poor condition that no one cares to read them. This is not always the fault of children, either. Many an adult knows no more about how to treat a book than a baby knows about a motor car. Have you not seen persons turn down the corner of a book to mark their place? A slip of paper or ribbon will serve as a bookmark, so why spoil the looks of the book by having corners turned down in various places? Other persons in reading will hold the book in one hand with the two covers bent back together. This habit is detrimental to the appearance of a book, and no true lover of books ever does it.

One should start early to train children in the proper use and handling of books. Because their first Mother Goose books are inexpensive is no reason that they should not be cared for. The child who is careless with the inexpensive toy also is careless with the expensive one. But if he can be taught to take pride in the appearance of his books, you will find that he will be as careful as you in turning the leaves and handling the books.

I hope every mother interested herself in the Drink-More-Milk campaign.

If she did, I know she was not disappointed in results, for I have tried it myself with my own children. Now I wish there would be a week devoted to drinking more water. Any doctor will tell you that the average person does not drink enough water. Yet it is the cheapest food we put into our bodies, being supplied free by nature. I wonder if we would not take a little more interest in it if we had to pay for it.



These are Neighboring Boys.

It is essential that the water supply for a family or a school be pure. If there is any doubt about it, the water should be analyzed. Water flushes the system much in the same manner that it is used for sewerage. The bowels and kidneys can perform their duties better where plenty of water is taken into the system. Everyone should drink a glass of water in the morning before taking anything else into the stomach. Many persons troubled with constipation have been relieved by drinking a glass of warm water in the morning, and following this in 10 minutes with a glass of cold water. Throughout the day water should be drunk at frequent intervals and a glassful taken just before going to bed, at the beginning and close of recess and the noon hour, and before starting home.

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.

Your Daughter's Company

My daughter of 15 years wants to keep company with a young man. I feel she is too young but other girls in the neighborhood do so and it is difficult to convince her that I am right in objecting. Am I an "old fogey"?—Mrs. Vera H.

On the contrary, you are a very wise mother. No girl of 15 should be allowed to keep steady company with a young man. As it is difficult to keep from "doing as Romans do when in Rome," let her have an occasional caller at the home, but encourage her to invite a number of other young people. How about those other mothers? Can't you get them together and all of you put a stop to this custom?

The Boy and School

The teacher this year picks on my oldest boy until he wants to quit school. We don't want him to do this but I can't get the school board to do anything. Is there something that can be done about it?—Mrs. L. A. W.

Yes, a great deal. First, are you sure of your first statement? "Teacher's pet" always has been flung at the child who was industrious and well-behaved in school. A teacher naturally thinks a great deal of a child who causes little trouble. On the same principle, I wonder if the teacher does pick on your son or whether he may not have given her reason to have him under suspicion. It looks as if the school board would have taken action if there had been any real grounds for complaint. Suppose you cease taking the boy's part and tell him he has to take his chances with the other pupils.

A Community Mother's Club

How can I organize a mother's club in my neighborhood? We have a large number of young people and I believe we could accomplish a great deal of good thru a club.

I wish there were more of our readers who would do this. First, invite the various mothers to your home and lay the proposition before them. When it has been discussed and decided favorably, it will be necessary to elect officers and draw up a constitution. A president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer will be the only officers you will need. Then there should be a program committee, refreshment committee, and so forth. Meet once or twice a month and have papers read, and discuss problems peculiar to child training. Have a picnic once a year with husbands and children invited. We should be glad to hear of your success so that we may tell our other readers about it.

Care of the Scalp

Will you kindly tell me how I can remove the little scabs from my baby's head? She is 2 months old.—Young Mother.

As you do not give the reason for the scabs of which you speak, I assume that you mean the crust that is likely to form on the heads of young babies if the scalp is not cared for properly. Rub the head with vaseline at night before putting the baby to bed. In the morning, scrape off the crust carefully with a fine comb. Then wash the baby's head with pure soap and rinse it well, and I think you will have no more trouble.

If these crusts are really scabs, Iodex may remove them and prevent them from spreading. If not, you had better write Dr. Lerrigo, health adviser for this paper, and tell him the cause of the scabs, and he will advise the proper treatment.

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Potted Plants for Christmas

BY RACHEL RAE

A pretty potted plant makes an excellent Christmas gift. Such plants cost considerable to purchase at a flower store, but we can get small plants or hardy bulbs and pot them with but little expense, and they will have added value to the receiver because of our work in preparing them.

Nearly all of us, when we took up



Narcissuses Make Good Gifts.

our geraniums in the fall, had extra plants, or we put some cuttings into the ground to root. By potting some of these we will have good presents. Also, a blooming geranium gives great pleasure when received as a present by a shut-in. The Martha Washington geranium makes a pleasing gift. It does not bloom in the winter but it makes a good growth and will bloom in the spring.

Hyacinths and narcissuses, when planted in November or the first part of December, will not be in bloom by Christmas but they will make good presents, for the pleasure of watching plants develop often is as great as watching them bloom. Paper white narcissuses are best for the house, for they bloom quickly. The Chinese Sacred lily makes a pretty present and can be started and grown until buds show before presenting. It does best when grown in a shallow glass dish surrounded by pebbles or shells.

At most greenhouses the cyclamen can be had in small plants that will bloom after the first of the year, and the foliage is very pretty at all times. Then small ferns make a choice present. The Whitmani is the finest cut of the Boston fern type and is my preference. It shows up well when two or three plants are potted together in a pan 6 or 8 inches in diameter.

Women's Service Corner

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

You'll Like These Caramels

Would you please print a recipe for chocolate caramels?—D. M.

You will find this a reliable recipe: Put 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan and when melted add 1/2 cup of milk, 1/2 cup of sugar and 1 cup of molasses. When the boiling point is reached, add 1 1/2 squares of chocolate and cook until brittle when tried in cold water. Stir occasionally to prevent sticking. Remove mixture from fire. Beat 3 minutes, add 1 cup of nut meats and 2 teaspoons of vanilla. Turn into a buttered pan. When cold, cut in squares.

Typewriting at Home

Where can I buy a book that will give me a knowledge of typewriting? What is the cost of the book?—M. K.

You can buy such a book from Strickler's Business College, 108-117 East 8th St., Topeka, Kan. The cost is \$1.25.

A Homemade Shampoo

Can you recommend a good shampoo that can be made at home?—M. V. H.

Try the following homemade shampoo: shave a small cake of white Castile soap into a pint of boiling water and let it stand until thick; add a teaspoon of glycerine and a few drops of your favorite perfume. The glycerine is softening and healing to the scalp.

Wet the hair enough so the jelly will adhere; then rub it until a thick lather forms on the head. Rinse the hair at least five times with warm water first, and let it gradually cool until it is quite cold.

Hand Painted China

Can you give me the address of someone who paints china? Also, where can I buy materials for china painting?

Miss Marie Witwer, the What-Not Shop, 120 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan., does china painting. You can buy materials from W. A. Maurer, 340-44 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Women Will Buy Crocheting

I have crochet work for sale but have difficulty in disposing of it. Can you tell me where I might be able to sell it?—Mrs. C. E. C.

I believe the best way to sell fancy-work is to place it with a merchant to display and sell for you for a small per cent of the profit. Or you might insert an ad in your county newspaper.

How to Shrink Gingham

I wish to shrink some gingham before making it up into school dresses. How should the shrinking be done?—Mrs. T. M. W.

Put gingham on the stove in strong cold salt water. Let it come slowly to a boil, being sure that all parts are thoroly and equally heated. Take from the stove and pour into cold water. Wring the material and dry, then dampen and iron in the usual manner. This method gives a gradual change in temperature in the heating process, and a sudden change in cooling, thus insuring thoro shrinking. The salt will help to set the colors.

Salt for Falling Hair

I should like to know how to stop hair from falling.—Mrs. F. E. K.

Wet your scalp with strong salt water three times a week and massage thoroly. Or rub vaseline into the scalp occasionally. When washing the hair, use the egg shampoo—a beaten egg in a gill of water—rinsing the hair until the odor of the egg has disappeared.

Winter Care of Ferns

BY BERTHA ALZADA

Ferns in winter seldom get the right care. There is an idea in most minds that a fern is not pretty unless it is growing and efforts will be made to keep new fronds coming up. During the dismal winter days these new fronds will be deprived of light to such an extent that they will develop slenderly and with inferior leaves. Often they do not get much more than half developed. They never have the fine full appearance of summer grown fronds.

Ferns should be allowed to rest during the winter as much as possible. They need to be given sufficient moisture to keep them green and thrifty, but they naturally will stand still so far as growth is concerned if no special effort is made to force them. If they have grown well during the summer there will be a mass of well matured fronds that will keep green and fresh all winter. The ferns will be much better appearing without the soft new fronds which will be of a lighter color and poorly developed. The summer fronds will be shorter and wider and more compact in foliage.

The use of fern food in winter is detrimental if we are resting the plants. Where we make a fern pan in the fall we can keep the ferns growing all right, and if we give them good light we will get good results. Naturally the fronds of these young plants will be shorter and as they will not have so much foliage every frond will get better light at the start. Here feeding with plant food will be all right, and we can give more water. The old resting plants will want water only when quite dry, but these young ferns should have it whenever dry enough so the soil will crumble. They should not be kept wet, tho.

It Couldn't Be Done

Somebody said that it couldn't be done. But he, with a chuckle, replied that "Maybe it couldn't," but he would be one who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.

So he buckled right in with a trace of a grin. On his face, if he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done—and he did it. —Selected.

Assisting Santa Claus

BY MRS. FLORENCE A. RICHARDSON

Are you working on your Christmas gifts now? It is to be hoped so, for "last minute" Christmas gifts usually are lacking in something. I have a Christmas box that has been installed 10 months. It is not full but there is a satisfying number of presents in it already.

For a dear old woman I have a bunch of envelopes stamped and addressed. I have a list of her regular correspondents, and I know this gift will please and help her more than any other gift. For another friend whose eyesight is poor, I have a spool of white thread with a paper of needles strung upon it. When she wishes to sew she can pull out as much thread with the needle as she wants, and when the thread is used, she can put that needle in a cushion and pull out another needle already threaded. This woman enjoys piecing, and I have a large pile of scraps to accompany the needles.

Cretonne and unbleached muslin have helped fill my box with desirable and useful presents for several housekeepers. Two aprons, made like the regulation butcher aprons, were cut from muslin and hemmed all around on the machine. Two pockets were added to each apron and tapes to tie around the waist and the neck. I cut out cretonne flowers and applied them on the bibs and the pockets, using black floss for the stitches. These aprons are easy to make, and they will launder well and will last indefinitely.

Tearing 1 1/4 yards of the muslin in two, I had material for two runners for either a dresser or library table. I hemmed the raw edges and the ends on the machine and finished them with a narrow crocheted edge.

A strip of cretonne neatly sewed about 2 inches from the hem of a runner makes a pretty decoration. A few stitches of handwork—such as a line ending in a circle from the two sides and center—will improve it, and add the personal touch so desirable.

For the babies of the family, I bought a yard of outing flannel and some animal patterns and made four bunnies. I used pink glass beads for their eyes, and lined the ears with pink gingham, which made them stiff enough to stand out from the head in a realistic manner. I also tied a bow of blue ribbon around their necks. These animals are prettier than any stuffed rabbits I ever saw in a store.

A piece of dark gray wool cloth, left from a dress, made an elephant for an older child. The elephant's blanket is elaborately embroidered with many colors and some gilt braid. It is a gorgeous sight, and I know the boy will like it.

I made three handkerchief bags for the little girls just beginning Sunday school. The tops were made from some pieces of rather coarse lace and I crocheted the bottoms in the knot stitch. In the open spaces of the lace at the top I ran ribbon the color of the crochet silk for handles. A tiny silk handkerchief will go in each of these at Christmas time.

Did you ever make a handkerchief purse? I have made two. I saved the corners from an embroidered handkerchief that was worn in the center and sewed them on the corners of two new plain ones, leaving a small opening. I sewed a small snap fastener to the handkerchief and the applied corner. Over this, I embroidered a tiny purse. I will slip a dime in the little purse, and send this verse with it:

You will find your carfare
In this tiny sack.
Half will take you downtown,
And half will bring you back.

I have been making my Christmas boxes all thru the year, and I am proud of them. The coffee we use comes in round pasteboard boxes with tin covers. I cut the boxes down to 3 inches, and gave them several coats of white enamel. When thoroly dry, I pasted a pretty picture on the lid. These will make pretty boxes after the candy, nuts or cookies, with which I shall fill them, are gone. Other boxes are the usual accumulation of the year covered with holiday paper.

To make use of safety matches when the cover is lost or misplaced, strike the matches on a window pane or on any dry piece of glass.

Around-the-House Dresses

These Styles are Simple and Becoming

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG

DO YOUR housedresses become tiresome because they are all alike? If so, try some of these new patterns. You will find they add attractiveness to your supply of dresses for the house. Style No. 9348 features a woman's housedress of striped material. Separate pieces of the material are set in at each side to that may be made of gingham or chambray. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 32-inch material and 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting material. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9331—Women's Dress. This is a neat, well-cut housedress which would please any housewife. It may be made with long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut



form pockets. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, and 5/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting material. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

8878—Women's Set of Collars and Cuffs. Five styles of collars and two styles of cuffs are included in this pattern. They would be dainty accessories for the dark frock. Set No. 1 requires 5/8 yard of 36-inch lawn or organdy and 3 1/2 yards of insertion. Cut in one size.

9474—Women's Apron. This pattern shows a comfortable cover-all apron

in three gores. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material and 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting material. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

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

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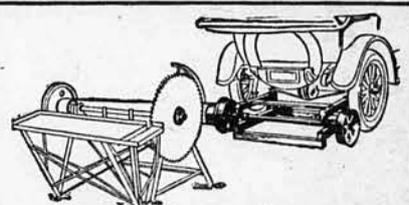
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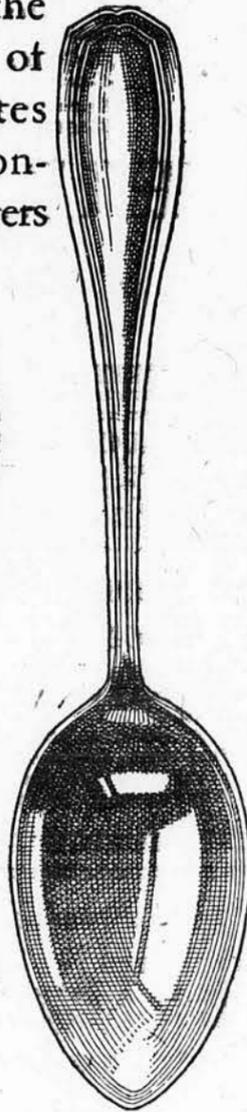
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Have You a Gift Problem?

The Homemade Toilet Kit Might Help Solve It

BY MRS. MARTHA M. CURTIS

IF YOU are wondering what to give your girl friend for Christmas, why not select a package of delicately perfumed face powder and end the worrying? It's a useful gift. More than that, it's certain to please.

Or if you are puzzled over a present for mother, why not buy a piece of cretonne and fashion a toilet kit from it? Of course it is nothing more than a pocket containing some powder and a puff, a hair net, hair pins, a small mirror and perhaps a tube of cold cream. Nevertheless it means a great deal to have these materials ready to take to town or on any drive. With them a woman feels comfortable. She knows she can prepare herself to meet anyone in a few minutes.

Search the country over and you'll find few women, if any, who do not care to be good looking. Every girl, even tho she may not admit it, wishes to look her best always. The shiny nose is never welcome. That's why powder is a necessity rather than a vanity.

When our grandmothers were young, they strived as eagerly for strawberry and cream complexions as girls do today. It was more difficult in those days—at least it required more work. Grandmother used to grate horseradish, add it to milk and then let the mixture stand over night. Then it was strained thru cloth and applied to the face at night to bleach the skin. And what sneezing took place every evening! Nowadays there are lemon soaps which are more effective. And there are lemon creams, too. They certainly work wonders on a thick, oily skin. Much improvement has been made in the manufacture of toilet articles until the excellent powders, cold creams, tooth pastes and other materials are used universally. They save time and give far better results.

Suppose you decide to give powder to your friends this Christmas. You have various things to consider. First of all, every person doesn't appear well with the same kind. If there is any reason for believing no person can use powder successfully, it is the lack of care in buying. Women frequently disregard the natural shades of their complexion and choose a powder of a different tint. Of course it shows. The tint which brings out the natural shades is the one to use.

It is only the blonde with a clear, fair skin and golden hair who can wear a dead white powder. It makes persons with darker hair and complexions look ghastly and artificial. A miss with a trifle darker skin and light brown hair will find powder of flesh or pink tints better adapted to her type. The auburn-haired girl avoids the pinks and flesh shades just as she avoids wearing red and pink hats. She chooses powder with a yellowish-brown tinge to bring out the coppery colors in her tresses. And then the woman who isn't a blonde or a brunette plays safe by using a cream powder which, by the way, is the most becoming selection for the average woman. Of course the brunettes usually find that the powders made especially for them are the most becoming.

Powders for Faded Complexions

Then there is the elderly woman's powder problem. Mothers cannot wear the flesh and pink tints so well as their daughters because their skins have lost some of the color of youth. They may use powder with cream tints or one of the kinds which are manufactured especially for them. There are two kinds of powders on the market for women with gray hair; both are tinted to harmonize with the

changing tints of the skin. One is for the woman with blue eyes and whose hair was originally light; the other is for dark eyes and hair which was once black or brown.

So when buying powder for Christmas, some thought to the individuality and complexion of the person who is to receive the gift is necessary. It's quite the latest thing of the moment to mix powders. By doing this the exact shade wanted may be obtained. For instance, many women wish to use cream tinted powder but they know it would be more becoming to them with a slight suggestion of flesh tints in it.

So they add a little of the flesh powder to the cream shades and get the desired results. This combining of powders reveals many interesting things. It might be a unique way to please your friends this holiday season—this mixing of different powders to get the tint best adapted to use on their skins.

After a long ride to town over dusty roads, it's only natural for one to feel like washing the face before appearing on the streets. If there is a toilet kit to bring into service, the face may be cleaned with cold cream and then powder applied to provide the freshened appearance. Or if there is a rest room in the store, garage or some other place where the country woman finds water to use in washing, there should be room in the toilet kit for a bar of soap. Cold cream usually is soothing after riding in the wind, in both warm and cold weather. It is particularly restful on chapped skin. Frequently the lips become cracked and harsh in riding; the application of cold cream from a tube or a lip stick certainly helps one to have a good disposition as well as to improve appearances.

To Keep Hair Tidy

In equipping the toilet kit, ample provision for hair problems can be given. No woman can be well groomed if her hair is straggling about in all directions; a good hair net, a small comb and a few hair pins are very useful occupants for a kit. It's seldom that a woman doesn't wish to rearrange her hair after a long ride.

The use of the toilet kit is widened if it contains a place for a tube of tooth paste or powder and a tooth brush. Then the kit can be taken in the suitcase when one is traveling or staying over-night away from home.

Just what material one chooses to use in making the kit varies with the individual taste. Either an attractive mixture of colors in designs such as are found in cretonnes or in any dark washable material will do. The size depends on what the contents are to be. If it is to contain powder and a puff, a tube of cold cream, soap, hair net, hair pins, comb, tooth paste, tooth brush, lip stick, nail polish and a mirror, it will have to be large enough to hold these materials without crowding.

By taking a rectangular piece of material and making two pockets, one at each end, there is little work required in the making. When this is folded in the center, a ribbon is tied about it or a colored elastic band will keep it closed. If these pockets are large, they can be stitched into small divisions so the contents will fit snugly. A tube of cold cream requires a long, slender division, for instance, while a soap box demands a much wider space.

In many instances a pocket at one end is all that is necessary, and the other end can be used to snap over the pocket. The monogram or the initial of the person to whom the kit is to be given can be embroidered on this lid.



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Tom McNeal's Answers.

Transfer of Property

A and B are husband and wife. Can A sell his property without B's name on the deed? A READER.

If his property is real estate, he cannot.

About the Census

Please give me information as to where I can obtain the United States 1920 Census enumeration? K. B. T.

Write to the United States Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Rights of Children

A man is married and homesteads a farm, the patent showing only his name. There are four children, the wife died. The children are all of age. The man marries again, but has made no division of the property to his children. Can he will this homestead and give a good title by himself and second wife signing the deed? What rights have the four children in the homestead? R. M. S.

They have no legal rights in the homestead.

Disputed Line

A and B own farms side by side. After they have their fences all up on both farms, they find by the county survey that their line fence is wrong. According to the survey A can come over on B 20 feet. B has already planted some young fruit trees on his side of the fence and if A moves the line over it will take off a row of trees. Has B a right to remove or destroy his fruit trees, or can A hold the trees? S. O. E.

B would have a right to take up the trees he planted and replant them on his own land.

Threshing Bill

What part of the expense of threshing does a person have to pay where the contract reads in the following way: "The first party agrees to pay one-half of the expense of delivering said wheat and oats and is to pay for one-half of the threshing." It does not say threshing bill, but one-half of the threshing. R. E.

Undoubtedly the court would hold, if this matter was brought into court, that this meant one-half of the expense of the threshing, whatever that might be, and that each of the contracting persons would be obligated to that extent.

Pasturing Wheat

A owns a farm which he rents to B. This fall A puts in wheat and intends to move on the farm in the spring. Can B pasture A's wheat? If not, who will have to put up the fence to keep B's cattle out, B or A? B desires to pasture stock adjoining A's wheat. C. R. J.

If B rents the farm from A with simply this reservation that A would be permitted to put a certain number of acres in wheat but B was to have possession of the farm until March 1, then B would have the right to pasture A's wheat unless A went to the expense of putting fence around it.

Rights of Children

A and B are husband and wife. B dies and leaves three small children. A marries again and then dies, leaving a wife. A and B own a farm. Can B's children inherit half of their mother's part of the farm, regardless as to how the deed may be made? One of these children married and then died, without leaving an heir. Is his wife entitled to a share? This farm never has changed hands and it is 38 years since B died. READER.

If the title to this property was jointly held by A and B at B's death, one-half of her half would go to her surviving husband and one-half to her children. If this division was made before the death of her child his share would descend to his surviving wife, but if he died before his mother, his wife would not inherit. If the property was not held jointly, but was held in the name of A, then his children would not inherit until his death. At his death, without will, one-half of his property would go to his second wife and one-half to his children.

Landlord's Share

A rents an upland creek farm to B on shares, each sharing half and half on wheat, oats and alfalfa. A provides all the seed except corn. B gets three-fifths corn and provides seed and pays half the threshing bill. Should A get his share of alfalfa baled free? A has been paying B \$3 a ton for baling. B provides horses and implements for working the farm. A leased the farm for gas. The lease calls for free gas on the farm. Will it be right for A to charge B for gas which B now gets free? C. L. J.

1. Unless there was some provision in the lease requiring B to bale the alfalfa, he would not be required to do so. He would be required only to perform the things called for in his lease. For example, if there was nothing in the lease except that A was to have one-half of the alfalfa, when B had harvested the alfalfa and put it

in stack, he would have performed his part of the contract and it would then be up to A to go and get his alfalfa and haul it away either baled or un-baled as he sees fit. If the lease required that B should deliver A's half of the alfalfa at any given place, he would not be required to bale it, but would be required to haul A's half to the place designated.

2. Unless there was some contract to that effect, A would not be obliged to provide his tenant with free gas.

Children's Rights

Where there are two children both of age and mother is dead, can the father sell the home of 160 acres that was owned by them before the mother's death, and not give the children the mother's share, or have the children any right to a share until their father's death? The farm has been sold and the father refuses the children any share of the property. If the children have any right to a share of the property, what amount would be theirs, and how could they get their share? G. B. A.

If the title to the real estate was held jointly by the father and mother at her death, without will, one-half of the one-half would go to the husband, and the other half of her half would descend to her children. But if, as is altogether probable, this quarter section of land was held in the father's name, then the children have no legal right to it until his death, and he can sell and dispose of it as he sees fit.

Hedge Fences

What is the law in regard to fencing with hedges? Can one man hold all the posts when the fence is the dividing fence between two farms? If not, how far does the fence have to be within the holder's land in order that he may hold the posts? E. M. W.

The hedge is not a legal fence in Kansas except where it has been so voted by the county. If the fence is set on the dividing line, half of the posts would belong to one of the landowners and the other half to the other. If the hedge is set out on the land of one of the adjacent landowners, then these posts are his property, just as any other trees or shrubbery growing on his land.

Right to Will Property

A is a widow, B and C are her married daughters. B died leaving five children, ranging from 1 year to 8 years old. Their father is worthless and shiftless. The children live with A. The first year he contributed \$5 to their support and nothing since, and it is near six years. He is in an adjoining state married again, and has other children. A owns a comfortable home but has to work to support herself and children. At A's death, will not these children inherit one-half of A's property and having no guardian can the father take possession of their part? How can he be left out and the children retain the interest? M. D.

A has an entire right to will one-half or all her property if she so desires to these children and their father would inherit no part of it. She can also provide for their guardianship or provide that the property shall be held in trust for them. She also can, if she so desires, compel the father to contribute to the support of the children, or lay himself liable to arrest, under our law which requires parents to support their families.

In Regard to Money

1. How many ounces of gold are found in an eagle and double eagle? 2. How many ounces of silver in a dollar? 3. What is the value of the silver in a dollar? 4. Has the value of coin money increased or decreased from 1914 to the present time? If so, how much? 5. Has the value of currency increased or decreased from 1914 to the present time? If so, how much? 6. What are the middle states? What is called the middle west? T. C.

1. There is approximately 1/2 ounce of gold in an eagle and approximately 1 ounce of gold in a double eagle.

2. There are 412 1/2 grains of silver in a silver dollar, while there are 480 grains in an ounce.

3. The value of the silver in a silver dollar at this time is a trifle less than its coin value.

4. The amount of gold and silver in coins has not changed from 1914 to the present, but the purchasing value of the coins has decreased approximately 50 per cent.

5. The volume of currency in the United States has increased since 1914 approximately \$12 per capita. On October 1, 1919, the circulation was \$54.58 per capita.

6. According to the old division of the states, the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio were counted as the Middle states. But at the present time, the states which are generally counted as the Middle West states are Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the two Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

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Fall Crops are Excellent

Farmers are Holding Grain for Better Prices

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

PRICES paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 19.1 per cent during October; however, the average decrease for October for the last 10 years has been about 3.8 per cent. On November 1 the index figure of prices was about 28 per cent lower than a year ago, 25.4 per cent lower than two years ago, and 14.8 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years to November 1. Farmers no doubt will be interested in the report that will be given out by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of United States Department of Agriculture which will be made public on Tuesday, December 14 at 4 p. m. It will contain a final review of crop acreages, production and values for the present year. On Friday, December 17 at 12:30 p. m., an estimate of winter wheat and rye acreage and condition also will be issued.

The Wheat Situation

The November report shows for all wheat a total of 750,648,000 bushels of wheat as compared with 940,987,000 bushels for same date in 1919. In Kansas 60 per cent of the wheat already has been marketed and farmers are holding the remainder for better prices than are now being offered them. Statistics show that ordinarily farmers market 78 per cent of their wheat in the period of six months extending from July to December, and 22 per cent in the remaining six months.

Other crops show the following production in the United States for November 1: Oats, 1,444,411,000 bushels, as compared with 1,248,310,000 bushels for last year; barley, 191,386,000, as against 165,719,000 bushels in 1919; rye, 77,893,000, as compared with 88,478,000 bushels for last year; buckwheat, 14,321,000 bushels, as against 16,301,000 bushels for 1919. Irish potatoes showed a production of 421,252,000 bushels; sweet potatoes 105,676,000 bushels; tame hay, 88,171,000 tons; wild hay, 18,230,000 tons; apples 236,187,000 bushels; peaches 44,523,000 bushels; pears, 15,558,000 bushels; grain sorghums, 148,747,000 bushels; broomcorn, 37,000 tons; sugar beets, 8,912,000 tons; sorghum sirup, 37,402,000 gallons.

Livestock Prices Decline

The prices of meat animals, such as hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens, decreased 4.5 per cent from September 15 to October 15 as compared with a decrease of 2.9 per cent in the past 10 years for a like period. On October 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 4.5 per cent lower than a year ago, and about 15.4 per cent lower than two years ago and 33.3 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on October 15. The butter market is showing increasing weakness. At New York Danish butter is being used and is displacing the American butter. Prices the past week closed at 65 cents in New York and Philadelphia; 61 cents in Boston and 59 cents in Chicago. Investigation reveals the fact that prices of farm products everywhere are coming down much faster than prices for manufactured and general commercial products and this of course works a great hardship on farmers.

Crop conditions in Kansas have not changed materially from last week. The weekly crop report of the Kansas state board of agriculture and the State Farm Bureau for the week ending November 22 says: "The week has been ideal for the growth of wheat and for the prosecution of fall farm work. The cold weather at the start of the week moderated during the latter part permitting the fall plowing to be carried on extensively as well as aiding in the husking of corn and the topping of the grain sorghums. No rain fell and only a slight flurry of snow in some of the east central counties was reported by county agents. On Saturday skies in the southeast were overcast and rain was predicted.

"Wheat in all sections of the state is in excellent condition and moisture is sufficient for its present needs. In fact reports seem to indicate that the fall wheat is going into winter under the most favorable circumstances. On account of the favorable moisture con-

ditions, farmers in the southwest particularly are still sowing, in many cases in sorghum stubble, and some of the fields planted prior to the rain are now being reseeded in that section. Wheat pasture is extra good and promises excellent grazing for stock.

"The week was favorable for husking corn and in the northeast it is reported that as much as 50 per cent of the crop is husked, and in the central section, 40 per cent is in the crib. The price, however, is very discouraging, one county agent in the central part of the state reporting sales at 35 cents a bushel. The grain sorghum harvest in the central and southwestern counties is well along as much as three-fourths having been topped already."

Chautauque—Wheat is in good condition. Corn is being gathered and looks well. Stock is scarce and cheap. Weather is pleasant and roads are getting good again. Quite a few public sales are being held and everything sells slow and at a low price. A carload of apples on track brings \$3.75 a hundred. Fat hogs are worth only 11c; corn, 70c; bran, \$1.65; millrun, \$1.85; shorts, \$2; eggs, 60c; butter, 60c.—A. A. Nance, November 20.

Cheyenne—We have had regular winter weather part of the time. Pleasant weather prevails this week, tho. Corn husking is progressing satisfactorily but there is a shortage of huskers. Most farmers are holding wheat for a higher price. A 12-cent drop today puts the price near one dollar. Butter is worth 40c; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 55c; potatoes, \$1.55; apples, \$2 to \$3.—F. M. Hurlock, November 20.

Clay—All farm products, except cream and eggs, have dropped more than 100 per cent and merchandise 15 to 18 per cent. Some farmers are topping and threshing Sudan, kafir and feterita. Many farmers are thru husking and are shelling corn. Corn has shrunk 5 bushels an acre in the past 30 days. Disappointing yields are reported from almost everywhere. What little livestock is left in the county is in good health. Wheat is selling for \$1.45; corn, 45c; oats, 45c; kafir, 75c; feterita, 75c; flour best grade, \$2.60; bran, \$1.60; shorts, \$2; hogs, \$10; fat cattle, 7c; poultry, 18c; hides, 4c; horse hide, \$1; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 72c.—P. R. Forslund, November 20.

Cowley—We have had freezing weather for the past few days. A few fields of kafir and cane are yet to be cut, as fields have been too soft to work. Blackbirds are numerous and have done considerable damage. Wheat that was sowed early is large enough to pasture. Wheat is selling for \$1.50; cream, 53c; eggs, 55c.—Fred Page, November 20.

Douglas—Pine weather prevails but we had a cold spell last week. Wheat is in excellent condition. Corn husking is in progress. Some fall plowing is being done. A few cases of cholera have been reported among hogs. Hogs are selling at 10 1/2 to 11c a hundred weight; eggs, 58c; hens, 18 to 20c; wheat, \$1.75; corn, 60c.—O. L. Cox, November 20.

Labette—Wheat crop is the best we ever have had. There is plenty of moisture in the ground. Corn husking is progressing rapidly. We have plenty of feed and pastures still are green. Strawberries are in good condition for winter. Lower prices are reported at public sales. Bran is worth \$1.70; potatoes, \$1.60; eggs, 70c.—J. N. McLane, November 20.

Linn—The weather is good. Corn husking

is the main work of farmers. Corn is down in price and also down in the field. There is some scarlet fever and diphtheria in the county now but no deaths have been reported. Ground is too wet for fall plowing. Corn is yielding an average of 30 bushels an acre. Wheat is worth \$1.60; prairie hay, \$10 to \$15; butchered cattle, \$3; hogs, \$11; eggs, 60c; coal, \$35.—J. W. Clinesmith, November 20.

Nemaha—The first two weeks of November were very cold and averaged 10 degrees below freezing day and night. Husking is progressing rapidly. We have had no snow but hard rains have fallen the past few days. Huskers receive 6 to 7c a bushel. Bran is worth \$2.50; oilmeal, 75c; butter, 65c; eggs, 65c.—A. M. C., November 20.

Neosho—Farmers are behind with their work as fields have been wet. Some farmers still are cutting kafir. Not much corn has been husked. Manure hauling has been delayed also. Wheat looks well and all kinds of livestock are doing well. Several sales have been held recently. Horses, mules and cattle sell cheap. Hay is selling for \$8 to \$10; corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.50; flax, \$1.50; hogs, 11c; eggs, 70c.—A. Anderson, November 20.

Osage—Fall sown wheat is in excellent condition. More would have been sown but for wet weather. This year's crop that was not sold from the machine is being held for better prices. Some wheat still is being held in local elevators; they cannot get what they paid for it. Fat stock has been shipped for fear of still lower prices. Some corn is being moved at 50c. Grain cars are plentiful. Coal is no longer scarce but is high. Fall threshing should begin next week as most farmers have their sorghums ready, and there is a little wheat yet to thresh.—H. L. Ferris, November 20.

Pawnee—Corn husking is in progress. We have had plenty of rain. Wheat pasture is good and there is an abundance of feed. No market for cattle, feed, horses or sheep. Cows and chickens are the only thing the farmer has that is paying expenses. Today wheat and corn are away below cost of production. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, 65c; hides, 3c.—E. H. Gore, November 20.

Phillips—Farmers are busy husking corn. There is plenty of moisture for wheat. We have had several days of freezing weather. All kinds of stock are doing well but they are cheap. Stock hogs are worth \$17; fat hogs, \$11; corn, 40c; wheat, \$1.40; butter, 65c; eggs, 60c; chickens, 20c.—J. M. Jensen, November 20.

Riley—We have been having cool weather. Corn husking has begun and corn is making 40 bushels an acre on prairies, and 50 to 60 bushels on bottom land. A number of calves are being fed this fall. Wheat fields are wet and frozen. There is very little wheat and corn going to market. Dry goods and a few other commodities have been reduced in price. Considerable wood has been sold for fuel as coal is very high. Corn sells for 65c; wheat, \$1.50; eggs, 54c; hogs, \$12.50.—P. L. Hawkins, November 20.

Rooks—Farmers are husking corn and preparing for winter. Some building is being done. Mr. Thompson, the county agent, is busy organizing Rooks county into community units. Farmers are holding wheat. Elevators are practically empty. More empty freight cars are on side track than for 4 years. Some grain buyers are advertising for wheat as they have chartered cars and have no wheat to fill them. Wheat is selling for \$1.60; corn, 50c.—C. O. Thomas, November 20.

Rush—Farmers are topping kafir and milo before threshing. There is plenty of rough feed in the country. We had quite a cold spell the last of the week but it is warming up again. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, 60c; flour, \$3.25; hens, 18c; geese, 10c; butterfat, 58c; eggs, 55c.—A. E. Grunwald, November 20.

Smith—Wheat fields are getting green again. We have had some good fall weather and we have plenty of moisture to take the wheat thru the winter. I don't believe farmers have enough wheat in the bin to take them thru the winter at present prices. All those that have corn are busy husking. Average yield an acre is 20 bushels.—C. R. Rock, November 20.

Stafford—Weather is good for this time of year. Wheat is excellent. Corn husking

is well under way and the yield will be about an average crop. Cattle are doing well, and as yet no loss is reported. Hogs are dying in considerable numbers in different parts of the county. Wheat is worth \$1.55; corn, 55c; butter, 40c; eggs, 60c; chickens, 12 to 20c; turkeys, 31c.—H. A. Kachelman, November 20.

Sumner—Cold weather is the order of the day now. All kinds of livestock are doing well. Wheat is growing satisfactorily. The ground is well-soaked. Corn husking is progressing. Corn is good here. Some farmers are filling silos. There is quite a lot of stack threshing here yet. Some wheat is in bad condition. Wheat is worth \$1.50; corn, 75c; butterfat, 55c; oats, 40c; eggs, 60c; hens, 20c; turkeys, 30c; potatoes, \$1.60.—E. L. Stocking, November 20.

Wichita—The weather is somewhat different from what it was a week ago. A large per cent of cattle are in poor condition. Corn husking has begun but there will not be much sold at 30 cents a bushel. Barley is worth 50c a bushel, but not much is being sold.—E. W. White, November 20.

"City Water" for Farms

When F. C. Brackney, a farmer of Lyon county, bought a farm last spring he found water conditions far from satisfactory. The well on the place was a weak one, so the former owner had installed a gas engine on the banks of the Neosho River, a few hundred feet distant, to supplement the natural supply. It was the custom to pump the well full in the winter, getting a supply of cold water from under the ice.

"When I bought the farm I investigated the water supply thoroly," says Mr. Brackney, "and was not much pleased with conditions at that time. It seemed to me, tho, that the unsatisfactory conditions could be remedied with little expense, so I set out to do so. I went to the water commissioner in Emporia first. 'Can water, pumped from the river and treated as city water is treated, be used safely for drinking and cooking purposes?' I asked him. 'Well, of course, you can't afford to get all the equipment we use in our city plant,' was the reply, 'but the problem can be handled so you will have a source of supply that will be many times safer than the ordinary farm well.'

"Under the direction of the commissioner, I bought a large tank which I placed on a rise considerably above the level of the wall. Then I connected with the tank the pipes already running from the river to the well. When the tank was pumped full, the water commissioner came out to the farm to show me how to treat the water. The proper proportion of alum for the amount of water on hand was figured out and put into the tank. This alum caused the vegetation and dirt in the water to coagulate and settle to the bottom. Then the water was treated with the correct solution of chloride of lime and permitted to stand for a day and a half. It then was ready to be run into the well, thru the outlet placed about 6 inches above the bottom of the tank. Once in the well, it cools nicely.

"This simple treatment, which really costs a very small amount and can be administered by anyone after the correct proportions of alum and chloride of lime have been figured out, gives us an absolutely safe supply of water. 'Doesn't the alum make the water taste?' you ask. No, because there is not a particle of alum in the water. It all goes to the bottom with the dirt which it takes out of the water.

"Of course, the next step for us to take is to make the house modern, which can be done by raising the tank to a greater height and putting in the necessary plumbing."

New Holstein Record

Little Segis Clothilde, a senior 3-year old Holstein cow owned by George Appleman, Mulvane, Kan., has recently established a new seven-day record for Holstein cows of her age by producing 28.35 pounds of butterfat and 608 pounds of milk in that time. She is by King Segis Aaggie Clothilde and out of Princess Little De Kol 2nd.

Hutchinson Men Grow Cotton

That cotton can be grown in Kansas is shown by two Hutchinson men. Koon Beck has several rows in a horticultural garden at Riverside Park and Lee Bailey is growing a small amount in his back yard as a novelty. The product is ready for picking to begin, and many of those who have seen the plants say it compares favorably with Southern cotton.

Barley and Rye in Kansas

BY S. D. FLORA,

IN KANSAS barley and rye are so over-shadowed by the enormous crops of wheat and corn that they are usually considered of minor importance, and yet the state ranks close to the top in barley production. The bulk of this crop is produced in the 12 northwest counties, in fact almost the only counties that have an annual production in excess of 100,000 bushels are in the two northern tiers west of the middle line of the state, while many in the eastern third have less than a thousand bushels a year. The banner barley county is Thomas, with more than half a million bushels a year to its credit. Barley thrives well in the eastern part of the state but its acreage is held down by a general feeling among farmers that chinch bugs breed in it.

Rye is distributed over Kansas practically in the same way as wheat, except that its production is only a fraction as large. The greatest rye counties, where the annual production exceeds 50,000 bushels, lie in the south central portion, with Reno raising more than any other county.

COUNTY	BARLEY	RYE									
ADAMS	463	522	ADAMS	286	299	ADAMS	147	75	ADAMS	46	19
ADAMS	21	6	ADAMS	13	12	ADAMS	14	15	ADAMS	14	38
ADAMS	543	672	ADAMS	596	263	ADAMS	132	95	ADAMS	20	2
ADAMS	4	2	ADAMS	3	10	ADAMS	18	27	ADAMS	22	21
ADAMS	98	309	ADAMS	301	179	ADAMS	99	82	ADAMS	11	16
ADAMS	2	3	ADAMS	8	6	ADAMS	5	15	ADAMS	16	43
ADAMS	20	111	ADAMS	97	20	ADAMS	141	68	ADAMS	17	22
ADAMS	1	10	ADAMS	4	13	ADAMS	1	10	ADAMS	18	26
ADAMS	50	117	ADAMS	89	131	ADAMS	15	11	ADAMS	23	32
ADAMS	1	1	ADAMS	21	94	ADAMS	41	27	ADAMS	35	70
ADAMS	4	34	ADAMS	60	12	ADAMS	7	17	ADAMS	27	23
ADAMS	1	2	ADAMS	0	173	ADAMS	38	25	ADAMS	131	9
ADAMS	19	71	ADAMS	49	14	ADAMS	12	19	ADAMS	5	43
ADAMS	7	20	ADAMS	15	7	ADAMS	12	19	ADAMS	60	2
ADAMS	19	20	ADAMS	15	7	ADAMS	12	19	ADAMS	2	0

Annual Value in Thousands of Dollars of Rye and Barley in Kansas for Five Years. Upper Figures are for Rye, Lower Numbers for Barley.

Letters Fresh From the Field



Farmers Discuss Many Interesting Topics

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

FARMERS are urged to make free use of our farm letter page to discuss any topic that they consider of general interest. Short letters on feeding, marketing rural credits, profiteering, dairying and other such subjects are especially desired. Address all communications to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Too Many Grain Gamblers

Senator Capper is certainly the friend of the farmers. I am proud of the stand he takes for our farmers and especially the stand that he has taken to abolish the Board of Trade at Chicago. If he can't accomplish it, try and give us farmers the referendum and we surely will knock it out. Its the biggest gambling den on earth and brings ruin to our farmers.

I think Senator Capper is the best Senator in Washington and we farmers need more just like him and we are going to get them.

Cleveland, Kan. John Schuman.

Uses Truck for Hauling

I have a 2-ton motor truck which is one of the best things on the farm. I have had it 18 months and would hate to try to get along without it. Two men will load a car in a day when the haul is only 5 miles from railroad, at a cost of 5 cents a mile expense for truck, and with less care than required for one team. It will do the work of three teams when it goes to hauling the hay. Our hay baler weighs more than 3 tons and we move it with the truck in the field or on the road, to save the horses.

Independence, Kan. C. C. Romig.

Opposes Military Training

I wish to thank Senator Capper for the interest he has taken in the old soldier, and I am glad to know he is doing what he can to defeat compulsory military training. I think it would prove a curse to the country and I do not know one person who is in favor of it. I hope Senator Capper will continue to fight it. I also appreciate the fight Senator Capper has made in the farmer's interest. I certainly will do what I can for his reelection when the time comes.

Wardell Tumson.
R. I. Wheaton, Kan.

To Regulate Boards of Trade

I take this opportunity to thank Senator Capper for his efforts in behalf of the farmers of Southwest Kansas. I wish to encourage him in his fight against the Chicago Board of Trade. I would like to see it exterminated forever immediately.

I urge you to recommend an immediate embargo on Canadian wheat. Why should I be penalized a dollar a bushel for every bushel of wheat I raised this year?

We need a different policy in regard to the Federal Reserve Banks that will enable the farmer to be financed so he can hold wheat on farm and release it as consumer needs it. The wheat grower also needs co-operative marketing systems thru which to market his crop.

Mark G. Brown.
Willmore, Kan.

Makes Money With Chickens

I think many persons try to raise more chickens than they have room for and before they really understand the best method of handling them. My idea is to begin with a small flock of some good, purebred stock. If you cannot buy the fowls, buy the eggs to start with and every year get new male birds; but buy only purebreds, as there is more profit and satisfaction in pure breeds. Keep the poultry house warm and clean and have plenty of light and ventilation. There should be a scratching shed with plenty of clean straw. The hens should not be permitted to run in the snow.

Cleanliness should be the poultryman's watchword. Whole grain, such as kafir, wheat and oats, should be fed in the litter. Dry bran in a box or

hopper, grit and oyster shell should be in reach all the time. We feed a mash of bran shorts, chop, table scraps and sour milk at morning and night, besides the grain. We also give a warm drink during cold weather and supply fresh water all the time. More than half our flock is laying and at present market prices they bring a nice profit. To make them lay it only takes a little more care and feed than it does to keep them alive. There is a good local market for eggs from purebred stock at good prices during the spring.

Mrs. Emma Keys.
Le Roy, Kan.

Finds Sheep Profitable

I have read with very great interest, different men's experience in raising sheep and it has been of great benefit to me. Last fall I purchased 15 ewes, and two of them were spring lambs. They were just a mixed breed, probably quarter blood Shropshires. I began breeding them to a full blood Shropshire buck at lambing time. I arranged small stalls in my barn so that I could put every ewe with her lambs by themselves for 24 to 48 hours before turning them with the flock. As a result of this care and treatment my 15 ewes now have 27 big strong lambs. Ten of the ewes brought twins, one had triplets and four had single lambs. My ewes when clipped produced a little more wool than 15 pounds apiece. I think any farmer who does not handle a few sheep is making a big mistake.

Marion, Kan. W. A. Reed.

Appreciates Reminders

It would be hard to suggest improvements in a paper, which, for a farm journal is so nearly all we could desire. However, now that I think of it, there is a small feature in one of our monthly periodicals which I have always liked and which I should think might be followed by others. It is a column, or more, suggesting that "Now is the time" for certain work about the farm.

We are so likely to neglect many things until too late. Such a reminder would save many dollars every year on the farm. We "forget" to fall plow the garden and truck patch until spring time planting recalls the fact of our negligence. We "forget" to prepare an ice house until summer's needs are upon us then it is too late. We neglect to can the surplus of early vegetables, until they are gone, trusting perhaps to later crops only to have them cut short by drouth or grasshoppers.

H. C. Brown.
Sharon Springs, Kan.

Cheaper Farm Labor Needed

I like the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze very much. I have been a farmer for more than 60 years and know something of the high and low prices. A friend of mine lives in Wichita and is engaged in building homes and selling for a profit. He asked me how long it would be before the farmers would reduce the high cost of living. My answer was "If you builders and manufacturers will cut your labor prices 50 per cent our boys and tenants will return to the work on the farms. Then we will have cheaper labor, more of it and larger crop yields. In a few years you will hear the old story of over production and cheap feed stuffs. Give us our boys and tenants back on two years' trial and then you may go on with your improvements with much less cost to the public."

Anthony, Kan.

Profiteering on Cotton Gloves

On bright, sunny days, when the husks are dry, a pair of cotton gloves will scarcely last the day out, but when the husks are moist and soft one pair of gloves will often last long enough to husk three loads. We started husking with 36 pairs of cotton gloves, which cost \$1.80 a dozen and expect to have to buy at least one dozen more before husking is over. In pre-war times this grade of glove could be

bought for about 5 cents a pair and I have often bought them for 50 cents a dozen from the mail order houses. The better grade of cotton gloves still costs 25 cents a pair at local stores. They are of heavier cloth than those we use in husking and will last longer in ordinary farm work but in husking they go just about as quick as the cheaper ones. The gloves which now cost us 25 cents a pair used to sell at the local stores at the rate of three pairs for 25 cents. It seems to me, in view of the great reduction in the price of corn, that it is about time to have a reduction in the price of gloves used in husking this cheap corn.

Gridley, Kan. Harley Hatch.

Good Wheat Yields

I had an acreage of 42 acres in wheat. The total yield was 1,232 bushels machine measure on the 42 acres. Ten acres yielded 45 bushels an acre. The field that made the large yield has been in cultivation for 10 years. It is new ground and also upland. In 1918 the yield was 40 bushels an acre. We lost the 1919 wheat crop on account of its being too rank and on account of the wet weather.

In September 1919, we burned off the 1919 crop double disked and double harrowed it. Then I sowed my wheat. The remainder of the ground was plowed by September 5. It was double disked and harrowed twice. The entire crops was sowed by September 22. It is a hard wheat called Turkey red, and it tested from 62 to 63 pounds a bushel.

John Atgenwieler.
Huron, Kan.

Nets \$564 an Acre

I note in the last issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze under the heading "State Farm Bureau Items," that a Sedgwick county farmer cut \$1,500 worth of alfalfa from 17 acres. This land in the Arkansas Valley would no doubt sell for \$200 an acre or \$3,400.00 for the 17 acres. His net profit would be not over 33 per cent on his investment.

I have a neighbor who has 2 1/2 acres planted in strawberries, on account of the Easter freeze he only received \$3 net for his crop this year, but last year he received \$1,410, after counting out every expense. This land is of a quality which can be bought in any quantity from \$25 to \$50 per acre. Please note that his net profit was \$564 an acre. At the same rate the Sedgwick man should have received \$9,588.00 net for his crop. This is not an isolated case, as hundreds of other berry growers have done as well, and this kind of land when set in apples, peaches, grapes or berries is changing hands at \$500 to \$1,000 an acre.

Seligman, Mo. R. G. Abbott.

Farms with a Tractor

My tractor experience covers only one cropping season but it gives me an idea of its usefulness and has proved in my mind, that horse flesh cannot compete with kerosene and steel, anymore than the cradle and flail of yesterday can compete with the modern harvester and thresher of today. The first work I did with my tractor was in harvest. I hitched it to an 8-foot binder and cut more than 200 acres of wheat. While I did not try to make a record for speed or anything like that, I felt very well pleased when I was thru and found on figuring up that I had averaged from 22 and 23 acres a day, which I thought was not bad for a green hand, having no previous experience with a tractor. After harvest, I purchased a small threshing machine and belted the tractor to that, threshing more than 500 acres at a cost not to exceed \$3 a day for power.

Walter J. Hobbs.
Solomon, Kan.

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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.

Kansas farmers will never be in the most independent position in the marketing of grain, and especially wheat, until storage space is available on the farms for every bushel produced. It is not too early to think about the marketing problems with the crop of 1921.



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WHITE EMBDEN GESE, \$4 EACH. J. L. Yordy, Tescott, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

PURE BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAM- burg cockerels, \$3 each. W. Petr, Water-ville, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$2 each. James Dimitt, Lyons, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. Mrs. F. W. Schaefer, Yates Center, Kan.

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

BLACK LANGSHAN PULLETS, \$1.60; cockerels, \$2. Freda Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

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

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

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25. C. E. Moore, Scott City, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Mrs. S. Robinson, Scottsville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2. Adale Cuttell, Melvern, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2. John Eubanks, Holton, Kan.

HANDSOME WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2. Helen Mallam, Soldier, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS, COCKERELS, \$1.25. Mrs. H. C. Wischropp, Lyndon, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$5 per dozen or 50 cents each. H. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. Chas. Yost, Route 5, Belle-ville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Ferris strain cockerels, \$2.25; pullets, \$2. Ida Ray, Winmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 and \$3 each. Young strain. Mrs. Ray Willour, Route 2, Ransom, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels and cocks, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Sade Supple, Michigan Valley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, good ones, \$2 each. Mrs. James Atkin, Severy, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN HENS. Heavy layers, pure buff, \$1.50. Mrs. Sam Whitcraft, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS, 1918, 1919 hatch. Laying strain, \$1.75. Elmer Jones, McLouth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels; Ferris & Bason strains; \$2 each. Floyd McConnell, Downs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2; 6 for \$10. Jim Groninger, Benda, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Yesterlaid strain. Guy Duvall, Bunkerhill, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3 and \$2. Mrs. Geo. Gray, Box 48, Green, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25. Nora Harvey, Saffordville, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, government stock, \$2.50 each. R. B. Hall, Onaga, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 and up. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG- horn cockerels for sale, \$1.50 and \$2. W. T. Akers, Langdon, Kan.

CLOSING OUT OF SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn cockerels. Egg-breeding exhibition stock, \$2, \$3, \$5. Buy early, get best. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

FIRST, SECOND PRIZE WINNERS, AT state fair, pure bred Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Dena Ott, Madison, Kan.

FINE SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels, "Young's strain," \$3 each; 6 for \$15. Vera Davis, Route 2, Box 73, Winfield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS— Trap-nest, bred to record 278 eggs; winners sweepstakes, silver cups Kansas City, Topeka; 300 egg-bred hens for sale, \$2.25 each; grand cockerel, \$2.25 to \$5; they are going fast; list free. Dr. C. E. Ackermah, Stewartville, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, exclusive breeders. Culp and Tormison, Irving strain, March hatch. Cockerels, \$2 each. The Hudsons, Fulton, Kan.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK- erels, \$3. Henry Schumaker, Chilton, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3 TO \$4 each. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels, selected, \$3 each. Frank Stritesky, Irving, Kan.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, UTILITY stock. Cocks and cockerels, \$5. In yard of three, \$2.50. First class in every way. Would exchange few for same kind and quality. E. M. Mood, Moodyville, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3 and \$3.50. Mrs. George McAdams, Holton, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington cockerels, March hatch, \$3 each. Hens, \$2. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. Cook strain, \$3 to \$10. Bone. Mrs. John Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.50 each. Charles Phillips, Tescott, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS Kellerstrass strain, \$3.50 each. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, no culls, satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.50 to \$5. Phil Chartier, Route 1, Cordia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$3. Dale Good, Parkerville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2, \$3 AND \$5. Sarah West, Prescott, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS, MATTIE A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, GUARANTEED, MAR- moth, laying, exhibition strain. Clear free. Dr. McCosh, Randolph, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, QUALITY good. Prices reasonable. Emery Smith, Wilson, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS; GOOD WHITE layers; range. Pullets, \$2; cockerels, \$3 and \$2.50. Mrs. S. VanSeoy, Oak Hill, Kan.

FISH LAYING STRAIN WHITE ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 and \$2.50. Lucian Edm. Milton, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Direct Thompson strain; choice quality, \$5 each. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE winners, \$4. Mrs. Mary Powell, Emporia, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCK COCKERS Large, vigorous, \$3 to \$8; pullets, \$2 each. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS extra large, \$3.50. Minnie Snider, Pomeroy, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, March and April hatched, \$1.50 and \$2. R. M. Lemons, Route 3, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS vigorous farm raised, \$2 until December 1. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS large and vigorous, \$2.50; Aristocrat strain, direct, narrow barring to skin, \$5 and up guaranteed. Omar Perreault, Clyde, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels. Stock direct from Thompson, New York. Big beauties, \$3. Loyd Stubb, Bradford, Kan.

MY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK- erels, Parks 200 egg strain. Will produce egg production of your flock. \$3-3.50. Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 200-EGG strain. Ancestors winners in Government laying contest. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS.

GOOD SCORINGS, DARK RED ROSE COMB Reds, laying strain, guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, HAVING color, size and type. Alice Clinkenbender, Wetmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED PUL- lets, \$1.50 each. Winnie Larkin, Lake City, Kan.

CHOICE DARK PURE BRED COCKERELS \$2. Yearling hens, \$1.60. Freda Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, BIG DEEP red ones, sired by 50 males, \$3, \$5, \$7. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kan.

SINGLE-COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels that characterize true Rhode Island hood strain. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

DARK S. C. RED COCKERELS, FROM penned stock, \$2.50 until Dec. 15. Mrs. Ben Anderson, R. 3, Blue Mound, Kan.

BARGAINS, BIG, LONG, DARK VELVETY Rose Comb Reds, winners. Summit Farm, Havensville, Kan.

COCKERELS, GOOD BONE AND COLOR. To sell quick, \$2.50-\$3.50. Mrs. Chas. Sowers, Mound City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels and pullets. Size and color guaranteed. Price \$3 to \$7. J. C. Johnson, Mt. Hope, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COCKERS and cockerels, \$2 to \$4. Hens and pullets, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Willis Ray, Winmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, PRIZE pens headed by cockerels from 251 egg strain, \$3, \$5, \$10. Mrs. Maud Smith, Abilene, Kan.

20 R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS 3 cockerels, March hatched. Pullets ready to

RHODE ISLANDS. IRE I. W. BEAN, R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$4. Dale Good, Parkerville, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES. COCKERELS—ROSE COMB REDS, WHITE Wyandottes. Ross Lane, Neosho Falls, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.50; Anconas, \$2.75; all standard with limited number. Order from ad. J. Genter, Waldron, Kan.

VARIETIES FINE, PURE BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys. Prices reasonable. Large catalog 4 cents. A. A. Ziemer, Detroit, Minn.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN pullets for sale. Price \$2-\$2.50 each. Also few W. P. Rocks, W. K. Trumbo, Route 3, Scammon, Kan. WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$10. White Pekin ducks, \$3, and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan. HENS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. First class breeding stock. Bred for heavy production. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farms, Box B, Lancaster, Mo.

TURKEYS. WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$7 EACH. EMMA Downs, Lyndon, Kan. WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$10; HENS, \$6. Sarah West, Prescott, Kan.

L.B. YOUNG WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$10. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$10 AND \$12. Box 543, Augusta, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$7.50 TO \$10. Hens, \$5 to \$8. A few of the Goldbank strain. Willis Ray, Wilmore, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, \$8; hens, \$6. Mrs. Clarence Smith, Route 3, Phillipsburg, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA good stock, prices reasonable. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS, LARGE strain, \$10. Nora Harvey, Saffordville, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, Hens, \$6; toms, \$9. Mrs. E. Ferrigo, Moberly, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, \$10 each. Nellie Patterson, Asherville, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS sent on approval. Mrs. M. E. Kavanaugh, Belleville, Kan.

BURBON RED TURKEYS, HENS, \$6; toms, \$8. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8; hens, \$6. C. W. Moeller, Hamburg, Kan.

BOROUGH-BRED BOURBON REDS—Toms, \$8; hens, \$6. Leo Dally, Haviland, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS \$12. PULLETS \$8. Goldbank strain. Anna Carpenter, Edine Lodge, Kan.

BURBON RED TURKEYS, MAY TOMS, \$8; July toms, \$5. Ruth Mann, Quinter, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON REDS FOR SALE. Toms \$8; hens, \$6. George Forney, Goodland, Kan.

BOROUGH-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$10; hens, \$6. Mrs. Perry Hudson, Smith Center, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—LARGE bodied young toms, \$10. F. J. Buck, Tesott, Kan.

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

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY Hens, white markings, \$6. Mrs. Frank Rake, Rozel, Kan.

FAST BRONZE TURKEYS—CHAMPION strain. Will give you a big bargain for your money. Red Wing Poultry Farm, Millvale, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$4 RED by tom that took first at Kansas State show, January, 1920. Mrs. James Aitkin, Seely, Kan.

FAST MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Size 10 lbs. Hens up to 26 lbs. Young \$10. Mrs. C. B. Vandever, Ashland, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLD-Bank strain, sired by 45 pound tom and 40 pound hens. Toms, \$10; hens, \$8. Clarence Eaton, Garden City, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, "SELECTED FOR color and size; sired by 40-lb. tom; 20-25-lb. toms, \$10-\$15; 15-lb. pullets \$8; 20-lb. hens, \$12. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, CHAMPION strain, vigorous, free range stock; toms, \$10; hens, \$8. Harry Heath, Lamar, Mo. R. I. Box 74.

WYANDOTTES. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 each. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE BRED LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTE roosters, \$3. Mrs. O. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

HONEY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Ed. Ecklund, Herzog, Kan.

GROUP OF 50 EARLY HATCH WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Opal Pickens, Leonardville, Kan.

HONEY SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

BLACK KELLER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$4. Dale Good, Parkerville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Good ones \$2.50. Emery Small, Wilson, Kan.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Steven's American and Carron's English strains, world's greatest layers, \$3 and \$6 each. Satisfaction or money back. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

Capper Poultry Club

Play to Win. If You Lose, Cheer the Victor

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

WINNER or loser—there's really not much difference so long as the winner is a good winner and the loser a good loser. It is difficult sometimes to congratulate your conqueror, saying "I am fairly beaten," but it's equally difficult for the winner of a great victory to be modest about it. It isn't the fact that you win or lose that counts, girls, it's how you take victory or defeat.

Just one more month of this year's contest! One county is going to come out ahead of all others, that we know. But I want to take this opportunity to tell you that while the winning county will receive due credit for the excellent work it has done, those counties coming out second, third and even 15th in the race will also receive praise for staying in the game and for being good losers.

"Ella and I deeply regret that we will be too old to be members next

year, because it will be like giving up an old friend," wrote Alma Bailey, leader of Atchison county. "But I want to say that I heartily congratulate the leader who wins the pep trophy, whoever she may be."

Stand by your leaders, help them in every way you can and let's make this last month the peppiest one of the entire year. You know the last lap of a race and the last inning of a ball game always are the most exciting, both for the contestants and the spectators.

Want to know how you can help your county? One way is to write to me yourself and tell me all the news. Don't depend on your leader or some other member to do it. I like to hear from every one of you. A few members haven't sent in reports regularly. These girls may gain points for their county and help their own records by sending in their back reports. Remember that every point counts.

Catalog Doing Quick Work

"It's a dandy"; "The best ever." That's what club members are saying about our new catalog. And oh, the orders that are pouring in as a result of it! "I already have had two applications for cockerels," wrote Grace Hovey of Cowley county. "Did I tell you that I took some of my Silver Spangled Hamburgs to our county fair and won first on my cockerel and second on my pullets? They are much prettier now than they were then."

Carrie Kaufman of Coffey county has received a large order from Oklahoma. "This woman wants 2 dozen hens and pullets," wrote Carrie, "but I don't know yet whether I can let her have them."

Esther Teasley, leader of Cloud county, says: "I received the catalog yesterday. It surely is fine and is doing the work all right, for Claire Jamison received a letter this evening asking about her chickens."

"A man in Iowa has spoken for all my pullets. I shall have about 60 to sell him at \$2 apiece." Blanche Ewald of Marshall county will have a nice little bank account as a result of her contest work, won't she?

And here's a letter from Bernice Gum of Meade county which bears good news. "One woman has promised me \$4 for one of my roosters," wrote Bernice. "Don't you think that is good? I have received another order for several chickens and one woman wishes to buy eggs from me. I think many times of the experience I have gained since I've been a club member. It is a wonderful training for anyone. I am going to do my best to be successful next year and I hope I may influence others to join. I can say from experience that I have enjoyed the work."

Thelma Boyer, Saline county member, said she did not know the catalog would help so much. "I received the catalog one day," wrote Thelma, "and the next day a letter came from Missouri, asking the price of all my pullets. It surely does help, doesn't it?"

Watch Leavenworth in 1921

It gives a leader a thrill of pride to have the co-operation of her team mates. It encourages her to do her best and that's what Beth Beckey of Leavenworth county is doing. She and her team mates have the never-give-up spirit which makes them stay in the game till it's played out.

"It's the pep that counts," said Orpha Jones of that county. "Leavenworth county is going to stick to it, and next year everybody better watch out as something is going to be stirring in this team."

Orpha's team mate, Louise Holmes, shows the same spirit. "You asked me whether I am going to be a member in 1921," Louise wrote in a recent letter. "I am going to stay with Leavenworth county in the Capper Poultry club just as long as I can."

Other counties are equally enthusiastic. "Coffey county members intend to stand by their club to the end. They're interested in it, I tell you." That's what Mrs. Grover, mother of Coffey county's leader, told me.

If you haven't told me that you wish to stay in for another year's work, it would be a good plan to do this at once, so I can hold a place for you. The club for 1921 will be announced in the story for December 4.

Prizes and Other Things

I showed my Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds at the Blue Mound fair and won first prize of \$3 on them. This prize was offered by the Farmers' State Bank of Blue Mound. I surely am proud of my chickens.—Nellie Powis, Linn county.

I can hardly tell my young pullets from my old hens and my cockerels are looking awfully nice. I don't know whether I told you, but I received first prize on the Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels which I sent to the Topeka Free Fair.—Gladys Williams, Jefferson county.

When any of mamma's and my chickens get sick, I always doctor and try to save them. I keep my hen house clean so my chickens won't have lice.—Helen Martin, Reno county.

I had a cockerel and two pullets at the Russell county fair and won first, second and third prizes on them. I received only \$1.50 in cash, but I got the ribbons and heard a lot of complimentary remarks about my chickens.—Florence Preston, Russell county.

I think the new catalog is great. There are many interesting facts about the Capper clubs contained in it that I did not know.—Elizabeth Butterfield, Dickinson county.

I am going to show some of my chickens at the Leavenworth county fair. Our county agent has given the Capper Poultry club

girls of Leavenworth county a special permit to enter chickens in the club department, which has never been done before in this county.—Louise Holmes, Leavenworth county.

I have been reading the girls' letters in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and surely think they have done well.—Cora Libby, Clay county.

Wouldn't you feel badly if you had some fine chickens and they didn't get listed in the catalog? That's Florence Mildfeldt's experience. Florence wished to list 75 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets and 50 cockerels in the catalog, but the letter about the catalog which I sent to all club members failed to reach her, so she lost out. Her address is R. 1, Oak Hill, Kan.

The picture shows Eileen Speerschnneider and her mother of Leavenworth county.

Cost of Raising Beef

Producing beef in Northern Illinois has cost, during the last two years, between \$12 and \$17 a hundred pounds laid down at the market, according to the figures given out by the United States Department of Agriculture. These figures were gathered by the Office of Farm Management and Home Economics working in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Illinois. The work was done in DeKalb county, 60 miles west of Chicago. During the winter of 1918-19 surveys were made involving 2,268 cattle from 72 herds. The next winter figures were obtained for 83 droves comprising 3,553 cattle and detailed cost accounting figures for 25 droves of 1,069 cattle.

Counting the corn at the cash farm price, 40 per cent of the cattle surveyed in 1918-19 and 5 1/2 per cent of the cattle surveyed in 1919-20 showed a profit. Considering what the farmers actually received as compared with what they would have received had they chosen to sell their corn instead of feeding it, the average loss would have ranged from \$7.89 a head for the cattle surveyed in 1918-19 to \$34.78 a head for the cattle surveyed in 1919-20. Despite this fact, however, the report points out that some farmers, by careful feeding and especially by wise buying and selling, made profits ranging as high as \$50 a head.

The cost of gains which must not be confused with the cost of the entire animal ranged from 10 cents to 60 cents a pound for the cattle covered in the survey for 1918-19, the bulk of the gains costing from 20 to 35 cents a pound. In 1919-20 the cost of gains ranged from 7 to 58 cents a pound for the herds covered in the survey and 12 to 62 cents for those covered by the cost accounting method.

Kansas Gets Good Holstein Bull

Shawnee county becomes the home of one more good Holstein bull thru the purchase of Home Farm Ormsby Lad by F. A. Barney. This bull, a February yearling, was bred by W. B. Barney & Sons of Iowa, and is a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and out of Prilly Ormsby of Home Farm. This new addition to Shawnee county Holsteins is a real show calf with an average of nearly 29 pounds for his nearest six dams, and backed by three generations of semi-official tested dams. His dam has milked nearly 100 pounds a day, has a seven-day record of 26.8 pounds butter and a 10-months' record of almost 600 pounds. Another Kansas sale from the same Iowa herd is a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale 24th out of a 20-pound 2-year-old daughter of Sir Sadie Cornucopia which came to the herd of W. G. Lindley, Butler county, Kansas.

A good animal and its owner are soon parted—for a long price from the other fellow.

A Mountain of Sugar

It appears that the quantity of cane sugar, all tropical, entering the continental United States this year was nearly 9 1/2 billion pounds against a little more than 7 1/2 billion pounds the preceding year. Still the fact is rather tepidly interesting. The person who does not know that the United States was shamelessly and monstrously robbed by the sugar bandits is suffering from arrested development.



Eileen Speerschnneider and Mother.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 8 Copper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

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

KANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINE 80, well improved, near school, rock road and county seat. \$85 for quick sale. P. S. Mitchell, Owaco, Iowa, Kansas.

IMPROVED 80 ACRE FARM, 15 acres of pasture, 55 acres of wheat, 1/2 goes, fine orchard. Price \$7,000; terms on part. Guy Barnes, Milton, Kansas.

IMPROVED 160 ACRES, 4 miles of Severy, Greenwood county, Kan., \$2,200 cash, balance 4 years at 6%. Price \$5,000. Hugh M. Hill, Cherryvale, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

75 ACRES ONLY \$750 Only 22 miles Wichita; 35 acres cult., balance pasture and lots; 6 room house, barn, well, etc., only \$750 cash, \$500 yearly. R. M. MILLS, Schewetter Building, Wichita, Kansas.

Exchange Your Livestock for a Farm Will sell or exchange farm for cattle, horses, hogs, registered or grade. 20 miles from Wichita, Kansas; 40 to 640 acre tracts or as whole. Good land, well located and improved. Too much land, abundant feed, need more livestock. In case of sale will carry loan at 6%. PARK E. SALTER, 615 4th Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

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

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KANSAS

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

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

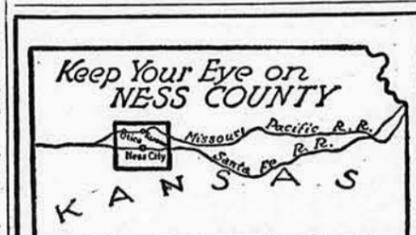
400 ACRE HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM 200 bluegrass, remainder corn, wheat, alfalfa and tame grass. Fine location. Price right. Will accept government bonds, first mortgages or smaller farm as part payment. Easy terms. Ask for printed description. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

550 ACRES, 2 miles Lawrence, Kansas; highly improved, plenty water; 140 acres wheat; 50 acres alfalfa; 60 acres prairie meadow; 300 acres blue grass. Price \$75,000. Incubance \$20,000. 160 acres, 4 1/2 miles out; 100 acres wheat; improvements good; plenty water; possession now. Price \$26,400. Incubance \$12,000. Hosford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

A GOOD ONE 200 acres, 4 1/2 mi. from here, 4 mi. from another town, good 3-room house, basement under all, barn shed and crib. Two good chicken houses, windmill, never-falling water. All creek bottom except 40 a. pasture, 20 a. alfalfa, 100 more fine alfalfa land, 60 a. now in wheat, 1/2 delivered in town goes to purchaser. If you want a good one I sure have it. Price \$150 per a. If sold before Jan. 1st. Part can be carried at 6% for long time. Other farms from \$75 to \$150 per acre. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.



A Land of Opportunity

Kansas is the Premier Wheat State. NESS COUNTY is in the heart of the great Kansas wheat belt, raised nearly 3,000,000 bushels wheat in 1920, 200,000 acres seeded for 1921 in excellent condition. This soil is the same or perhaps a little better than the land farther east selling for twice or three times as much. It is adapted principally to wheat, corn and forage crops.

Where Wheat Grows "Wild"

Those who bought land in Ness County last year in many cases paid for it with this year's crop of wheat. Thousands of acres was volunteer, "wild wheat" many call it. Instances of it making 40 bushels to the acre. Its rolling prairies makes power farming a success. Its livestock industry is not far behind agricultural, mild winters make possible for its purebred cattle to graze year around on buffalo grass.

Land \$25 to \$75 Acre

Price of Ness County land is still cheap compared to other lands where chances are not half as great but probably will advance before spring. Land that will pay for itself with one wheat crop cannot remain stationary. Ness County offers the same advantages of older sections of the country. Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads run across the county. Has good schools, churches. You can't miss it by investing here and now is the time. For further information as to conditions, opportunities and property for sale in this wonderful Kansas county address any of the following parties.

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

KANSAS

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

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

640 ACRES AT \$33.50 ACRE. 1/2 in sod wheat up, all crops to purchaser land nearby produced this year 23 bu. acre tested 62 lbs. We have tracts and farms of all sizes. Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Sharon Springs, Wallace Co., Kan. Agents wanted.

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

CHOICE QUARTER—\$1,000 Terms \$1,000 cash, balance \$500, yearly 7%. 5 1/2 mi. from good town, 1/2 mi. school. Half in cultivation. All level. Write owner, W. V. Griffith, Liberal, Kansas.

120 ACRES KAW VALLEY, 2 1/2 miles of Silver Lake, all good potato land, extra well improved, 80 acres fenced hog tight. \$235 per acre, big bargain. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Suite 15, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—200 acres well imp., 70 wheat, 20 alfalfa, 30 corn land, balance blue grass and prairie, all tillable but 10 acres. Good spring, water piped in house, best farm in county. Price \$24,000. F. M. Haines, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

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

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

FARMS FOR SALE Near good high school town. Raise corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa (4 cuttings), timothy, clover, blue grass, etc. Bottom or upland. Good improvements. Price \$100 to \$170 per acre. J. B. Ring, Louisburg, Miami Co., Kan.

THE BEST present investment is land and the best place to buy land is in Ness Co., Kansas. All sized tracts from 150 acres to 10,000 acres improved and unimproved at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre. Some exchanges. Agents protected. A. W. Buxton, Utica, Ness County, Kansas.

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

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

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

FRANKLIN COUNTY BARGAINS 40 acres 3 miles Ottawa, good improvements; water; fruit; nice poultry and dairy farm; \$5,500. Terms. 80 acres 4 miles Ottawa, good improvements; level; on automobile trail; 1/2 mile school; \$12,500, \$3,000 down, balance terms. 180 acres 3 miles of R. R. town, well improved; never falling water; 45 acres wheat; 20 alfalfa; 1/2 mile high school; extra good farm; extra good terms. \$120 per acre. S. W. Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

REAL BARGAINS IN COFFEY CO. FARMS 80 acres, 2 1/2 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school, 3/4 mi. to church; lays smooth, abundance of water, well improved. Price \$119 per a., liberal terms. 160 acres, 3 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school and church, 100 a. cultivation, 25 a. prairie pasture and meadow, 30 a. timothy and clover meadow, 10 a. alfalfa, well watered, and improvements good. Price \$100 per acre, with any reasonable terms. 240 acres, 5 mi. of Waverly, 4 mi. of Halls Summit, 1/2 mi. to school and church, pasture rolling, balance smooth, 50 acres creek bottom, some nice timber. Everlasting water. Price \$75 per acre with best of terms. For further information, write. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

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

FLORIDA

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA Your choice from thousands of acres in south central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming and cattle lands; wholesale prices, easy terms or exchange. Interstate Development Co., Searritt Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

FLORIDA LAND FOR SALE 25,000 acres, choice farm and pasture land near Arcadia. Finest cattle proposition in the U. S. No blizzards. No feeding. Rail and water transportation. Price \$13.50 per acre. J. E. GOODYKOONTZ, Wynne Hotel, Denver, Colorado.

CANADA

HALF SECTION—Best district Saskatchewan, Canada. Excellent soil. Near railway. Gordon, 77 Wilnot Place, Winnipeg, Man.

320 ACRES Canadian wheat land, 320 bushels acre. All under cultivation. 1/2 of improvements. Only \$10 acre. 1921 should pay for it. \$8,000 cash, balance payments. Write for full particulars. Earl Grant, Barons, Alta, Canada.

CALIFORNIA

300,000,000 ACRES free government land in U. S. Send for descriptive circular of our 100-page "The Homeseeker," which tells you how to acquire this land or send \$2 for book. THE HOMESEKER, Department 104, Los Angeles, Cal.

SELECT YOUR HOME among California irrigated farms in the only U. S. government project in the state, located at the Rich, productive soil adapted to the growing of wide diversity of crops. No late frosts. No cyclones or thunder storms. Easy access to markets. Splendid schools and churches. For free descriptive literature write the Chamber of Commerce, Hutz Bldg., Orland, California.

COLORADO

720 ACRE RANCH, wheat this year 25 bu. a. One 4 a. tract. Beautiful modern private party. P. O. Box 754, Ft. Morgan, Col.

320 ACRES of land in wheat country, W. ington county, Colo. 1/2 mile from co-operative store and highway. 70 a. cultivation, \$20 per acre. If sold \$9000. Box 543, Augusta, Kansas.

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

COLORADO IRRIGATED AND DRY LAND Select from 16 eighty-acre, or 11 one hundred sixty acre, or 10 three hundred acre farms, all prices. Location from 15 miles from Denver on surfaced high 2 railroads and car line. Excellent pasture location. Send for free booklet V-4. A. J. Zang Investment Co., Owners, Ican Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

LAND BARGAINS Eleven thousand acre cattle ranch southern Colorado, \$9 acre. 180 acres improved irrigated farm, 1/2 north Denver. All in crop, \$150. 20 a. bargain, \$5,000 cash will handle, terms to suit at 6%. Western Kansas raw land \$10 acre. Write Clark, 1757 Champa St., Denver.

BEST LANDS

Nothing better in East Colorado, and ranches; lowest prices; best write for facts and lists. E. T. CLINE, OWNER, BRANDON, CO.

COLORADO

IRRIGATED FARMS Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of Alfalfa, 60 bu. Wheat, 300 to bu. Spuds, other crops equally well. hog country in the world. Farm prices. Send for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schewetter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

MISSOURI

LISTEN! 60 acre farm, fine fishing spot \$2,000, \$300 down. McGrath, Mtn. View.

BUY A HOME in the Ozarks. Write Stephens for list, Mansfield, Mo.

80 ACRES good land, cheap if sold at H. E. Ferguson, R. 1, Mountain View.

WIDOW MUST SELL well imp. 60 a. farm, 10 minute drive out, a money maker \$2,800. Durnell Land Co., Cabool, Miss.

FREE LIST describing Ozarks dairy, orchard, timber, cut over and bacco land. Simmons & Newby, Cabool.

WE STILL HAVE plenty rich improved prairie farms. Turner & McGlin, Lamar, Barton Co., Missouri.

TRADES MADE EVERYWHERE: property and tell me your wants. Duke, Adrian, Missouri.

COME to the Ozarks. Good spring. Farms all sizes. Write for list. County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST of improved unimproved gently rolling, valley and tom-farms. \$15 to \$50 per acre. J. D. Gerlach & Co., Doniphan, Missouri.

COME to beautiful Bates Co., Mo. the of corn, bluegrass, and clover. See dieton's farm bargains. Do it now. C. E. Wendleton, Butler, Missouri.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down \$5 more buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry, some timber, near town, price \$2000. bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Missouri.

MISSOURI—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys acres truck and poultry land near Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for gain list. Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

ATTENTION FARMERS Do you want a home in a mild climate, where the grazing season is the feeding season short, waters pure, productive? Good improved farms, \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield.

MINNESOTA

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific R. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW YORK

AT HALF PRICE
141 acres in alfalfa belt. Half mile to school, 2 miles to railroad. Much fruit. 60x150 basement barn. Good 8 room house. Other buildings. \$7,500. Generous terms. **COUGHLIN'S FARM CLEARING HOUSE**, 121 S. Warren St., Syracuse, New York State.

NEBRASKA

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

OKLAHOMA

EASTERN OKLAHOMA—Corn, wheat, oats, clover land. Oil district. New country. Best land for least money. Arch Wagener, Vinita, Oklahoma.

80 ACRES, 5 miles city 3,000 this county, fine bottom cultivation, fine improvements. \$40 per acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

TEXAS

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

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

REAL FARM OPPORTUNITIES IN TEXAS
where farming pays best. Best markets, schools, railroads and roads. Ideal mild climate. Would you like to know of these opportunities? Write us crops you are interested in, livestock you want to raise. Anything you want, whether improved or unimproved and terms wanted. We can then locate you ideally where markets are guaranteed. Railroad Co-Operative Farm Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

WYOMING

BUY DIRECT FROM THE OWNERS
100 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. J. O. Roach, Powell, Wyoming.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

120 ACRES, imp., 7 miles Scott City, 480 bush wheat all goes, balance grass, all tillable, plenty water. Mortgage \$20,000, ten year 5%. Price \$45 acre. Will take general cash, or first mortgage for balance. 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. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

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. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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

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

Aged Owner Sacrifices 120 Acres \$3,500 With

Excellent; delightful location near large town, 5 minutes to school; fertile lime soil; fine spring-watered pasturage; estimated 500 bush wheat, timber, variety fruit; good house built 1915, new barn; owner to sell quickly. Includes 3 mules, 6 cattle, 9 hogs, machinery, blacksmith tools, quantity crops. Demand this and farm in all section for \$3,500. Page 89 Strout's big illustrated catalog from bargain 23 states. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 8011 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Why not grow a larger acreage of the legumes?

Capper Pig Club News

Western Kansas Boys Challenge Eastern Clubs

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
—Club Manager

PERHAPS Eastern Kansas boys, because the pep trophy club always has gone to that section of the state, have the idea that Western Kansas boys aren't wide-awake chaps. If that's the case, there's going to be a surprise party for someone some of these times. Several Central and Western Kansas clubs have made an excellent showing this year, and are going into the new contest with a strong foundation for a real club in 1921. Off in the distance, tho, a new club is coming in sight. Spurred by

all my hogs except two sows and three fattening pigs were put up. I got \$75 for one sow, and my spring gilts averaged \$33.33. My entire sale totaled almost \$500. Our auctioneer said I had a remarkable hog sale, considering the time of year and other unfavorable conditions. That's pretty well, isn't it, for a chap who got his start with hogs by borrowing money from Arthur Capper with which to buy a contest sow?

It wouldn't be fair to give the impression that pig club members always have the success they desire. Down in Labette county recently Bob Montee sold some of his surplus hogs. They didn't bring what they were worth, for Bob has some mighty fine Poland blood in his herd, but this hustling breeder says he's fairly well pleased with the results, considering everything. He has a fine sow and gilt left, and remarks, "While I don't expect to take them out of the contest at these prices, it would take just \$250 in cold cash to buy my contest sow and another \$100 to get the gilt."

Capper Pig club members may not find a very ready sale for their breeding stock just at the present time. I believe, tho, they'll not be making a very big mistake if they hold their best gilts until toward spring. With lower prices for feedstuffs, it won't pay to sacrifice this fall. And at least, keep a good sow and gilt to enter in the contest next year.

Let's have reports from club members as they make sales, for it will be good advertising to be able to tell in the weekly story about the way Capper pigs are being purchased. Here's a good report from Cecil Greek of Osage county: "I have sold my old sow and all the pigs except two which I am going to keep for breeding. I have paid the feed bill and my note to Mr. Capper and still have \$20 and the two gilts for my clear profit."

Elwood Shultz of Jefferson county is getting some advertising in an effective way. Elwood's father owns a creamery, so up on the creamery door is a sale bill advertising a young boar for sale. "I thought it would be a good place, as all the farmers around go there with cream," remarks Elwood.

Say, isn't that a contented-looking Chester White I'm showing you this



Vance Lindahl and His Prizes.

the enthusiasm and good management of County Agent E. A. Garrett, Comanche county boys seem to have a complete lineup assured for the new year.

"In looking over the last pep standing, I became quite enthused over the records the boys have made, but I thought also how those boys are going to be surprised when they hear that Comanche county is organized and ready to take the field for the campaign of 1921," writes Mr. Garrett. "All of the boys have their gilts on their farms now and are taking care of them just fine. These boys are going to start breeding their gilts in about 30 days so they will all have early April litters and have a uniform bunch of litters to show at the fairs next fall."

We're for you, Agent Garrett and Comanche county boys. Wouldn't there be some interesting competition if about 25 complete teams would be ready for the contest when enrollment closes next March?

It may be that Kansas boys and girls didn't take an intense interest in the political campaign this fall, but there was one man they always went to hear. "I met a fine lot of boys and girls as I traveled over the state," said Senator Capper recently, "and it was a pleasure to have them come forward to shake hands and tell me they were members of the Capper Pig club." Up in Republic county one of the boys who heard Mr. Capper was Vance Lindahl, a member of the Capper Pig club in 1918 and 1919. Vance didn't get to talk to Mr. Capper long enough so he wrote him a letter and sent several interesting pictures. One of these pictures is shown here. Vance is holding the long line of ribbons and trophies he won while a club member. These winnings include 20 prizes at the county fair, the Capper Pig club profit trophy cup, second prize in 1919, and a \$50 prize pig—shown in the picture—given by the Poland breeder, Bruce Hunter.

Talking about ex-club members, I must tell you of the success reported by John Dirks of Butler county. The Dirks family is moving to another county, so John sold most of his hogs. "I had planned to sell just my 15 fall pigs," writes John, "but changed my mind a couple days before the sale, so



Brushing Up for the Fair.

time? I wonder whether it's squealing as loudly as my boys do when they have their faces washed. The youngsters are Gladiola and Louis Bowman and their little sister. The pig is the one with which Louis won prizes at two county fairs, and will be his contest entry in next year's club.

Here's a correction for the catalog: Edward Hoskinson, Montezuma, Kan., has five gilts and three boars for sale, instead of eight males, as listed in the catalog. They're Durocs, and Edward is registering some of them now.

The Grain Market

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Corn prices are going down, down to levels which even the most extreme bears failed to anticipate. When corn was selling around \$2 a bushel in Kansas City during May and June this year, a few observers of the market, recognizing the importance of the enormous corn crop then in the making and the generally strained business situation, ventured the forecast that the coarse grain would recede to a dollar a bushel when the new crop began moving. No mention then, however, was made of 50 or 60 cents a bushel for corn on markets, tho today probably a majority of the trade agree that before the bottom has been reached buyers will be paying less than a cent a pound for the grain at Middle West terminals.

Corn Market Slumps

No mysterious influences are depressing corn. The record crop of the grain and the immense outturn of other feeds, the radical revision downward of hogs, cattle and sheep and tight money are the outstanding bearish factors in the corn market.

Prospects for an enlargement in the demand for corn are not bright. The feeder who is preparing to enter the market for grain must exercise greater caution in his purchases if he hopes to realize a profit on any feeding venture. Corn should not be bought with the idea of converting the grain into pork at prices higher or even as high as now prevail for hogs. Depression in hogs is forcing corn down and the full weight of the readjustment of the pork animal market will not be felt in the corn trade until the buying power of feeders is tested on a heavy movement of the grain.

Even with the present insignificant movement, corn prices have displayed extreme weakness, declining 20 cents a bushel for white and 25 to 29 cents a bushel on mixed and yellow grades last week. Both new and old corn is selling at an extreme range of 57 to 72 cents a bushel on the Kansas City market compared with 81 to 97 cents a bushel in the preceding week. The speculative corn market, which already was at a sharp discount under the cash prices, declined about 8 cents on the December delivery and 6 to 7 cents on the May and July options.

Bearish Influences on Wheat

Bearish pressure in wheat apparently has lost none of its vigor. In the forepart of the week many proclaimed that the bottom had been reached, but the small advances failed to hold with new low levels again recorded. There is a remarkable absence of milling demand for wheat, the support of prices being almost entirely dependent upon the foreign buying power. Serious business depression abroad and further declines in foreign exchange were against buying on a large scale by European countries and, of course, affected sentiment on domestic markets. Attention is being called to the fact that Europe now is buying comparatively more breadstuffs from this country than other commodities, with her purchases up to the very limit of her ability to pay. Europe is awaiting the approaching maturity of the Argentine crop, which will begin moving in January of 1921. It is possible that domestic prices will be further depressed by Argentine competition, which the trade believes, will take the place of Canadian offerings after the close of the calendar year. Argentine has been an unimportant factor in the world wheat trade the past few months, having already disposed of its last year's export surplus. The crop in the South American republic is in ideal condition.

Flour Sales Dull

Millers are meeting with little success in the sale of flour. Operations of plants are restricted to less than 50 per cent of normal and a comparatively small amount of flour has been sold for forward shipment. Housewives are taking more flour, but this is not apparent in the general trade. Under such conditions mills are an insignificant force in the wheat market, and the moderate movement of wheat to terminals represents in a measure grain that interior plants were unable to absorb. Banks are increasing their pressure on farmers holding wheat. In the past week the cash wheat market declined 8 to 10 cents a bushel on hard

(Continued on Page 32.)

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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The American Royal Opens

Many Excellent Cattle Exhibited This Year

BY G. C. WHEELER

VISITORS to the American Royal Stock Show last week who had been looking forward to a show back in the stockyards, where it properly belongs, and housed in a building adequate for the purpose, were disappointed in so far as the building was concerned. The show was held in the sheep barns and the fine stock pavilion used several years ago before the Royal began to travel about from one location to another. Thru unavoidable delays the new building could not be erected in time for this year's show. This necessarily was a handicap, altho bringing the show back to the stockyards made it possible to exhibit carlot classes again. This section was one of the outstanding features of the show. More than 4,000 cattle were exhibited, 3,000 of them shown by the Highland Hereford Association of Texas.

Shorthorn Classes

In the breeding classes about 200 Shorthorns were shown. The first class called, and the most spectacular of the Shorthorn show, was the competition for the stockyards \$250 trophy offered for the best 10 animals exhibited by one breeder. Four herds were lined up for the judge, W. H. Pew of Ravenna, Ohio, who finally awarded the trophy to Reynolds Brothers of Wisconsin. The cattle shown in this ring were as good a lot of Shorthorns as has ever been exhibited at the American Royal.

In the aged bull class Loveland Stock Farms of Iowa won first. T. J. Sands of Robinson, Kansas won third in this class on a bull bred by T. J. Dawe of Troy, Kansas. In the 2-year-old class, seven being shown. Tomson Brothers of Kansas won first on Marshall Crown. J. W. McDermott of Missouri came back with his senior yearling. Marshall Joffre, Jr., the grand champion bull of last year's Royal, and won first. Uppermill Farm of Iowa won first in junior yearling bulls in a class of 12. Silver Heart, entered by Frank Scofield of Texas, a winner wherever shown this year, led the 20 senior bull calves. Uppermill Farm won first in the junior bull calf class. W. H. Rhodes of Montana won first in the aged cow class shown dry, and Frank Scofield first in the class with calves. Frank Scofield's Lady Supreme, the 2-year-old heifer bred and shown in her younger form by Harry Holmes of Kansas, easily won first in her class. Reynolds Bros. of Wisconsin won first in the senior heifer class and Sni-a-Bar first in junior yearlings. Four aged herds were shown, Reynolds Bros. winning first, Loveland Stock Farms second, Miller and Sons of Missouri third and W. F. Rapp of Nebraska fourth. The remaining awards were not made in time to be reported in this story.

The Fat Steer Show

W. A. Cochel, Western representative of the American Shorthorn Record association, pronounced the fat steer show in the Shorthorn classes the best ever put on at the American Royal. The Kansas State Agricultural college won first in the senior yearling class and second in the junior yearling class. The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college won the championship in this section on its junior yearling Roan Model. The Oklahoma college won first and third on the groups of three steers. The Missouri College of Agriculture exhibited steers, K. G. Gigstad of Kansas and Sni-a-Bar farms of Missouri. The agriculture colleges of Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri were strong in the Angus and Hereford classes altho there was plenty of competition from individual breeders. The Kansas college took two firsts in the Hereford section but lost the championship to Col. Taylor of Kentucky.

F. W. Bell, associate professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural college had a group of his stock judging students at the show coaching them in preparation for the students stock judging contest to be held at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. There were also groups of students from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical col-

lege, the Missouri Agricultural college and the New Mexico Agricultural college getting points in preparation for the Chicago contest.

More than 400 breeding Herefords were shown by 60 or more breeders. Fifteen aged bulls were led out, said to be the largest class of aged Hereford bulls ever shown in this country. Dr. DeWitt of Colorado won second in this class, first going to the undefeated champion of the shows of 1918 and 1919. Repeater, Jr., exhibited by O. Harris and Sons, Wallace and E. G. Good of Missouri won in the 2-year-old class, and R. H. Hazlett, of Kansas in the senior yearling class. Senator Camden of Kentucky won first in the junior yearling class, his bull later being made junior champion. The Senor Parede cup offered for the best three Hereford bulls was won for the third time by O. Harris and becomes his to keep. In showing for the stockyard trophy cup for best 10 Herefords, 13 exhibits were led into the ring. It required the help of practically every herdsman and attendant in the barn to show this class. The much coveted trophy went to J. N. Camden of Kentucky. It was estimated by some that the 130 animals in the ring were valued at nearly a million dollars. An hour and a half was taken by the judge to place the award. In the senior bull calf class 35 were shown, first place going to E. F. Swinney of Missouri and second to Engle and Sons of Missouri. Twenty-two junior bull calves were shown, O. G. Lee of Kansas City winning first. Warren T. McCray of Indiana won first in the aged cow class of 17. Repeater, Jr., was made senior and grand champion Hereford bull.

Only about 30 Angus cattle were shown. The strongest feature of the Angus show was the fat steers. In the senior yearling class, first went to the Kansas State Agricultural college, second to the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college and third to the Missouri College of Agriculture. In the junior yearling class the Missouri college won first and the Oklahoma college second and third. Ronald Porteous of Kansas won first in the senior calf class, the Oklahoma college second and the Missouri college third. In the herd composed of three steers, first went to the Oklahoma college and second to the Missouri college. In the showing of grade and crossbred Angus steers the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college won first in the junior yearling class. In the junior calf grade class Ronald Porteous won first. The championship in the Angus classification went to the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The attendance was not what it should have been considering the position the American Royal Show occupies in the livestock world. A permanent location and adequate housing will restore the Royal to its rightful place. Kansas City has raised \$100,000 for the new building, and subscriptions were being taken at the cattle record association meetings held during the Royal, the indications being that the full quota asked would be raised.

The Grain Market

(Continued from Page 31.)

and dark hard, and 10 to 16 cents on red winter. Futures were off 7 to 8 cents, with March wheat down to \$1.57 a bushel, the lowest point in more than four years.

The same major influences depressing corn and wheat are operating in the oats market, having forced carlots and future quotations below 50 cents a bushel. Offerings are moving in moderate volume from the country, but the market lacks absorptive power, the consuming trade making use so far as possible of its own stocks of roughage. The visible supply of oats in the United States, about 35 million bushels, is one of the largest on record for this season, comparing with 18½ million bushels a year ago and 22½ million bushels two years ago. With the market below 50 cents a bushel, a further decline of about 3 cents the past week, greater effort will be required to depress oats,

tho the bottom has probably not yet been reached.

Both technical and fundamental conditions are bearish on cottonseed cake and meal. The outstanding technical market factor is the heavy long interest for November shipment and inability of the operators to provide an outlet for the product which they contracted for Southern mills. To relieve the serious position in which buyers have placed themselves, mills are extending contracts, recognizing that, were they to place the product in transit to the speculative buyers, the market would become demoralized. Cake and meal can be bought around \$33 to \$35 a ton in Texas for 43 per cent, with the delivered price in Kansas around \$40 a ton. The Texas level is expected to recede to \$30 a ton. Feeding demand is light.

Hay prices are expected to undergo a readjustment, signs of a downward revision having become apparent the latter part of the week. Following early advances in prices amounting to around \$2 a ton, due in a measure to a temporarily strong demand created by the American Royal Livestock Show, the market turned down late in the week. The buying power of the trade is extremely light, the moderate temperatures allowing buyers to withhold their purchases later than usual. Recent advances in prices, amounting to as much as \$5 a ton in extreme instances, have stimulated the marketings from the interior. Alfalfa is quoted around \$14 to \$29 a ton, and prairie around \$10 to \$18 a ton.

Iowa Swine Feeders Day

Iowa Swine Feeders Day attracted nearly 400 swine feeders, breeders and others interested in the work of John Evvard, swine expert, despite the wintry weather that prevailed.

Many new features in the experimental work being done with hogs was explained by Mr. Evvard who is in charge of the Iowa Agricultural Experimental work at Iowa State Agricultural college.

Among these were the type tests where it was shown that the larger and medium sizes are the most profitable to the breeder. The smaller type being more susceptible to disease. This test is being carried on and other results will be announced later.

Work with commercial feeds showed many striking results, altho the variation of feed costs makes them a changeable subject.

That pigs will not root when given a good ration of protein in their diet, instead of an all corn ration was clearly shown by Mr. Evvard. Pigs having the protein, which was tankage, were quiet and gained better than those which had to dig for the proteins.

One of the most interesting phases of the work was shown when pigs sired by a wild boar on a purebred dam were exhibited. These pigs were small and altho six months old, were less than a 100 pounds in weight. They demonstrated how quickly hogs will revert to undesirable types when the wrong kind of a sire is used and Mr. Evvard warned farmers to beware of poor boars.

Alfalfa as a forage crop was shown during the past season to give better results than Sudan grass, since the Sudan grass had a shorter season. Sudan grass was killed by the early frost. Next year it is hoped to have more results on this line.

Work along the type tests, experiments with the wild boar pigs and commercial feed experiments is to be continued.

The visitors also heard Sousa's band which was there as part of Armistice Day program.

Livestock Men to Meet

The Kansas Livestock association will hold its annual meeting in Salina the latter part of February. The date originally set was early in December. Livestock men from Chicago, Kansas City and other market centers are expected to be present at this convention as well as a large number of livestock producers.

If wholesome and sanitary milk and cream are to be produced—the farmer should realize that the cows should be kept out of the mud as much as possible. Conditions in and around the barn can in many cases be greatly improved by draining and grading.

The Livestock Market

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

Veterans of markets, men who have grown gray selling cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules, cannot recall a condition corresponding to the present situation in the country's leading stockyards. Depression stands out. Those who have refused to listen to sound advice to sell and who persisted in holding of the suggestion of ill-informed leaders, including some Kansans who have cost the state immense sums of money, are finding markets for livestock slow and drabby, with the lowest prices in more than four years.

At Kansas City last week there was under consideration for a time a proposal to put an embargo upon railroads to stop the shipment of cattle to the yards there, owing to congestion arising from heavy accumulations, which exceeded 50,000 head at one time. However, appeals were sent instead to shippers to halt consignments in order to give the market an opportunity to clear the congestion. St. Paul, Omaha and Chicago reported congestion on their cattle yards practically as serious as at Kansas City, the Chicago market having an accumulation of 66,000 head at one time last week.

Reasons for Depression

The reasons for the present depression in markets are not difficult to find. First, there is serious tightness in domestic money markets. This restricts purchases of cattle for feeding purposes even by farmers who have large supplies of feed. The slump in commodities makes farmers and professional feeders nervous about feeding when they can obtain credit. Business depression has cut down the value of the average sheepskin to less than \$1, compared with around \$5 last year. The hides and other offal of cattle have slumped so sharply as to reduce the value of the average 1,000-pound steer by \$3.50 a hundredweight as compared with the time when the peak of hide prices was reached in August of 1919. In addition, Kansans and other stockmen had been told by leaders who don't know market conditions that to hold was the thing to do in the case of cattle. I believe this advice was given to Kansans by one individual for nearly two years, and those who have followed it lost heavily. They also contributed toward congestion. Many stockmen held back because grass was good and because they hoped the wind-up of the presidential elections would bring better markets. They failed to give consideration to the fact that there is no relation between an election and tight money.

Horses and mules really present the most depressed condition. One must turn back nearly 20 years to find a lower horse market. As for mules, they are temporarily almost unmarketable. Having undergone a slump from 42 cents to 16 cents a pound in its cotton markets, the South, the principal horse and mule buyer, is so depressed that it is making practically no purchases. Kansas City ought to be selling more than 2,000 horses and mules weekly at this season. It is not moving 200 head a week. Mules in the hands of dealers are "eating their heads off," but this is not so serious as in the days of high-priced feed. One can easily buy mules at declines of \$100 a head from the high point of the year, if not at an even sharper recession, but there is no outlet of any importance. I cannot see a turn in mules and horses now until late in January, if then, owing to the fact that the South has not yet succeeded in finding a stable market for its cotton. The thing to do is to hold horses and to sell mules if bids within a decline of \$100 a head for the best grades are offered.

Cattle Receipts Last Week

While cattle receipts last week were heavy, the total at Kansas City and other Western markets was not equal to the volume of a year ago. There was, however, a net gain of about 25 per cent at the five leading Western markets over the preceding week, the arrivals amounting to 280,000 head. A year ago about 300,000 head arrived. Kansas City had more than 80,000 cattle and calves, against 88,000 a year ago. The leading stockyards had carried large accumulations of cattle over from recent weeks, and the sudden increase in the movement proved too much for the trade. A condition described as demoralization followed. Some Kansas stockmen shipped cattle back to their pastures and farms in

preference to accepting the demoralized prices. Speculators on the yards lost heavily, and many are today "broke." Many producers, too, have lost fortunes. In extreme cases stockers and feeders were quoted as much as \$3 a hundredweight lower for the week, sales being made at the lowest prices in more than four years. Stockers of good quality at \$5 were numerous in the sales. Feeders around \$8, a decline of \$5 from last spring's quotations, were also common. Even fed steers were as much as \$1 lower, with the top only \$12.75. Grass steers went to packers mainly at \$7 to \$9, the disappointing feeder competition giving them a powerful lever on prices. Cows sold largely at \$5 to \$6. The cessation forced on additional arrivals, together with the wide attention given to the demoralized trade, brought more stocker and feeder buyers into the market, with the result that slight recoveries were made.

Hogs Show Declines

As expected, hog receipts increased, and prices fell back with other stock. The extreme weakness in corn gave packers additional incentive to press down on hog prices, and the market closed almost \$1 lower, with a top of \$11.65, a new low level for the year. Further declines in hogs appear probable, and those ready to come should be sent without delay. Some hog trade interests think packers will gauge prices by the market for corn, altho it is doubted if so much pressure will be exerted against the market.

Sheep and lambs lost fully \$1, going to a new low level for the year. Best fed lambs closed down to a top of \$11, which is less than many feeders paid for thin stock. However, many feeders refused to heed warnings as to the likelihood of a lower market for lambs and sheep, and there are today thousands of lambs in feedlots which cost \$2 more a hundredweight when thin than the best fed lambs will now bring. Sheep were so low that packers paid only \$4 to \$5 a hundredweight for sorted ewes. Feeding lambs were as much as \$1.50 lower, with a top \$10 at the close last week. Good to choice breeding ewes are available at \$5 to \$6.25. Wool trade is still depressed and practically at a standstill.

Pullets for Winter Eggs

BY F. E. FOX

Sixty per cent of the farmers' laying flock should be pullets for it is an established fact that the average fowl will lay more eggs in her pullet year than any time thereafter. It is particularly important, then, that the pullets should be handled properly if one is to realize the greatest profit from the flock. With fewer eggs in cold storage than for the past few years and more being taken out for retail trade every month than normal and the price of feed dropping, it would look as if a goodly supply of fresh eggs should find a ready market at a fair profit.

While culling is primarily for hens rather than pullets, still one can sometimes cull pullets to advantage. For example, the late hatched stunted birds should be sold to make room for the better birds. Those which show lack of thrift or vigor as indicated by narrow bodies, long legs and long, slender head and beak, should be culled out. Deformed or crippled birds consume more feed than they are worth. It is also a good plan to cull for uniformity of size and type. A flock good to look at is usually also the profitable one.

During the summer there is no objection to the young birds roosting in trees, in fact it may be a distinct advantage, but as the weather turns cooler it is not desirable. The changeable weather of fall almost invariably causes colds and disease where birds are not housed properly. The pullets at this season should be under cover and not overcrowded. If your house is too small for the number or head, it is by far more profitable to sell some. A house or shed that is tight upon three sides with the fourth side more or less open will prove satisfactory. Every bird requires about 8 inches of perch room and to prevent piling up in corners this matter should receive careful attention. All cracks and crevices should be closed up to prevent drafts, windows should be repaired, the house disinfected with creosol dip or kerosene and a good coating of whitewash applied with a lit-

tle crude carbolic acid in it adds to the cleanliness and tends to make the house light and attractive. Fewer hens would be a nuisance about the barns if a good clean straw litter were placed on the floor of the poultry house and the birds fed there. Birds go to the self-feeder in the hog yards because they don't have one of their own in the poultry house. And lastly with regard to the house, supply plenty of good clean nests about one nest to seven birds for a farm flock and preferably turned from the light so that they are rather dark. The birds not only prefer to lay here but there is also less danger of the pullets forming the habit of eating eggs should one accidentally get broken in the nest.

Balanced Rations Increase Profits

The former are but minor considerations if the birds are not fed properly. A mill cannot turn out lumber if the logs are not supplied from which to make it. This does not mean necessarily a complex or expensive diet, frequently a simple ration of home grown grains and a protein supplement answers very satisfactorily. Milk, meat scraps, tankage or raw jackrabbits are proteins any one of which will serve the purpose of balancing the grains. Some people hesitate to pay 6 to 8 cents a pound for meat-scrap or tankage to feed to chickens but there is usually not more than 20 to 25 pounds of this material in every 100 pounds of mash or 200 pounds of feed consumed so that the total cost a pound of feed is less than half this amount.

Another feeding item that commercial poultry men have found advantageous is to lengthen the day or the hours that the birds may eat. This they accomplish partly by putting in electric lights. The farmer has the opportunity of increasing the consumption of feed by hopper feeding or having a dry mash before the birds at all times and with the young growing pullets on free range there is no better system of feeding grain in my estimation than hopper feeding. This not only saves labor but insures plenty of feed at all times, longer feeding hours and a more uniform bunch of birds as to size and development.

A bran mash of shorts, bran and meat scraps or tankage, equal amounts of the first two and 25 pounds of one of the latter makes a good dry mash. In addition, oyster shell should be supplied and plenty of milk or water to drink. Green feed should be available or cabbage, alfalfa or mangels supplied. One of the best investments the farmer can make from the point of winter egg production is a non-freezing fountain. They are fire-proof and insure the birds water to drink at all times. An egg is 65 per cent water and when the birds are laying heavily in winter when it freezes so quickly, it would keep one carrying water all the time if the birds received the amount they required. The fountains use about a quart of kerosene a day so the oil cost is not prohibitive.

The Cow Converted Dad

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

J. L. Shoemaker, and his son R. L. Shoemaker of Sheridan county, Kansas, are selling off their grade Holsteins and thereby hangs a tale. Several years ago Mr. Shoemaker and his son went to Southern Kansas to buy a carload of Holstein cows. The boy desired a purebred but dad would not have it and insisted that when one bought a purebred cow he "just naturally had too much money tied up in one critter." The father bought 20 grade cows at \$100 a head and that night the boy stole away and bought a purebred for \$250. When the car of cattle reached the farm the purebred was there, the check had been collected and the purebred remained on the farm. Year by year the calves from the grade cows sold for \$20 to \$25 while the bull calves from the purebred cow sold for \$100 and the heifer calves were kept on the farm. Year by year the purebred cow gave more milk, and better, than the best of the grades. It has been seven years now since these cows were brought to the Shoemaker Farm and the father says, "Yes, the grades must go. That one purebred cow has made us as much as any five of the grades, and in the future the cows we keep must have the pure blood that makes the profit."

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Spring boars ready for service, sired by Big Orange, Smooth Prospect, and The Jayhawk. Also a few gilts.
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Spring pigs either sex, by Big Chimes he by Big Hadley Jr. Also herd boar material in fall boars by The Yankee Jr. he by The Yankee and bred same as The Rainbow. Pigs out of Big Orange bred sows. Cholera immune. A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Kan. (Jefferson Co.)

SHERIDAN'S PROLIFIC POLANDS
March and April boars and gilts; grandsons and granddaughters of Big Bob Wonder, Giant Buster and Orange Model; one gilt by Jayhawk; dams weigh at maturity 600 to 800 pounds.
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10 March boars, actual tops and a few choice gilts same age. The blood lines are popular and the prices are right.
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Spring farrow and big, well-grown kind. Farmers' prices. Also bargains in late summer and fall pigs, either sex. Papers right with the animal.
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Special prices on tried sows and yearling gilts, bred or open. Good serviceable boars and fall pigs. Everything immuned and in thrifty condition. Very attractive prices on lots of five or more.
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Standard or English bred, either sex. Special prices on young boars; have a few Hampshire. All hogs reg. and immuned. C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kan.

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Boars, sows and pigs for sale.
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Big Type Boars PATHFINDERS, SENSATIONS, ORIONS, forty yearlings, fall yearlings, and early spring boars of the very best breeding and individuality. Immuned and priced to sell. Describe your wants when writing or better yet come in person and make your own selection. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big-type spring boars, \$35 and \$45; summer boars and gilts, \$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. Farmer prices. All immuned. Registered guaranteed. Registered fall weanlings, \$15 and \$20. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

BIG TYPE DUROC BOARS

A stretchy bunch of boars ready for service by Cherry King Orion, Pathfinder, Great Sensation, Uneda High Orion. The best of Duroc blood lines. Immuned and priced right. J. A. Reed & Sons, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars. G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

ROYAL HERD FARM

Duroc boars, registered and immune. Pathfinder, Sensation and Orion breeding. Come and see them or correspond. E. K. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

REPLOGLIE'S DUROCS

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

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young bred boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts; Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding; cholera immuned; priced to sell. W. D. MCCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN

FOGO'S DUROCS

Spring boars by Fogo's Invincible, Scissors Nephew, High Sensation, Jr., and the \$5,000 Big Giant King and others. They are real ones. Price \$50 to \$75 for herd header prospects. W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Duroc Herd Boar and Spring Boars

Great Wonder Model offered for no fault; sons and grandsons of Great Wonder Model, Pathfinder, Great Wonder I Am and Pathfinder, Jr. Orders booked for sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

PATHFINDER PIGS FOR SALE

A few pigs by old Pathfinder and a lot of other classy spring gilts and boars. Fashionable breeding. Rep. immuned, guaranteed. We prepay express charges. OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

Mueller's Big Type Durocs

Pathfinder breeding. Extra good bunch of gilts bred and open. Boars ready for service. Pigs in pairs and trios. Prices right. W. K. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

ROADSIDE FARM DUROCS

10 boars and 15 gilts, carefully grown and the tops for sale at fair prices. Best of breeding and individually right. Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County

REGISTERED DUROCS

20 boars 3 to 6 months old, also gilts, \$25 to \$50. Well bred, plenty length and bone. Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, \$100 to \$150. Liberty bonds taken at par. Write J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

DUROC PIGS

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

For Mule and Jack Men

The mule men and jack men of Missouri have joined in a campaign to make their already good business as much better as possible. In response to a call from Secretary W. E. Morton of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry, a meeting was held at Sedalia during the recent Missouri State Fair, at which many leading mule men, as well as jack stock breeders, patrons of both records, were present.

A constitution was adopted under the name of the Missouri Mule and Jack Breeders' association and L. M. Monsees of Smithton, Mo., was elected president. W. A. Elgin of Platte City, Mo., the dean of Missouri mule men and for years superintendent of the jack and mule department of the state fair, was made vice-president. Judge N. M. Bradley of Warrensburg, Mo., was made secretary, accepting the office only on condition that Secretary Morton of the "Standard" be assistant secretary and take over the "grief" and details of the job.

Among breeders from outside the state who attended and were given honorary memberships were H. T. Hineman of Kansas, John W. Marr of Kentucky, R. A. Sharp and Lee Hoyt of Illinois and W. E. Smith of Oklahoma. The association starts off with a big membership. One of its first jobs will be to do what a similar association just formed in Texas has done, in securing an increase of jack department prize money from \$630 to \$2,100. The Texas association brought out in Texas the greatest state jack show ever held, but with Missouri in the game it will have a hard time repeating.

Swine View Herds Sold

The South American View herd composed of 48 hogs from the various breeds raised in the United States was dispersed at auction during the recent livestock exposition held at Palermo, near Buenos Aires, Argentina. The South American hogmen were much interested in the North American hogs which were the largest porkers they ever had seen. The fact was the show pens at their show were not large enough to accommodate the visitors and larger pens had to be constructed. The South Americans were prejudiced against white, other than the six white points of the Poland. They even went so far as to set down some of the good Poland with stray white hairs over the body. The Spotted Polands were not popular on account of the spotting and while the Chesters were a novelty on account of their color they did not like them to the extent of paying high prices. The averages (in gold coin) for the various breeds were: Poland China, \$1,035; Duroc Jersey, \$792.50; Berkshire, \$388; Spotted Poland China, \$272; Chester White, \$100.

What Makes a Runt?

No one seems to know exactly why runts appear among our farm animals. The United States Department of Agriculture has recently started on a hunt for the reason and has sent out thousands of questionnaires to breeders all over the country. While the causes of runts may be somewhat obscure every livestock farmer of any considerable experience knows that runts are money losers, whether they are the unavoidable result of some natural law, or the product of careless breeding and feeding and failure to protect the animals from parasites and disease. There is never so much profit in a runt as in a normal individual. The runts require just as much barn room, and more care than the rest of the stock and are always of inferior value when they are sold. Any movement which will help to lessen the number of runts in the flocks and herds should be welcomed and encouraged by the livestock farmer.

Gets Their Rating First

The good that men do lives after them. Also the good work that men do in one state often can be transplanted in a way to benefit many in another state. The good work done in the interest of purebred sires and improved dairy cattle in Waukesha county, Wis., has been widely used as an example of what can be accomplished in this line. Far away from Waukesha county, in

Clark county, Kan., and a different country altogether, is a man who is transplanting the good work in Waukesha for the benefit of dairy cattlemen and prospective dairy cattlemen in the Southwest. This man (C. B. Vandever, whose Dutch name proclaims his partiality to Holsteins), goes annually to the county agent of Waukesha county, Wis. Here he gets lists of the dairymen using on their grade herds the best registered sires and showing the best record for grades in cow testing associations. This list is like a Bradstreet's or Duns' report on the milking qualities on the cows in the county, and armed with it, Mr. Vandever is well protected against the purchase of any counterfeits and his customers likewise are protected.

Beef Imports Increase

There was very little difference in the quantity of fresh and refrigerated beef imported into the United States in 1919 and 1920. The figures are taken from the meat inspectors' reports, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. In 10 months ended in April, 1919, 27,673,105 pounds of fresh and refrigerated beef were imported. In the period ending at the corresponding time in 1920 the quantity of fresh and refrigerated beef arriving in the United States from foreign countries was 27,968,880 pounds, an increase of about 1/4 of a million pounds.

Fresh and refrigerated meats of other kinds jumped to twice the quantity in the 10 months ending April, 1920, as for the same period in 1919. The figures show 7,933,377 pounds for 1919 and 14,979,663 pounds for 1920. But the canned and cured meats imported during the same periods show a remarkable drop from 126,624,348 pounds in 1919 to less than 2 million pounds in 1920. This item accounts for the marked decrease in the total meat products imported. The total weight imported in the 1919 period was 168,602,911 pounds, but 1920 brought only 50,246,655 pounds.

Shorthorn Butter Record

A wonderful butterfat record for Shorthorn cows has been made by Snowdrop, a white 8-year-old cow, owned by Sherwood Farm, Far Hills, N. J. During the year ending Oct. 20, 1920, she gave 15,550 pounds of milk, testing 4.45 per cent, 691 pounds of butterfat.

Snowdrop's largest yield of milk and butterfat in any month was in December, 1919, when she gave 1,608 pounds of milk, testing 4.364 per cent, 70 pounds of butterfat. She gave more than 50 pounds of butterfat during every full month of lactation, except the last, September, when she fell less than two pounds below the mark. She was kept under practical farm conditions, being out of doors every day during the winter except for two of the stormiest days, and being outdoors day and night after the middle of April. She was on poor pasture for a month prior to calving, receiving no grain.

Horse Demand and Feed Prices

There is clearly a substantial gain in horse breeding thruout the important horse producing states, as shown by the returns of stallion and jack owners in the competition for prize money of the Horse Association of America. Prizes aggregating \$100 were offered by the association to the stallion and jack owners reporting the largest number of mares bred to one stallion or jack between April 1 and September 1. There are upwards of fifteen thousand stallion and jack owners in the United States, and a great many certified reports of the season's breeding were received.

At the National Belgian Breeders show at Waterloo, Ia., September 27 to October 2, optimism regarding the future of good draft horses was very marked. Grant Good, of Ogden, Ia., reported the sale of 114 head of purebred stock from the herds of small breeders in his immediate community between December 10, 1919, and June 16, 1920. This is a noted Belgian breeding district and 113 of the horses were Belgian, one a Percheron. Eighty of the horses were sold into Canada, and the remainder to various points in Missouri, Iowa and states west. The average on the 114 head was \$835

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Gordon & Hamilton Sensation King, Golden Pathfinder

Fifteen March boars by these proved and popular sires. Seven boars (winter farrow) of Disturber breeding. Five by High Pathfinder and out of an investor dam. These are the tops of our 1920 spring boar crop. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 9. Write for boar prices.

Gordon & Hamilton Brown County Horton, Kan.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Peterson's O. C. K. by Orion Cherry King; Long Orion by High Orion sired the 50 March boars from which I have selected 20 for my fall boar trade,—with the exception of two good ones by High Pathfinder and out of a Great Wonder dam. These are splendid boars and priced very reasonable.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10. M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.

McClaskey's Durocs

Ten head of spring boars, Orion and Pathfinder blood lines. Well grown, immune registered and priced to sell. Also spring gilts. C. W. McCLASKEY, R. 3, GIRARD, KAN.

Woody's Durocs

Big type spring boars, \$50 and \$75; spring gilts and tried sows, \$60 and \$100; fall pigs, either sex, \$20 and \$30. Sired by Pathfinder's Orion and Chief Sensation. All immune and guaranteed to please. HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

Two Dandy February Grandsons of ORION CHERRY KING

Priced reasonable. A few picked April boars, \$5 each. Two pippins, \$50 each, O. C. K. Great Wonder, taxpayer breeding. Sows and gilts bred and open. J. A. CRIETZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

15 Pathfinder Chief Boars MUST GO NOW

Sixty Pathfinder Chief, Orion and Sensation gilts bred to Pathfinder Chief, Great Pathrion and Intense Orion Sensation. Must go soon. Come see them. W. W. OTEX, WINFIELD, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

A few choice boars fit to go into any herd; also boars for the farmers. We are offering them cheap. Write or come and see us. JNO. W. JONES, MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS

FAIRFIELD FARM DUROCS

12 April boars, 200 to 250 pounds, sired by Royal Orion 349033 and Lady's Col. Orion 287401. Priced cheap. \$65.00 to \$75.00. BEAUCHAMP & HINEK, HOLTON, KAN.

Boars—Boars—Boars

A splendid bunch of real prospects, herd headed including our prize winning Iron, both Topoka and Hutchinson fairs. Come and pick a herd boar. We sure have them. Come early; get your choice. ZINK STOCK FARMS, TUCON, KANSAS

20 March Boars Farmer's Prices

Pathfinders, Sensations, Illustrators and Orion Well grown, type boars carrying the blood of these famous sires; all immunized and priced right. L. J. HEALY, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kansas.

Fulks' Big Type Durocs

Spring boars sired by my grand champion boar; also by Victory Sensation 3rd, a good son of the world's grand champion, Shipped C. O. D. See them before you buy. All immune. W. H. FULKS, TUCON, KANSAS.

DUROC BOARS

Sired by Pathfinder's Image 2d 368109 and Illustrator's Orion 4th 354931 from \$25 to \$40. EDWARD M. GREGORY, READING, KAN.

Medicine Valley Durocs

Defender, Illustrator and Orion. Big type December boars \$50; March \$30. Registered and guaranteed. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding; fine individuals. The kind that satisfy. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable. R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

DUROCS Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

DAXTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

Immuned Durocs

Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder blood. Breeding stock of all kinds; farmers' prices. Glen Priddy, Elmont, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC BOARS Great Wonder and Defender strains. G. W. Hageman, St. John, Kansas

FOR SALE—Duroc boars, Orion, Pathfinder breeding. C. F. Dayhoff, Burlingame, Kansas

SHETLAND PONIES.

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

each; all ages were represented, from suckling colts up to mature horses. At a result, \$95,000 cash was brought into this one little neighborhood from the sale of surplus horses raised therein. Mr. Good, who was the active leader

The sale of these horses, altho they come from about 20 different farmers in this community, questioned the buyers. Everyone was emphatically of the opinion that the tractor could not replace good draft horses on American farms. Their action in going to the Iowa community and paying spot cash for good draft horses after thorough investigation of all farm power is significant. Some of the special demand for horses is prompted by the falling prices of oats and feeding stuffs, but even under 1919 conditions, good horses furnished, as a rule, the most efficient, reliable and economical power for field work on farms and for short hauls in cities within the working radius of a horse. The buyers call for horses standing at least 16 hands, with depth of chest equal to one-half their height, strong necked, powerfully coupled, deep chested and heavily muscled throat, with properly set feet and legs, clean quality and sound. Such horses sell readily in any community at greater premium than any other kind of horses raised on farms. Competition from automotive power has knocked out the market for inefficient types, but good horses to work either in the city or on farms, will pay good profits both to the man who raises this type of draft-horse and to the man who uses them.

The Selling of Livestock

From the Wisconsin Agriculturalist.

Believing that so far as practicable the farmer should not only own, but also control the selling or marketing of his product until it is sold to the manufacturer or user, Corn Belt livestock producers are planning the establishing of co-operative livestock commission companies at the Chicago and St. Louis stock yards. Looking ahead, this appears to be a desirable and ultimately necessary second link to shorten the distance between the producer and consumer.

The local co-operative livestock shipping association supplied the first link and tho it may not yet have been worked out on the most efficient basis possible, it is nevertheless bringing the producer considerably higher net returns on the average for his livestock than did the old system of every farmer selling to the local stock buyer. In those communities where the livestock shipping association has been developed under proper management with the hearty co-operation of the farmers no one any longer opposes it, but has come to regard it as a permanent feature of livestock marketing. That co-operative livestock commission companies may also succeed and affect a further saving, or higher net return for his livestock to the farmer has been amply demonstrated in the case of the Farmers' Union Co-operative Commission Company of Omaha. This was started a few years ago. During the first seven months after it was started it lost money; but at the end of the first 12 months it saved 38 per cent of the old rate of commissions. The second year it saved 46 per cent. The third year 50 per cent was saved at the end of nine months; and from January first to July first this year it saved 65 per cent. Thus it appears from the Farmers' Union Commission at Omaha that on that market at least, a farmers' co-operative selling agency

can be maintained on less than half the commissions charged under the old rates.

With a tendency toward decreased margins of profit in livestock production, it is necessary to reduce the costs of marketing as well as the costs of production wherever this can legitimately and justifiably be done. Likewise is it necessary under such conditions to seek to stabilize prices thru the regulation of receipts. Both can best be affected thru selling organizations controlled by farmers' organizations. Such organizations afford excellent opportunities for becoming well informed on the demand and supply of livestock products, and thus to furnish a basis for more intelligent production and marketing.

In this connection it is important, however, to emphasize the point plainly brought out by H. W. Mumford, in charge of the livestock marketing division of the Illinois Agricultural Association that co-operation of farmers in marketing the products of the farm should bring about economy in marketing by simplifying marketing machinery. It should aim at obtaining for the farmer economic justice, not economic advantage. "Any man who advocates that agricultural co-operation should seek economic advantage is not only a public menace but, in the last analysis, an enemy to co-operation among farmers," is the terse statement made by Mr. Mumford. Agricultural co-operators must so order their activities that they can meet the consuming public with the same fair-mindedness that they demand for themselves.

Popular families in livestock are made thru years of constructive breeding, winnings in show rings, records in production, and persistent advertising. Every progressive breeder sooner or later wants this popular blood. Save time and money by starting right.

**If It's Good Durocs You Want
H. C. Hartke Sells Them**

Lost Springs, Kan., Tuesday, Dec. 14

45 Head—3 Tried Sows, 30 Gilts farrowed July to October 1919 and 12 Boars farrowed Spring 1920

Nearly all females and boars sired by Long Chief by Chief's Wonder, the first senior yearling and reserve grand champion Kansas State Fair 1918 and sire of junior and reserve grand champion Kansas State Fair 1919. Females are bred to Grand Gano by Reed's Gano that headed first prize young herd at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Long Chief also sells.

Dams are well bred, good females also. These Durocs have been produced and raised under ordinary farm conditions and have done well and will continue to do well for those who buy them at the Hartke sale. For catalog and other information concerning these Durocs, write

H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kansas

Mention Mail and Breeze when you write. McCulloch, auctioneer. J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

Humes' Duroc Sale

At Farm 8 Miles South and 2 West of

Glen Elder, Kan., December 10

50 Head Bred Sows and Gilts

HERD HEADED BY CALCULATOR 285287, senior and grand champion boar at the Mitchell County State Wide Fair and the Jewell Co. Fall Festival. 1st prize gilt under 6 mos. and the junior champion gilt of both fairs were sired by him. His get won 1st in every class they were entered. Gilts sired by CALCULATOR will be bred to ORION'S SENSATION 310105. Write for catalog. Send mail bids to W. W. Jones or Will Myers in my care.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kansas

Two Big Duroc Sales Feb. 16, 1921

One railroad fare

Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Missouri

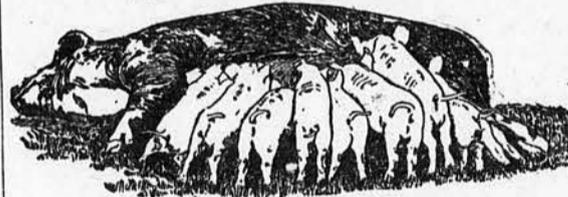
and

J. R. Breed, Hickman Mills, Missouri

100—Bred Sows and Gilts—100

Write for catalogue now

Early to Market—Full Weight



51 per cent of all hogs marketed in the United States in 1918 were Duroc-Jerseys.

Duroc-Jersey hogs have proved themselves in championship shows as well as on the market.

Duroc-Jersey hogs raise large families and put on weight quickly. They are hardy, easy feeding animals that mature at an early age, and are uniformly red in color. Write for our Free booklet "Duroc-Jersey Hogs Are Prolific and Profitable."

The National Duroc-Jersey Record Association. Dept. 240 Peoria, Ill.
The largest swine record association in the world—12,000 members

**THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE
Of the Capper Farm Press**

Founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the entire third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

Senders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue should reach this office eight to ten days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding stock, can keep in direct touch with the managers of the desired territories at the addresses given below. Where time is limited, advertising instructions should come direct to the main office, as per address at the bottom.

TERRITORY MANAGERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES.

- W. Johnson, Northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
- J. T. Hunter, Southern Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
- S. Humphrey, W. Kan., Colo. and Wyo., Denham Bldg., Denver, Colo.
- W. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.
- W. T. Morse, Okla. and S. W. Mo., 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City.
- W. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- H. R. Lease, Eastern Mo., and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.
- George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., 1805 Binney St., Omaha, Neb.
- Glen Putman, Iowa, 1611 Carpenter Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

W. J. Coody, Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.
Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Best Durocs in Kansas

For the money. That's what they are saying about the registered fall hogs we are selling this month for \$27.50, express prepaid. If a saving of \$30 to \$100 looks good to you, drop us a line today. Sale on a money-back guarantee.
Searle & Searle, Route 17, Tecumseh, Kansas
(Breeding Durocs since 1883)

**Immune Duroc Boars
Shipped on Approval**

Duroc boars, immune and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big herd bred for size, bone and length. Prices right.
F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.



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. Write for circular. Easy access to the farm, via interurban from Parsons or Cherryvale.
LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

Big Type Boars and Gilts

Representing some of the most popular breeding, such as Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd, Walt's Top Colonel and Defender. Now these animals are good individuals, have been double treated and are considered immune to cholera. We are making attractive prices on them for immediate sale and you should write us today for prices and description or come and see them.
ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

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 Greenmiller.
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

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS
For sale. T. A. Hawkins, Wakeeney, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.
REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
Three young cows with calves, one bull.
Geo. Liston, Eudora, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

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 east 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.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

THE PICKERING FARM

Registered Herefords

Herd bulls assisted by Beau Donald 173d 419120, Norman 496158, Beau Model 461320, Paladin Paragon 2d 607449, Ardmore Jr. 799310 a prize winning son of the Champion Ardmore 566000.

Two carloads of good breeding cows and heifers for sale. Write for our private sale catalog of bulls. Correspondence invited. Visitors always welcome. Our first public sale will take place on the farm on May 17th and 18th, 1921, when a select lot of bulls and females of our own breeding will be offered. We are located 20 miles south of Kansas City on Rock Road. Railroad Station, Harrelson, Mo., on Frisco R. R.

THE PICKERING FARM, Box A, Belton, Missouri

Send Pedigrees Promptly

BY G. C. WHEELER

Failure to send the pedigree of a breeding animal to the purchaser at the time the animal is delivered is poor business policy. It at once raises a feeling of prejudice against the seller. The pedigree is a part of the thing purchased as much as is the animal, and the buyer has a right to expect it to be delivered at the same time. If there is delay he becomes suspicious that something is not right and the reputation of the breeder goes down in his estimation.

In very few instances is the breeder dishonest in this matter of supplying proper pedigrees of animals sold. In, perhaps, no other profession or business is the standard of honesty higher than in that of breeding purebred livestock. The purchaser of a purebred animal is almost sure to get his pedigree sooner or later but failure to deliver it promptly reacts against the seller. No matter how good an animal may be the owner is not likely to be enthusiastic in his commendation of the breeder from whom he made the purchase, if he has been compelled to wait for the pedigree and, perhaps, write several letters about it. If it is the first animal he ever has purchased from this particular breeder he probably will look elsewhere when he is again in the market for breeding stock.

It may seem a matter of minor importance but it is the observance of little things that go to make up a man's reputation. A breeder of purebred stock will find that the seemingly small matter of having the pedigrees ready to deliver with the animals sold has no small part in establishing his reputation and standing as a breeder and business man. In the sale of real estate no one now expects to pay for property until the abstract has been supplied and the deed made out. Promptness in delivering pedigrees is a valuable business asset to the breeder and he cannot afford to be careless in the matter and cause the purchaser the inconvenience of having to write and remind him of his failure to send the proper papers with the animal.

A Jack and Jennet Report

The annual report of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry just issued by the secretary, W. E. Morton, shows that the past year has been a prosperous one for this association. A total of 4,303 jacks and jennets were registered during the fiscal year which closed September 30, 1920, a larger number than ever has before been recorded in the same period of time. Transfers for the year were 1,131. Of these 265 were purchases by Kansas breeders, 233 by Oklahoma breeders, 150 by Indiana, 108 by Missouri and the balance went to breeders in 26 different states. A total of 607 members were added to the association during the year. The executive committee offered special prizes at six of the big state fairs which greatly encouraged breeders of jack stock and resulted in strong shows being made.

The closing rule regarding registrations of jack stock which became effective June 1, 1920 was suspended temporarily by the board of directors at the regular meeting, October 4. This was done at the urgent request of many jack breeders thruout the country who desired one more chance to register their good jack stock under the measurement rules. It is within the discussion of the directors to place this closing rule permanently in effect at any time and those having stock eligible for registry under the rules should not delay.

Capper Club to Entertain

The members of the Capper clubs of Republic county are preparing to entertain the boys and girls clubs of three counties, Washington, Cloud and Jewell, at a big meeting in Belleville, December 11. A good program will be one of the features of the meeting.

Holstein Company to Buy Bull

Another bull is to be purchased by the Bourbon county Holstein Company for the Fulton unit. A committee is now in Wisconsin looking for a breeding sire good enough to use in building up the purebred herds on the farms

of the company members who have taken females. Six men received company cows November 1. This completes the distribution of all the cows owned by the company at the present time.

New Era in Cattle Breeding

Entries at the National Dairy Show point to the passing of the old order in which a few breeders and professional exhibitors of cattle make the whole show. At the show this year 70 Holstein herds from all parts of the United States and Canada are entered, 58 Guernsey herds and large numbers of Jersey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss cattle. The innovation of the state herd contest has had much to do in assembling these large numbers of cattle from so many different sections of the country. Ten animals, no two owned by a single breeder make up the state herd. The stakes in every class are \$1,000.

Co-operative Bull Associations

Co-operative bull associations in the United States have increased from 78 to 123 during the last year. They are found in all parts of the country. Thirty of the 48 states are on the list. The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has been very active in promoting this method of placing better bulls in service in dairy communities.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.
JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

For sale. A few good registered cows and heifers. One reg. bull calf, two months old. \$50. Express prepaid. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.
REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL
For sale. Four years old.
Roy H. Nigus, Hawatha, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

PUREBRED JERSEY CATTLE

Registered and in the Government Accredited Herd List. A small but select herd of producing cattle. We have at present bulls from calves to serviceable age.
J. B. PORTER & SONS, MAYETTA, KAN.

Improve Your Dairy Herd

by buying a registered Jersey bull from such sires as IDALIA'S RALEIGH 141414 by Queen's Raleigh 82822; BARBARA'S OXFORD LAD 167003 by Mabel's Majesty 130740. They are from Register of Merit dams.
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Sylvia, Kansas.
Thos. D. Marshall,

JERSEY BABY BULL

Dam now starting on official test. Granddam just finishing year test easily making Register of Merit requirement. Sire intensely bred. Financial Check Dark fawn color. Good rugged calf.
L. R. Fansler, 407 S. 16th, Independence, Kan.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. We won \$1,300 at four state fairs this fall. A choice lot of bull calves, grandsons of Financial Check Laid out of Register of Merit cows. Other stock for sale.
R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported. 54 tested daughters, 96 tested granddaughters and 249 registered sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradford M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

REGISTERED JERSEYS

U. S. accredited herd. Young cows and bull calves for sale.
R. O. MCKEE, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS

3 Registered Jersey Bulls For Sale

3 years; 8 months; and 4 months. Out of cows that are going on test. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

Scantin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

JERSEY BULLS—Two Financial King bred bulls, from tested dams. Send for photos and pedigree. Frank Knopf, Holton, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL
2 years old. Well bred. Price \$100.
Willis Ray Wilmore, Kansas

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES
Hood Farm and Oakland Sultan breeding. \$50 each if taken soon. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.
J. D. MARTIN & SONS
E. 2. Lawrence, Kan.

December 27, 1920.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle.**
 20—Crocker Bros., Bazaar, Kan.
 11-12—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
 7—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle.**
 2—Daniel Kamp & Son, Adams, Neb.
- Shorthorn Cattle.**
 20—Wm. Wales & Young, L. M. Noffinger and others, consignors, Osborne, Kan.
 1—Nebraska and Kansas Breeders' Assn. at Franklin, Neb.; Harry W. Blank, Assn. Mgr.
 1—Milton Poland and Mrs. Lloyd Miller, Sabetha, Kan.
 7—R. J. Eggers, Roca, Neb.
 15—Shawnee County Breeders, Frank Bieha, Mgr., Topeka, Kan.
 21—A. C. Labaugh & M. Z. Duston, Washington, Kan.
 14—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle.**
 29-30—Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan. at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
 29—Cowley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
 16—Phelps & McClure, Carthage, Mo. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
 17—Missouri Holstein Sale at Springfield, Mo. C. M. Long, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.
 17—H. A. Tuttle, Lawrence, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.
 21—S. E. Kansas Breeders, Iola, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

- Chester White Hogs.**
 18—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.
 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
 25—C. H. Cole and E. M. Reckards, Topeka, Kan.

- Jacks and Jennets.**
 10—Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.
 15-16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

- Poland China Hogs.**
 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
 13—P. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
 14—Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.
 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.
 20—Chas. Hoffhine, Washington, Kan.
 19—Geo. M. Long, St. John, Kan.
 18—W. C. Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.
 19—W. A. Brewett, Asherville, Kan.
 24—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
 1—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.
- Spotted Poland Chinas.**
 7—Edgar Sims, Lathrop, Mo.
 23—H. J. Haag, Holton, Kan.
 18—R. H. Stooker, Dunbar, Neb.
 19—R. B. Stone, Nehawka, Neb.

- Duroc Jersey Hogs.**
 10—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
 14—H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kan.
 12—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 20—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn. sale at Emporia, Kan. John Loomis See'y, Emporia, Kan.
 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn. Topeka, Kan.
 20—J. C. Theobald, Ohio, Neb.
 19—W. A. Conyers & Son, Marion, Kan.
 4—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
 2—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
 10—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
 10—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
 10—M. E. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Mendota, Kan.
 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night Sale)
 1—Night Sale, Boren & Nye, Pawnee, Neb.
 1—Jno. C. Simon, Huraboldt, Neb.
 1—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
 1—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
 1—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan. at Tonganoxie, Kan.
 1—Dr. Burdette & R. E. Mather, Centerville, Kan.
 12—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
 1—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
 1—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 1—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.
 1—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
 1—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan. Emporia, Kan.
 1—Frank Walker, Osceola, Neb.
 1—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Kan.
 1—John Sylvester, Oxford, Neb.
 1—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
 1—H. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.

- Shropshire Sheep.**
 20—Kansas Shropshire Breeders' Assn., Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan. Mgr.

Sale Reports

North Kansas Shorthorn Sale
 The northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Hiawatha, Kan., last Wednesday resulted in a general average of \$125.17. The 31 females, many of them young heifers, averaged \$128.30. The 10 bulls sold for an average of \$115.50. Several herd bulls consigned by breeders were sold thru with them sold for about the same price which accounted for the low average on bulls. There were plenty of buyers in this sale and while many of the best animals in the sale sold for prices far above their worth the sale as a whole was so bad considering the way other sales have been going for the last few weeks. The association's annual meeting was held the evening preceding the sale and the present officers were elected for another year. The association's spring sale will be held sometime in April.

Cherokee-Crawford County Shorthorn Sale.
 45 cows averaged \$130
 12 bulls averaged 137
 54 head averaged 132

A good sized crowd including people from Missouri and Oklahoma was in attendance at the dual county Shorthorn breeders' sale at Columbus, Kan. In fact the attendance exceeded that usually to be found at cattle association sales this fall. The cattle were in good flesh and some were quite well bred. Considering the timidity now manifested by prospective bidders this sale was a good one. \$420 was the top price for females, paid by W. H. Shaffer, Columbus, Kan., for a two-year-old Cruickshank Orange Blossom by the K. S. A. C. Dale's Caronet, consigned by H. L. Gaddis, McCune, Kan. The top of the

The Complete Dispersion of Phelps & McClure Herd of 90 Registered Holstein Cattle
Aurora, Missouri, Thursday, Dec. 16

One of Missouri's greatest herds dispersed because of the sale of the farm. Read below and you will not be surprised that we call it GREAT. 40 unusually large cows with capacity, quality, dairy temperament, and udders that will cause one to wonder how they can carry them. 30 bred heifers, many of them daughters of the 30 pound son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull. A few yearlings and heifer calves, two herd sires and seven young bulls ready for service.

SOME OF THE REAL ATTRACTIONS

- The 30 pound senior herd sire.
 The junior herd sire, son of K. K. Sadle Vale.
 12 daughters of a 31 pound grandson of Cornucopia Johanna Lad.
 2 granddaughters of Johanna McKinley Segis.
 2 daughters of King Mutual Korndyke.
 2 daughters of King Pieterje Ormsby Plebe.
 16 A. R. O. heifers.
 1 cow with yearly record 723.12 pounds butter.
 1 daughter of 946 pound yearly record cow.
- 1 junior four-year-old record 7 days, 22.53 pounds with three of her daughters.
 1 daughter of a 723 pound yearly record junior two-year-old.
 12 daughters of 80 pound bulls.
 3 daughters of 36 pound bulls.
 13 daughters of bulls whose dams' records range from 31 pounds to 35 pounds butter.
 3 daughters of 1200 pound yearly record bull.
 2 daughters of 1389 pound yearly record bull.

A Federal Accredited Herd

Sold on 60 to 90 day retest guarantee. Where can one get more than in this offering? Individuality, breeding, production, health—That's all. There is no more to be had. Plan now to attend this sale. Aurora is well located for shipping main lines of Mo. Pacific and Frisco R. R. Write now for catalog to

W. F. PHELPS, Aurora, Missouri
Phelps & McClure, Owners **W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kansas**
 All trains arrive before 11:00 A. M. Arrange to attend our sale and then the State sale at Springfield the following day.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Heavy Producing Holsteins
 For sale. Sons of Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac, 20 A. R. O. daughters, one producing son. Smithdale is from the same cow as the sire of Tilly Alcartra. Young, healthy, acclimated bulls from tested dams up to 33 lbs. American Beet Sugar Co. Center Farm, Lamar, Colorado. G. L. Penley, Farm Superintendent.

SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS
 We have a very fine bull just a year old, beautifully marked and a wonderful individual. His dam is full sister to the ex-state champion 2-year-old; 16,000 lbs. milk and 781 lbs. butter in a year. She a daughter of Walker Copla, champion. Calf's dam now on semi-official test. His sire a splendid individual with a 30-lb. dam.
Ira Romig & Son, Sta. B. Topeka, Kansas

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.

Holstein Bull Bargains
 Purebred bull calves, \$25 up; serviceable age as low as \$75. Sixty head for sale. Quality and breeding will surprise you.
The Bourbon County Holstein Friesian Co., Fort Scott, Kansas

For Sale—Reg. Holstein Bull Calf
 Six weeks old. His dam is a granddaughter of the King of the Pontiacs. He is practically all white. Price \$50 if taken at once.
C. L. Bigham, R. 1, Topeka. Berryton Phone.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES
 We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery. \$30 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. **A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, 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.**

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE
 One nicely marked straight individual, ready for service. **Geo. J. Votaw, Eudora, Kansas.**

Grone & Sons Shorthorn Sale
 W. H. Grone & Sons, Mahaska, Kan., sold Shorthorns at auction last Thursday at their farm near that place. A sale tent had been erected and every provision made for the comfort of their guests. A warm dinner was served by Mrs. Grone to everyone. The cattle were in good condition and many compliments were passed upon the splendid sale arrangements. However the sale was not a success owing to the same reason that has hurt many of the sales of the last few weeks. Supreme Goods sold for \$255 and 31 females sold for an average around \$100.—Advertisement.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON
 Red Polls in the big Ottawa, Kan., Red Polled sale at Forest Park livestock sale pavilion, Wednesday, December 8 are selections from a number of the best herds in that section of the state where more attention has been paid to Red Polls during the past few years than any other. 44 head will be sold consisting of cows and heifers, bred and open heifers and a string of young bulls from which anyone wanting

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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 Pearose, Owner, Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr. Box 442, Colorado Springs, Colorado



Mr. Datus Clark, Member Farm & Market Council, Albany, N. Y., writes:

"Twelve years ago, my Holstein start cost \$1,100. The thinking farmer can decide as to the financial end. I now have eighty head and have sold as many dollars worth of cattle as I have bought and have made much more in milk than I would have with scrub or grade cattle."
 Send for free booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America
 292 American Bldg., Brattleboro, Vt.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS AND FARMERS

We have sold our farms and will sell at private sale our entire herd of 80 head pure bred and registered cows, heifers and bulls. Bulls ready for service, \$100.00 to \$125.00 for quick sale.

Smith & Hughes
 Route No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Tilly Alcartra Bred Calf

Sire, a 31 pound son of Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince, 90 A. R. O. daughters. Dam, a 24.56 pound sister to the world's greatest dairy cow, Tilly Alcartra whose son sold for \$50,000. A dandy calf. Priced very reasonable.
McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
 Cows, heifers and bull calves. Herd headed by a 88.92-lb. bull. **J. E. REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.**

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS
 For sale, also one good yearling bull.
W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

FOR SALE, HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS
 Twenty-five high grade heifers, bred to purebred Holstein bull. Also good 3-year-old jack and jennet with good jack colt by side.
WM. HAMPTON, MERRIAM, KANSAS

Braeburn Bulls Four yearlings out of A.R.O. dams, by high-record sires. Younger ones coming on the best we ever raised.
H. E. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Three Purebred Holstein Bull Calves
 For Sale—Nicely marked and from heavy milkers.
JOHN D. HENRY, Leecompton, Kansas

2 Reg. Holstein Bull Calves—\$65 Each
W. H. Williamson, Raymond, 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.



POLLED SHORTHORNS.
 None better for the farm or ranch. One of the largest herds in the West. Some of the best of the breed. Forty males and females for sale. Prices cut \$25 to \$50 per head.
J. C. Banbury & Sons
 Phone 2803, 1 mile west of Plevna, Kan.

ARBORDALE POLLED SHORTHORNS
 Big growthy young bulls of breeders' quality. For sale at farmers' prices.
CHESTER SMITH & SON, WAVERLY, KAN.

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
 Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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.

ROAN 3-YEAR-OLD BULL
 Registered, high type individual, and a herd header. **Edwards & Stauffer, Bigelow, Kan.**

HAVE SOME REGISTERED SHORTHORNS
 to trade for dairy cows. What have you?
M. E. Hoagland & Son, Osborne, Kansas

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. Nine months time on approved notes. Parties from a distance bring late bank reference. 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.

R. J. Eggers' Shorthorn Sale

Roca, Neb., December 7

Sale at Farm 2 1/2 miles South of Roca and 2 1/2 miles West of Hickman

40 Head of High Class Shorthorns

22 cows and heifers of the Butterfly, Eliza and Acknight families. 18 young herd bulls well bred and carrying lots of quality.

They are all of serviceable age, rich roans in color and every one a good one. A large per cent of the cattle in this offering are pure Scotch. They will sell subject to the sixty day retest.

Time Will Be Given To Anyone On Bankable Paper.

Trains on Union Pacific R. R. will be met at Hanlon; on Burlington R. R. at Roca; on Rock Island R. R. at Martel. Parties arriving at Lincoln too late to catch 9:00 A. M. train on Rock Island to Martel will be met at the Lincoln Hotel. For catalog write

R. J. Eggers, Roca, Nebraska

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



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

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS

For sale. 10 Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 10 to 14 months old. Also my herd bull, King's Choice 452993. Write or come and see them. **A. M. Markley, Mound City, 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

25 Shorthorn Bulls Reds and Roans

Strong in Villager and Maxwalton blood. Bulls for the farmer and breeder.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS Dickinson County

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan. Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address
TOMSON BROS.
Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

Fifteen Shorthorn Bulls

All of breeding age, by Sultan by Village Beau. Reds, roans and whites, Scotch and Scotch topped at reduced prices. Also a few females.
Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kansas

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.

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddle. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.
J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

Shorthorn Herd

For Sale—Fifty head of Shorthorns, mostly cows and heifers; eight bulls and bull calves; cows old enough to breed are bred to a good roan Scotch bull to calve this winter and early spring. The cows are reds; the calves are half reds and half roans. Herd bull Butterfly King 387739. Will sell all or part of them. They are in nice wintering flesh.
Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

A Reg. Roan, 3 Years Old

For sale, grandson of Choice Goods at half price. **J. B. Herrington, Silver Lake, Kan.**

ONE 5-YEAR-OLD ROAN SCOTCH BULL

For Sale—Also some young bulls. Herd bull Marr Claral, bred by Tomson Bros.
O. E. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kansas

a herd bull can make a selection. This sale a state Red Polled Cattle Association organization will be formed and desired that everyone interested in Red be on hand. Write for the sale and any information you want to Halloran, Ottawa, Kan., at once. The is December 8.—Advertisement.

Hoffman's Ayrshire Sale

H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan., is advertising the dispersion sale of his Ayrshire herd at his farm. In this is afforded an opportunity to buy Ayrshires of proven worth in a dairy and at prices that are sure to be low. Write up the advertisement in this issue and for the catalog at once.—Advertisement.

Crietz & Son's Durocs

J. A. Crietz & Son, Beloit, Kan., have of Duroc Jerseys, start their card of Duroc Jersey section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in this issue. They offer special prices on picked boys at a very special offer in two grandsons, Orion Cherry King of February and Others are of Great Wonder and Top breeding. Write them for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Lobough and Duston's Shorthorn Sale

A. C. Lobough and M. Z. Duston, Washington county Shorthorn breeding near Washington, Kan., will sell draft from each herd in a joint sale at the sale pavilion, Washington, Tuesday, December 21. In this sale a nice number of Polled Shorthorns will be sold. The will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in the next issue.—Advertisement.

Holstein Association Annual Meeting

This is a reminder that the Holstein Association of Kansas will hold its semi annual sale in the Forum at Wichita Monday and Tuesday, November 21. That is next Monday and Tuesday. If did not write for the catalog you will one waiting for you at Wichita. The following David Coleman & Son, De Kalb, Kan., will disperse their great herd at sale pavilion, the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan. You can attend both of these.—Advertisement.

Mrs. L. J. Miller's Dispersal Sale

The dispersal sale of Mrs. L. J. Miller's herd of registered Shorthorns at Sabetha, Kan., and with a consignment of good young cows by Milton Poland of Sabetha is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns in this sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write for the catalog if you want Shorthorns here is a good place to buy them.—Advertisement.

W. H. Hill's Polands

In this issue will be found the advertisement of W. H. Hill's Poland Shorthorns which will be held at his farm, five miles east and one north of Barnard, Kan. Five head will be sold. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and write for the catalog at once. Twenty-seven great boys will be sold along with tried good spring gilts. It is a great place to get the best of breeding cheap. Get the catalog to go to the sale.—Advertisement.

Wales & Young Shorthorn Sale

This is the last call for the Wales & Young and the Young M. Norton Shorthorn sale at Osborne, Kan., next Tuesday, November 30. The sale will be held in town cover and if you have not already written for the catalog you will find one waiting for you when you get there. Consigning these well known Shorthorn breeders is H. M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan., and H. M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan., of near Osborne. This offering of horns, all from these good herds, will prove one of the best Shorthorn offerings of season so far as Kansas is concerned. The sale is next Tuesday.—Advertisement.

Olson & Sons Shorthorns

Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan., are advertising Shorthorn bulls in the Shorthorn section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze starting with this issue. They are going to close prices on these bulls and pure Scotch calves out of cows of the most popular lines. These bull calves are reds and roans and a very nice lot of bulls. At the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Association the Olsons always consign a class of Shorthorns that sell around the top. Write for prices, which they say are going to be very low considering the quality of the bulls.—Advertisement.

L. L. Humes Duroc Sale

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., Miller county will sell Duroc Jerseys at his place about eight miles south of Glen Elder, Friday, December 10. In this sale Humes will sell 50 head of bred Duroc gilts. The well known Monarch herd which Mr. Humes is proprietor is being by Calculator, grand sire of the wide Mitchell county fair and at the county fair this fall. The junior champion of both fairs was sired by this great boar. This offering of bred sows and gilts will compare favorably with any offering to be made this year. The breeding the way thru is up to date and popular. Mr. W. W. Jones of Beloit, Kan., who is well known as a breeder of Duroc Jerseys will be at the sale and will be pleased to make purchases for anyone that cannot attend. Send your bids to him. Write for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Jones Sells Another Boar for \$1,000.

Leo J. Healy of Hope, Kan., recently purchased of Jno. W. Jones of Minneapolis, Kan., one of his great herd boars for \$1,000. He is a monster boar, smooth as a sow and sure to breed himself one of the best sires of the kind to our mind. He sires the kind that breeders are looking for, long, high on the bodied, heavy hammed, smooth, with style and finish. He is a grandson of the noted Joe Orion II on both sire and dam side and shows his breeding in every line. His dam we dare say is one of the great producers ever brought to the state. She is the dam of Fairview Orion last summer which Mr. Jones sold for \$3,000. Healer Mr. Jones has a few really sire and is prospects from this great sire and is offering them worth the money. Healy and Jones will sell several gilts sired by and several gilts and sows bred to the above boar attractions in their combination sale at Hope.



this winter. They have arranged to Mr. Healy's place right in the edge twenty-five head each picked from two good herds.—Advertisement.

"Selected for Your Use"

consignors to the Shorthorn sale to be held at Topeka, Kan., December 15, can be in effect, to the farmers and begin- interested in their sale. "These cattle especially selected for your use." A committee headed by John R. Tomson, has bred Shorthorns on a farm basis for his life, an ex-president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and a leading figure in the show yards of this country, made the selections. The other members of the committee were Harry T. Tomson, who like Mr. Tomson, grew up in the Shorthorn business near Topeka, and Frank Blecha, county agent for Shawnee county. These kept constantly in mind the success of the series of sales, and that the one announced is the first, which does the greatest good, the buyers get the right kind of cattle and get prices which would insure profits with competent handling. Any one of sound sense and judgment in such matters will examine the offering and the catalogue. It takes the catalogue of course, to see all the offering contains, but the three advertisements in this issue call attention to some of the high points about many interested in the sale will want to know. Do not fail to read the advertisement and be sure to send for the catalogue, addressing Frank Blecha, county agent, Court House, Topeka, Kan. The sale will be held on the Topeka Free Fair Grounds adjoining the city. The sale, and the preparations are under the auspices of the Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Thos. Weddle's Spotted Polands.
Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kan., has a tip-top herd of Spotted Polands that is worth the careful consideration of anyone who is planning to buy some registered hogs. He will sell tried sows and yearling hogs or open, and some good service-bred and fall pigs. These hogs are well managed and in thrifty condition. Very high prices will be made on lots of hogs or more. You can't go wrong in buying some of these mighty good Spotted Polands that Mr. Weddle is offering for sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

C. W. McClaskey's Durocs.

If you want the popular bred kind of hogs as well as those having quality you should make inquiry of C. W. McClaskey, 2312 Girard, Kan. The present and main site is a son of H. and B's Pathfinder, one of the best breeding boars in eastern Kansas, owned by W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. The dams are Orion Cherry King bred. The litter is out of a High Orion sow. You like the McClaskey Durocs offered for sale. There are both gilts and boars from the litters. When you write Mr. McClaskey please mention that you saw his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

H. C. Hartke Has a Duroc Sale.
H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kan., sells 45 hogs at his farm Tuesday, December 14. There will be 45 head in the offering; three sows and 30 July to October, 1919. Most of them bred to the herd sire, Chief, by Chief's Wonder, that was senior and reserve grand champion at Topeka and Hutchinson fairs 1918 and following year his son was junior and reserve grand champion at same fairs. The quality is in the family. The females are all bred to Grand Gano, son of Reed's Gano, that was the first pig in the young herd that won first prize at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs a year ago. This herd of Durocs has never been pampered and has done well for Mr. Hartke. There is no reason why the hogs in this offering will not do as well for you who buy them. Write H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kan., today for a catalog and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Her Brothers Will Sell 1,350 Purebred Herefords.
This is the last call for the Crocker Hereford great sale of great Herefords, Tuesday, November 30. See the last two issues of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze (November 13 and 20) for advertisement of this great offering of 1,350 purebred Herefords to be sold in one day at Topeka. If you have not seen the advertisement and none is available, go to the nearest agent because you will be able to get what you want in so large an offering of good cattle. The following sell: 600 registered cows ranging from 3 to 7 years, average 4 years, rebred and proven breeders; yearling heifers; 200 early spring heifer calves; 140 early spring bull calves; 25 bulls, great ages, all ready for service (registered), and 35 bulls coming two. This is a wonderful lot of cattle from a herd that has been bred by Arthur Crocker for many years. It isn't a dispersion sale but a surplus sale—every animal a good one. It is conceded by all who know the best Hereford herds in America that the Crocker herd has no superior anywhere in the country and that takes in a lot of territory. Don't forget the date—Tuesday, November 30. The sale will start promptly at 10:00 A. M. The sale will be held in the large conveniently arranged sale pavilion at Crocker's home 1 1/2 miles north of Matamoras, Green and 8 miles south of Bazaar. Autos will meet trains at Strong City.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

R. J. Eggers Shorthorn Sale.
On December 7, R. J. Eggers will sell 40 head of Shorthorn cattle at his farm two and a half miles west of Hickman and two and a half miles south of Roca. The offering is made up of 22 cows and heifers, the average age 4 years; 18 head of the best registered pure Scotch; 18 head of the best registered pure Scotch but two, rich in color, and big rugged individuals that are good enough to head any Shorthorn herd. The young animals in this sale are Amanda's Challenger by Dale's Challenger and West Side Dale by Dale Clarion. A lot of cattle will sell subject to a 60 day retest. Mr. Eggers is selling at this time because his herd is too large for his accommodations. He is going to extend time to anyone that wishes it on bank- conditions at this time and is not in need of the money.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns

Will bring you the high dollar for your pasture, forage and grain; they will yield you the best returns for the brains you put in your business; they equalize and reduce the farm's requirements for outside labor. In fact

Good Shorthorns Handled as a Business Bring Pleasure, Pride and Profit to the Farm Life of which They Become a Part

The Sale at Topeka, Kansas Is Your Opportunity to Start a Herd

It was for the particular purpose of founding new herds that this sale was organized, and the cattle were selected for their fitness to become the best possible farm property, by John R. Tomson, a lifelong farmer and breeder in Kansas, and a national figure in Shorthorn cattle affairs. His associates in this work, Harry T. Forbes and Frank Blecha, as county agent, kept also constantly in mind the requirements of the beginner. Not only are the cattle right but they will be within the means of any earnest farmer.

The Sale Date is December 15

And the sale will be held on the Topeka Free Fair Grounds. The catalog giving full information should be secured at once, by addressing Frank Blecha, county agent, as below, and mentioning this paper.

The catalog will suggest why many of the animals have been selected. It will show, in some cases, that for seven generations the family has been making good on Kansas farms. It will show that the best breeders of the past and older generations have been the builders; men like Senator Harris, Governor Glick, Andrew Pringle, E. B. Mitchell, Joe Duncan, George Bothwell, S. C. Hanna, S. F. Lockridge and T. K. Tomson. It will show, in both the pure Scotch and the Scotch topped, more of the best blood direct from Amos Cruickshank's herd than it now is possible to get with most importations of cattle direct from Scotland. For remember, the country around Topeka early made more use of the best blood which W. A. Harris brought direct from Cruickshank's herd than did almost any other community in the country.

Who Consigns To This Sale?

Tomson Bros., owners of the leading herd of the state, putting in the blood with which they have just been winning, at the American Royal.

H. H. Holmes, breeder of the now two-season grand champion cow Lady Supreme and owner of one of the state's most intensive Shorthorn plants.

Harry T. Forbes, whose experience demonstrates the adaptability of farming with Shorthorns to extremely high priced land.

J. A. Pringle, successor to his father, one of the best beloved breeders of his time, on a farm where the bluestem of the prairies is the principal pasture.

H. E. Huber of Meriden, Kan., and Geo. J. Appleton & Son of Maple Hill, Kan., two prominent farmers, who on farms of entirely different character, are proving the practicality of the families from which their consignments are made.

The Nation's Leading Shorthorn Strains

Are offered, representing the get of the following famous sires: Orange Model (by Victorious, a nationally famous bull bred in Shawnee county); Gallant Knight's Heir (successor to the bull that first put the Tomson herd on "big time"); Village Marshall, now believed the best perpetuator of the Villager and Cumberland excellences; Sultan Supreme, a champion and sire of champions, with intensified Avondale breeding on his sire's side; Beaver Creek Sultan, bringing Whitehall Sultan blood thru new lines and other bulls combining, thru other lines, the blood of such famous sires and champions as Choice Goods, Imp. Collynie, Lavender Viscount, White Hall Sultan and Master of the Grove. Scotch and American families about equally represented.

The 9 young bulls are suitable for heading herds. But the main thing is the herd foundation material in cows, heifers and heifer calves. You want the catalog for the particulars.

The guarantees and conditions are what you would expect in a sale of this character. The cattle are tested to go anywhere, and under retest conditions which absolutely safeguard the buyer. The sale will be more than a sale; it will be a school, and will have the effect of many beginners forming almost partnership relations with the principals, who are in this work to make every customer succeed. Do not delay sending for catalog. Mention this paper. Address

Frank Blecha County Agent, **Topeka, Kansas**
Court House

Auctioneers—Gross, McCullough and Crews. John W. Johnson, Representing Capper Farm Press.

