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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

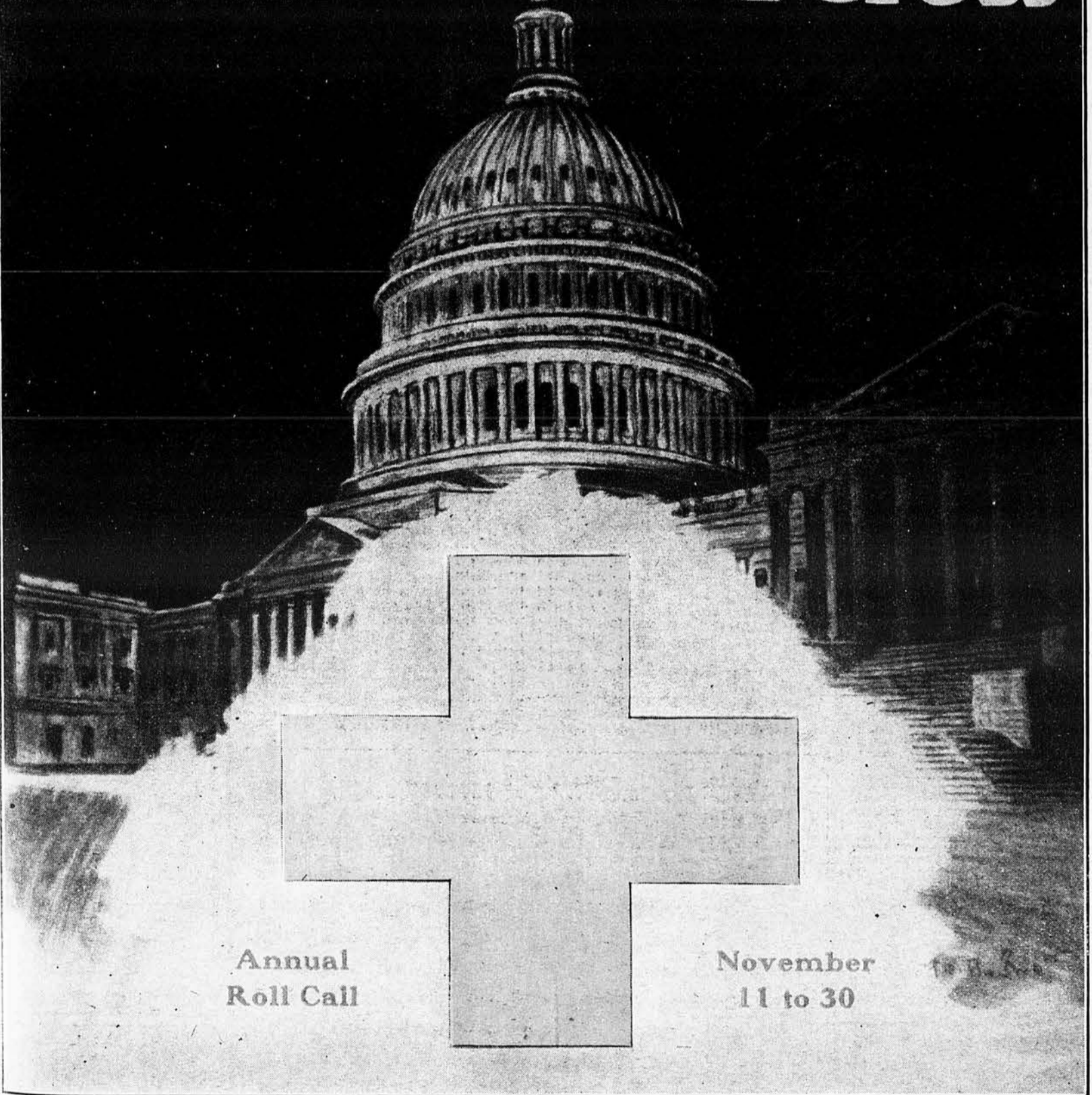


Volume 60

November 11, 1922

Number 45

American Red Cross



Annual
Roll Call

November
11 to 30



By Jove!

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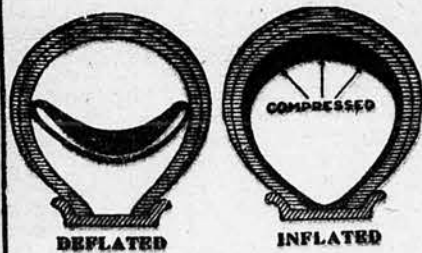
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Your Money—How to invest It

THOUSANDS of men and women have lost all their savings by buying mining stocks. A decade or two ago, when Cripple Creek was in its prime the country was flooded with mining stocks, most of them worthless. Interest in gold and silver production is not now so marked and the era of mining stock popularity has waned.

Black gold has come to plague the average man with its promises of vast wealth, easily obtained. Its promises know no limits but usually it fails to meet any of them. Men who speak for Black gold are glib of tongue. They don't take many of the chances involved in the search for the black liquid buried thousands of feet under ground. They sell stock or leases or units, take the money, perhaps dig a well and the stockholder may or may not get any of his money back.

Oil Game Extremely Hazardous

The oil game is extremely hazardous. To the average man who invests a few hundred or a few thousand dollars it brings almost certain loss. A man who puts money into the average oil company seldom takes it out, and his dividends are like peace in Europe, they never come.

Oil is a gamble from every angle and if money is put into it that should be remembered. It is not an investment and never will be. The oil game, aside from the Standard Oil Companies and a few others, is not especially permanent. When wells cease to produce there are no assets left. Unless capital expended, with interest, has been obtained in the meantime, loss is inevitable.

With regard to oil stocks, units, shares or whatever guise in which an interest may be offered, there is just one safe thing to do—leave them alone. Oil stocks have a habit of appearing to be sure things. They are not sure and never will be, any of them. They are all dangerous.

The only oil stocks which one would be relatively safe in buying, such as those of the Standard Oil companies, and a few others, are not being peddled around. They are held very closely and the prices are very high, often \$600 for a share of \$100 par value, such as the Standard Oil of Kansas. The average investor comes in contact mostly with promotion oil stocks. A very large proportion of these are strictly wildcat. The properties to be developed are in untested regions. The promoters either hope to strike oil or they hope to sell stock to the unwary, caring little whether oil is found. The woods are full of both varieties.

Salesman's Talk Convincing

The promoters are the men who make money out of oil companies. Oil seldom gives them the profit. Of course occasionally they make a strike and it boosts their earnings but they would make good money whether oil was struck or not because they would have sold the stock or units at a good price.

The average investor reacts favorably to the salesman's talk of quick, easy profits. He visions himself mak-

ing a fortune from an investment of a few hundred or thousands of dollars. He doesn't stop to realize that if the promoters of such a proposition were at all sure it would work out, they would not consider giving him a chance at it because they would wish to keep it all themselves. No one is generous with a sure thing proposition. But if it is a gamble they are eager to let you in on it. Just remember that the next time an oil stock salesman comes around and then give him the icy stare.

Here are a few reasons why oil stocks are not good investments:

A large proportion of the 15,000 oil companies in the country are purely development projects. They do not own production but are seeking it.

A great many other oil companies are organized simply to sell stock and a number of them never even attempt to drill a well. If oil is found it is not permanent. A well will play out after a few years and no longer will pay a profit.

Difficult to Get Facts

When prices slump the production of oil cannot be halted by the small company because another company near it might continue to pump and drain away the oil. So even if current prices do not contain a profit production must continue.

It is very difficult by analysis to ascertain important facts in regard to an oil company because no one can know how long production, if it has been obtained, will continue. There is no permanency about an oil well. It may fall over night, so to speak.

Unless every dollar of earnings is distributed as dividends or is put into reserves to pay off capital investment when the lease gives out, the man who bought stock may find himself suddenly with a worthless proposition on his hands and no means available to recover his original outlay.

Oil is not an investment. The average man should keep his money out of oil deals. Black gold has a lure but it is almost as deadly to budding savings accounts as poison gas was to the soldiers in the World War. If savings are exposed to it often enough they will be annihilated.

Stick to bonds, government, municipal or good industrials, or the very best of stocks. That is the only safe way to keep what you have and to add to it.

Value Investment Advertisements

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has added some very valuable service in the way of investment service to farmers. Many farmers like myself have money lying idle at times that could be invested in safe securities if they knew the where, how and when to get them. They do not like to trust to all investment companies as sometimes they offer shaky investments. In time you should get some good advertising from strictly reliable companies for the service you have started.

Miami County, Kan.

Essentials in Growing Beef

BY F. W. FARLEY

SOME of the most essential items in growing beef on the farm are:
First. Plenty of pasture and feed for the cattle to be marketed.
Second. The right kind of cows—those that will produce good calves regularly.

Third. A good, purebred registered bull—one that will sire good calves persistently.

Fourth. A large calf crop. This means that all cows shall drop calves, and that the calves shall be properly cared for at birth.

Fifth. Proper care of the breeding herd and most especially of the calves.

Sixth. Selection of good heifer calves to replace old or inferior cows in the herd.

Seventh. Prevention of disease among the breeding herd and the younger stock.

Eighth. Shelter sufficient to protect the cattle from both severe cold and extremely hot weather.

Ninth. A practical knowledge of fattening cattle for market, and best seasons for shipping.

Tenth. Keeping close tab on the supply and the demand and marketing to the best advantage.

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Write to us to have your name placed on our circular list and for our last General Circular No. G11.

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Your bank and insurance company buys bonds because they are safe and have a quick market.

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The American Building and Loan Association

Topeka, Kansas

Pays 6 1/2 % on Your Savings

Write Us for Particulars.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

November 11, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 45



No Need to Doubt Any More

Leavenworth Farm Folks Demonstrate Twice a Year the Value of Community Effort and Co-operation in Improving Rural Life and Work

By John R. Lenray

COMMUNITY effort. Co-operation. One hears those words so often that the doubt occasionally arises as to whether they mean anything in actual practice or whether they are the labels behind which hides only an impracticable theory regarding rural life. Altho I am an earnest believer in community effort and co-operation I have sometimes doubted the value of the constant talk about both.

I am not going to doubt any more for quite a while. I had a practical experience with both co-operation and community effort recently which not only convinced me that both will work but that they will pay the highest dividends in life—goodfellowship and friendliness.

Nineteen Organized Cities

It was in Leavenworth county that I found community effort and co-operation functioning so successfully with a record that proves the present instance no different from any other.

In 19 community centers in Leavenworth county this work is going forward and has been for more than four years. It no longer is an experiment. It does not have to be sold every year to the persons living in the communities. They keep it alive and constantly improve it because they know its value to them and to the community.

Perhaps no county in the state is any better organized in this respect than Leavenworth. The 19 communities are scattered thru the entire county and constitute a working machinery that insures the successful accomplishment of county-wide projects when they develop.

Four years ago, I. N. Chapman, county agent, began a campaign with the idea of putting across community work on a large scale. His real object was to get the folks to work together on local problems needing solution and in obtaining information that would help them help themselves.

The campaign plan consisted of two parts. In the fall, institutes, combining farm product shows with speaking and demonstrations, were arranged. The institutes were held in every organized community.

As a follow-up, a spring extension school was held in every community. Experts from the Kansas State Agricultural College gave instruction on farming and stock raising, cooking and canning and other subjects of interest to farm men and women.

Twice a year these folks got together with the earnest purpose of helping one another. They succeeded so well that this year crowds are averaging two and three times larger than when the first institutes were held, and the crop displays reveal a general improvement.

Institute day is a holiday in the community. School is dismissed at noon so the children may attend. It is held that the information the children will

obtain from speakers and discussion will be as valuable to them as their regular studies, perhaps more so.

One of the big attractions at the institutes is the basket dinner, consisting of the multitude of good things that a farm meal usually contains, chicken, salads, fruit, pumpkin pie, gravy, and hot coffee. The dinner itself is not important. It is the fact that folks sit down together as one big family that really counts. In olden days the breaking of bread was a sign of friendliness between two persons. That ancient custom still holds good. When folks sit down at a common board they become sociable and that sociability persists long after the meal is forgotten.

So the institute, as held in Leavenworth county, develops a firm foundation of friendliness before it attempts to do anything else and for that reason, as much as anything else, it gets somewhere and is doing a lot of good.

This community contains many Grangers and it was notable that they were present at this farm bureau meeting because they are also members of the county farm bureau and excellent co-operators. At the meeting one could hear farmers talking of Grange elections as well as farm bureau activities. The Grange operates a co-operative store at Kickapoo.

An Interesting Program

The program consisted of a talk on soil fertility by E. B. Wells and a discussion of fireless cookers and refinishing furniture by Mrs. Harriett Allard, both of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and a talk by C. M. Swan, poultryman of Lansing, on poultry. Following these talks a demonstration was given by the interstate championship Springdale girls' demonstration team of Leavenworth county. This team, consisting of three girls, will give demonstrations at all the county institutes. Their expenses will be paid by the county farm bureau.

The crop exhibits at the institutes always are interesting. These consist largely of fruits, garden products, canned fruits and vegetables and needlework. Ribbons, supplied by the county farm bureau, are awarded as prizes.

Very often, weather permitting, demonstrations are held out of doors. There is much interest in poultry in the county and culling demonstrations frequently have been held. The programs are arranged to meet the desires of the various communities so that subjects in which the folks are most interested will be considered.

The institutes began October 17 and continued until November 9 and were held at the following community centers: Kickapoo, Lowmont, Mound School district, School District No. 6, Springdale, Glenn Valley, Lansing, Basehor, Boling, Pleasant Prairie, Fairmount, McGinnis, Reno, Linwood, Loring, Stanwood, Easton and Jarbalo.



More Than 100 Farm Folks Attended the Leavenworth County Farm Bureau Institute Held Recently at the Kickapoo Township School House

When the Day of Destiny Dawned

By F. B. Nichols

FOUR years ago this morning, on that mad battle line of hate and woe and death—and destiny—in France, Kansas men faced death. And they died. Well has the Meuse been called Powder River! Along with the first faint beams of the new morn, and later as they expanded into the murky light of a cloudy French fall day, there still came the whine of the "heavies" as they sent their message of anger into the enemy's land, the bark of the 75's, the "put-put-put" of the machine guns and the crack of rifle fire. It was a world of chaos, of destruction, the end, apparently, of civilization.

In the darkness of that unhappy night of devastation the old fighting 89th—by that time one of the crack shock divisions of the A. E. F.—bridged Powder River, near Stenay, under the fire of those deadly batteries from the Eastern shore, and threw the 353d infantry, the Sunflower Regiment, on into enemy land. Up the gentle slopes of the Meuse they went, "maintaining contact with the enemy."

God, what meaning in those five simple words! Perhaps back in our homes in America we forget—doubtless most of us would like to forget! But the combat men of the A. E. F.—God help them—will never entirely remove from their seared memory of those days the thoughts which "contact" brings, mustard gas, shrapnel,

wire, machine guns, the deadly bayonet, the high explosive, the dirt, the filth, the havoc of action.

The morning wore on. Fighting men went down, never to rise again. Others clawed the brown grass and the soil in agony from wounds they will carry until that sunset day of life when they meet the Grim Reaper. But still the Kansas men pressed on. And then came the first order of change to the crusaders of the New Day, from the commanding officer, watch in hand, of a battery of the "heavies" miles in the rear; who, up until that time, had been crowding his men to the limit to reduce the available supply of shells in the local ammunition dump, "Cease firing." A little later the same idea had transferred itself to the fussy and exceedingly active 75's.

Then came 11 o'clock, and silence! It was the end! Four long years of travail were over. And there those Kansas men stood "with their hands still clasped on their empty gats and their thoughts across the seas." Mother, sweetheart, wife—they would see them again!

Dirty, unkempt, with torn clothing and mud caked hands they stood in their moment of triumph. But they realized only dimly, as one in a daze. Could this silence mean the beginning

of America and home and love and the things of peace? It was all too vast, too complex, too big for one to realize. Perhaps it was only in the afterdays, in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, that the greatness of the victory of God's eternal right came home to them.

Then the days moved on, slowly, so slowly! With the orders for movement to Brest "for embarkation to the United States" came a lingering thought of sadness for those buddies who slept at Romagne—men who also had loved ones at home, who also had faced the test of battle with the courage of Americans, and who had paid the price which the saving of civilization demanded! The happiness of homeward bound thoughts, the thrill of the gangplank, the first sight of the Statue of Liberty—they should never know! But somehow, I like to think that in God's infinite and gracious mercy they do know. For, buddies of the A. E. F. whom we left behind, it will only be a little while in life's great scheme until we'll salute you again, you best of all of those 2 million men whom America put thru that test of manhood.

And let us not forget! Those men died for right, for liberty, for justice, for home! Their lives were just as

sweet to them as to those of us who are alive back in our loved America. May we go ahead in the battles of peace with the same faith, the same pep and the same courage they displayed on Powder River!

No, buddies, we'll not forget, "Not while the red of poppies in the wheat,
Not while a silver bugle on the breeze
Not while the smell of leather in the heat

Bring us anew in spirit overseas.
"So long shall we hear those we left behind,

Where eddying smoke fell like a mountain wreath,
And in the din, that left us deaf and blind,

We sensed the uttered message clear—
'Keep Faith.'

"Lest we forget! The months swing into years,
Our souls are caught in trivial things again,

We laugh at what we once beheld with tears.
In petty strife we ease our souls their pain.

"The cold rain falls in France! Ah, send anew

The spirit that once flamed so high and bright,

When by your graves, we bade you brave adieu

When Taps blew so much more than just 'Good Night.'"

<p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch Dairying.....J. H. Frandson Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Leering Poultry.....A. B. Reed Farm Engineering.....Frank A. Meckel</p> <p>Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.</p> <p>ADVERTISING RATE 80c an agate line. Circulation 129,000.</p> <p>Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than 10 days in advance of the date of publication. An advertisement cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted up to and including Saturday preceding issue.</p>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE</h1> <p style="margin: 0;">Member Agricultural Publishers Association Member Audit Bureau of Circulation</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor JOHN W. WILKINSON and RAY YARNELL, Associate Editors CHARLES E. SWEET, Advertising Manager</p> <p style="margin: 0;">SUBSCRIPTION RATE: One dollar a year</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.</p>	<p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS Farm Home Editor.....Mrs. Ida Michler Assistant Farm Home Editor.....Florence E. Miner Horticulture.....John W. Wilkinon Young Folks' Pages.....Kathleen Rogan Capper Pig Club.....E. H. Whitman Capper Poultry Club.....Rachel Ann Neiswender</p> <p>No medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.</p> <p>ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suffer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provisions that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly, and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze."</p>
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

PROBABLY Lloyd George is going to be in luck after all, according to the New York World, which predicts that in a short time the little Welshman who dominated the Peace Conference, will come back into power in England. The opinion expressed by the World seems to be more or less general among American editors.

Lloyd George was the last of the "Big Five" at the Versailles treaty writing to be deposed in his own country, and probably will be the first back. He is expected to enter the next general election in England, not on the defensive, as he would have had to do if he had not been forced to resign, but on the offensive. And apparently he has left his successor a big enough job to insure his being unpopular by the time the general election is held. The English electorate probably will pass judgment on Lloyd George in the near future. And that judgment may or may not be the same that history will pass on him a generation or two from now.

Coal Prices Come Down

REPORTS from coal mining territory and trade centers show a general slump on coal of 50 cents a ton, with apparently a steady supply in sight, unless there is an early prolonged period of cold weather. Statistically, the general coal situation does not look alarming, unless the market is manipulated from the inside, or the buyers stampede. The mines are turning out about 10 million tons of soft coal a week. The figure would be 12 million tons if the railroads were able to provide enough gondola and hopper coal cars, and if the mines had the orders. The actual shortage in production is not as big as most people imagine. From the first of the year to October 16, the country's production of bituminous or soft coal totaled about 290 million tons. Roughly, this was only 24 million tons less than was mined during the corresponding period of last year.

Two things are helping counteract this shortage. Exports of soft coal so far this year, compared with the corresponding period of previous years, are about 7 million tons less than in 1921 and 14 million tons less than in 1920. Second: The country will enter 1923 without the customary 30 million tons of soft coal normally carried over into the new year as a surplus or reserve in bins.

Anthracite coal is bound to be scarce nearly everywhere this winter. The hard coal mines so far this year have produced only about 31 million tons, against 73 million tons in the corresponding period of 1921. The real danger of a soft coal shortage lies in the fact that many who customarily burn hard coal will have to use soft coal.

In a rough way, it looks as if America will have enough coal in the furnace, but none too much in the bin. The winter market is developing as a matter of buying in small quantities when needed, same as sugar and flour.

Let Henry Go to It

I HOPE that Henry Ford will buy the Katy railroad. Next to the Missouri Pacific it has been milked and exploited perhaps more than any other road in the country. Still it is an important road. It runs thru a country, with great resources and great possibilities.

If Henry can take that road and make a success of it by his methods, it will be an eye opener to the people of this country and will result in a revolution in transportation methods.

I notice also that Henry is negotiating for 30,000 acres of coal lands and will operate his own mines. Again I am glad to see him go to it.

The country desires to know the truth about this business of mining and distributing coal. We haven't been able to get the facts so far. We have had a lot of statements from both sides, each trying to lay all the blame on the other, while the price of coal to the general public mounted higher. If Henry can demonstrate that coal can be produced and distributed at a reasonable price he will do the people of this country a great service.

Ordinarily I would regard with some alarm the getting control of so many industries by one man, but somehow I do not feel alarmed about Henry's getting this control. I would like, as a matter of fact, to see Henry get interested in the problem of the farm. He has the correct idea as to what is the matter with the farming business.

Maybe you have read his articles in McClure's magazine. If so, you know that he has correctly diagnosed the case. The main trouble with the farming business is the immense cost of distribution. It is no wonder that the farmer does not get more than 35 cents out of the dollar paid by the ultimate consumer. The wonder to me is that he gets that much. The only help for him is to reduce the cost of distribution, and, in my opinion, that can only be done by manufacturing the raw product into the finished product where it is produced.

The Marines

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

[These verses were recited by Mr. Kipling recently at a ball given at Manchester, England, to officers and non-commissioned officers of the United States Marines. A Kansas man, James G. Harbord, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College of the class of 1886, was in command of the Marines when they went into action on the Marne River, the incident to which Mr. Kipling refers. Major General Harbord's mother and sister still live at Manhattan; General Harbord is now in Washington, D. C., as the Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army.—Editor's Note.]

The day was far spent like our men. We had sent for support but had waited in vain. The gray line of fire rolled higher, and higher, Then wavered and ebbed back again.

But we knew if the night should put down on the fight We should lose every trench—every pit, So we lost heart at last when our Colonel went past On a stretcher, white faced and hard hit.

Just then from the rear came a weird yapping cheer High over the rapid fires' hum, And up went our shout as our Major shrieked out, "Sit tight, lads—the Yankees have come!"

And they came as at Dover the breakers surge over The cliffs, and they smothered the Hun. Then—we dropped asleep kneeling—and standing—all feeling The job out in front was well done.

They are around us tonight in the ballroom's bright light 'Mid the waltzes' soft surges and foam, Though the hands are now hid in immaculate kid That once drove the bayonet home.

But we know 'till are furled the war flags of the world What the cult of blood-brotherhood means— That their Liberty's light will e'er flash thru the night "Sit tight—till I send my marines!"

duced. Farm organizations and anti-grain gambling laws will not help much so long as our present cumbersome and expensive system of distribution continues.

The farmer should not only own the soil on which the crops and stock are raised, but they should also own the factories and machinery necessary to turn the raw material into the finished product.

There should be no large cities in this country. They are a menace to the peace and general welfare. They cause tremendous congestion and an immense amount of lost motion.

It would be a great blessing to the United States if there was not a city in it of more than 100,000 people and there were a multitude of small cities of not more than 10,000 inhabitants and each possessing facilities for turning all the raw material raised in their several vicinities into the finished product.

With the proper distribution of population and industry there would be no such thing as food rotting in one locality while there is a dearth of the same food in another. There would be no such thing as thousands of idle freight cars while farmers are unable to get cars to carry their products to market.

The average distance traveled by a freight car is less than 30 miles a day. When freight cars are actually moving they travel at an average rate of about 15 miles an hour; this means that the average freight car is only moving on the average 2 hours out of the 24. That in turn means that there must be a vast amount of capital invested in freight cars, more than ought to be necessary,

and that in turn adds greatly to the cost of moving freight.

Henry Ford insists that the average movement of freight cars ought to be increased to at least 75 miles a day. That would be nearly three times the present rate. It would mean that there would be no need of more freight cars and that the farmers' products could be moved promptly to market and at a greatly reduced rate. However, even Henry Ford cannot solve the transportation question with our present distribution of population and our present system of manufacture.

That can only be solved when the long hauls between the place of production and the place of manufacture are eliminated and the present system of distribution is supplanted by another and common sense system.

Governor and the K. K. K.

RECENTLY in a speech at Great Bend, Governor Allen denounced the Ku Klux Klan in most decided terms. I fully agree with the governor that the Klan is un-American and dangerous. I also agree with him in condemning narrow bigotry on the part of any religious denomination. Few things are more dangerous or more cruel than religious intolerance and bigotry.

His argument against the Klan is to my mind entirely sound. No declaration of high-sounding purposes can justify such an organization. It is inherently unsound and subversive of the rights of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and by the constitution of the state of Kansas. In the very nature of things it must lead to violence. To say that its only purpose is to see that laws are enforced is an absurdity.

Its masks; its ghostly costumes; its oaths; its ridiculous titles and talk about "an invisible empire" are all intended to inspire fear. Even granting that the majority of its members do not approve of mob law methods, mob methods are certain to result.

In my opinion, however, the plea of Governor Allen would have been more effective if he had two years ago shown the same determination to bring to justice a mob which took a citizen of Topeka and other gentlemen out near Great Bend and brutally mobbed them.

They were there for the purpose of organizing the Nonpartisan League. Governor Allen did not approve of the Nonpartisan League, which was his right, but as the chief executive of the state he had no right to condone mob law then any more than now.

Jim Stevic and the others who went to Great Bend on that occasion were violating no law. It was not a question whether the Nonpartisan League was a good or bad thing. Its advocates had a right to present its claims in a lawful manner. Neither Governor Allen nor the attorney general made any serious effort to bring the perpetrators of that outrage to justice. The case he makes against the Ku Klux Klan would be stronger now if he had done his duty then.

Truthful James

I SEE," said Truthful, "that they are complaining a great deal about dry weather out in Western Kansas. A man who has been out there says that it seems to him to be nearly as dry as he has ever seen it, but the wind doesn't blow as it used to.

"Well, if the wind doesn't blow it isn't so bad. It used to be that whenever there was a dry season the wind blew all the time. The only difference was that it blew harder sometimes than at other times, but at that an ordinary hurricane was considered just a mild breeze. When the wind really got down to business the only way the settlers could keep track of their cows or their children was to lariat them to a fence post driven not less than 3 feet in the ground.

"One of the settlers out in Western Kansas had the name of Spivens, William Spivens; his neighbors, however, always called him old Bill Spivens.

"Bill took a homestead and made a dugout for a residence. All Bill had in the way of livestock was a pair of spavined mules and a cow with one horn knocked off. But he and his wife were well supplied with children. There were 10 of the children ranging from 6 months to 12 years old. When Bill and his wife first struck the country they had a lot of trouble on account of the wind blowing

the children away. When Bill would come in from breaking sod he would count the children and if any of them were missing he would just follow the wind until he would find them. Bill said it was just naturally wearing him out to go out over the country gathering up the children after he had done a hard day's work.

Generally he would find the children within from 2 to 6 miles of home by just following the wind, but once in a while the wind would change while Bill was out and then the children might be scattered along in the opposite direction from where he was going. There was one cottonwood tree about 3 miles from Bill's dugout that used to catch most of the children when the wind was blowing from the south, and another cottonwood about 4 miles south which caught most of them when the wind was blowing from the north, but occasionally a child would miss the tree and then it might be carried on for 2 or 3 miles farther.

Bill finally got onto the idea of lariatting the children to posts. The wind would carry them up to the length of the rope and they would just float round till Bill would come home and pull them down. He never had any trouble after that to speak of except when a rope would break occasionally.

The settlers finally got used to the wind, but there were a lot of drawbacks about it. For instance, they started a graveyard in one neighborhood out there and the wind blew all the bodies out of that cemetery and over to another town and deposited them in the graveyard over there, and then the wind changed and blew most of the bodies out of the other town burying ground and deposited them in the place where the first town located its cemetery. It resulted in a great mixup and considerable hard feeling. You see, some of the settlers who came there with some money bought tombstones and put them up at the graves of their dead relatives. The wind wasn't quite strong enough to move the tombstones along with the bodies. There was the case of Deacon Bates, who erected a really fine stone at the head of his wife's grave. The wind carried the body over to the rival town's graveyard and deposited it where an Indian squaw had been buried in an early day, and then the wind changed and lifted the body of the dead squaw over and left it where the deacon's wife had been buried. The inscription on the tombstone read, "Sacred to the memory of her who lies here, the companion of my joys and the sharer of my sorrows."

One dry season a bald-headed settler over on 'Paradise Prairie' came rushing to the house yelling to his wife that it was going to rain; he said that he was out breaking sod and took off his hat and a drop of rain hit him on the bald place on his head. His wife looked at his head and then snorted in disgust. "Rain nothing," she said; "that is tobacco juice."

Over in the next township there was a great tobacco chewer by the name of Jed Tompkins, and that day he spit out a mouthful of tobacco juice

which was carried on the wind 6 miles till it was stopped by the bald head of the new settler. That settler was perhaps the most disappointed man in that whole neighborhood. It may be just about as dry as it used to be, but the wind doesn't blow like it did in the old days."

Farmers' Service Corner

READERS of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to ask questions on legal problems or on any other matter on which they desire information. This service is free. The tremendous demand for this service makes it impossible for us to print all of the answers, but every inquiry will be answered by mail.

Concerning Fortune Tellers

Will you please print in the Farmers' Service Corner the names and addresses of some good fortune tellers?

J. N. B.

I do not know the names or addresses of any good fortune tellers.

Limits for School Age

What is the law in regard to sending a boy or girl to school in Kansas? I have made good grades at school but did not quite pass the examination for high school. My general average was 79 per cent. Eighty per cent is required. Can the board compel me to go? I will be 16 on October 19.

A. I. C. S.

Children in Kansas are required to attend school until they are 14 years old. No child is required to attend high school so far as the law is concerned.

Examination for Mail Service

What is the first step to be taken by one who wishes to enter the mail service carrying work and what examination will have to be passed?

T. W.

He can make his application thru his local postmaster and will be notified when civil service examinations are to be held. The civil service examinations are held at stated intervals and of course the questions required to be answered vary from time to time.

Mortgages and Bankruptcy

In a case of bankruptcy A has stock mortgaged to B. A goes into bankruptcy. The United States Federal Court sends B a notice to send in all claims against A on a certain day, and that if not sent in the claims would not be considered thereafter. B did not bring his claims into the bankruptcy court. Can he take A's stock?

D. J.

Yes. Bankruptcy proceedings would have nothing to do with the mortgage.

Can Replevin the Machinery

A purchased some machinery from B giving a check for the amount and specifying on the check the number of pieces of machinery purchased. B did not give A a bill of sale for this machinery. When A was away from home B came and got one piece of it and when A spoke to B about it he said, "Yes, and I would have taken another piece if I

could have found it. I didn't sell them to you." Later B sends a man for another piece but A wouldn't let him have it. Can A make B return the piece of machinery he took away when A was away from home?

A. R.

If the articles purchased were specified on the check and B accepted the check and permitted A without protest to take the articles, the title to said personal property passed to A just the same as if a bill of sale had been given. The bill of sale would not constitute title but be merely an evidence of title. This being the case A would have the right to replevin the article which B took away during his absence.

Expenses at Nebraska Normal

What will be the expense for one term of school at the Nebraska State Normal at York, Neb., for an 18-year-old girl so that she could go with the rest of the girls in the college? This would include clothing, shoes, board, books and all other expenses.

F. R.

Of course, it is utterly impossible for me to answer that question. I would suggest that the writer address a letter to the head of the college at York and get an estimate of the necessary expenses a term.

Property Rights of Stepchild

My father died when I was a small child. My mother married again when I was about 3 years old. Mother had nothing in the way of property but she and I both worked hard and stepfather with our help has accumulated considerable money. Mother and he have no children by this marriage. I was never adopted. If mother should die before stepfather, would I inherit a share of the estate it all being in his name?

B. B. S.

No, unless your stepfather should provide for you by will.

Child Inherits Mother's Property

A bachelor married a widow. The widow had a little girl by her first husband. There were no children by the second marriage. The husband died and the widow holds the land and stock. Who will get this property when she dies?

W. B.

If the husband died without, will the widow's child by the former husband will inherit the property unless she makes a will disposing of it otherwise.

Exemption for Single Man

What exemption has a young single man in bankruptcy? If he has a small farm does he have to live on it to hold it and if there are others on his notes will they have to pay the single fellow's notes after this young man is adjudged a bankrupt?

M. B.

The single man has no exemption. He is not entitled to any homestead exemption and consequently it would make no difference whether he lived on this farm or did not. If the other signers of these notes signed them with him jointly as they probably did, the holders of the notes could sue them and collect regardless of the fact that this man might be declared bankrupt. Of course all the property he might have would first be applied to the payment of his debts.

Gamblers Attack New Futures Law

Senator Capper in a Speech at St. John, Kan., Tuesday, October 31, Flays Grain Gamblers and Says "We Are Going to the Mat With Them"

THE evil of widespread gambling in grain in our big terminal markets, dies hard. On the eve of November 1, the date set for the new Capper-Tincher Anti-Gambling Grain law, known as the Grain Futures act, to take effect, the Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis boards of trade sought and obtained restraining orders delaying the law's enforcement, pending a test of its constitutionality in the United States Supreme Court.

The new law, you may remember, was drawn expressly to meet the objections raised by the Supreme Court to the first measure. That measure was found invalid, chiefly because it used the taxing power of the Government to suppress the gambling evil. The new law cuts the gamblers off from the use of mails, telegraph and other means of communication, as was done when the Government put the Louisiana lottery out of business. It interferes in no other way, either with future trading or with the market.

In opposing the new law the Chicago Board of Trade, thru its legal department, alleges, as do the other exchanges, that the act seeks to regulate interstate commerce, trade that is wholly state; that it interferes with state rights to govern exchanges, and that it seeks to deprive board members of their property by admitting representatives of farmers' co-operative bodies and permitting them to rebate commissions in violation of rules observed by other members.

Further charges of unconstitutionality are made on the ground that the law makes violation of its provisions a crime, and constitutes the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General a commission with power to deprive offenders of their rights to thereafter pursue a lawful vocation; whereas, such criminal laws are, under the constitution, enforceable only in courts with a jury trial.

One of the chief objections you will notice is leveled at the clause in the new bill which permits

representatives of farmers' co-operative associations to do business on grain exchanges. Think of that! The objection is real, but the rebate excuse is camouflage.

Of course, something must be "alleged." Smart lawyers can always find reasons for a delay, and the more the reasons the better their bills of complaint look. The condemned man usually gets his stay of execution. But I offer you this encouragement: The new law was most carefully drawn by the lawyers of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of Justice in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture. It was drawn to meet all of the objections of the Supreme Court to the first measure, and it ought to be fairly loop-hole proof.

Furthermore, it is not drastic legislation at all. No one engaged in the market, or in the grain trade, and doing an honest business, has any fear of it. It does not stop hedging. It does not stop future trading. It does not in any way restrict the market, except to eliminate the vicious gambling practices and the violent fluctuations in prices brought about by the gambling evil.

The drop of 40 cents a bushel in the famous "May Squeeze" on the Chicago Board of Trade, was accomplished by this gambling and market-manipulating element. It was responsible for the wild and sudden shifts in prices at that time, not the legitimate grain trade. The Northwestern Miller, leading authority of the flour and grain trade in the United States, condemned the gamblers in unsparing terms, charging they were greatly injuring the milling industry and the grain trade by these vicious practices and calling on boards of trade to put a stop to them.

In his recent addresses delivered in Kansas and the West, Secretary Wallace has given unqualified approval to the new law he helped to frame.

The concerted attack by the "Big Three" boards of trade on the new anti-gambling law, is simply part of a cut-and-dried program to kill the law

and prevent any further attempts at such legislation. This does not meet the approval of the best element of these boards. The gambling element, the wire houses and the bucketshop traders, appear to rule them, and they are the forces that are at the bottom of the fight against any regulation of the exchanges.

Many members of the Chicago Board of Trade, including its officers, have at various times within the last 25 years admitted that evil practices have crept in, and have readily promised legislative bodies and investigating committees to abolish them. The trouble appears to be that the gambling element is in the saddle and keeps the other element from cleaning house.

Proof that members of the Chicago Board of Trade are contributing funds for the purpose of defeating Representative Tincher in the Seventh Kansas District, has been discovered. As one of the authors of the Anti-Gambling Grain bill, Representative Tincher has been an aggressive champion of such legislation.

A circular letter soliciting funds from grain men to defeat Tincher, written by Ralph Russell, a Hutchinson dealer and member of the Hutchinson, Kan., Board of Trade, to a Chicago grain man, has come into the hands of Mr. Tincher. In it Russell tells of receiving sums of money from members of the Chicago Board of Trade to help make a political fight on Tincher, and asks that the matter be taken up with the directors of the board in order to obtain more financial assistance and what literature they may be able to send him.

We thought we had the grain gamblers licked this time. But there are a good many of them and they are powerful. We are going to keep up the fight until we win; it will probably take six or eight more months. We are going to the mat with them. We are not going to quit until we get an anti-gambling grain law on the statute books that will assure us honest grain markets and a square deal for our grain growers in every way.

News of the World in Pictures'



The Second Man From the Left in the Picture Above Is President Ebert of Germany; He Is a Great Movie Fan and During the Filming of a Spectacular Moving Picture Production, Recently, He Paid a Visit to the Scene.



Music Is Available for Every Farm Home Which Contains a Player Piano; This Adds an Appeal to the Family Circle That Does Much to Overcome Doubtful Attractions of Small Towns

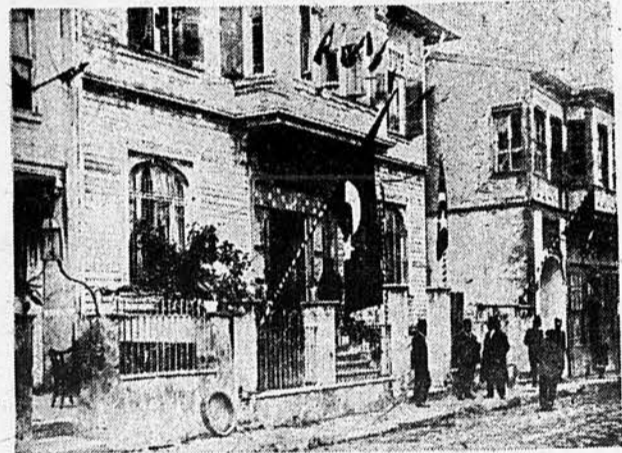
Ezra Meeker, Oregon Pioneer, 92 Years Old, Who Recently Called on President Harding at the White House Urging Him to Make the Old Oregon Trail a National Highway; He Crossed This Trail 70 Years Ago



Husking Bees Are Still in Fashion, and When Willie Found a Red Ear He Demanded His Reward Right on the Spot



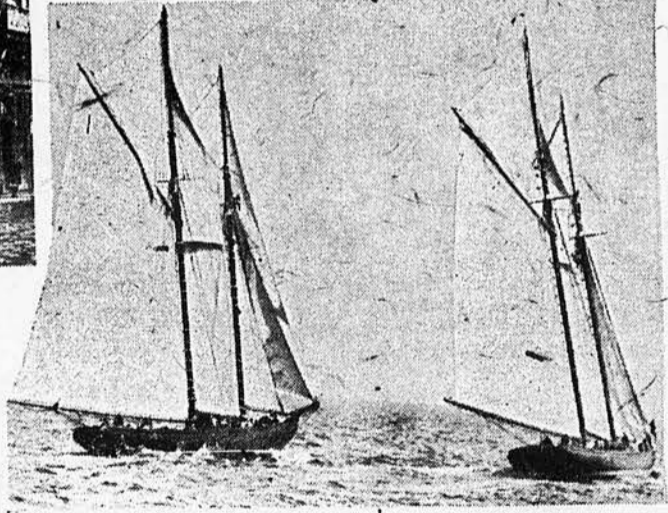
An Artistic Bridge Over a Main Traveled Highway That Shows What Can Be Done to Make a Real Beauty Spot of a Structure Like This



Cranberry Pickers at Work Near Wareham, Mass., Gathering Fruit That Will Be Shipped All Over the United States for Festive Occasions of Every Kind



Sir George Paish, British Economist and Andrew Bonar Law's Opponent for Parliament, Recently Declared That Bankruptcy Threatens All Europe



The Henry Ford, American Schooner, at Right, Beats Bluenose, Canadian Defender, at Left, in the First Official International Fishermen's Race at Gloucester; It Was a Great Event



Columbia Belle, a White Leghorn Hen That Smashed Records at the California State Egg-Laying Contest in Santa Cruz; She Laid 324 Eggs in 365 Days

In the Inset at the Right Is Governor Ben Olcott of Oregon Who Says There Is No Room for the I. W. W. in His State; In Group Below Him Are Shown Portland Police Ejecting I. W. W. Agitators



Navy Day Was Commemorated by Secretary Denby by Laying a Wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Hero in Arlington National Cemetery

Pratt Finds Pit Silos Pay

S. J. Bailey, Who Dug a Pair Eight Years Ago, has Obtained Excellent Service at a Minimum of Cost—Other Farmers are Following His Example

By James H. Cloture

PIT SILOS aren't much for looks. In fact, they are rather bashful and retiring and hide most of themselves under ground. But when it comes to making silage out of corn, cane or kafir, the pit silo is Johnny on the spot.

Down in Pratt county the pit silo is getting to be a rather popular institution. The low cost of construction and excellent service rendered, aside from the ease of filling, are responsible. In a county where livestock has not yet come into its own the pit silo advantageously fits into the campaign of promotion. It is easier for a farmer to dig a hole in the ground or to make up his mind to have a hole dug, than it is for him to decide to purchase a silo or the material out of which to erect one.

The Poor Man's Hope

Pit silos are pioneers. They fit into farming operations at a time when the more expensive upright silos would not have a ghost of a show to get a start. They make available excellent feed for livestock and enable a farmer to carry it for a long period if desired when livestock is just getting established. They are the advance salesmen for upright silos which eventually will take possession of the field as they have already done in many other sections.

In Western Kansas long trenches have been used as pit silos. The silage is piled in the trench and covered tightly so air cannot reach it, and has cured satisfactorily. The most common type, however, and the one successfully used by Pratt county farmers, is the circular pit silo about 30 feet in depth. The walls of these pits are plastered with a cement mixture. A concrete wall, projecting several feet into the air, is cast around the top. This prevents surface water from draining into them.

An excellent example of this type of silo is found on the farm of S. J. Bailey near Pratt. Two pits were constructed eight years ago and have been

in constant use since. They still are in good repair and have given uniform satisfaction in quality of silage produced. Practically no silage has been lost.

Bailey's silos are 28 feet deep, 10 feet wide and hold 40 tons apiece. The wall around the top extends 4 feet above the ground. It is made of concrete, 1 part of cement to 5 parts of sand and is reinforced with woven wire. It still is in excellent condition.

The actual cost of digging and cementing, including the expenditure for material, was \$65 for each silo, Mr. Bailey stated. Of course eight years ago labor was much cheaper than it is now. Two men were employed to dig and one pulled the dirt to the surface and hauled it away.

A stout wooden box, 2 feet square, with a hinged bottom was used in lifting the dirt from the pits. This was dumped into a scraper and the dirt was used to fill up a small draw near the barn.

The concrete wall around the top of the pit has a flange base projecting several inches back into the soil. This adds strength and prevents surface

water from draining down inside the plaster and causing it to break off.

The lower part of the silo walls was plastered with a mixture of 1 part cement and 2 parts sand. Two coats were applied. While this plaster is cracked in several places, none has fallen off. Mr. Bailey says the cracks are of no importance as the dirt which works into them prevents air from reaching the silage. No spoilage has resulted.

The soil on this farm is somewhat sandy and in digging the silos streaks were encountered where the soil crumbled when it became dry. To avoid this the sandy streaks were dug back slightly from the perpendicular and the depression was filled with cement mixture. This halted crumbling.

Some difficulty was encountered in keeping the walls truly perpendicular until Bailey rigged up a measuring apparatus consisting of a 2 by 4 and a gas pipe. A hole the size of the gas pipe was bored in the center of the 10 foot 2 by 4 and the gas pipe was set in the exact center of the pit, being properly braced at the top and bottom. By revolving the 2 by 4 around the

pipe the men digging the silo were enabled to make the circumference uniform and keep the walls thoroly in line.

There is little difference between climbing into an upright silo and descending into a pit silo to get out feed. In the one case the silage is pitched down to the ground; in the other the silage is hauled up.

For convenience in feeding, Bailey constructed an overhead track running between the two silos. This is supported by iron pipe posts in the form of huge staples. The ends of the track extend over the silos.

A heavy wooden box 2 by 3 by 3 feet in size, with a capacity of 300 pounds, is used to pull the silage to the surface. To this is attached a 3/4-inch steel cable. The cable works thru a pulley attached to a wheel which runs on the track. When the box reaches the pulley it is caught and held by a snap until dumped.

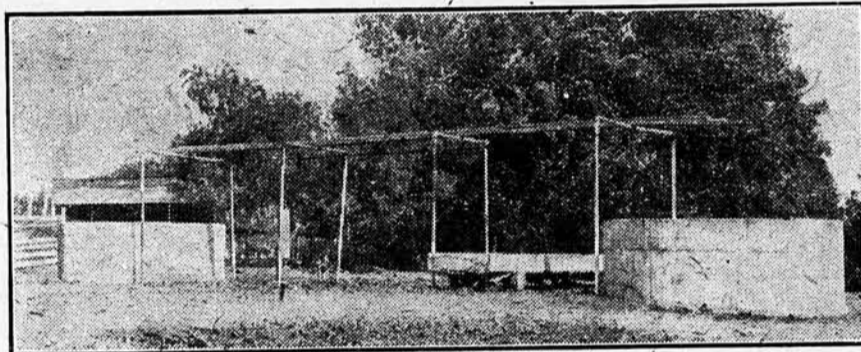
Filled Box Easily Dumped

Two feed bunkers are located between the silos. When the filled box reaches either of the bunkers it can be dumped. It is then an easy matter to scatter the silage along the bunker. One horse is used in hoisting the filled box to any position desired.

Bailey uses kafir for silage most of the time because he can get a greater tonnage to the acre than from corn. He used corn last year. Little difference was noted in the feeding value of the two crops.

"In this part of the county," said Mr. Bailey, "kafir, in my opinion, is the best silage crop to grow. The acre tonnage will be heavier than with corn and the crop is more certain. Kafir makes mighty good silage, too, and good gains can be made by feeding it."

"My pit silos have been very satisfactory. One big advantage they possess is the low cost of construction. Several farmers in the county, who are going into livestock, are preparing to construct pit silos at the first opportunity possible during the coming year."



Pit Silos on the S. J. Bailey Farm in Pratt County and the Overhead Track Used in Carrying Silage to the Feed Bunkers When They Need Replenishing

Grain Farming Into the Discard

Livestock Men Have Been Doing Well This Year in a Time of Unsatisfactory Prices for Wheat and Corn and the Other Crops

By F. B. Nichols

AWEIRD and complex variation in the prices for farm products, continued now for many months, is bringing home the need for diversification in production. It is a savage lesson. Would that we could have avoided it! But perhaps it was inevitable.

Now the logical thing to do is to pick up the threads of intelligent action where we find them, and with a big vision of the coming years develop a farming system which will be the most profitable, and as nearly permanent as possible.

This means more livestock and better

crop rotations—a real diversification.

Actually Kansas was making excellent progress in working out better methods of production when the war came. So we will be merely "getting back to normal" in going in for diversification a little more. In that era immediately before that time of world destiny when America "moved 2 million men across the Atlantic for sacrifice" Kansas farmers had greatly increased the alfalfa acreage, paid a great deal of attention to cowpeas, soy-

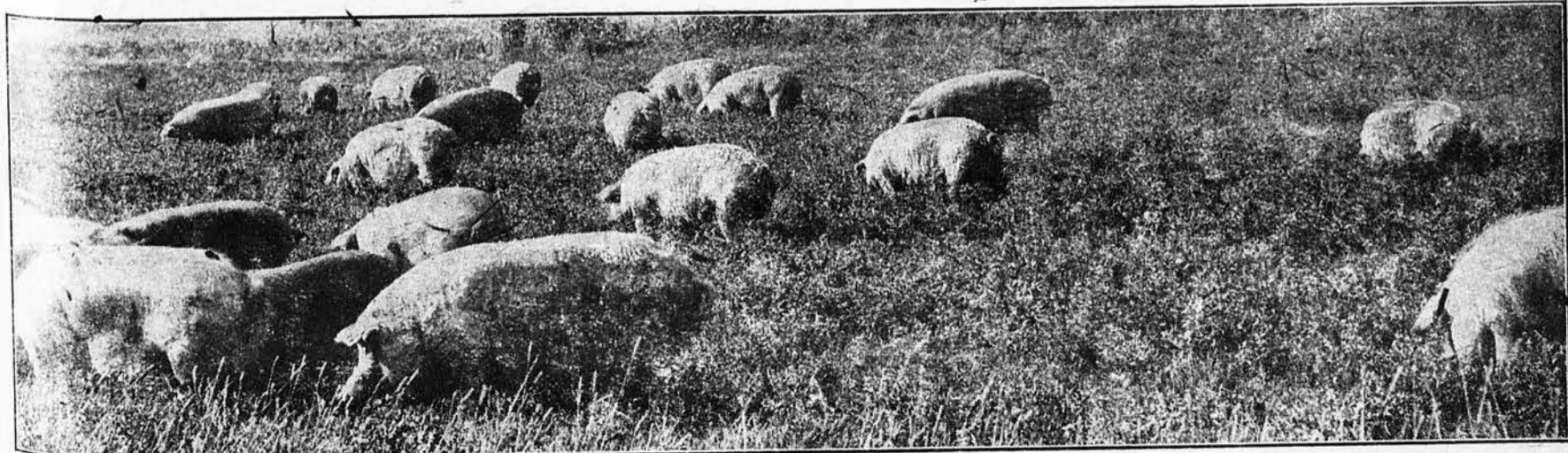
beans and Red clover, developed Sweet clover as a cultivated crop, and greatly reduced grain farming in many communities, at least. It was a time of progress with silos, with hogs and with cattle. The great Mulvane dairy community was established—by that group of enthusiastic, intelligent, long-headed farmers which it has. Outstanding progress was made in increasing the number of standard-bred poultry flocks.

Then came that August day in 1914 with its mad rush of power-crazed

Huns over the border-line into Belgium. Thus started an era of worldwide reconstruction of agricultural and industrial life on a basis of war needs which ended, only after long and terrible years, with the American Army astride the Coblenz bridgehead on the Rhine.

Following this came the post-war inflation, with its feverish demands for food. Then the crash!

We have emerged far enough from the chaos of our late spree now to take stock of the wreck. Let's do it. Then we can trim our sails in the light of what we discover. (Turn to Page 23)



The Hog Business Has Been "Looking Up" This Year; This Has Been Especially True With the Men Who Have Pasture and are Thus Able to Make Their Gains at a Minimum of Cost. The Kansas Agriculture of the Future Must be Based on Livestock and Diversified Farming

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Cousin Harry Horseradish is "Hot Stuff" With the Accordion—But How Could Anyone Know the Little Girl's Mother Objected to Dancing?



The Wreckers—By Francis Lynde

HAVING completed the construction of the Oregon Midland Railroad, Graham Norcross and his secretary, Jimmy Dodds, start on a journey to Montreal, Canada. At Widner, Idaho, the train is delayed considerably and Norcross converts his Pullman berth into a business office. While busy with his papers and correspondence, Norcross becomes interested in the occupants of Section 5, a Mrs. Sheila Macrae and a young girl, Maisie Ann, her cousin.

Later in the day the two ladies with Mr. Norcross and his secretary Jimmie Dodds leave the train for a moment while the engine is taking water at a tank station. Before they realized what was happening the train started and all were left. After being marooned for an hour they were picked up by another train and taken to Portal City. At that place an important conference was held. John Chadwick, the Chicago wheat king, induced Norcross to accept the position of general manager of a railroad known as the Pioneer Short System. Norcross immediately begins to purge the railroad system of its rotten management by discharging a host of useless employes.

In the midst of the difficulties coming from this action Norcross is kidnaped by his enemies who planned to hold him in captivity until a new manager for the railroad had been appointed. However, in this they were foiled by Jimmy Dodds who with the assistance of Kirgan and Gorcher, two

A Story of How Graham Norcross Developed the Pioneer Short Line Into an Honest and Efficient Railroad

(Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons)

of the few faithful employes of the railroad, finally located Norcross in a log hut in an old deserted mill camp where he had been confined by his captors. As soon as he was released things began to pop right and left all along the line.

Into Portal City

The boss blew up like a Roman candle when he saw that train order. It meant that we were to take the siding at Arroyo with the freight that was just behind us, and wait there for the westbound "Flyer," the "Flyer" being due in Portal City from the east at 9:15, and due to leave there, coming west, at 9:20. I didn't realize at the moment why the boss was so sizzling anxious to cut out the delay which would be imposed on us by the wait at Arroyo, but the anxiety was there, all right.

"Billy, it's eighteen miles to Portal, and you've got twenty minutes to make it against the 'Flyer's' leaving time," he ripped out. "Can you do it?"

Gorcher said he could, if he didn't have to lose any more time getting his order changed.

"Let her go!" snapped the boss. "I'm

taking all the responsibility."

That was enough for Gorcher, and the way we hustled out of Banta yard was a caution. By the time we hit the last set of switches the old "Pacific-type" was lurching like a ship at sea, and once out on the long grass-country tangents she went like a shot out of a gun. Of course, with nothing to pull but her own weight she had plenty of steam, and all Gorcher had to do was to keep her from choking herself with too much of it.

He did it to the queen's taste; and in exactly eight minutes out of Banta we tore over the switches at Arroyo. That left us ten miles to go, and twelve minutes in which to make them. It looked pretty easy, and it would have been if the night crew hadn't been switching in the lower Portal City yard when we finished the race and Gorcher was whistling for the town stop. There was a hold-out of perhaps two minutes while the shifter was getting out of our way, and when we finally went clattering up thru the yard, the "Flyer," a few minutes late, was just pulling in from the opposite direction.

A yardman let us in on the spur at

the end of the headquarters building, and the boss was off in half a jiffy. "Come along with me, Jimmie," he commanded quickly, and I couldn't imagine why he was in such a tearing hurry. Pushing thru the platform crowd, made up of people who were getting off the "Flyer" and those who were waiting to get on, he led the way straight up-stairs to our offices.

There was nobody there at that time of night, and the place was all dark until we switched the electric on. There was a little lavatory off the third room of the suite, and Mr. Norcross went in and washed his face and hands. In a minute or two he came out, put on his office coat, opened up his desk, lighted a cigar and sat down at the desk as tho he had just come in from a late dinner at the club. And still he had me guessing.

The guess didn't have to wait long. While I was making a bluff at uncovering my typewriter and getting ready for business there was a heavy step in the hall, and a red-faced, portly gentleman with fat eyes and little close-cropped English side whiskers came bulging in. He had a light top-coat on his arm, and his tan gloves were an exact match for his spats.

"Good evening," he said, nodding brusquely at the boss. "I'm looking for the general manager's office."

"You've found it," said the boss, crisply.

The tan-gloved gentleman looked first at me and then at Mr. Norcross.

"You are the chief clerk, perhaps?" he suggested, pitching the query in the general direction of the big desk.

"Hardly," was the curt rejoinder. "My name is Norcross. What can I do for you?"

If I didn't hate slang so bad, I should say that the portly man looked as if he were going to throw a fit.

"Not—not Graham Norcross?" he stammered.

"Well, yes; I am 'Graham'—to my friends. Anything else?"

The portly gentleman subsided into a chair.

"There is some misunderstanding about this," he said, his voice thickening a little—with anger, I thought.

"My name is Dismuke, and I am the general manager of this railroad."

"I wouldn't dispute the name, but your title is away off," said Mr. Norcross, as cool as a handful of dry snow.

"Who appointed you, if I may ask?"

"President Dunton and the board of directors, of course."

"The same authority appointed me, something like three months ago," was the calm reply.

"So far as I know, I am still at the head of the company's staff in Portal City."

An Extra General Manager

The gentleman who had named himself Dismuke puffed out his cheeks and looked as if he were about to explode.

"This is a devil of a mess!" he rapped out. "I understood—we all understood in New York—that you had resigned!"

"Well, I haven't," retorted the boss shortly. And then he stuck the knife in good and deep and twisted it around.

"There is a commercial telegraph wire in the Hotel Bullard, where I suppose you will put up, Mr. Dismuke, and I'm sure you will find it entirely at your service. If you have anything further to say to me I hope it will keep until after this office opens in the morning. I am very busy, just now."

I mighty nearly gasped. This Dismuke was the new general manager, appointed, doubtless in all good faith, by the president and sent out to take charge of things.

And here was the boss practically ordering him out of the office—telling him that his room was better than his company!

The portly man got out of his chair, puffing like a steam engine.

"We'll see about this!" he threatened. "You've been here three months and you haven't done anything but muddle things until the stock of the company isn't worth much more than the paper it's printed on!

If I can get a clear wire to New York, you'll have word from President Dunton tomorrow morning telling you where to get off!"

To this Mr. Norcross made no reply whatever, and the heavy-footed gentleman stumped out, saying things to himself that wouldn't look well in print.

"Flyer" in. Possession is nine points of the law, and in this case it was important that Mr. Dismuke shouldn't find the outfit without a head and these offices of ours unoccupied." He rose, stretched his arms over his head like a tired boy, and reached for the golf cap he kept to wear when he went to knock around in the shops and yard.

"Let's go up to the hotel and see if we can break into the cafe, Jimmie," he finished up. "Later on, we'll wire Mr. Chadwick; but that can wait. I haven't had a square meal in four days."

Busy at the Offices

With everybody supposing he had resigned and left the country, I guess there were all kinds of a nine-minutes' wonder in Portal City, and all along the Short Line, when the word went out that Mr. Norcross was back on the job and running it as if nothing had happened.

We, of the general offices, didn't hear much of the comment, naturally, because we were all too busy, but no doubt there was plenty of it: the more since the boss—a bit grimmer than usual—hadn't much to say about his drop-out; little even to the members of his staff, and nothing at all for publication.

I suppose he broke over to the major, to Cantrell, and, of course, to Mrs. Sheila; but these were all in the family, too, as you might say.

After supper, on the night of his return from the hide-out, he had sent a long code message to Mr. Chadwick, and a short one to President Dunton; and tho I didn't see the reply to either, I guess Mr. Chadwick's answer at least, was the right kind, because our track-renewing campaign went into commission again with a slam, and all the reform policies took a sure-enough fresh start and began to hump themselves, with Juneman working the newspapers to a finish.

We heard nothing further from Mr. Dismuke, the portly gentleman in the tan spats, tho he still stayed on at the Bullard. We saw him occasionally at meal times, and twice he was eating at the same table with Hatch and Henckel.

That placed him all right for us, tho I guess he didn't need much placing. I kind of wished he'd go away. His staying on made it appear as if there might be more to follow.

I wondered a little that Mr. Norcross didn't take the clue that Brandery, the Mountaineer reporter, had given us and tear loose on the gang that had trapped him. He didn't; or didn't seem to. From the first hour of the first day he was up to his neck pushing things for the new company formed for the purpose of putting Red Tower out of business, and he wouldn't take a minute's time for anything else.

Hatch never made any more proposals about selling the Red Tower plants to the Citizens' Storage & Warehouse people after the boss got back. That move went into the discard in a hurry, and the Consolidation outfit was busy getting into its fighting clothes, and trying to chock the wheels of the C. S. & W. with all sorts of legal obstacles.

Franchise contracts with the railroad were flashed up, and injunctions were prayed for. Ripley waded in, and what little sleep he got for a week or two was in Pullman cars, snatched while he was rushing around and trying.

(Continued on Page 15)



There's no lead in a lead pencil

YOU use a pencil frequently. You call it a lead pencil. But it isn't a lead pencil — for there isn't any lead in it.

What is called lead, in a pencil, is graphite, and graphite is carbon.

Now think of something as familiar as your pencil, and which really does contain lead. Do you think of your coffee cup? Your bathtub? Your rubber boots? The tires on your automobile? Your fountain pen?

There's lead in all of them. The glaze of your cup contains lead, so does the porcelain finish of your tub — there's lead in the rubber that's in your tires and your rubber boots and your fountain pen.

Lead is so useful in so many ways that it gets into a surprising number of different articles and products that add to the comfort of civilized life.

There is one use of lead that is more important than all the others. Wherever you may be at the instant you read this — whether indoors or outdoors — you can almost certainly see and touch the most important of all lead products — paint.

Everywhere people are learning that a painted surface is a protected surface, and that an unpainted surface is an invitation to deterioration and decay. "Save the surface and you save all" has become a national slogan.

White-lead is the principal factor in good paint, and white-lead is pure metallic lead, corroded, and mixed with linseed oil. Think for just one minute of the painted surfaces, large or small, which you look at every day, from skyscrapers down to the numbers on a freight car — and you will begin to form some idea of the vast quantities of metallic lead that are used in making the white-lead which enters into good paint.

White-lead gives to paint its durability and working qualities. Some manufactured paints contain more white-lead than others — but all good paint contains some white-lead. Painters generally use straight "lead-and-oil," which is white-lead thinned by the addition of pure linseed oil. They know that this kind of paint gives satisfaction because it looks so well and lasts so long.

National Lead Company makes white-lead of the highest quality, and sells it, mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trademark of

Dutch Boy White-Lead

Write to our nearest branch office, address Department Q, for a free copy of our "Wonder Book of Lead," which interestingly describes the hundred-and-one ways in which lead enters into the daily life of everyone.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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 - Lead Hammers
 - Lead Castings
 - Sugar of Lead
 - Lead Weights
 - Calking Lead
 - Lead Washers
 - Music Plates
 - Pinking Blocks

A Man With a Poker Face

THE president of the Chicago Board of Trade says prohibition has lowered the price of grain, the inference being that the bear gamblers haven't.

That is what the brewers and distillers began telling us about prohibition 30 years ago, while first one state and then another went "dry." Notwithstanding, grain prices on the whole continued to advance further than they receded in the quarter century preceding the war. Since that time the world never has seen such extreme need for breadstuffs and hasn't enough to eat today.

The California grape growers supposed, of course, that national prohibition would render their vineyards useless. Instead the demand for unfermented grapejuice, and the wider use of raisins as a food, requires them to grow five or six times as many grapes as formerly were turned into wine. In the same way the use of corn and malt grains has multiplied. Malted milk has an enormous sale.

John Barleycorn as a grain buyer never has been missed. The loss of his trade by farmers was almost immediately compensated for by an improved American standard of living, coincident and consequent upon the lessening of the drink evil. The president of the Chicago Board of Trade is talking bunc.

Farm Organization Notes

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE program for the annual meeting of the National Association of State Marketing Officials, which will be held in Chicago the early part of December, will include addresses on the following subjects: The inspection certification service as developed in different parts of the country; the relation of research work in marketing to service and regulatory work; city marketing problems; the development of milk marketing in the United States; and the development of fruit and vegetable marketing in the United States.

The conference will open with round-table discussions led by the chairmen of the different standing committees. On the last day of the conference the committee chairmen will summarize the expressions of opinion made by their respective committees and present recommendations to the general meeting for action.

Washington County Corn Tests

Results of the corn variety test conducted by D. A. Kramer of Washington, according to County Agent John V. Hepler, shows the following yields:

Reid's Yellow Dent, 11 bushels; Colby's Bloody Butcher, 25 bushels; Shawnee White, 17 1/2 bushels; Cassel's White Dent, 19 bushels; Freed's White Dent, 26 bushels; Iowa Silvermine, 20 bushels; Pride of Saline, 28 bushels; Commercial White, 18 bushels; Kansas Sunflower, 21 bushels; and Local White, 20 bushels. This test was planted on upland soil on May 1, and harvested on October 14.

National Grange to Wichita

The members of the Patrons of Husbandry of Kansas are swelling with pride because the National Grange will have better facilities for putting on the degree work, better accommodations for the visitors, and better hall for all purposes when it meets in the Forum at Wichita November 15-24, than the National Grange ever has had in its history. Not only this, but free

storage is provided in the lower floor of the Forum for a thousand motor cars.

This year the Grange will be in the center of the Nation's farming industry. The Eastern farmers will come from their intensive production and closely crowded farms. Farmers will come from the fruit and flower fields of the Pacific. The Southern planter will be there with his views of agriculture from the cotton fields, rice swamps and cane fields. The farmers from the Northern border will have information on potatoes, wheat and corn.

Jackson Has First Accredited Area

Liberty and Garfield townships of Jackson county, will be the first areas in the state of Kansas, to be cleaned up of tuberculosis on the area free plan.

This comes as a direct result of a series of meetings which have been held during the last few weeks by R. L. Cuff, livestock commissioner of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, and E. H. Leker, county agent of Jackson county.

As a result of these meetings the cattle owners of Liberty and Garfield townships got busy and obtained petitions from 85 per cent of the cattle owners of the township asking for this test. These petitions were put out after J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner, and Dr. H. M. Graefe, in charge of the tuberculosis eradication work in Kansas, for the United States Department of Agriculture, had made the proposition to test all of the cattle in one township in Jackson county free of charge if 85 per cent of the cattle owners should request the test.

Cherokee Combats Hog Cholera

Cherokee farmers, according to Roy E. Gwin, county agent, are putting up a vigorous fight against hog cholera. George Bailey, L. M. Putnam, Burt Bailey and John Smittle were among those from Crestline who recently treated their hogs for the prevention of cholera.

They believe that after a hog is raised there is no reason why he should be permitted to contract disease and die. "The only preventive of cholera," says Mr. Gwin, "is vaccination with hog cholera serum, which is relatively low priced if done while the pigs are still small. The most economical and efficient age for vaccination is about weaning time."

For a fraction of a dollar the hog may be immunized permanently against the most dreaded swine disease. Only persons trained in the practice of vaccination should administer the serum, and if a number of farmers in a community would co-operate in the job, the expense of a veterinarian would be very small. It pays to be safe.

Farm Loan Act

The National Board of Farm Organizations at its recent convention, after full consideration of the information imparted by reports from the farming interests thruout the country as to the practical working of the Farm Loan act, voted to suggest to Congress the following changes in the act:

1. That the previous recommendation for a change in the maximum limit of a mortgage loan to any one borrower from \$10,000 to \$25,000 be indorsed, and that there be urged the passage of such amendment, as essential for the continued benefits of the Farm Loan act, to the farming interests.
2. That the 20 per cent maximum limit for mortgage loans upon permanent insured improvement as now provided by Section 12 of the Farm Loan act be increased to 50 per cent, provided that in no case shall the amount lent on the building exceed the amount lent on the land.

His Hens Averaged \$3 Apiece

S. S. Dickinson of Larned states that last spring his flock of Rhode Island Reds made above the cost of the feed \$3 a hen during five months of the year.

"Thirty-five hens laid in five months 2,003 eggs," said Mr. Dickinson, "and out of this number I sold 19 for setters."

This makes a good record for a flock of chickens of this size. However, when figured according to averages, a good many more of the flocks should do equally as well. The thing responsible for this record, according to Mr. Dickinson, was care and feed.



Will Your Child Be Next?

Here are some startling facts:

"The New York State Health Department," says a leading national farm journal, "has found that twenty-one percent of the country school children have defective vision as compared with five percent of city children."

Four times MORE eye trouble in the country than in the city—WHY?

The farm journal gives its own conclusion: POOR LIGHT IN MANY COUNTRY HOMES!

Install a Colt "Gas Well" and Get Sunlight After Dark

How is your home lighted? Preserve good vision by installing a COLT "Gas Well." Live, work and read indoors under sunlight!

The COLT generates carbide gas which gives a clear, steady light exactly the color of sunlight. A white light—not a yellow one. A light that rests and soothes

the eyes instead of taxing and straining them—"Artificial Sunlight."

Goes on at the twist of fingers, too—no matches.

Generated automatically by the COLT from carbide and water—no bother. Simple and economical—nothing to fuss and tinker with.

Use the gas also for cooking—a city refinement brought to the country home.

You Insure Your Life, Home and Car —Now Insure Your Family's Eyes

From Factory to Farm

The COLT comes to you complete and ready for installation from the factory—no dealers. Sold direct by COLT solicitors. Easy to install—within reach of all.

Poor eyesight is a life-long handicap. Don't burden yourself and children with it—install Carbide gaslight NOW, before Winter with its long nights sets in. Easy and quick to do. Dependable and preferable—a half million in rural communities use it. Just drop us a post-card and we'll give you full particulars.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

30 East 42nd Street, New York

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COLT
TRADE MARK

Oldest and largest manufacturers of Carbide Lighting-and-Cooking Plants in the World

31ST SUCCESSFUL YEAR



DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS COUPE

To know how the car is built is to recognize its exceptional fitness for years of hard work.

The body is rugged in a new and special sense. Every pillar and rib and panel is steel. All parts and sections are welded together into one sturdy unit.

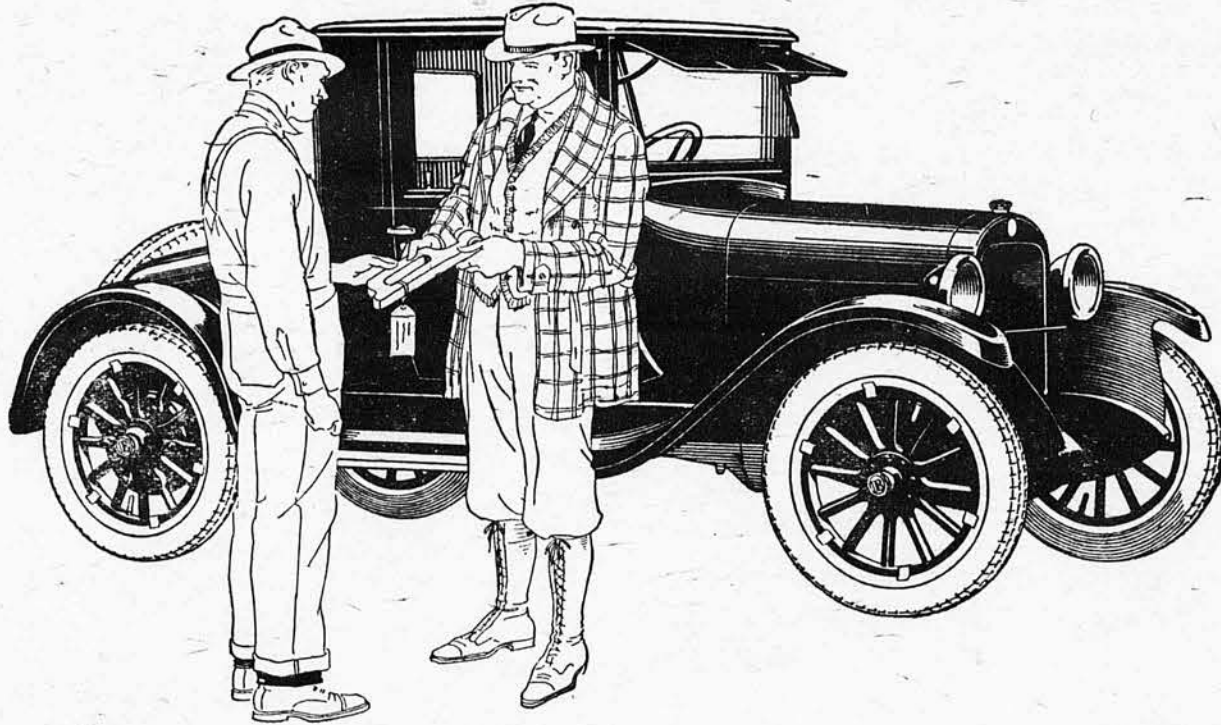
There are no bolts or screws to get loose—nothing to shrink or warp or rattle. The windows fit snugly in their steel frames. The doors snap neatly shut. Unvarying accuracy and precision are attained throughout.

Because there is no wood to char, the body is enameled in an oven under intense heat, resulting in a hard, durable finish that retains its lustre for years.

The non-rumble top and rear quarters are done in fabric after the current fashion, and heighten noticeably the smartness and grace of the body lines.

Cord tires were selected as standard equipment for the same reason that the seat is upholstered in genuine leather. Every detail has been determined on a basis of comfort and service.

The price is \$980 f. o. b. Detroit



Safe and Sure

For cuts,
bruises,
burns and
sores



Vaseline
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CARBOLATED
PETROLEUM JELLY

will work wonders in the healing of sores where the skin has been broken.

Have two or three bottles in handy places around the house and barn. At general stores and druggists.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.
State Street (Consolidated) New York

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

OUR shower this week was a very light one and some suggest that our moisture supply is tapering out and that we are due for another dry winter. Dry winters have not sown grain looks thrifty and has a good color altho it is not as large as at this time last year. No doubt wheat is rooting deeply and that is what is needed more than top



Disking on the Jayhawker Farm Has Proved the Best Cultivation for the Orchard; It Kills the Weeds and Doesn't Injure the Roots of the Trees

100% One Man Pulls 'Em Easy

Get New Reduced Prices on Hercules, the fastest, easiest-operating "One-Man" Hand Power Stump Puller made. Simple, double, triple, quadruple power—4 machines in one. Moves like a wheelbarrow. \$10 down. Easy payments.

Send for Catalog No. 528
HERCULES MFG. CO.
CENTERVILLE, IOWA

been uncommon of late; in fact, we have had two in succession which is pretty good assurance that we are not likely to have another. Wheat would grow a little faster with more moisture but, so far as we can see, the early growth. It looks as if early sown wheat had the advantage this year as that sown late seems very slow in making a start. Our letters from Nebraska tell of weather drier than it has been since 1894 and say that a large

part of the wheat is not up and that many fields are only showing in spots. This is not a very encouraging prospect for them; if wheat does not come up there before cold weather there is not much show of a crop. We heard a man offer to bet a hat recently that wheat would sell in Kansas City for \$1.50 by May 1 and the bet might have been a safe one for him to make.

Cultivation of Orchards

Several years ago we set out a small orchard of 30 apple trees of the varieties we most cared for for home use. We selected six trees each of Delicious, Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Stayman but the nursery to whom we sent our order included six more trees of a variety called King David. We had the ground all laid out for 24 trees but planted 30 on it and we find we have planted too closely. A tree looks small when first set and it seems they never would fill up the space but in our case it has required but five years to show that before long the branches are going to interlock.

Less Weevil Trouble Now

One of the jobs this week has been threshing for neighbors who stacked part of their grain last summer, largely because of lack of bin room. They have moved some of their grain of late and so made room for that in the stack. We have heard from a number of sources that stacked wheat was this fall even more affected with the weevil pest than that threshed early and held in the bin, but we failed to see any indications of weevils in the wheat we threshed recently.

With the coming of cold weather weevils do not work so much and during the coldest time they are nearly dormant but they are not killed by cold and will be present when warm weather comes next spring, ready to begin work again. All bugs that are seen in and around wheat bins are not weevils, however, and the large worms found in many bins are not the larvae of weevil. The small brown bugs so often seen crawling on the outside of grain bins are not weevils at all. The weevils are always found in the grain.

Certified Electric Service



Why Not 50-50



Provide more light for the chickens with WILLYS LIGHT and get more eggs. It is a scientific fact that your extra profits will pay operating costs.



Every man appreciates the advantage of bright, clear light for shaving. This is only one of the conveniences in a multitude provided by WILLYS LIGHT.

Away back, grandmother was kept busy from early morning until late at night trimming and cleaning oil lamps, rubbing for hours over a wash-tub, ironing and cooking in hot and cold weather over a red hot stove, laboring over the churning, skimming the milk with a ladle, carrying and pumping bucket after bucket of water. No wonder life of the farm meant nothing to her but a toilsome grind.

On thousands of successful farms today many farm wives are uncomplainingly doing their work with no more facilities for lightening their labors than grandmothers had. Yet, at the very least fifty per cent of the credit for the farm success is due her. Give her fifty per cent of the benefits.

Provide electricity for the farm. Today, WILLYS LIGHT Certified Electric Service is available—dependable—powerful electric light and power that every farm can enjoy, no matter how isolated. It will flood the home, barn and yard with bright, cheery light. It will run scores of labor-saving household and farm conveniences. It is all that makes farm-life easier and happier, more profitable for mother, the children and yourself.

Investigate WILLYS LIGHT Certified Electric Service today. Learn about its inbuilt reliability that guarantees certain Service and Satisfaction. Get Free Demonstration and estimate of installation to fit your needs. There is a painstaking, conscientious, WILLYS LIGHT dealer near you who will give you all the particulars, and who will see that what you buy—WILLYS LIGHT Certified Electric Service—is constantly maintained.

Write today for illustrated catalog, full particulars and easy terms of payment. Take this step toward the most needed improvement on your farm. Write now. Address Dept. 184.

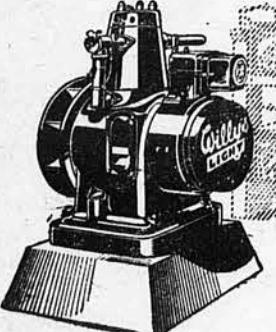
Repairing the Windmill

Another job done during the last week was the putting in of the windmill, pump and waterworks which supply the cattle yards and barn with water. This water supply comes from a reservoir which filters into a well standing close by. A windmill provides power for the three-way pump which sends the water a distance of 60 rods and up an elevation of 30 feet to the farm buildings. The water is always soft and has no grit in it and the pump leather lasts a long time. In fact, in the 18 years the pump has been in operation we have put in a new leather but once. This year we put a new strainer on the pump and tightened up all loose connections. The water always stands over the check valve and pipe running out of the well so we have put in a "gooseneck" which comes above the water and has a union at the top so the pump can be uncoupled from the pipe and taken out to be repacked. We have always used hemp as packing but this fall a veteran pump man told us that there was nothing equal to bacon rind for pump packing so we gave that a trial this time.

Prices of Corn and Wheat

The price of wheat lingers right around \$1 a bushel locally and if a man has corn to sell he can get 70 cents a bushel for it either shelled or on the ear. If it is new ear corn they ask only that it be dry enough to shell and most corn can pass that test. There is no discount for moisture: a straight 70 pounds of ear corn goes for a bushel even if right from the field. The scarcity of cars is making a little trouble for elevators, but in the end we believe that this scarcity is what brought up the price of wheat and it will help hold it up until most of the crop is marketed.

The car scarcity is causing the crop to move in gradually and is making an orderly market where if cars enough were available to carry to market at once all the wheat there is for sale the price would be likely to drop 15 cents a bushel. The world supply of wheat no more than equals what will be used and if this supply can be moved as demand may warrant, it will be better for all those who have wheat for sale.



\$295
and Up

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The Electric Auto-Lite Company
Toledo, Ohio

Builders of over 3,000,000 electric lighting systems

WILLYS LIGHT

Power and Light with the Quiet Knight

Middle West Plains News

BY SAMUEL H. BROWNING

ALL Colorado farmers will find it to their advantage to read carefully a recent bulletin written by Prof. A. K. Peitersen and Miss Anna M. Lane, entitled, "Practical Seed Testing." Their careful investigations show that no farmer can afford to plant weed seeds. According to this bulletin a single plant of green foxtail produces 140,000 seeds, a plant of lambs quarter produces 600,000, a single tumbleweed produces 6 million.

Pawnee Farmers Buy 6,000 Lambs
Pawnee county stockmen are shipping in thousands of lambs for fattening. Ted Price and Charles Glasgow purchased 6,000 head at Chama, N. M., to ship to Larned, Kan. Two thousand of these go to Henry C. Schnack, 2,000 to Ted Price and 2,000 to Charles Glasgow, and they will be brought to Pawnee county and fed there this fall and winter. They paid \$12 for the lambs this year, but last year they bought them for \$7.55. However, they are expecting to make some money on them, as the outlook is bright. Many other farmers in Pawnee county, Kansas, are planning to give sheep a place on their farms.

Meade Shipping Association
The Meade County Livestock Shippers' Association was organized about a year ago under the supervision of the Meade County Farm Bureau. At a meeting of the farm bureau on September 27, 1921, a committee was appointed to investigate the success and workings of shipping associations in the counties adjoining Meade county, Kansas.

This investigating committee consisted of J. R. Graves, H. J. Rexroad, and C. V. Maloney, the county agent. At Garden City this committee was met by Charles E. Cassell, the county agent of Finney county, who gave such a flattering report of the Finney County Livestock Shipping Association that the committee had no trouble in getting the farmers and stockmen of Meade county to organize the Meade County Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association with J. R. Graves, a very successful farmer as manager, and the following persons as members of the board of directors: Walter

McCampbell, C. W. Little, Joe Paden, H. J. Rexroad. Many cars of cattle and hogs have been shipped by the association and marketed to good advantage.

Boys Successful Hog Breeders
Teachers of vocational agriculture in Pratt county, Kansas, recently demonstrated their ability as hog breeders, when three high school boys, who took their work in the Pratt High school and won first places in the second annual Duroc Jersey Fairity, conducted by the Pratt County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association in co-operation with the National Duroc Jersey Record Association of Peoria, Ill., and the Pratt Chamber of Commerce. In this contest Harry Bryan and Leonard Strobel, each won \$51 in prize money. A breeder, H. R. Morrison, was second, winning \$35 and another high school student, Otto Bergner, was third, winning \$30. The show and boar sale was held on the high school grounds and students of the vocational agriculture classes of Pratt High school assisted in conducting it and also the sale. Otto Bergner sold his prize winning boar for \$42.50. About 10 or 12 other sales were made but they were mostly trades among the breeders. C. C. Lunt sold a boar to George Griffin, of Nickerson, that he purchased at the Duroc Jersey sale last fall.

New Colorado Market Service
An office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been opened at Monte Vista, Colo., for the purpose of issuing daily market reports on potatoes, to continue until about December 1, after which time the office will be again moved to Greeley.

The reports are similar to those disseminated last year from the Greeley office and contain market and shipping point information on potatoes. Colorado farmers wishing these reports should apply to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Monte Vista, Colo.

Federal Inspection for Colorado
Authority of the United States Department of Agriculture has been extended to permit federal inspection of fruits and vegetables at point of shipment and this is now being done cooperatively by the Colorado Division of Marketing with the United States Department of Agriculture. Joint state and federal certificates, which are receivable as prima facie evidence not only for Colorado, but in all the courts of the United States, are being issued this season.

A man doesn't have to marry two wives to get into trouble.

Sudan Grass at High Altitudes

BY F. D. FARRELL

AN EXPERIMENT recently concluded by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at its branch experiment farm at Tribune, Greeley county, gives the first experimental data on the value of Sudan grass as a pasture crop for Kansas farms above an altitude of 3,000 feet. A field of 2 1/2 acres was seeded to Sudan grass June 5 at the rate of 15 pounds an acre. Two milk cows were turned into the field 25 days later, on July 1. Both cows remained on the pasture until September 15, a period of 77 days. One cow was then removed, but the other remained in the field until October 25. While on the Sudan grass pasture the cows gained an average of 120 pounds apiece. Their milk production increased 4 1/2 pounds a cow a day immediately after they went on the pasture, and their milk flow was well maintained thruout the pasturing period. The cows received no feed in addition to the pasture. During April and May, previous to the seeding of the Sudan grass, the rainfall amounted to 6.3 inches. From June 1, to October 25 it was 6.29 inches, but no measurable rainfall occurred during September and October. G. E. Lowrey, the superintendent, reports that the stand of Sudan grass was rather thin and that a somewhat heavier seeding might have given better results. The results of this test, together with those obtained in experiments at lower altitudes, show that Sudan grass is a dependable and valuable pasture crop for practically every section of Kansas. On the average, the Kansas farmer who uses Sudan grass effectively can depend on it to pasture stock at the rate of one cow an acre for about 90 days. Under favorable conditions, a higher carrying capacity may be obtained. One of the best things about Sudan grass is that it supplies excellent pasture at a time of year when other pasture crops produce very little or no feed; that is, during the dry weather of late summer and fall.

Are you among these thousands?

THOUSANDS of people keep on trying, year after year, to build health from food that has been robbed of certain elements required for perfect nutrition.

If your food doesn't contain the mineral properties that go to build up nerve, tooth and bone structure, there is no other means by which you can get these vital elements.

This is one reason why so many well-informed people eat Grape-Nuts—the food that enriches the blood, and builds sound, healthy bodies.

Grape-Nuts is made from whole wheat flour and malted barley—baked for 20 hours, which develops the natural richness of the grains and makes for ready digestibility.

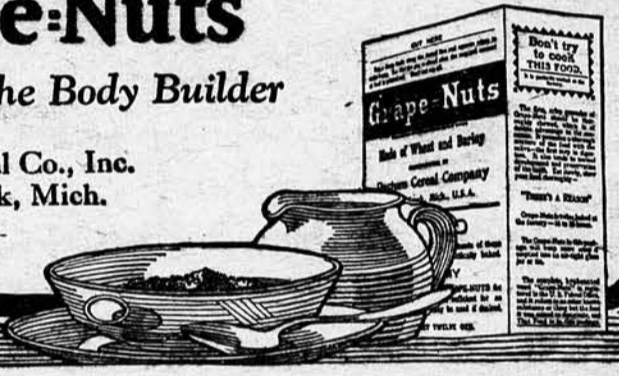
And Grape-Nuts is perfectly delicious—served with milk or cream, or made into an appetizing pudding for dinner.

Get a package of Grape-Nuts from your grocer today, and give the family a help to health.

Grape-Nuts

—the Body Builder

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

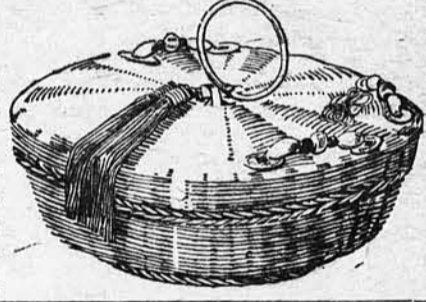


Chinese Fancywork Basket

A Beautiful Christmas Gift for Mother

This fancywork basket imported direct from China is hand made, with split bamboo body and cover and reinforced bottom. The cover is beautifully decorated with Chinese beads and coins, silk tassel, and large China ring handle. For a fancywork or handkerchief basket, it is ideal. These Chinese baskets are used extensively as Christmas gifts.

Free With a Club of Four
One of these Chinese fancywork baskets will be sent free and postpaid for a club of 4 one-year subscriptions to *Capper's Farmer* at 25c each, and 50c in cash—a \$1.50 remittance in all. Send your order right away, then you will get the basket in plenty of time to use for Christmas. **CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.**



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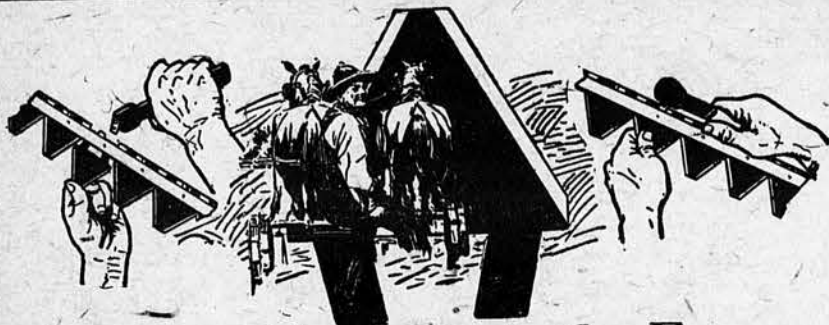


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I plan to build a.....
Name.....

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GALVANIZED STEEL WINDMILL \$28.
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Born in the mind of a Farmer

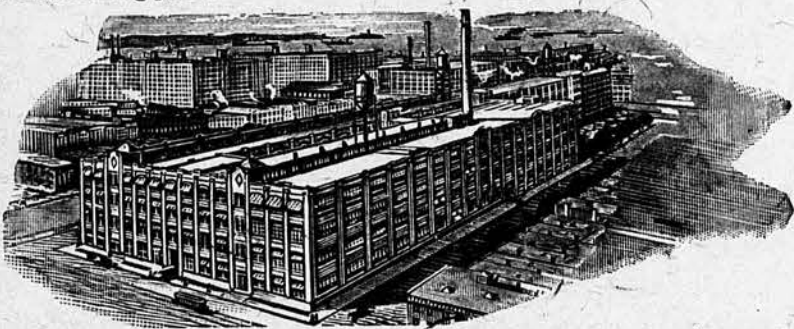
A-M-F SICKLE BAR

The Safety Razor of the Fields

It was no accident that a farmer invented this wonderful improvement, for who but a practical farmer could understand the extreme need for a better mower knife—a knife without rivets, a knife with sections or blades, each instantly and easily removable in the field. Always sharp, always ready for work—the A-M-F Sickle Bar, the Safety Razor of the Fields.

Made in a great Industrial Plant

Who but the American Machine and Foundry Company, with its vast resources and capitalization; its great manufacturing plant, should develop this real labor-saving, cost-reducing tool! The Company has, for many years, been developing and making special machinery of many kinds.



A-M-F Bars are made for all standard mowing machines and for any width cut. Built stronger than old style bars—rust-proofed too by the Intraloy Process.

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This imported French harp has double notes accurately tuned and is just what every boy wants. Each harp comes in a handy telescope container and will be sent to you free for a club of 2 one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each—a 50c club. CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

50 Post Cards and Capper's Weekly 25c

To quickly introduce Capper's Weekly and our new and up-to-date Post Cards, we will, for the next 20 days send this choice assortment of 50 artistic post cards, including Flowers, Greetings, Best Wishes and Good Luck with a 3-months subscription to Capper's Weekly all for only 25 cents if you answer this advertisement immediately. Capper's Weekly makes a specialty of news from Washington, telling you what the administration, your Senators, Congressmen and President are doing for the farmer, stockman, laborer and other producers. This information is given by United States Senator Arthur Capper in Washington. The regular price is \$1.00 a year but you can have a trial subscription for a term of three months and 50 Post Cards for only 25 cents in stamps. A new serial story starts soon. Address CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept 69, Topeka, Kansas.



Big Doll Free

D-L-Y D-M-L-

Can You Solve the Above Puzzle?

What is the name of this doll? Fill in the blank spaces above and complete the doll's name. It's easy. When you have filled in the blank spaces write Aunt Alice and tell her what the name of this doll is, and she will tell you how you can get one of these big dolls, over 15 inches tall, with real wavy hair, rosy lips and big, wide-awake blue eyes. It is not a cloth doll to be stuffed, but a real doll, wearing a beautiful Bloomer Dress neatly trimmed, with white collar and cuffs, a pair of white socks and shiny black slippers. It is a doll that any little girl would enjoy making dresses for. Be the first one in your neighborhood to get one of these lovely dolls. Any girl who has received a Capper Doll will tell you how beautiful they are.

A Beautiful Doll For Every Little Girl

Aunt Alice has a doll for every little girl, so be sure and write and tell her what this doll's name is, filling in the coupon below.

Aunt Alice, 42 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Our Guarantee
We positively guarantee the Doll we are offering to be exactly as illustrated and is 15 inches tall.

Aunt Alice, 42 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas
I have worked out the puzzle above and this doll's name is
.....Below you will find my name and address. Send me your big Free Doll Offer.

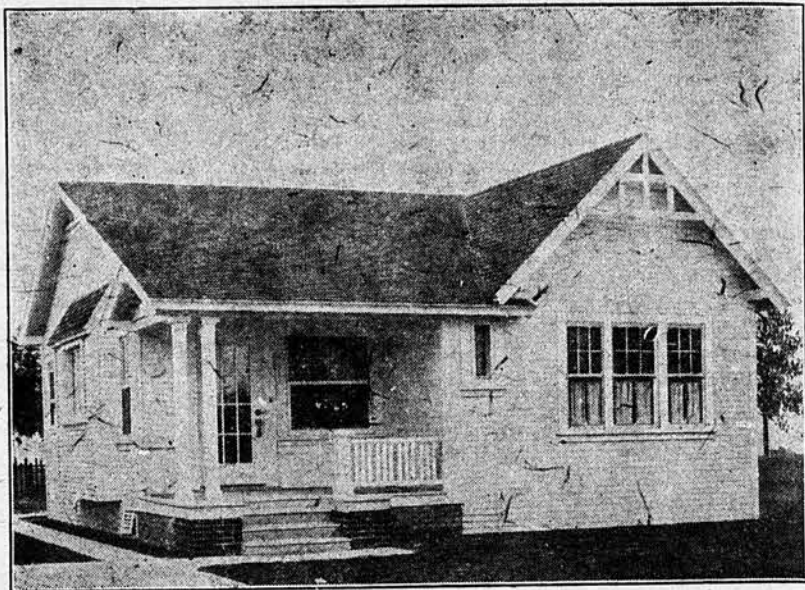
Name.....

St. or R. F. D. No.....

Postoffice..... State.....

Very Simple and Inexpensive Home

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER.



THE world is divided into just two classes of folks—those who live in old houses and those who live in new ones. Everyone enjoys a new home, and we hear folks talking constantly about what they intend to have in the house they will build some day. Many persons make these dreams come true by building, and others keep putting it off until the day when they can erect a pretentious-home. In some cases this pays, but in many it doesn't. This is an age when women do not care to be burdened with the care of running a large house. Sometimes a spacious house, beautiful tho it may be, is shed of its beauty for the woman who must spend all her time cleaning and dusting and traveling endless miles over the same territory—from room to room. Especially is this true since help became so scarce. So we're turning more and more to the simple. Home doesn't need to be a mansion. It is more often found in a neat little cottage, a cottage that is comfortable, compact and convenient, in which the home-maker "keeps the home fires burning" and still has time to enjoy and beautify her surroundings.

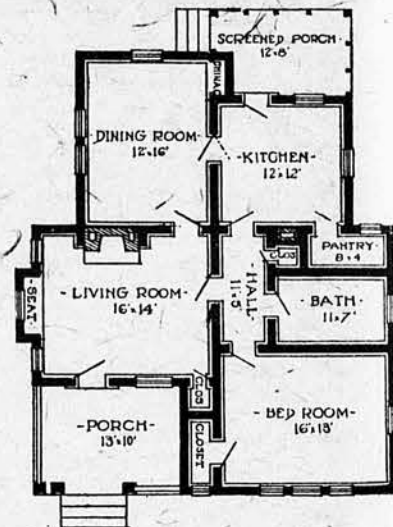
The Living Room Is Ideal

For the elderly couple who lives all alone in a big, lonely farmhouse, whose nestlings have flown, and the work of the big farmhouse is becoming too heavy for mother, this cottage would be ideal. Or for the young couple who is just starting life together and haven't accumulated enough to build a large home, but wish to build, a cottage like this would solve the problem.

You will notice that it is simple and neat, but attractive. The living room is 16 by 14, as you can see, and here we find all those things that make a living room "homey." Plenty of windows, a window seat and a fireplace, all of which beautify and add comfort to the room. Here, too, is a closet which is convenient for the wraps of guests, and do you know this closet door may be made to serve a dual purpose, for long mirrors may be placed on the back of the door. Can't you imagine how inviting this room would look with a library table in the center, on which are your favorite books, or a bowl of old-fashioned flowers, a few comfortable chairs, a piano or phonograph, if you have one, or a bookcase? A couple of candle-sticks and candles would make the mantel lovely, and colorful drapes would add the last touch to make it a room in which you'd wish to stay.

Screened Porch Is Workshop

The dining room is large and roomy. Here the home-maker might keep her sewing machine, and perhaps a desk, in addition to the usual dining room furniture. A built-in china closet is an asset. Notice that the kitchen is next to the dining room—and this isn't the case in some of the larger houses, which mean extra steps at meal time—and opening off the kitchen is a large pantry, as well as a screened-in porch. A screened-in porch is almost another room, especially in summer, when one wishes to do as much work outdoors as possible. Here the refrigerator might be kept, or an iceless refrigerator built. Here fruits and vegetables might be prepared for canning,



without interference from the flies, and without remaining in the kitchen which is apt to be warm on canning days.

A hall opening from the living room, bathroom, bedroom and kitchen is convenient. This one is more so because of the closet in it, and every house needs closets. The bathroom is small, as it should be.

When Company Comes

The bedroom, but you object to the plan because it has but one bedroom—no place for company, you say. But you know, in these days of davenport, duofolds and day beds, folks have ceased to worry about the "spare room." A day bed or davenport might be placed in the living room or dining room, and you'll enjoy them to lounge on when just "you" are there, and how quickly they become a bed when company arrives. The bedroom is airy and large and you'd never recognize your old bedroom furniture which has been refinished to furnish this room. Here, too, we find a large closet.

The porch is the crowning feature of this little house, and would be ever so alluring if a porch swing or an old chair with gay cretonne "trimmings" were placed on it. A porch box, home-made, and filled with gay flowers and foliage would add a touch of real beauty.

This house is inexpensive, and think of the satisfaction! New rooms, new floors, a new place in which to build the sweetest and most satisfying thing of this life—a home. Of course, you wish well-laid plans and plans that you know are correct. The plans we offer meet such requirements. They are complete and the blue prints may be read and followed easily by any contractor or carpenter. Wouldn't it be a fine thing to have a new home? Plans and specifications for this house, Design No. 1062, will be sent on receipt of \$7.50 by the Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. These plans for small houses are selling rapidly, and it would be wise to send your order in early. Also, if you'd care to have a handsomely bound book of 100 house plans, showing designs from four-room cottages to pretentious eight-room bungalows and also for 15 garages, send \$1 to the Home Service Editor and the book will be sent to you upon the receipt of that amount.

The Wreckers

(Continued from Page 9)

ing to keep his new clients, the C. S. & W. folks, out of jail for contempt of court. He did it. Little and quiet and smooth spoken, he could put the legal leather into the biggest bullies the other side could hire. Luckily, we were an interstate corporation, and when the local courts proved crooked, Ripley would find some way to put it up to a Federal judge.

An Addition to the Force

Around home in Portal City things were just simmering. Soon after Mr. Norcross got back, we acquired a new claim at headquarters. He was a young fellow named Tarbell, who talked and acted like a cowpuncher just in from the riding line. He was carried on Mr. Van Britt's payroll as an "extra" or "relief" telegraph operator; tho we never heard of his being sent out to relieve anybody.

I sized this new young man up, right away, for a "special" of some sort, and the proof that I was right came one afternoon when Ripley dropped in and fell into a chair to fan himself with his straw hat like a man who had just put down a load that he had been carrying farther than he had bargained to.

"Thank the Lord, the last of those injunction suits is off the docket," he said, drawing a long breath and wagging his head at the boss. "I'll say one thing for the Hatch people, Norcross; they're stubborn fighters. It makes me sweat when I remember that all this is only the preliminary; the real fight will come when Citizens' Storage & Warehouse enters the field as a business competitor of the Consolidated. That is when the fur will fly."

"We'll beat 'em," predicted the boss. "They've got to let go. How about our C. S. & W. friends? Are they still game?"

"Fine!" asserted the lawyer. "That man Bigelow, at Lesterburg, is a host in himself. After he had pulled his own 'local' into shape, he went out and helped the others organize. The stock is over-subscribed everywhere, now, and C. S. & W. is a going concern. The building boom is on. I venture to say there are two thousand mechanics at work at the different centers, rushing up the buildings for the new plants. You ought to have a monument, Norcross. It's the most original scheme for breaking a monopoly that was ever devised."

The boss was looking out of the window sort of absently, chewing on his cigar, which had gone out.

"Ripley, I wonder what you'd say if I should tell you that the idea is not mine?"

"Not yours?"

"No; it, or at least the germ of it, was given to me by a woman, who knows no more about business details than you do about driving white elephants."

"I'd like to be made acquainted with the lady," said Ripley, with a tired little smile. "Such germs are too valu-

able to be wasted on mere lumber yards and fruit packeries and grain elevators and the like."

"You'll meet her some day," laughed the boss, with a sort of happy lilt in his voice that fairly made me sick—knowing what I did; and knowing that he didn't know it. "About the other matter, Ripley: I know you've been busy, but you've had Tarbell nearly a week. What have you found out?"

"We've gone into it pretty thoroly, and I think we've got at the bottom of it. I can tell you the whole story now."

The boss got up, closed the door leading to May's room, and snapped the catch against interruptions.

"Let's have it," he directed.

Ripley briefed the general situation as it stood on the night of the engine theft in a few terse sentences. Aside from the fight on Red Tower Consolidated, the new railroad policies were threatening to upset all the time-honored political traditions of the machine-governed state. An election was approaching, and the railroad vote and influence must be whipped into line. As the grafters viewed it, the threatened revolution was a one-man government, and if that man could be removed the danger would vanish.

The orders had apparently come from political headquarters in the capital, but the execution details had been turned over to Clanahan, the political boss of Portal City. Clanahan's gangsters and crooks had been at work for some time before the plot climaxed. They had tapped our wires and were thus enabled to intercept our messages and keep in touch.

The plot itself was simple. At a certain hour of a given night an anonymous letter was to be sent to Mr. Norcross, telling him that a gang of noted train robbers was stealing an engine from the Portal City yard to run down the line and wreck the Fast Mail, which often carried a bullion express-car. If the boss should fall for it—as he did, when the time came—and go in person to stop the raid, he was to be overpowered and spirited away, a forged letter purporting to be a notice of his resignation was to be left for Mr. Van Britt, and a fake telegram, making the same announcement, was to be sent to President Dunton in New York. Nothing was left indefinite but the choosing of the night.

"I suppose Hatch was to give the word," said the boss, who had been listening soberly while the lawyer talked.

Did President Dunton Know?

"That is the inference. Any night when you were in town would answer. The engine to be stolen was the one which brings the Strathcona accommodation in at eight-thirty each evening, and which always stands overnight in the same place—on the spur below the coal chutes. Hence, it was always available. Hatch probably gave the word after his talk with you, but the time was made even more propitious by the arrival of two telegrams; the one from Mr. Chadwick, and the one from Mr. Dunton, both of which they doubtless intercepted on the tapped wires."

Mr. Norcross looked up quickly.

School Advertises to World

THE Florence Consolidated Schools, Florence, Kan., believe in publicity. Along the side of a hill near the city a huge sign has been built, informing every person passing thru the city of the fact that education is being put on the map in a real way in this young oil metropolis.

The sign reads: "Florence Consolidated Schools, None Better." The letters are 28 feet long and proportionally wide. They are made of white limestone and the rocks were gathered and placed by high school students April 3, 1922.

While the boys worked the girls and women teachers prepared a noon lunch. A short program was held during the day, several speakers making brief talks. The sign, according to Harry McGuire, superintendent, is a motto to work toward as well as an advertisement of the school.



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STATIONS**

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BOSCH
Magneto

Farming is an important business—inefficiency and break-down of equipment must not be allowed.

There is no time for tinkering with balky farm engines, crippled by cheap low tension magnetos or "door-bell" battery ignition systems.

The new high tension
Type "F" Bosch Magneto

gives a dependable and continuous stream of big, high tension sparks—day in and day out—always powerful, dependable and efficient. It makes the engine give more power, start easier, use less "gas" and assures 365 days' service in every year.

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Remember to ask for the new type "F" Bosch

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Genuine FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

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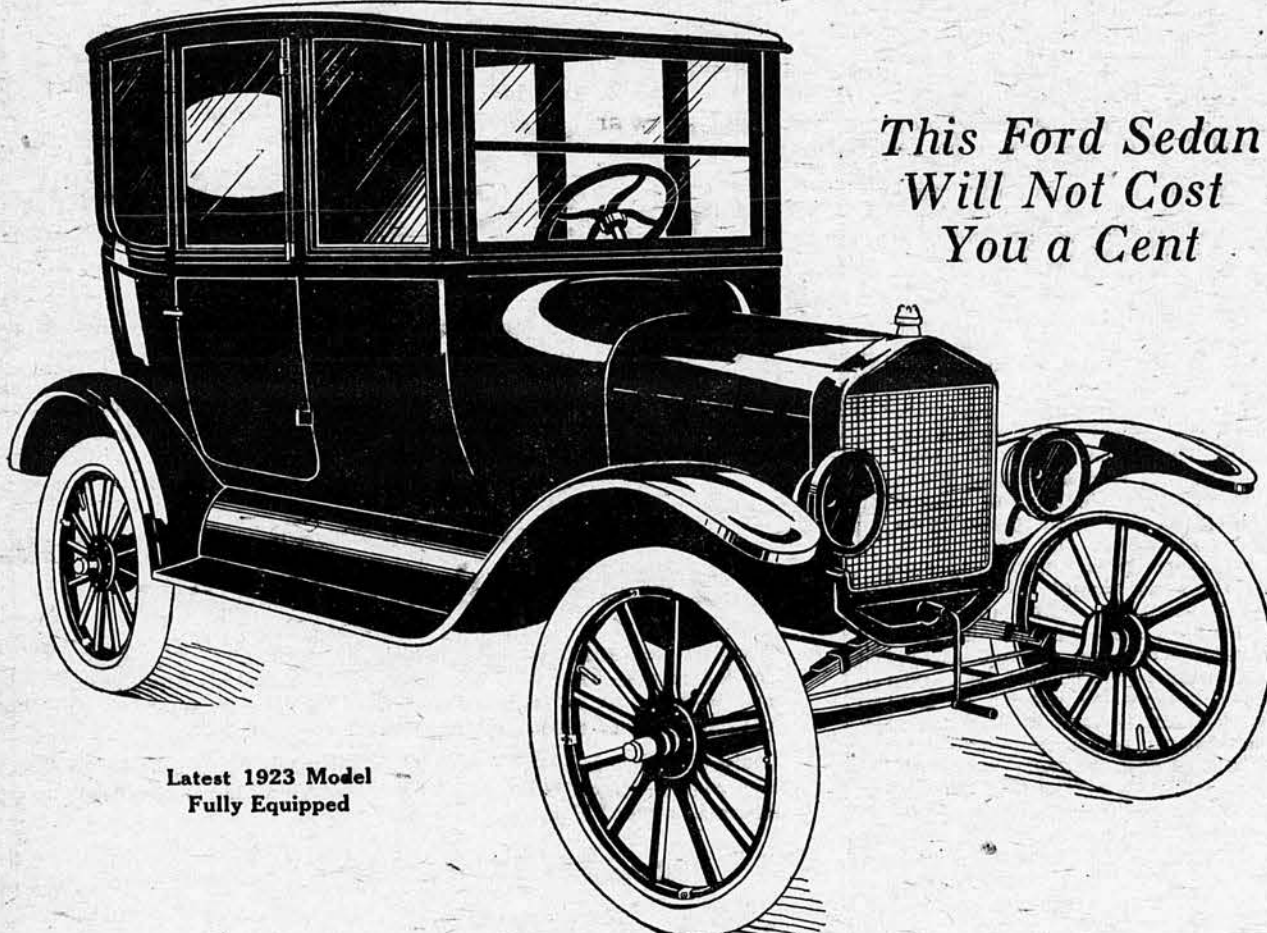
When writing our advertisers mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

"Ripley, did Dunton know what was going to be done to me?"
 "Oh, I think not. It wasn't at all necessary. He has been opposing your policies all along, and had just sent you a pretty savage call-down. He didn't want you in the first place, and he has been anxious to get rid of you ever since. The plotters knew what he would do if he should get a wire which purported to be your resignation. He would appoint another man, quick, and all they would have to do would be to make sure that you were well off stage, and would stay off until the other man could take hold."
 "It worked like a charm," admitted the boss with a wry smile. "I haven't been talking much about the details, partly because I wanted to find out if this young fellow, Tarbell, was as good as the major's recommendation of him, and partly because I'm hon-

estly ashamed, Ripley. Any man of my age and experience who would swallow bait, hook and line as I did, that night deserves to get all that is coming to him."
 "You can tell me now, can't you?" queried the attorney.
 "Oh, yes; you have it all—or practically all. I fell for the anonymous letter about the Mail hold-up, and while I don't 'rattle' easily, ordinarily, that was one time when I lost my head. The obvious thing to do—if any attention whatever was to be paid to the anonymous warning—was to telephone the police and the round-house. I did neither because I thought it might be too slow. The letter was urgent, of course; it said that Black Ike Bradley and his gang were already in the railroad yard, preparing to steal the engine."
 "So you made a straight shoot for

the scene of action?"
 "I did; down the back streets and across the lower end of the plaza. As it appeared—or rather as it was made to appear—I was barely in time. There were men at the engine, and when I sprinted across the yard they were ready to move it out to the main line. I yelled at them and ran in."
 "You must have been beautifully rattled; to go up against a gang of thugs that way alone and unarmed."
 "I was," the boss confessed. "I didn't have a ghost of a show. Three of them tackled me the moment I came within reach. I got one of the three on the point of the jaw, and they had to leave him behind; but there were enough more. Before I realized what was happening, they had me trussed up like a Christmas turkey, gagged with my own handkerchief, and loaded into the cab of the engine."

"Then they took you to the old lumber camp?"
 "As fast as the engine could be made to turn her wheels. They were running against the Mail, and they knew it. Arroyo has no night operator, and when we sneaked thru the Banta yard and past the station, the operator there was asleep. I saw him, with his head in the crook of his arm, at the telegraph table in the bay window as we passed."
 Ripley grinned. "We've been giving that young fellow the third degree—Van Britt and I. He says he was doped; that somebody dropped something into his supper coffee at the station lunch counter. His story didn't hang together and Van Britt fired him. But go on."
 "We ran out to the Timber Mountain 'Y,'" the boss resumed, "and from that on up the old saw-mill line. The rail connections were all in place, and I know from this that preparations had been made beforehand. At the mill stop they untied my legs and made me walk up the hill to the commissary. When they took the gag out, I said a few things and asked them what they were going to do with me. They wouldn't tell me anything except that I was to be locked up for a few days."
 "You knew what that meant?"
 "Perfectly. My drop-out would be made to look as if I had jumped the job, and Dunton would appoint a new man. After that, I could come back, if I wanted to. Whatever I might do or try to do would cut no figure, and no explanation I could make would be believed. I had most obligingly dug my own official grave, and there could be no resurrection."
 "What then?" pressed Ripley.
 "When they took the clothes-line from my arms there was another scrap. It didn't do any good. They got the door shut on me and got it locked. After that, for four solid days, Ripley, I was made to realize how little it takes to hold a man. I had my pocket knife, but I couldn't whittle my way out. The floor puncheons were spiked down, and I couldn't dig out. They had taken all my matches, and I couldn't burn the place. I tried the stick-rubbing, and all those things you read about: they're fakes; I couldn't get even the smell of smoke."
 "The chimney?"
 "There wasn't any. They had heated the place, when it was a commissary, with a stove, and the pipe hole thru the ceiling had a piece of sheet iron nailed over it. And I couldn't get to the roof at all. They had me."
 Ripley nodded and said, snappy-like: "Well, we've got them now—any time you give the word. Tarbell has a pinch of one of the Clanahan men and he will turn state's evidence. We can railroad every one of those fellows who carried you off."
 "And the men higher up?" queried the boss.
 "No; not yet."
 "Then we'll drop it right where it is. I don't want the hired tools; no one of them, unless you can get the devil that crippled Jimmie Dodds, here."
 They went on, talking about my burn-up. Listening in, I learned for the first time just how it had been done. Tarbell, thru his hold upon the wretched Clanahan striker, had got the details. Hatch's assassin—or Clanahan's—must have had it all doped out and made ready before Hatch had made the break at trying to bribe me.
 (TO BE CONTINUED.)



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This Ford Sedan Will Not Cost You a Cent

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We are going to give away this beautiful Ford Sedan and many other valuable prizes, absolutely free. Fill in and return coupon now—at once. Do not delay.

You are now confronted with an extraordinary offer. Don't let it slip away from you. You have a wonderful opportunity—fake advantage of it. Someone filling out and mailing in coupon below gets the Ford Sedan. I know you would like to have this Ford Sedan, especially if it would not cost you anything. Here's your big chance—this Auto and many other splendid prizes are going to be given away, free to those people who are willing to help introduce our magazine among a few of their friends. Everyone liberally paid for their time. MAIL COUPON TODAY.

Many Valuable Prizes Given

Lack of space will not permit me to list all of the many prizes or describe them in detail, but they are all valuable and useful rewards. To get complete literature explaining how you can very easily get this Ford Sedan, or one of the other Grand Prizes, whichever you want, will be cheerfully sent upon request. All you have to do is to cut out coupon, fill it in, and send to me.

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Sign and return the coupon right now. It doesn't cost you a cent of money. You positively are not placed under any obligations whatever. I merely want to send you our wonderful offer, and full specifications and descriptions of this beautiful Ford Sedan, and a few of the many letters which we have from folks who have received Autos. ACT TODAY. It is to your advantage. We have already given away over 300 Autos to our readers and friends for simply introducing our magazine. Our introductory offer has proven so successful in the past, is the reason why we have given away so many cars. We offer you a wonderful bargain, a rare opportunity now. Just give us a chance to show you how easy it is to get this Ford Sedan. The letters from past winners that I will send you will tell you better than I. You can verify these statements by writing any or all of them. Remember, you have the guaranty of the Capper Publications, the biggest Publishing House in the West, that "a square deal to all" will be given. If you want this Ford Sedan FREE OF CHARGE, SEND ME THE COUPON TODAY.

M. L. Blank, Mgr., Dept. 983, Topeka, Kansas

M. L. Blank, Mgr., Dept. 983, Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: Send me (without obligations on my part) full particulars regarding the Ford Sedan which is to be given away FREE.

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Invest Safely and Profitably

In these days when every dollar counts and when so many "investment" schemes are directed at the farmer, the problem of investing surplus funds is really important. I believe that I have solved that problem for the readers of Kansas Farmer & Mail & Breeze. This investment is backed by 28 years of success in a business which has grown to be one of the strongest concerns in the Midwest, and in fact, the largest business of its kind in the world. Further conservative expansion and additional equipment are the motives for obtaining additional capital at this time. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited. The rate of interest is 7 per cent payable semi-annually with the privilege of withdrawing any or all of the investment at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment and believe it as safe as a government bond. A letter to me will bring you promptly further information, Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

Modern Farming in Kansas

BY HENRY K. APPERSON

HILL selection with sweet potatoes has produced excellent results this year in Kansas. Especially outstanding yields have been obtained on the farms of Ross Martin of Hutchinson and Chester Neiswender of Topeka. It seems that increased yields of upwards of 100 bushels an acre are easily obtained by intelligent hill selection. Most of the credit for the pioneering in this field, by the way, must be given to the Kansas State Agricultural College, which has operated thru its extension force, especially the county agents, on this work.

Livestock Leases are Winning

Leasing farms on a livestock basis is absolutely practicable in Kansas—there are hundreds of examples of where this modern system of leasing has worked out to the mutual advantage of both the owner and the tenant. If you are interested even remotely in this subject you should write to W. E. Grimes, professor of agricultural economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. He will be glad to send you a blank lease for contracts of this kind which is working in hundreds of cases, and bulletin No. 221, Farm Leases in Kansas. He will also be glad to answer any questions which you may have.

Decline in Prairie Hay Baling

It is likely that the prairie hay business in Southeastern Kansas "has seen its best days." Like the old gray mare—of 35th division fame—"she ain't what she used to be." Take Woodson county for example; Yates Center has been famous as a hay shipping point for many years. There has been little or no profit in the business in the last two seasons, and the farmers there are turning more and more to livestock. It is about time! Hay farming can lead only to declining yields, and low returns for the producers. The future of Kansas agriculture must be worked out on a livestock basis.

Kansas Needs More Sweet Clover

It is evident that the Sweet clover acreage is going to be increased greatly in Kansas. The value of this crop for pasture appears to be especially outstanding.

Let's Use Wood for Fuel

So long as the coal business is run by the hard-boiled gang, operators and workers alike, that is at present in charge of it, farmers will take great pleasure in making the maximum use of wood for fuel, judging from the reports we can get from over Kansas. The eastern two-thirds of the state especially is in a good position to call the bluff of these folks and their business, run on a public-be-damned basis. Let 'em sell their coal to the folks in the cities. Perhaps some of the city people are making enough money so they can afford to pay the silly prices which are being demanded.

More Farm Storage is Needed

The car shortage brings the need for more space for the storage of grain on farms forcefully into the foreground of thought once more. We always have had a shortage of cars from time to time at the top of the farm crop movement, and it is likely that we always will. Perhaps some things can be done to make these situa-

tions less acute in the future. One is to allow a better movement of empty cars from the Eastern to the Western roads; the carriers already are working on this. Another is more rapid loading and unloading. Doubtless some further progress can be made in increasing the average number of miles freight cars move in a day. Then if the farm storage capacity can be increased somewhat it will aid greatly in spreading the movement of the grain out farther.

Notes From Lyon County

BY H. H. WATSON

WE ARE now at the end of our busy wheat sowing, fodder cutting, silo filling season. During the last five or six weeks the weather could scarcely have been improved upon. We worked practically every day. The rains early in September put the ground into condition so that it was easily worked down into a good seedbed for wheat. As the drills traveled over the fields they turned up moist soil except in a few spots. Underneath, however, the ground is dry and the creeks and ponds are low. The rain we had recently will do the wheat and fall-sowed alfalfa a great deal of good.

Fall Sown Alfalfa Best

We have in this neighborhood at least one field of alfalfa where a good stand was obtained by spring sowing. Our experience the last three years, however, has made us prefer the fall sowing. In 1920 we tried spring sowing and obtained a good stand only to have it crowded out by the crab grass in midsummer. That fall a neighbor got a good stand. Last year we again tried sowing in the spring, but lost it in midsummer, while several of my neighbors obtained good stands by fall sowing. So far as I learn no one sowed alfalfa last spring here, but four of us sowed alfalfa this fall and it has started out nicely. It seems to be large enough now to withstand cold weather.

Volunteer Grain Not Detrimental

In a part of the alfalfa I sowed there is a considerable growth of volunteer oats. One of my neighbors has a great deal of volunteer wheat in his alfalfa. The ground was plowed in the last days of July, but there was not enough rain in August to bring up the wheat and oats. So when we sowed our alfalfa after the rains which came early in September the volunteer grain came up along with the alfalfa. Unless we should have unseasonably dry weather, however, we expect the wheat and oats to be a real protection to the alfalfa thru the winter.

Biggest Yields from Early Corn

Here in Lyon county our earlier corn is good, but the corn that was planted after the first of June was not able to withstand the simultaneous attack of chinch bugs and drouth that we got in August. The yield of this later corn will be light and the quality will be light also. We fared better with the kafir that was late planted. It did not suffer much from the dry weather and bugs, and its yield will probably be more than twice as much as the late planted corn.

IS YOUR SHERIFF A BOOTLEGGER?



OR IS he merely winking at the violations of the prohibition law?

Investigation shows that 90 per cent of the farmers are "dry."

Liquor interferes with the successful operation of their farms.

What are you going to do about the open violation of this law you helped pass? How are you going to fight the gang who are trying to repeal it?

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is running a remarkable series of articles on prohibition, showing just how the slipshod handling of this rum question is affecting your pocketbook.

These include a stirring article by our well-known investigator, **HARRY R. O'BRIEN**, *Is the Farmer Wet?*—and the opinions of County Agents the country over, entitled *Repeal? No! Enforce? Yes!*

And other articles, including a thought-provoking one by **JAMES R. HOWARD**, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will follow.

These appear in the next thirteen issues. You can't afford to miss them.

What Makes You the Most Money?

What crop that you can raise will make the most money for you?

What enterprise? What management? What method? Concentration on one product or two or three?

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN sent an investigator 3200 miles asking "dirt" farmers these questions.

The answers are published in a series of articles continuing through the next thirteen issues.

Vital information here. Information that may mean the difference to you between profit and loss, or between ordinary profit and big profit.

Our investigators found farmers that were making extraordinary successes because they knew what to do.

Find out what they did—in the next 13 issues.

This is but one of the many phases of the farmers' business that will be covered in the next three months.

Strikes!—the Farmer Always Gets Stung

You bet the farmer always gets stung—no matter who wins.

But just how?

Have you figured out all the ways by which you get the short end of it whenever the railroad men or the miners or anybody else goes on a "vacation"?

EDWARD HUNGERFORD has.

He tells in vigorous fashion just how, and suggests a remedy.

This also comes in the next thirteen issues.

13 Issues for Only 25 Cents

For only 25 cents, we will send you the next 13 issues of **THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**, containing these and many other important features.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is a practical "dirt" farmer's magazine.

It emphasizes the business end of farming. It shows you constantly in hundreds of different ways how you can make more money out of farming in your section of the country.

Forty pages, each week, packed with meaty, sound help.

Mail this coupon with 25 cents—coin, check, money order or stamps—we take the risk.

Your first issue, mailed promptly, will be worth to you more than the whole amount.

Only a quarter. Mail it now while you are thinking about it.

25¢ **THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**, 3219 Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Here's my 25 cents. Send me **THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN** for thirteen issues beginning at once.

Name _____
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 Town _____
 State _____



The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

3219 Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Swarm of Bees

Be happy, be bright,
Be kind, be polite,
Be courteous, be studious, be good,
Be patient, be pure,
Be cautious, be sure,
Be temperate, be wise as you should.

Be careful, be mild,
Be sweet as a child,
Be thoughtful, be loving, be true,
Be prudent, be brave,
Be sure to behave,
Be earnest wrong thoughts to subdue.

Be honest, be keen,
Be tidy, be clean,
Be reverent, be modest, be straight,
Be faithful, be firm,
Be willing to learn,
For that is the way to be great.

—Selected.

From the Nest to the Market

Raising canaries is a fascinating and a profitable pastime for a woman living on the farm. Previous to 1914, most of these little songsters were imported from Europe but with changed conditions, the supply fell off, and canaries now command prices undreamed of 10 years ago.

Some persons believe that by keeping a canary in a cage, you are depriving

Two Sources of Information

LET our etiquette pamphlets solve your "what should I do" problems. We have two of them. "Etiquette for All Occasions," takes up introductions, the shaking of hands, formal and informal invitations, formal and informal acceptances or declinations, wedding invitations, announcements and receptions, church weddings, home weddings, cards, mourning and church etiquette.

"Dining Room Etiquette," tells how to set a table correctly, gives the different styles of table service and serving rules, and all of the things you have wanted to know about general dining room etiquette.

An order addressed to the Etiquette Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., will assure your getting one or both of these pamphlets by return mail. They sell for 15 cents apiece or 30 cents for both. Be sure to tell which pamphlet you wish if you don't want both of them.—Adv.

one of God's creatures of liberty. Canaries have been raised in captivity for hundreds of years. Due to this fact, they have been transformed from the little gray-brown bird of the Canary Islands, to a yellow or green and yellow singing bird entirely dependent on man for food.

In selecting your pair of birds, pick young birds of good stock from a bird dealer and it is best not to have them both yellow. Liveliness, neat, clean plumage and smooth, non-scaly legs are the best indications of healthy birds. Having bought your birds, you must consider the cage. One measuring 14 by 20 by 12 inches would do very well. A wire or willow nesting frame is also essential.

String and Grass for Nests

Do not put your birds together until late in the spring. A too early start only incurs loss. Supply nesting material out of short pieces of string, grass and so forth. Raw cotton and horsehair should not be used. I learned from experience that eggs laid in cotton nests do not germinate so readily as those laid in nests of other material. Horsehair is dangerous, as it will become tangled around the birds' feet and around their necks.

Madam canary will spend nearly two weeks in constructing her nest. From then on until setting time she will be a very busy bird. Feed lettuce or raw apple freely at this time. When the nest has been completed and the three

or four sea-green eggs laid, it is the father bird's turn to work. After madam has finished laying she begins the 13-day brooding period and her mate must provide her with food and keep the eggs warm while she exercises.

How to Feed Young Birds

At the end of the 13th day, if everything has gone well, you may expect a wee, naked birdling in the nest, and another one each day thereafter until they all are hatched. This is the critical period. The greatest losses occur after the young birds are hatched. Feed the yolk of a fresh hard cooked egg, keep the food and water dishes clean and well filled and let nature take her course.

It is very necessary that the birds be kept free from molestation. We are inclined to want to peep at the baby birds every few minutes, but upon that depends failure or success.

Let us suppose that you have taken my advice and the young birds have grown until they fill the nest and begin to stretch their necks to see the outside world. Now you must supplement the boiled egg ration with cracker dust. Mix the two ingredients together until you have a paste. The birds will thrive on this food.

By the time the young ones are 4 weeks old they will leave the nest and learn to eat. When you are sure they can eat by themselves, remove them to another cage, lifting them by means of a teaspoon. The parent birds will now start to rebuild and three settings a year are possible.

Lester M. Williams.

Pulaski Co., Missouri.

Aid for Unreliable Memories

Not every one is so fortunate as to have an attic furnished with shelves, rows of hooks, trunks, boxes and chests of drawers for the storing away of all those things not in constant use. The crowded way in which we sometimes have to live forces us to keep our possessions tucked away in small spaces. Consequently, when we need some article, perhaps in a great hurry, we have to hunt thru many possible places before finding it—or not finding it.

How difficult it is to remember just at the instant, what we did with those extra knitting needles, or the rings for the portieres, or the tiny candles for the birthday cake.

Now, if you will just get a little memo-book, one that is divided alphabetically, you'll find it a most convenient aid to an unreliable memory. As you put each article away, list it with its whereabouts under the proper letter. Then, you can safely forget it. All you have to remember is where you keep the memo book and that isn't much of a tax upon one's memory.

Alice A. Keen.

Consider Before You Pack

Sometimes I become discontented. I think that my surroundings are sordid and that my life is likewise. I don't like my home; I don't like the country around me; I don't like the people I know. I want to go away. It doesn't matter much to me where I go, the farther, the better. Any point between New York and California, leaving out my home state seems highly desirable—the Utopia of my dreams.

Perhaps, once in a while, this restlessness is justified, but more often it is not. The place that is best to us is home. If you do not believe it, pack up your things and go away for awhile and see how glad you are to get back.

Home doesn't necessarily mean our own home and our own family. It means too, our community, our school district and our church. The sweetest place, tho the scenery be ever so common, is the place where folks know you, where you call everyone by his Christian name, and he calls you by yours, where folks know all about you

and still like you. That is the best place on earth. And you cannot find it by roaming aimlessly over half the globe, but by filling well the little corner of the earth that is yours to fill and by doing the commonplace, everyday things that make your community a better one.

So when you are discontented and wish to pack up at once and leave for a better place, just postpone the packing until you have time to think it over, and I'm sure you'll feel as I do—that the place where your home is, where friends are, is the best place. There can be no better for any of us.

Bazaar With Two Purposes

Last year our club gave a Thanksgiving bazaar two days before Thanksgiving. It was a great help to the housewives of our town, and incidentally, netted the club considerable money.

The large hall in which the bazaar was held was decorated in a fashion suggesting colonial times. Along one side of the room wigwams were built. They were made by nailing three poles together, having the ends sticking up well, and fastening brown burlap around them.

In front of each wigwam was hung tall stalks of corn and strings of dried pumpkin. Iron kettles were placed over piles of sticks. Boys and girls dressed in Indian costumes with feathered head dress were in charge of these wigwams and sold boxes of homemade candy, stuffed dates, cracked nuts and popcorn.

A grab bag is a good money maker at an affair of this kind. For this we had two small children dressed as Indians sitting on the floor, with a big kettle of wrapped parcels between them. Anyone paying 10 cents was entitled to put in a large spoon or ladle and bring up a parcel. These parcels contained some small article the value of which was about half what the price of making a "grab" was.

Opposite the room from the wigwams were the colonists. The women who served here were dressed in gray and brown dresses made according to the style of the Pilgrims and Puritans, and wore kerchiefs and little caps fitted close to the head.

The colonial women sold all sorts of good things suitable for the Thanksgiving feast. Poultry dressed and

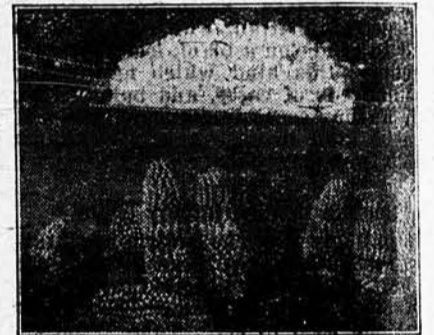
stuffed all ready for the oven, pies and cakes of various kinds, cranberry jelly molded in pretty forms, baked beans, salad dressing, pickles and preserves all found a ready sale.

At another table a young woman for a small sum gave suggestions on table and house decorations for Thanksgiving. She also had for sale a few things that were suitable for decorating.

Cass Co., Nebraska. G. W.

An Evening With Popcorn

Warm, freshly popped corn helps one to pass a long wintry evening in a pleasant way. For variety popcorn balls are enjoyed. To make them 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of light corn sirup, ½ cup of cold water and 1½ tablespoons of butter are boiled together un-



til the mixture forms a rather firm soft ball when dropped in cold water. Place the popped corn in a large pan, pour on the hot sirup and mix thoroly. When slightly cool, shape the corn into balls. This amount of sirup makes 1½ dozen good sized balls.

New Sweet Potato Dish

For company dinners sweet potatoes mashed and baked with marshmallows are toothsome. To prepare this dish boil three mediumly large sweet potatoes until tender. Mash thoroly and add to 3 cups of the mashed vegetable, 1-2 cup of sugar, 4 tablespoons of butter, 1-4 cup of chopped raisins, 1-4 cup of broken walnut or pecan meats, 1-2 teaspoon of salt and a few grains of nutmeg or cinnamon. Place this in a greased baking dish and cover with 1-4 pound of marshmallows. Set in a slow oven until the marshmallows are browned. Serve while hot.

Happy Thoughts for Gray Days

BY IRENE JUDY

DO YOU ever feel that you are doing nothing in life really worth while? If you are a homemaker, no doubt there are days when the simple little household tasks seem trivial and you long to do big things that will be of greater service to the world.

Very likely friend husband feels much the same way at times, whether he be a tiller of the soil, builder of houses or some other humble workman. I believe such days come to all of us. At these times, we forget that the little things of life are equally as important as the big ones. In fact, most big ones are composed of the smaller.

As I write of the little things I am thinking about my own father's work. Last winter he fired the boiler in a large furniture factory. Probably the banker who marvels at the skill that has fashioned his beautiful mahogany counter gives none of the credit to the man who shovels coal into the fire box, yet without power from the big boiler, not a wheel of the factory's great network of intricate machinery could move.

No doubt the student sitting at his neat oak desk would never guess that just the top of this same desk must pass thru at least 25 different processes and the hands of about 40 workmen, before it leaves the factory, a finished product. Not a few of these processes depend on the faithfulness of the fireman, for it is steam from the boiler that heats the dry kiln, keeps the glue pots boiling and runs the great saws, planers and various other pieces of machinery.

Not only in the busy factory do the big things depend on the little ones, but in God's great outdoors all about us we can see examples if we but look. Just as little drops of water are necessary to the great river that, at last, finds its way into the mighty ocean, so the little things we do are essential to the great world that shall, some day, reach a mighty goal. If we can't be the big ocean let's at least be a sparkling little raindrop.



Glimpses of Winter's Mode

Three Choices for the School Girl's Frock

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1584—Women's House Dress. Little time is required to make this attractive house dress. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1573—Women's and Misses' Dress. The left side closing is the popular feature of this charming semi-coat frock. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1565—Women's and Misses' Dress. Circular skirts are in fashion again. Long sleeves make the dress especially favorable for winter. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

1578—Women's Dress. The slight cut-away of the skirt at the front of this model lends a new interest to the hemline. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1588—Women's House Dress. A pleasing feature of this dress is that it can be opened flat to iron. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

1580—Child's Dress with Bloomers. The dress may be slipped off, leaving a romper suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

1579—Girls' Dress. Attractiveness is combined with serviceability in this youthful misses' frock. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1577—Girls' Dress. For school wear it is difficult to find a style more suitable than this jumper dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1569—Child's Night Drawers. A "comfy nighty" is shown that may be made with or without the feet. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

put them on and clean them with a flannel dipped in skim milk and rubbed on white soap. Go over them several times and lay them between towels to dry.

Fig Sandwiches

Thank you for a recipe for fig sandwiches.—M. O. M.

Chop ½ cup of figs and the same amount of walnut meats in fine pieces. To the mixture add ½ cup of cream and 1 tablespoon of lemon juice. Spread between thin slices of bread either brown or white. Dates may be used instead of figs if one wishes.

About Mother's Pension Law

How long does an applicant for a mother's pension have to live in the county? What is the maximum amount paid?—Mrs. R. E.

The applicant must live in the county one year before the pension will be granted, and the maximum amount paid a month is \$25.

Concerning Telegraphy

Will you tell me of some one to whom I may write for information concerning telegraphy?—J. W.

Information concerning telegraphy and books on the subject may be obtained from the A. T. & S. F. Railroad Co., Telegraph Department, General Office Building, Topeka, Kan.

Cleaning a Frying Pan

I should like to know an effective way of destroying the disagreeable odor left in a frying pan after cooking fish or onions.—Mrs. A. H.

Boil a few potato parings in the pan.

Cheese Fondue

For many weeks I have been searching for a recipe for cheese fondue. I just happened to think that maybe you had one.—Mrs. N. B. T.

You came to the right place and here is your recipe:

- 1 cup scalded milk
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs
- ¾ pound cheese cut in small pieces
- 3 egg whites
- 1 tablespoon butter
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 3 egg yolks

Mix milk, bread crumbs, cheese, melted butter and salt. Add yolks of eggs beaten until lemon colored. Cut and fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Beads Will be Worn

I heard that it is going to be stylish to wear jewelry this winter. Is that true?—C. L.

Yes, indeed. And beads will be worn a great deal, too. Strands of very small beads are especially popular.

Dining Room Etiquette

It is sometimes difficult to get food on the tines of a fork. Can you suggest something that will help me out of this embarrassing situation?—B. K. D.

If need be a crust of bread may be used with the left hand to press a morsel of food toward the fork.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, homemaking, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and a personal reply will be given.

Honey Salad Dressing

Have you a recipe for honey salad dressing?—N. A. R.

This is the recipe for honey salad dressing. Beat the yolks of 3 eggs and add ¾ cup of honey, 1 tablespoon of sugar and the juice of 3 lemons. Cook this over water until it thickens. Chill. When cold fold in ¾ cup of whipped cream and serve on a tart apple or any other kind of fruit salad.

Good Cleaning Solution

Please tell me how to take the perspiration spots from kid gloves.—K. C. T.

Use a mixture of five parts of benzine and two parts of ether or chloroform. If the gloves are light colored

They Owe Their Snowy Whiteness to Pure Soap Made at Home with LEWIS' LYE

LEWIS' LYE
The Supreme Soap Maker

The soap you make at home, with LEWIS' LYE, is as good as the best. Its purity is known to you. By following simple directions you can make the finest laundry or toilet soap at a saving of eighty per cent of what you are now paying out in good cash.

What Every Woman Should Know About LEWIS' LYE

Just a few uses for LEWIS' LYE

- Nothing equals it for cleaning auto radiators, transmissions, differentials and greasy parts.
- Unexcelled for making home-made soap by cold process.
- Keeps troughs and feed bins in a sanitary condition at all times.
- Cleans Garage floors—cuts grease and dirt on farm machinery.

“The Truth About a Lye” and “How to Clean Motor Equipment with LEWIS' LYE”

Copies of these valuable books should be in every American home. We have already distributed a million and a quarter booklets, “The Truth About a Lye,” and would be glad to mail you a copy of either booklet upon request.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists Since 1850
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Death by Poison Was Unnecessary

Some time ago newspapers carried a story of the death from poison of all the members of a family. The father of the family had gone to town to get some groceries and he also bought a few pounds of arsenate of lead (a deadly poison), to kill potato bugs. He bought the poison at the hardware store. It was put up in a common sack and was not labeled “Poison.” He took it home with his groceries and forgot to tell the wife about it.

The next day she baked a cake, using what she supposed was powdered sugar, but used the poison instead. Result, the whole family died. Accidental, of course. But had the arsenate of lead been bought of a registered pharmacist, he would have had the father sign the poison record. He would have labeled the package “POISON.” The accident would have been averted.

Poisons should only be sold by men who know how to handle them.



Your Druggist Is More Than a Merchant

NEW KIND OF HEAT!

Oliver Oil-Gas Burner—
Keeps home warmer.
Three times the heat.
Does away with coal
and wood—cheaper.
Makes your stove or
range an oil-gas stove.
Burns 95% air—5% oil.

Try it in Your Stove 30 Days Free
This new invention—the Oliver Improved Oil-gas Burner saves money, time, labor, health. No fires to make. No ashes, dirt, smoke, odor, chopping, shoveling, carrying dirty coal or wood. Saves hours of work. Makes your stove heat or bake better, cleaner, quicker. Doesn't change your stove, simply sets in front, easily slipped in or out, absolutely safe. Lasts a lifetime. Makes its own gas from coal-oil (kerosene) at small cost. Oil is cheap and getting cheaper. Gives even heat instantly, much or little, by simply turning valve. Fits any stove.

Free Book Attractive Book telling all about the "New Kind of Heat," sent you free. Also contains low introductory price offer, including 30-Day Trial, if you act quickly. Write today.

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2156-K Oliver Bldg., St. Louis
Oldest, Largest Manufacturers of Oil-Gas Burners in the World

AGENTS Oliver Agents earn as high \$500 a Month—\$25 a day spare time is easy. Exclusive territory. Write for Special Offer and details.

How To Make Hens Lay

Dear Sir: I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present low prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 50c packages of Walko Tonix. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in April are laying fine.

Math Heimer, Adams, Minn.

More Eggs

Would you like to make more money from your poultry? Would you like to know how to keep your birds in the pink of condition—free from disease and working overtime on the egg basket? Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko Tonix will make your hens lay. Send 50c for a package on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dpt. 42, Waterloo, Ia.

PRICES SMASHED! U. S. Govt. Harness

Order From This Ad!

Oth: Big Bargains

U. S. Army

Made of Best Material

Trainloads of U. S. Army Harness
at a small fraction of actual cost to make. Made for the U. S. ARMY, quality through and through. Built to stand the terrible strain of war. Consists of everything you need with any \$100 harness. Our Special Price on set double ambulance harness, (including used but in A-1 condition) only \$29.75

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back
FREE—Write for "Big Free Bargain Book" and Special Bargain Prices on army supplies and equipment, tools, clothing, blankets, shoes, harnesses, everything for the farm and farm household.

U. S. FARM SALES CO.
131 S. Fifth St.
Salina, Kan.

FREE Bargain List

New Books on Butchering and Home Meat Curing

Farmers who have had difficulty in butchering and curing meats will welcome the announcement of the Carey Salt Co. This company has just published, and will distribute two books that make every step in butchering and meat curing easy and sure for beginners as well as old-timers.

"Simple Instructions for Butchering on the Farm," tells the easiest and best methods of doing this work. It is sent to all who request it and enclose 6c to cover mailing costs.

"Recipes for Curing Meats," a fine book which insures delicious home cured meats at low cost may be had also, if you include 4 cents additional postage.

Both books are new and enlarged editions with plenty of fine illustrations and if you request it, when sending for these books, "Feeding for Profit," another book valuable to every stockman and farmer, will be included free. Simply address the Home Welfare Dept., Dept. 704, The Carey Salt Co., Hutchinson, Kan., including 10 cents in stamps or coin, and books will be sent by return mail.

As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor.

For Our Young Readers

Youth's Calamities

Billy has to substitute for his sister every Wednesday and Saturday night



and wipe the dishes, while she entertains her beau. Billy doesn't like the young man a bit!

The Ducks Like to Eat, Too

My pets are two dogs, three cats, five banties and seven ducks. When I feed my chickens the ducks come to me and say, "Eat, Eat!" until I feed them too. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade.

Velva Daugherty,
Halls Summit, Kan.



About Fritz Dog and Kitty Gray

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have a dog named Fritz and a kitten named Gray. The dog picks the kitten up by the back and carries it about.

Russell Miller,
Humboldt, Kan.



Dan Horse Makes Good Playmate

I am a ranch girl 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 3 1/2 miles from school and the bus takes me there. I have 49 tame rabbits and two dogs named Jack and Bruno. I have a gray horse named Dan. All who can get on him may ride.

Mosca, Colo. Mary Behil.



Shep Likes the Lunch Scraps

I am 10 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 1/4 mile to school. I enjoy the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze very much. I have three pet chickens named Jack, Joker and Billy. I also have a dog called Shep. Shep follows me to school and



when I eat my lunch at noon I give him the scraps. Marie Shultz.

The Rabbit Ate Too Much

I am out on my uncle George's 160-acre ranch. I have a pet rabbit and a pet kitty. We have four calves. My bunny is sick but is better now. I fed it too many fig newtons I guess. I have a little friend out here. His name is Chester Holton. He and I like to ride the horses and drive the cows.

Margaret Geddy,
Woodland Park, Colo.



To Keep You Guessing

Read these riddles aloud to the family, withholding the answers, and see how many can guess them. Also, you may send us your favorite riddle for publication here if you care to.

When is it best weather for hay making?
When it rains pitchforks.
What part of London is in France? The letter N.
How many soft-boiled eggs can a man eat on an empty stomach? One, for after that his stomach wouldn't be empty.
When is a young girl like a music box?
When she is full of airs.
Did you ever hear the story about the mountain? It's all bluff.
Did you ever hear the story of the two holes in the ground? Well, well!

WHY DO SOME FOLKS CARRY AN UMBRELLA RAIN OR SHINE?



FIND the answer to this riddle by filling in the blank spaces in the picture. Then you can have some fun asking your friends why some folks carry an umbrella rain or shine.

Dick Shakes Hands With Me

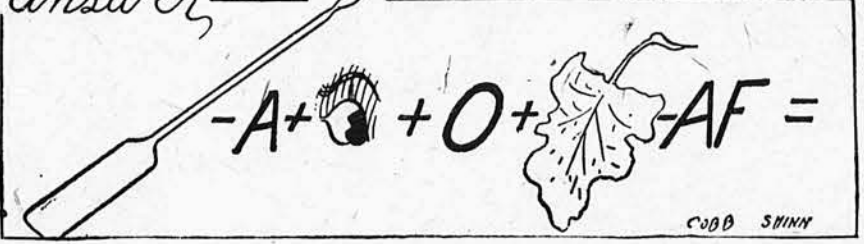
I am 8 years old and in the third grade at school. I have a pet dog named Dick. He shakes hands with me. I had a cat but it ran away. I have a pig, too, but it is crippled. It is about 6 months old.

Mt. Pearl, Colo. Elmo Knox.



It isn't easy to keep on trying—but it pays.

What bird loves to build its nest in an Elm tree?



When you have found what bird it is that loves to build its nest in an elm tree send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls answering correctly.

Fall and Winter

Money Saving Clubbing Offers

Capper's Weekly.....	Club 100 all for Household.....	\$1.60
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....	Club 101 all for Gentlewoman.....	\$1.10
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NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas

Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No..... for a term of one year each.

Name.....

Address.....

The Quiz Corner Again

Here are more questions for the boys and girls interested in the Quiz Corner. As before, you will find the answers in this issue of this magazine, and the 10 boys and girls sending us

elephant uses 24 gallons of water in a day.

How many hours must the boy carry water to completely fill the elephant's stomach? How many trips must he make? How much water does the elephant really drink?

PROOF THAT YOU CAN GET SOMETHING OUT OF AN EGG BESIDES A CHICKEN



©FIRST DRAW THE EYES AND EYEBROWS- ©THEN THE NOSE MOUTH AND EAR- ©AND A LITTLE HAIR- ©AND THEN TICKLE HIM UNDER THE CHIN FOR A PLEASANT SMILE

the best answers will receive a surprise gift each. Address letters to The Quiz Corner, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Here are the questions:

- 1. What does the Leavenworth Institute strive to develop before it attempts to do anything else?
2. Why is Pratt county finding the pit silo a rather popular institution?
3. What challenge of the future does F. B. Nichols name in regard to developing a satisfactory rural life in Kansas?
4. What is the best implement, according to Harley Hatch, to use in cultivating orchards to keep down weeds?
5. What is the object of the Capper-Timber Futures Act?
6. Name three leading essentials in growing beef.
7. What world event was celebrated on November 11?
8. What is the law in regard to sending a boy or girl to school in Kansas?

A Quite Lively Playmate



I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have five goats named Nannie, Britches, Tickle Britches, Billie and Foxer. I ride them sometimes. I have a sister 12 years old and in the fifth grade. She and I go a mile to school. Gertrude Howell, Ensign, Kan.

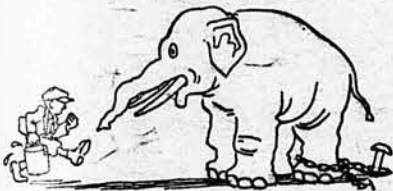
We Hear From Wilma

I have two sisters and two brothers. I am 10 years old. My oldest sister is 17 and my other sister is 13. My oldest brother is 5 years old and the other brother is 2. We have a little calf which we play with. Wilma Wilson, Garfield, Kan.

The winner in the "Where Would You Go?" contest and also the results of the "How Smart Are You?" questions will be announced next week.

The bigger the hole in a doughnut, the more dough it takes to go around the hole.

Watering the Elephant



A BOY with a 2-gallon pail carries water from a creek to an elephant. The distance is such that he can make but two trips after the water in an hour. The capacity of the elephant's stomach is 9 gallons. Normally the

"There Was a Great Calm"

(November 11, 1918) BY THOMAS HARDY

There had been years of Passion—caustic, cold—And much Despair, and Anger heaving high, Care whitely watching Sorrows manifold, Among the young, among the weak and old; And the Spirit of Compassion whispered, "Why?"

Men had not paused to answer. Foes distraught Pierced the thinned peoples in a brutelike blindness, Philosophies that sages long had taught, And selflessness, were as an unknown thought, And "Hell!" and "Hell!" were yapped at loving-kindness.

The feeble folk at home had grown full-used To "sing-outs," "snipers," "Huns," from the war-adept In the mornings heard, and at evetides pe-rused, To day-dreamt men in millions, when they mused— To nightmare-men in millions, when they wept.

Waiting to wish existence timeless, null, Strains they watched above where armies fell; He seemed to check his flapping when, in the full Of dawn, a boom came thencewise, like the fall Echo of a stone dropt into some deep well.

So when old hopes that earth was bettering slowly, Were dead and damned, there sounded, "War is done!" One sorrow, Said the bereft, and meek, and lowly, "Will men some day be given to grace? yea, why?" And to good sooth, as our dreams used to run?

Breathless they paused. Out there men roused their glance To where had stood those poplars lank and lopped, As they had raised it through the four of years' dance Of death, in the now familiar mud of France; And murmured, "Strange, this! How? All being stopt?"

At all was hushed. The about-to-fire fired no The armed-at moved away in trance-lipped song. One checkless regiment slung a clinching shot And turned. The Spirit of Irony smirked "What?" Spoil peradventures woven of Rage and Wrong?"

Thenceforth no flying fires inflamed the sky, No burblings shook the dewdrop from the thorn, No man perplexed the mute bird on the spray, Worn horses mused: "We are not whipt today," No well-winged engines blurred the moon's thin horn.

Calm fell. From heaven distilled a clemency; There was Peace on earth; and Silence in the sky: Some could, some could not, shake off misery: The Sinister Spirit sneered: "It had to be!" And again the Spirit of Pity whispered "Why?"

The Farmiscope

Gathering the Vote

Lo—"Banks made a bad mistake when he started kissing all the babies." Le—"Should say so. His opponent, Miss Swell-looker, took the hint and started in on the fathers."

The Place for Him

"Young Smiers told me he was wedded to his art and asked me whether he had better go to Paris or Rome."

When Real Peace Comes

Some happy day we shall beat our swords into plow-shares and our jazz bands into unconsciousness.

Question of the Hour

Will the hotel that the League of Nations has bought at Geneva be run on the American or European plan?

Tragedies of the Crime Wave

Cook—"Cheer up, Liz! It ain't your fault if the silver was stole!" Maid—"N-no, but I'd just cleaned it all!"

He Classified It

"What do you understand by 'class legislation'?" "I haven't quite made up my mind," said Farmer Cornstossel, "except as far as to decide that some of the legislation up to our State-house sounds like it might have come from the infant class."

Avoiding the Rush

"Any trouble getting a drink in your town?" asked the farmer. "Not a bit," replied the city man. "Why, the bootleggers are so thick that they have to wear badges to keep from selling booze to one another."

Advertisement for Columbia Steel Case "Hot Shot" Battery. Includes an illustration of a tractor and a battery. Text: 'The New Columbia Steel Case "Hot Shot" Battery. A sensational improvement in an ignition battery for gas engines, tractors, motor boats, and non-self-starting Ford cars— Super-Durable—constructed to withstand the roughest service. Waterproof—unaffected by exposure to the elements. Unbreakable—full service and life assured through protection of the battery by the steel case. Costs No More Than Fiber Case Batteries. The Steel Case "Hot Shot" No. 1461 is now on sale at electrical, hardware, and auto accessory shops; general stores; garages. This 4 cellpower battery is the most popular for ignition. Other standard "Hot Shot" sizes will be made in steel cases as fast as practicable. Always insist upon Columbia. Columbia Dry Batteries—they last longer.

Advertisement for Boys' and Girls' Auto FREE. Includes an illustration of a car. Text: 'Boys' and Girls' Auto FREE. Here's a Real Auto With a 5-Horse-Power Engine. This classy racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built like a real automobile. It will even go where a big car can't go. For it has a narrow tread so you can drive anywhere—thru forest—up lanes—anywhere you could ride a bicycle. Yet you need not take the dust from anyone. SEND NO MONEY. Just Your Name. Don't lay down magazine until you have mailed me your name and address. By doing this you will get full information by return mail telling exactly how you can get this wonderful boys' and girls' auto without it costing you one cent. Send today—quickly. Be the first in your neighborhood to have one. This Classy Car Can Be Yours. Just look at the happy faces in this picture. Don't they look like they were ready for a real time, perhaps off on an errand for Mother or a jaunt to the postoffice? Wouldn't you like to be with them? You can own a Culver Racer if you send me your name and follow my instructions. When I tell you this auto is to be given free—I mean free—it won't cost you one cent of your own money. DON'T SEND A CENT. All you need to do now is to dress quick. A post card will do. Hurry if you want a free auto. BILLY BRUCE, Mgr., Dept. 403, Topeka, Kansas.

Advertisement for Pencil Box Free. Includes an illustration of a pencil box. Text: 'Pencil Box Free. Just the Thing For School. This is the most complete Pencil Box Outfit that you have ever seen. It consists of a high-grade pen holder, aluminum drinking cup, pencil sharpener, 10-inch ruler, three long pencils, two short pencils and a dandy eraser all neatly arranged in a leatherette covered box. You can get only a slight idea of its real value by this picture, but it is the most complete outfit you ever saw—all your school chums will be wild about it when they see it. Our Schoolday Offer. We are going to give away thousands of these dandy pencil boxes Free and Postpaid to every boy and girl who will send us four one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each—just a \$1 club. Send in your order early and be ready when school starts. Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

TRAPPERS!

GET THE BIG NEWS about this New Bonus Coupon Plan

We want to encourage more people to trap. We want old trappers to work harder. We want more trappers to ship their furs to

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Kansas City's Oldest Fur House

These are the reasons we are giving 5% of the value of your shipment in bonus coupons. By saving the coupons you get traps, guns, bait and many valuable special premiums, FREE.

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LYON'S Bonus Coupons are given in addition to the highest cash market value of your furs, accompanied by the most liberal grading.

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For fifty years the house of M. Lyon & Co. has been known for its reliability and fair dealing.

Write now, for FREE SUBSCRIPTION to Trapping News, free Price List and Shipping Tags.

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226 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.





free this interesting Monthly Magazine
Trapping News—our new monthly magazine for trappers, describes in detail the special premiums (illustrated above) which you get under LYON'S Bonus Plan. It also contains reliable market information.

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Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

Do You Think You Can Spell?

See How Many Words You Can Make

This puzzle is a sure winner—everyone who joins the Club wins a prize. It's easy, try it. See how many words you can make out of the letters used in the word "Watermelons." A few of the words are: Toe, ate, ran, water, earn, etc. Don't use more letters in the same word than there are in the word "Watermelons." Only words that can be found in Webster's International Dictionary will be counted. This puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as 20 words send in your list at once. The person winning first prize may not have that many. Be first to send in your list.

WATERMELONS





Culver Auto—1st Prize

A Real Gasoline Automobile

This is not a toy, but a real automobile, built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. It will do anything a full sized car will do. You can run errands, take things to market, drive to school, go after the mail—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and you are ready to go. Some boy or girl is going to be the proud owner of this Culver Racer—why not you? See how many words you can make out of above puzzle. Get an early start.



This Is "Prince"—2d Prize

How many little boys or girls would be proud to own a pony like Prince. The Pony is four years old, and about 40 inches high. It's a spotted pony with four white feet, some white in tail and mane. This does not show a very good picture of Prince, but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves boys and girls. He wants a good home. We gave Prince's Brother away last month to a little girl just 9 years old, and I wish you knew how easy it was for her to get this pony. Don't fail to join my club. If you can spell see how many words you can make out of the above puzzle and write me TODAY.

Pencil Box, Extra Special Prize—Every Club Member Rewarded



How to Join the Club

Each one who sends in a list of words on this Spelling Club will receive 100,000 votes to start with. Just for fun see how many words you can make. We will also give 100,000 votes and a complete Pencil Box outfit to all who join the Club. To the Club Member having the most votes at the close of the Club we will give the Culver Racer as first prize. To the second highest we will give the pony, Prince, and so on until we have awarded the fifteen grand prizes. You will receive a complete Pencil Box outfit just for promptness in joining the Club. Anyone may enter this Club and there never was a better offer made, especially for boys and girls. Every Club Member gets a prize. If there should be a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive prize tied for. Answer the Puzzle and send in your list of words to me TODAY. Be the first to get the Pencil Box.

BILLY BRUCE, 423 CAPPER BUILDING TOPEKA, KANSAS

Health in the Family

Cancer Week is November 12 to November 18
BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

IF ANYTHING can be done about preventing cancer it is high time that we were getting at it. We find that for typhoid fever, small pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza, and appendicitis all combined the total death rate is less than that demanded by cancer in the year 1921.

A sure cure for cancer has not yet been discovered. We do know, however, that in the early stages cancer is a local disease, and that it is not contagious, nor hereditary. If it is removed in its beginning stage that is the end of it. Hundreds of people, every year, do have cancers removed, and get well thereby. Yet there are all too many who ignore the warning symptoms until too late, as is shown by the fact that 1,407 citizens of Kansas died of cancer in the single year, 1921.

If I were to decide on the one thing that would do most to stop this heavy cancer death rate I would give this advice: Face it boldly. If any person past 40 has an obstinate, suspicious sore, or an unexplained lump,

and other chemicals but have found nothing that didn't throw off an odor. J. G.

Try a mixture of 20 pounds of caustic soda to 10 gallons of water. I think these chemical toilets should all have a vent from the tank to outdoors, but many outfits do not have them.

Cause of Festering Sores

Can you tell me the cause of festering sores breaking out on the body? One little girl in our school has them. Are they contagious? Are they caused by bad ancestral blood? Will a wash dry them up or should blood medicine be taken? MRS. C. H.

This condition is probably impetigo contagiosa, a skin disease, unusually prevalent this fall. It is contagious as its name indicates. It is not due to bad blood any more than is measles. It may be treated by mild antiseptic application but strong antiseptics irritate. Its course is about two weeks.

Excellent Fur Season Assured

BY GERALD E. FERRIS

Because of the especially mild weather the last two winters and the unsettled conditions of the fur market, the volume of fur business this year will greatly surpass either of the last two years. The recent steadiness which has made itself felt in almost all lines of business has been equally felt in the fur business.

This industry more than any other, depends greatly upon the weather. Prophecy of a cold winter is about as hazardous as prophesying that profitable prices will be paid for the pelts taken. It seems that it is not unreasonable to expect one severe winter in every three. Nearly all the old reliable fur houses are this year offering very satisfactory prices for the fur bearers most common to this part of the country. Taken all in all, it would seem that the trapper may look forward to a profitable season.

During the late war the prices paid for furs were extremely high. Because of this fact many people, especially in the rural districts, availed themselves of the opportunity of trapping the smaller fur bearers as a pleasant avocation or as a business. As a direct result of this many of the animals were practically exterminated. Since the last two mild winters, during which time a much smaller number of pelts were taken, the fur bearers have had a chance to get back to their normal numbers.

Few Americans realize that it has been the American youth who has put this country at the top of the fur producing countries. The canny country lad takes advantage of the better opportunity that his environment places him in over his city cousin. He is in the country where he has access to the animals' habitation along the small streams and rough and wooded country. The boy in the city must go to the outskirts of the city or to some stream where many times trapping is very fruitful. It is natural for a boy to desire to trap and this, probably more than the money gotten for his pelts, has made possible a fur bush-half a hundred million dollars a year.

Let's Keep the Young Folks

BY E. A. ROSS

In a general way the flow to the cities is normal and inevitable. Cheap transportation provides the denizens of great cities with food at moderate prices. Hundreds of articles that two generations ago were home-made are now factory-made and these factories are in cities. Power-driven machinery on the farm releases a part of the rural population for other pursuits. This state of affairs has stimulated the exodus of the young folks from the hard work and penny-pinching of the farms to the prospering, easy-going cities.

The remedy is to make life on the farm more attractive. There is need of re-directing rural education, re-inspiring the rural church, multiplying societies of recreative opportunities and dispelling the false glamor of the distant city. The young folks need to be shown that farming can be made to pay if one puts brains and energy to it.

proceed at once to the nearest qualified medical authority and get a definite decision as to its nature before it has time to make progress. If it is cancer, the safe treatment is: 1. Surgery; 2. X-Ray; 3. Radium.

To show how much this advice is needed I have only to tell you that in 211 of the Kansas deaths from cancer, the morbid growth was in such a location that it must have forced itself upon the patient's notice in plenty of time to have been removed. No one will ever know why these tragedies of delay were permitted. Perhaps the patient had some clever friend who assured him that it was nothing but a chronic sore. Perhaps he went to a cheap doctor who tried to cure the growth with an acid or a paste and thus wasted precious time until too late. Perhaps he was so sure that a doctor would advise an operation that he refused to consult one. All these things have happened. And they will go on happening until we face the situation with the boldness of common sense.

Assuming that half the subscribers to this paper have passed 40, the age at which cancer begins its menace, the number to die of this disease in 1923 will be nearly 50 if the 1921 rate is repeated. I am warranted, therefore, in saying that wholesale acceptance of my advice will save 50 lives in 1923.

Sugar Company is Sold

The Garden City Company, a mammoth sugar and land organization at Garden City, Kan., has been purchased from the Penrose-MacNeill-Carlton interests at Colorado Springs by Luck Davidson and associates of Wichita for a consideration of 2 million dollars, according to news received from Colorado Springs. The deal had been pending for some time, according to information from Garden City, where the company has a 2 million dollar sugar factory. Between 20,000 and 30,000 acres of land in Finney and Kearny counties are listed among its assets.

C. C. Hamlin of Colorado Springs was president. Spencer Penrose, brother of the late Senator Bois Penrose, Charles MacNeill and A. E. Carlton, all of Colorado Springs, were associated in ownership of the corporation.

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Senator Arthur Capper's Washington Comment

One of the most interesting and instructive departments of Capper's Farmer is conducted by Senator Capper in Washington, D.C. In these articles you get the latest and most authentic news and comment on what should be, and is being, accomplished by our representatives.

CAPPER'S FARMER is edited by men who live on the farm. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer and eliminates the grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For the American farmer, who wants to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women, boys and girls.

In order to introduce Capper's Farmer—a farm paper that's different—the publisher agrees to enter a trial subscription—3 months for 10 cents. Send dime or stamps. CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 100, Topeka, Kansas

Odors of Chemical Closet

I installed an indoor toilet last fall. It wasn't altogether satisfactory because of the that came with the toilet. I have used acid odor given off by a chemical disinfectant

HURRY THOSE FURS



INTERNATIONAL

The "International" at Omaha is paying top prices—markets high—all kinds of fur wanted—quick returns. Get full value and immediate cash by shipping right away to the Omaha market.

FREE Valuable Book "Ten Years on the Trap Line" gives you the benefit of an old trapper's experience. Just send name for free copy, also latest market reports and bargain bulletin of trappers and hunters supplies. **WRITE NOW.** International Fur & Hide Co., 742-B S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.



FURS

Indications point to a good fur year this season and furs will probably be in excellent demand. In addition to big prices on furs, we will, if you desire, quote prices on your shipment and hold it separate for your reply. All payments are promptly sent—no commission charged. Write for price-list of furs, also baits and traps. Then send your shipments to the oldest fur receiving house in St. Louis and see the results.
Eugene Donzelot & Son,
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Established 1844. St. Louis, Mo.

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Trapping Mink Fine Sport

But You Must Use Real Skill—Prices are High

BY R. K. WOOD



On the Trail of the Lonesome Mink; Prices are High, and the Fur Season Will Bring Rewards to Boys Who Know the Game and Persevere

THE mink is one of the most interesting animals I ever trapped. It is not such a dummy as the muskrat or skunk, which makes the trapping of this animal a real sport. Also, during the last few years mink fur is getting back to its former state of popularity, so that the price it commands is quite an incentive to trap them. It may take a little more pains and time to trap a sly old mink, but there is just as much zest to outwitting them as there is to hunting game with a "scatter" gun.

One must use perfectly clean traps. If a rusty or bloody trap is used the mink's keen sense of smell will warn it of danger. The trap must be well hidden, too, for they are extremely shy of anything unnatural. The mink is most easily caught in water sets, for the simple reason that they may be made without leaving much human odor; and the trap cannot be smelled when set under water. The trapper will have most success by making the sets either from a boat or by standing in the water, wearing his rubber boots.

Mink Fur Prime in November

This fur is usually prime by November 1 in the Northern states and two weeks later in the South. During late fall the mink travels the banks of streams a great deal, wading in the shallow water and crossing occasionally; exploring hollow logs, rock bluffs, tributary branches and tiles. Along the streams their tracks, similar to those of the ordinary house cat only smaller and more pointed, may be found along the edge of the water. By following them ideal locations for sets may be discovered. Where the animal explores a den, or goes under a bridge or drift pile is an excellent place for a blind set. The trap should be covered with fine, well rotted leaves, and staked out toward deep water. They invariably follow the same route and explore the same inviting spot every trip. However, in Kansas the law does not permit these animals to be trapped until December 2.

They eat a variety of foods, consisting of fish, frogs, crawfish, birds, rabbits, squirrels and even muskrats, when able to kill them. Baits do not work very well in the early winter months, owing to an abundance of live food and a preference for killing their food. After several heavy snowfalls, they may be attracted by bait, chicken, rabbit heads and muskrat being the best. The bait should be placed in a natural position staked down in the back end of an enclosure, and the trap set at the entrance.

Mid-Winter Pelts Valuable

The mink doesn't travel so much in mid-winter but this is just the time its pelt is worth the most money, being fully prime and well furred. They appear to stop traveling entirely but such is not the case. About some old log dam or bridge, or in a big drift pile or under the ice, mink are traveling just the same as ever.

The mink is easily caught under the ice if one knows where and how to make the sets. Use No. 1 1/2 or larger traps, which will hold the largest mink. Soon after February 1 the minks begin to travel as actively as in the fall, and the aggressive trapper can obtain many of them during this

month, if they are numerous. Blind sets work to best advantage. Traps set in old muskrat burrows, bank holes and dens are very likely to produce results. If there is nothing to cause suspicion, the mink will enter nearly every hole of this kind on its route. They travel the same route trip after trip, going thru holes in drifts, tiles and under bridges that offer the trapper an excellent chance for blind sets.

Grain Farming Into the Discard

(Continued from Page 7)

Perhaps the most evident sight in the agricultural panorama before us is the unsatisfactory prices for the grains—right at a time when the livestock farmers are doing fairly well. The "diversified farmer" is coming in on good time right at the tape, while the grain producer is behind somewhere in a cloud of dust. He is certainly out of luck.

Will this be true in the coming years? What are the economic factors which will govern in the days that are to be? Well, the most evident things we can see are high-priced land, steep taxes, expensive equipment and labor which is, to say the least, not cheap or abnormally efficient, taken as a class.

What's the answer? It doesn't seem to me that it is either wheat or corn, at the prices we are likely to get. Our grain production is absolutely too large, considering the market, and especially the fact that the foreign demand has "blown up." Of course, Kansas will always be a grain producing state—probably it will continue to lead with wheat—but the acreage can be reduced greatly.

No, it will take more than grain farming to put the agriculture of America on a satisfactory basis, with a fair return on the labor and capital invested. That something more is livestock—dairying, beef cattle, hogs and poultry. And fruit, in the more favored sections, such as in Doniphan county, and truck, especially in the Arkansas and the Kansas River bottoms. And why not? A diversified system always is the best, even when considered on a basis other than financial returns, for it calls forth the best that is in a man all the time, and this is something that grain farming can never do.

More than this, there is the soil fertility item. All thru the years since Kansas was settled, we have been mining fertility steadily, year after year. This has been going to enrich the farms of the country east of the Mississippi River and of Europe.

The result has been a decline in the plant food in Kansas soils—consider our average wheat yield in Kansas of 14.3 bushels and the corn yield of 21 bushels. Both are unsatisfactory.

Livestock, good crop rotations which provide a big place for the legumes such as alfalfa and the clovers, the careful saving of manure and the intelligent use of commercial fertilizers will pull us out of this rut.

The challenge of the future is diversified production. It is only thru this route that we will develop that great and satisfactory rural life in Kansas which the coming years can bring forth. We can never do it on a grain farming basis.

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Capper Poultry Club

Work Now Will Increase Your Profits Later

BY HAZEL MAE FLANAGAN
Assistant Club Manager

MY, BUT aren't these busy days with lessons to get, mother to help and chickens to care for? It seems to me that the faster the days come the busier they are and, also, they are getting shorter which makes it even more difficult to get everything done. You may be ever so busy, but if you aren't doing the thing in the right way you won't get very far.

Have you thought of the cold days that are coming soon and what you are going to do to keep your chickens healthy? Of course, you wish to get lots of eggs, and eggs can be obtained only thru proper feeding. I am sure you will agree with me that a balanced ration always proves the best. During the winter it is difficult to get enough green feed, but to overcome this obstacle you can plant a small patch of wheat or rye in the poultry yard or you can build a rack and sprout oats.

When Winter Comes

Haven't you stood on the back porch on a summer morning and watched your chickens running after bugs and grasshoppers and digging for worms? That kind of exercise kept them healthy during the summer, but what kind of exercise are you planning to give your chickens this winter? One of the best ways to make the chickens exercise is to feed the grain in a deep litter of straw. It should be fed in the morning and evening and the wet mash should be fed in the afternoon.

He Was Our Friend

THERE comes, soon or later, a time in our lives when we are required to stand by, grief-stricken, while the Angel of Death visits our home and takes from it someone whom we love. Such an hour has just come to a family of club folks, the Ed. Hansen family of Stockton, Kan., for on the early Sabbath morning of October 29, Mr. Hansen died. There is a common tie of friendship among club folks, and I am sure we unite in our sympathy for Mrs. Hansen, Alice and the boys. May the Father who cares for His children bless and strengthen them now.—Rachel Ann Neiswender.

The poultry house should be given careful inspection before winter comes, to be sure that your chickens will have warm quarters on the cold nights, which are not far distant. Do they have plenty of room and are there enough windows for sunlight to come in? Are there cracks where Jack Frost can enter at night and the cold North wind during the day? The most important question is: Is the hen house easy to clean? You must never neglect the search for lice and mites. I have heard it said that a louse hatched today is capable of being a great grandpa by sunset tomorrow, so don't let him get a start.

Who Wishes Stationery?

How is your supply of breed club stationery? If it is getting low I am sure you will wish to order more. We still have some letterheads and envelopes for the Orpington, Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, Brahma, Leghorn, and Rhode Island breed clubs. The cost is 1 cent for a letterhead and an envelope and we shall be glad to send you as much stationery as you wish.

Cream-o-Milk Ready To Go

The Cream-o-milk Plant at Larned, for the manufacture of powdered milk, is ready to start. It has cost \$125,000, and has been built by capital obtained at Larned and Wichita. Milk will be obtained at first from more than 1,000 cows owned by about 125 farmers. It is reduced to one-eighth its original weight; that is, a gallon of milk makes 1 pound of powdered milk. This plant will make it possible to

convert the mill feeds and alfalfa produced in that section into the most profitable forms, with a limited weight. It certainly is far better to ship out powdered milk than such bulky materials as alfalfa hay and bran and shorts, which have been going up to Wisconsin and Northern Illinois and other leading dairy sections in the East, there to be converted into powdered milk. Perhaps if we marketed more farm products in concentrated forms like this, and less as hay and alfalfa, there would be less trouble from car shortages.

Alfalfa hay does wonderfully well around Larned; the yields this year on the farm of E. E. Frizell have averaged more than 5 tons an acre. Yields of kafir silage on the farm of A. L. Stockwell of Larned have gone as high as 26 tons an acre, and are above 20 tons for the entire acreage almost every year—this is grown under irrigation. Pawnee county also has an excellent record as a wheat county, taking the lead in the state for several years.

Red Cross Stands for Service

The annual roll call, which will be given Armistice day, November 11, and

close with Thanksgiving day, November 30, will be notable this year in the marshaling of forces thruout the world for a straightforward advance toward a set objective, rallying under the slogan, "Every American Everywhere a Member of the Red Cross."

The direct appeal in behalf of a great sustaining membership is to be made for support of the service rendered by the American Red Cross in their homes and in hospitals to disabled ex-service men and their families, for which some 10 million dollars will be spent this year in work—the Government is not authorized to do and for which no government funds are available. This work is going on in virtually every community in the United States, thru individual and sympathetic contact with the veterans by chapter workers.

Three other important duties are also emphasized in the Red Cross program of activities—public health nursing service for rural communities where adequate health facilities are lacking; preparedness for relief in disaster, famine, flood, epidemic; and the work of the Junior Red Cross at home and abroad in building up among children everywhere a spirit of mutual trust and confidence and the will for unselfish service. These are the outstanding Red Cross services in a program which includes widespread instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick, in nutrition, general health conservation, first aid, water life saving, production of Braille for the blind and the vast production of clothing for the needy at home and overseas by chapter volunteers.

There are 4,146 women farmers in Kansas and 3,060 of these own and operate their farms.

Rains Today—In Flanders

BY ELEANOR COCHRAN REED

'Tis sweet to lie and listen to the rain
Swish thru the trees.
A thousand thousand leaves
Wake like a harp beneath the swift, sure
touch.
The silver fingers of the falling rain.
How like a song it sounds,
Some high sweet litany,
With notes unnumbered as the endless
leaves!
A thousand tones stirred from a thousand
strings,
All blended in the singing of the rain.
Ah, after the wild thunder and the storm,
The burst of lightning and the forked
flame,
The roaring torrent and the crashing sky,
'Tis sweet to lie and listen to the rain!

How strangely near seems boyhood's far-off
day,
Now that I lie here dead, a nation's man
Full grown!
How strangely real comes back the boy I
was,
How closely press his old forgotten dreams!
Can you not see him leave the rain-drenched
world?

To vanish up the musty attic stairs?
There, sprawled for hours upon the dusty
floor,
He filled his soul with old, forgotten tales,
Old lore of bloody combat, stirring deeds
Of knights who fought the monsters of the
world.

At last the endless music of the rain
Falling upon the roof—a magic song—
Swept all his senses like a pleasant drug,
Till, with his head soft-pillowed on his arm,
He slept—forgetting all the tales of blood.
Even so I rest it now upon my arm,
Giving myself to pleasant dreams—with all
The bloody strife forgot.
So sweet it is
To lie and listen to the falling rain!

Our Best Three Offers

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

Of all Kansas farms, 88.9 per cent are operated by native born white men.

Low Cost Lime Means High Pay from Hens

"THE cost of oyster shell is so small," says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Poultry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "that it is economical as well as advisable to keep oyster shell before laying hens all the time."

Lime not only means that hens lay more eggs, with harder shells, but growing chicks need it for health and strength, day in and day out.

98% Pure Lime

We don't know of any way to be as certain of pure lime all the time at so little cost, as with the use of Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake.

Pilot Brand analyzes 98% pure carbonate of lime to every bag. Free from impurities, such as dirt and clam-shell, it is produced and sold so economically that the cost of feeding per fowl averages less than one-cent per year.

There Can Be No Dirt

Pilot Brand is washed, dried, ground and graded in two sizes (chicks and adults) and packed in 100 lb. brand new 12 oz. burlap bags.

Keep this low cost lime food in every pen to make hens and chicks pay big.

Be Sure to Get Pilot Brand

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"Lime
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Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

STATISTICS from the last year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the agricultural production of the United States is no longer keeping pace with our ever increasing population. The peak of production per capita of the total population was reached about 1906 or 1907, and altho the decrease in per capita production since that time has been very slow and is yet very small it is nevertheless clearly apparent.

The four crops of corn, hay, wheat and cotton constitute three-fourths of the total crop acreage of the United States. Production per capita, it will be noted, rose for 15 to 20 years after the Civil War, then remained more or less steady for 25 to 30 years, and has recently declined, except in the case of hay. The acre yield of corn has remained remarkably constant for 55 years, of hay and wheat has increased about one-sixth, but the acre yield of cotton has declined notably since 1914. In general, production kept pace with population until recently, not primarily because of increasing acre yields but mostly because of expanding crop acreage.

In the light of such facts and the reports of decreased production in a number of foreign nations it would seem that better prices for farm products should prevail. Strikes, shortage of cars, grain gamblers, market manipulators, and many other influences have conspired to rob producers of their hard earned profits.

Business Conditions Much Better

General business conditions thruout the West are "enormously improved" over those of a year ago, Eugene Meyer, Director of the War Finance Corporation, declared recently after a three weeks' tour of six Western states.

General business in the West, he said, is on the mend except where interfered with by car shortage and there of course local conditions have taken temporary turns for the worse.

"Factors in the business situation," states the current number of the Guaranty Survey, issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, "are tending to restrain any developments which may promise a repetition of expansion on a scale comparable to that of 1919-1920.

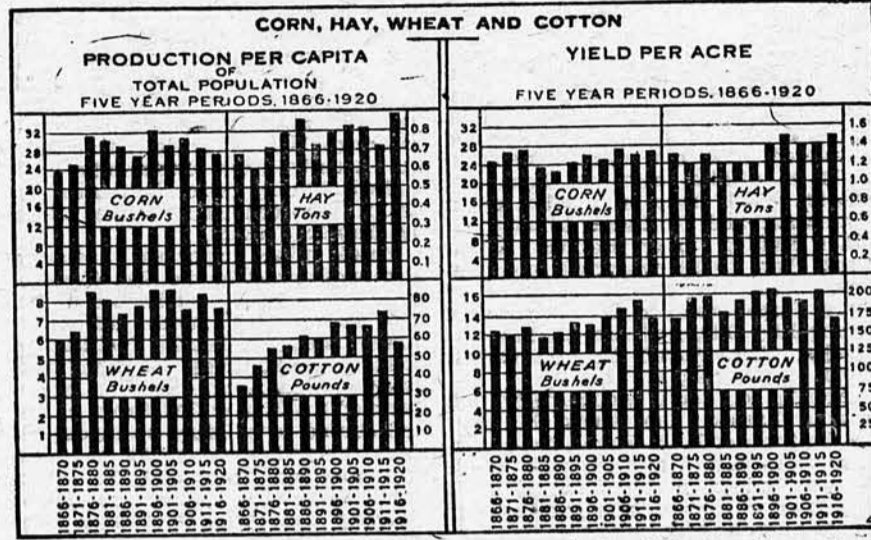
"The lack of stable adjustment of prices of farm products to prices in general, rising wage scales and other costs of production, inadequate railway equipment, continuing uncertainties in the conditions abroad upon which our foreign trade depends, and the overtaking of demand in some lines of production in which shortage of supplies has long persisted—all combine to limit the probable range of early general expansion."

The survey goes on to say that no measures hastening readjustment in those industries which enjoyed comparatively little betterment should be tolerated. It is better for all business in the long run that recovery from the depression should proceed gradually.

Marked increases in cattle, grain and cotton prices of recent weeks may alter business situation materially, according to this survey.

Kansas Outlook is Good

Business and farming conditions in Kansas on the whole are as good as in any other state. Kansas farmers have been conservative in their buying but they have not hesitated to purchase farm supplies and equipment whenever necessary. In this connection a recent report of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is very interesting. "On March 1, 1922," says Mr. Mohler, "there were 114,719 automobiles, 5,435 trucks, and 406 motorcycles on the 152,400 farms in Kansas. The popularity of the motor car in the country also is borne out by the fact that of the 235,512 automobiles registered on March 1, 48.7 per cent of them were owned by those in rural environments. The motor car has brought the farm at least half a day closer to the city on the average, and with its aid the



Corn, Wheat, Hay and Cotton Constitute Three-Fourths of the Crop Acreage of the United States; Note the Per Capita Production from 1866 to 1920

farmer can attend to business and errands in town and still devote more hours a day to his job of feeding the world than is permitted by labor union schedules."

Stockmen report that the livestock situation is not quite so satisfactory as it was last month. Stockmen also are complaining about the livestock commission rates in a number of the principal Western markets. The Packers' and Stockyards' Administration is now engaged in a careful investigation of all such complaints. The new schedule filed by the members of the Denver Livestock Exchange has been ordered suspended until a full investigation of the fairness and reasonableness of the schedule can be made.

Kansas City Market Nervous

At Kansas City this week there were breaks and rebounds in hog prices that made all trading more or less nervous. Cattle and lambs took a downward trend and added trouble to this unsatisfactory situation.

The cattle receipts this week were short of last week, prices, except for choice to prime steers, which held steady, closed with a slight net loss. In the last two days there was a better tone in the trade but losses that occurred earlier in the week were not fully regained. Hog prices fell below the 8 cent level earlier in the week and started up on Thursday and closed 25 to 30 cents above the low point Wednesday. Sheep were steady and lambs 50 cents lower.

Receipts this week were 77,145 cattle, 24,190 calves, 52,887 hogs, and 32,775 sheep, compared with 84,000 cattle, 21,725 calves, 48,600 hogs, and 39,000 sheep last week, and 42,075 cattle, 13,150 calves, 30,050 hogs, and 27,150 sheep a year ago.

Another Drop in Steer Prices

Grass fat and short fed steers declined 25 to 40 cents in the first three days of the week, but in the last few days part of the loss was regained and the market in those classes closed with a fairly good tone. Choice to prime full fed steers held fully steady. Some steers weighing 1,118 pounds brought \$12.35; some 1,181 pound steers sold at \$13 and 1,294 pound steers brought \$13.10. Other choice steers sold at \$10.50 to \$11.40. They were not strictly prime. Short fed steers sold at \$8 to \$10.50. The length of time and amount of feed steers have had is a big factor in the price making. Some warmed up steers are not bringing any margin over straight grass steers. "Canner" cows sold at \$1.75 to \$2.25, cutters \$2.50 to \$3, and fat cows \$3.25 to \$6.25, the lowest prices of the season. Veal calves declined 50 cents to \$1.

Good to choice stockers and feeders show no important decline for the week, but the common to ordinary classes were on the bargain counter and hard to sell at any price until Thursday when there was a slightly better movement.

The downward movement in hog

prices which started early last week was not interrupted until Thursday, making seven consecutive days in which prices ruled lower. At the low point Wednesday hogs sold under 8 cents. Since then the market has rallied 25 to 30 cents. The top price was \$8.15 and bulk of the offerings sold at \$7.75 to \$8.10. The general market will probably be unsettled until the middle of the month when packers begin their winter operations.

Lambs declined 50 cents and sheep held close to steady for the week. On the close choice Western lambs were quoted at \$13.25 to \$13.50, ewes \$5.50 to \$6.75, wethers \$7 to \$7.75, and feeding lambs \$12.50 to \$13.25. Fat native lambs are selling at \$12 to \$13.

Horses and Mules Active

Trade in the better classes of horses and mules was active at steady prices, but the plainer kinds sold slowly and at times were neglected. Receipts and volume of business were about the same as last week.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City this week on horses: Drafters, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$140 apiece; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$125; medium chunks, \$50 to \$85; fancy drivers, \$100 to \$175; medium to good drivers, \$65 to \$100; good to extra Southerners, \$50 to \$75; common Southerners, \$20 to \$45; plugs, \$5 to \$15.

The following prices are quoted on good work mules, 4 to 7 years old: Mules 13½ to 14 hands high, \$25 to \$80; 14 to 14½ hands, \$50 to \$85; 15 to 15½ hands, \$85 to \$125; 15½ to 16 hands, \$100 to \$140; extra big mules, \$125 to \$150.

Dairy and Poultry Products

Dairy products are reported as practically unchanged in prices. Eggs advanced 1 cent a dozen. Geese advanced 2 cents a pound and spring chickens 1 cent a pound.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City this week:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 47 to 48c a pound; packing butter, 26c; butterfat, 41c.

Cheese—Longhorn, 27½c a pound; Daisies, 27c; Flats, 28½c; prints, 27c; Brick, 26½c; Twins, 28½c; imported Roquefort, 54c; Limburger, 21½c; imported Swiss, 49 to 50c; domestic Swiss, 26c.

Eggs—Firsts, 41c a dozen; seconds, 24c; selected case lots, fresh, 47c; storage eggs, 32 to 34c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 12 to 18c a pound, according to weight; broilers, 20c; springs, 16c; roosters, 9c; turkeys, 30c; toms, 25c; geese, 15c; ducks, 18c.

Hides and Wool

The following prices are quoted on green salted hides at Kansas City: No. 1 hides, 14c a pound; No. 2 hides, 13c; side brands, 10 to 11c; bulls, 10c; green glue, 5 to 6c; dry flint, 16 to 17c; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$5; pony hides, \$2.50.

The following quotations on wool are given at Kansas City:

Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, bright medium wool, 32c a pound; dark medium 28c; light fine, 33 to 35c; heavy fine, 25 to 30c; light fine Colorado staple, 30c.

Kansas City Grain Market

The grain market at Kansas City is again quite firm and is showing considerable strength. The wheat prices were sustained by the reports of reduced acreages in the new crop planted this fall and a somewhat moderate foreign demand. Estimates of the reduction in wheat acreage in various sections vary from 10 to 20 per cent. Most of the foreign countries are short on wheat and stocks in all importing countries are small.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week were 11,959,000 bushels or nearly 4 million bushels more than a year ago. The exports for the first three months of this crop year totaled 91,798,000 bushels as compared with 134,323,000 bushels at this time last year.

Wheat futures show no important changes for the week. December wheat closed ⅝ to 1 cent higher, and May wheat ¼ to 1½ cents higher while July wheat closed a fraction lower than for last week. December corn futures are 1½ to 1¼ cents higher and deliveries for later months show advances of ½ to 1¼ cents.

The following quotations on grain futures are given in Kansas City:

December wheat, \$1.08½; May wheat, \$1.06½; July wheat, 98½c; December corn, 65½c; May corn, 65¼c; July corn, 65½; December oats, 42c.

Late Cash Quotations

Late quotations on cash sales of wheat in Kansas City show declines of approximately 1 cent a bushel on all grades. The following prices are quoted:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.24; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.19 to \$1.23; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.18 to \$1.22; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.16 to \$1.21.

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 2 hard, \$1.17 to \$1.21; No. 3 hard, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 4 hard, \$1.14 to \$1.19; No. 5 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.13.

No. 2 yellow hard, \$1.18; No. 3 yellow hard, \$1.15 to \$1.18; No. 4 yellow hard, \$1.14.

No. 1 red wheat, \$1.18 to \$1.19; No. 2 red, \$1.17 to \$1.18; No. 4 red, \$1.07 to \$1.11; No. 5 red, \$1.07.

No. 3 mixed wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.15; sample mixed, 85c.

Corn is 1 to 1½ cents lower; oats are ¾ to ½ cent lower; kafir and milo are unchanged. The following prices are quoted:

No. 2 white corn, 72c; No. 3 white, 71½c; No. 4 white, 71c; No. 2 yellow corn, 73c; No. 3 yellow, 72c; No. 4 yellow, 71 to 72c; No. 2 mixed, 72c; No. 3 mixed, 71½c; No. 4 mixed, 71c.

No. 2 white oats, 46 to 46½c; No. 3 white, 44 to 45c; No. 4 white, 43 to 43½c; No. 2 mixed oats, 44 to 45c; No. 3 mixed, 43 to 44c; No. 2 red oats, 53 to 62c; No. 3 red, 56 to 60c; No. 4 red, 45 to 52c.

No. 2 white kafir, \$1.70 a hundredweight; No. 3 white, \$1.69; No. 4 white, \$1.65; sample white, \$1.70; No. 2 milo, \$1.77; No. 3 milo, \$1.75; No. 4 milo, \$1.74 to \$1.75.

Hay Continues Unchanged

Hay prices at Kansas City continue unchanged. The following quotations are given:

Selected alfalfa for dairy cattle, \$26 to \$27; choice alfalfa, \$24.50 to \$25.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$23 to \$24; standard alfalfa, \$19.50 to \$22.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$17 to \$19; No. 3 alfalfa, \$14.50 to \$16.50.

No. 1 prairie hay, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2 prairie, \$13 to \$14.50; packing hay, \$8.50 to \$9.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$15 to \$16; standard timothy, \$13.50 to \$14.50; No. 2 timothy, \$12 to \$13; No. 3 timothy, \$9.50 to \$11.50.

No. 1 clover hay, \$14.50 to \$15.50; No. 2 clover, \$11.50 to \$14; straw, \$8.50 to \$9 a ton on demand.

Oiled Milk a Health Menace

Voight Bill Strikes at Food Substitutes Which Threaten Lives of Thousands of Babies and Children

FILLED or oiled milk, the use of which has increased 750 times in the last five years, or from 112,000 pounds in 1916 to 84 million pounds in 1920, is said on the highest authority to be a menace to the lives of thousands of babies in the United States. Likewise it is a menace to the dairy industry now in the process of being widely developed.

Lacks Vital Elements

The menace of this milk substitute, altho it is not a substitute because it lacks the vital food elements that milk contains, has caused the lower house of Congress to pass the Voight bill which bars filled or oiled milk from shipment in interstate and foreign commerce. The bill is now before the United States Senate. It is being strongly supported by Senators and Congressmen from the agricultural districts. Senator Arthur Capper, as head of the agricultural bloc, is fighting for its enactment.

Filled or oiled milk contains coconut or other vegetable oil in place of the butterfat which has been extracted. It tastes, smells and appears just like whole milk. It is made by mixing a vegetable oil with skim milk. Filled milk is not to be confused with evaporated or condensed milk. Evaporated milk is whole milk with part of the water removed. It contains all the food elements of fresh milk. The same is true of condensed milk. But filled milk contains only a trace of butterfat but considerable quantities of coconut or other vegetable oil.

While it costs approximately 4 cents a pound to make pure evaporated milk, filled milk costs only 1.1 cents a pound. Coconut oil costs 10 cents a pound, very much less than butterfat. The oil milk manufacturer can buy whole milk, extract the butterfat, substitute coconut oil, sell the butterfat and have a profit out of the transaction before he starts to sell his oiled milk.

The Best Balanced Food

One of the best balanced foods known is whole milk. It contains all the elements necessary to nutrition. It is the chief food of babies and small children.

Recent investigations have shown that whole milk contains three vitamins, A, B and C. Vitamins are said to be the very life of food and that without them food would be of little benefit to those who consume it.

Of the three vitamins in milk, vitamin A is the most important. It is vital to the proper growth of babies and young children. Deprived of it they stop growing, lose weight and their eyes become diseased. They also frequently are attacked by a disease called rickets, which softens the bones and seriously impairs the health of children.

Vitamin A, known as fat-soluble A, perhaps the most necessary for children and babies, is contained only in the cream or butterfat of milk. There is none in skim milk. When butterfat is removed and coconut oil substituted in filled milk, this very essential vitamin no longer is in the mixture, hence oiled milk lacks the most vital element of whole milk and babies who consume it suffer accordingly.

The Voight bill will prevent filled milk from being shipped in interstate or foreign commerce and thus protect the lives of thousands of babies and children.

Manufacture of filled or oiled milk should not be tolerated. This legislation is vital and necessary and should have the support of every citizen who has the interests of humanity and the country at large at heart. There is much room for regulation or prohibition of the manufacture of other dangerous food substitutes. In the United States there is plenty of food for all at fair prices without having recourse to substitutes which are dangerous to the health of the citizens and will undermine the physical wellbeing of the coming generations.

Ostrich Chickens for a Change

Three Kiwi chickens owned by Mrs. Maude Jones of Loveland, Colo., have been attracting considerable attention recently from the poultry fanciers of the country. The Kiwis were sent to Mrs. Jones from a friend in Australia. They are the result of years of cross-breeding between ordinary white chickens and dwarf Australian ostriches.

The fowls grow much larger than do the ordinary chickens, the males attaining a weight of from 6 to 8 pounds and the females 5 to 6.

The wings of the Kiwi are in a rudimentary stage and the birds cannot fly over the fence into the neighbor's back yard.

The new fowl is reported to have a silky plumage that is very beautiful. It lacks the kick of its larger ancestor and has taken on more the shape of the hen than the ostrich. It's neck is not elongated.

On the table it is regarded, in Australia as one of the rarest of delicacies.

Hill Selection Increases Yields

Ross Martin of Hutchinson has been able to double his sweet potato yields by hill selection of the seed. This takes a little time, it is true, but it has paid very well. He has demonstrated once again the old law that "like produces like."

Coming Farm Events

November 15-24—Annual Meeting of the National Grange, Wichita, Kan.

November 18-25—American Royal Livestock Show, New Exposition Building, Kansas City, Mo.

December 2-9—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

December 2-9—International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago, Ill.

December 11-14—Annual Meeting of American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.

December 27 to January 6—Herdsman's Short Course, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

February 5-10—Farm and Home Week, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Wheat 80c A Bushel Advanced

Corn 40c A Bushel Advanced

No Interest Charge to Stockholders.

We will advance 80c a bushel and freight on wheat and 40c a bushel and freight on corn and allow you one year in which to pick your own settling price.

Write for Our Profit Sharing Proposition.

J. E. Weber Grain Co.
924 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Be An Auctioneer

Earn from \$10 to \$500 per day. Send for large FREE illustrated catalog of Reppert's School of Auctioneering. Live Stock Judging and Pedigree study.

Next term opens Dec. 26

Reppert's Auction School
Decatur Box 15 Indiana

Worm Capsules

Guaranteed sure death to hog worms or money refunded. Genuine Santonin capsules 100¢; 200¢ \$17.50. We also make a \$4 per 100 capsule. Gun and jaw opener \$1.50. All postpaid. Agents wanted.

Dr. D. C. Snoddy Co., Dept. K, St. Louis, Mo.

HOG WATERER
Three styles—guaranteed non-freezable. We can save you money. We also have Oil-Burning Tank Heaters and Portable Smokehouses. Write for catalogue and Special Introductory Offer.
EMPIRE TANK HEATER CO.
282 N. 7th Street, Washington, Iowa

Stop! Look! and— READ!

The ignorant man thinks he can beat the train to the crossing; he doesn't believe the warning signs. He also thinks he knows all there is to know about the things he buys; he doesn't read the advertisements. The wise man believes in railroad crossing signs and he reads the advertisements because he learns much from them and buys better and more wisely.

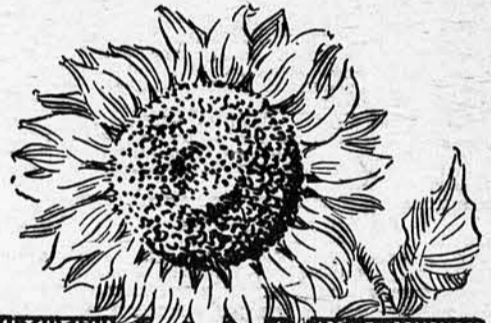
For Names of 10 Friends and 15c
If you will send us the names and mail addresses of 10 adult friends and 15 cents we will send you the Household, for a whole year. This popular magazine now goes to over a million and a quarter subscribers each month. There are a number of fine features to the Household, but the two dominating ones are "Around the Family Table" and Senator Arthur Capper's Washington letters. These are worth much more than the small price of 15c. The 15c does not pay us but we want a half million names at once. **THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 42, Topeka, Kansas**

Leadership

Real leadership comes only thru service; it endures only thru service. By its service to farm families of Kansas thru more than a quarter century, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze maintains its leadership in its field. Here are a few "high lights" of its predominance:

- It reaches twice as many farm families in Kansas as any other strictly farm paper.
- In 1921 it carried more advertising than any other farm paper or farm newspaper in this territory.
- It carries more livestock advertising and more land advertising than any other farm publication in this territory.
- It has a more complete Farm Home Department, and a more complete editorial service than any other farm publication for Kansas.
- In 1921 it carried more news about dairying, more about implements, more about tractors, more about electricity than any other farm publication in this territory.
- In 1921 it carried more advertising for automobiles, motor trucks, building materials, clothing, engines, tractors, farm supplies, financial, hardware and cutlery, silverware, heating and water systems, electric lighting systems, paints and varnishes, silos and cutters, stock foods, real estate, and livestock than any other farm publication in this territory.
- Last year it far outstripped all other farm publications for Kansas in the amount of letters and other editorial matter written by farmers, and also in news of county farm bureaus.

It Pays to Read
The Real Farm Paper of Kansas



SUNFLOWER

Can You Spell?

Here is a chance to test your skill at spelling. See how many words you can make from the flower of our state. The one who submits the largest list of correct words will win a cash prize.

TRY IT! WIN \$25.00

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will give a prize of \$25.00 in cash to the person who sends in the largest list of correctly spelled words made from the word "SUNFLOWER" providing the list is accompanied by 25 cents to cover a three months subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. That's not all—every person who submits a list of words accompanied by 25 cents to cover a three months subscription to the above mentioned paper, whether they win the \$25.00 prize or not, will receive a prize.

FOLLOW THESE RULES:

Anyone living in the United States may submit an answer, except no answers will be accepted from employes of the Capper Publications, residents of Topeka or former cash prize winners in any picture or word spelling clubs conducted by the Capper Publications. Write as plainly as you can. Place your name and complete address at the top of the list. Number the words 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Make as many words as you can out of "SUNFLOWER." A few of the words you can make are, sun, flower, run, low, flow, etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in "SUNFLOWER." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be accepted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this spelling club unless it is accompanied by 25 cents to cover a three months subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In the event of a tie between two or more club members, each tying club member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This spelling club closes December 16, 1922, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order and the winner of the contest will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words. Each participant agrees to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. Webster's new International dictionary will be used as authority.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

A Word About Roadside Markets

BY J. H. FRANSDEN

HOW many have stopped to count the number of automobiles passing every day on our main highways? We wonder whether the farmers living near these highways realize the opportunity this travel affords in the way of a market for farm produce. Many of these motor car owners not only desire this produce, but they are willing to pay fancy prices for good, wholesome products. Of course, they desire quality and freshness.

Connecticut honey producers report that roadside markets have proved their best way of getting direct contact with consumers of their territory. Many vegetable growers report it the best way of disposing of vegetables and small fruits. There is no reason why Midwestern farmers located upon prominent highways should not take advantage of this opportunity for a better cash market by the erection of suitable booths and signs where garden, orchard, poultry and dairy products can be advertised and disposed of at worth while prices.

A good trade may even be worked up for ice cream, milk drinks, cottage cheese, as well as for cookies, pies and other dainties prepared by home makers. An ambitious girl or boy may find this just the opportunity to raise the necessary money for next year's school expenses.

"BALL-BAND" TRADE MARK "BAND"

Look for the RED BALL

This page will give you an idea of the variety of "Ball-Band" Rubber and Woolen Footwear. These are only a few of the many kinds we make for all sorts of work and outdoor wear.

The important point is to look for the Red Ball whenever you buy *any kind* of rubber or woolen footwear.

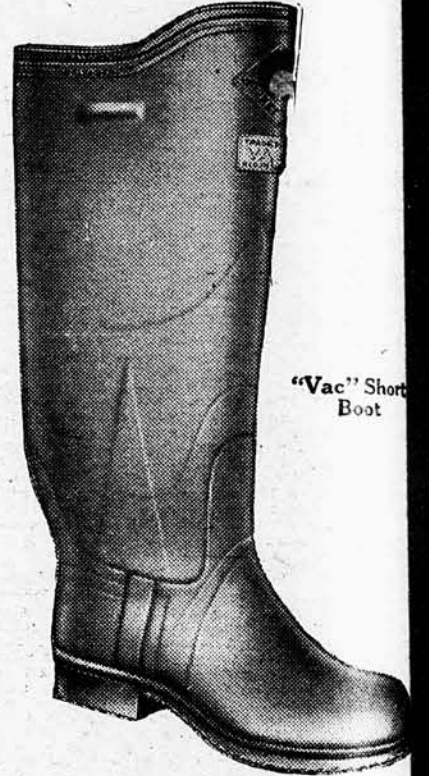
For thirty-six years the Red Ball has been an unflinching guide for outdoor workers everywhere in buying satisfactory footwear.

The Red Ball Trade Mark also covers a complete line of Light Weight Rubbers for every member of the family.

We don't make anything but footwear—and we know how.

MISHAWAKA WOOLEN MANUFACTURING CO.
441 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"



"Vac" Short Boot

"Vac" Sporting Boot



8-inch Leather Top "Vac" Ribbed Logan



Extension Sole White Hminer



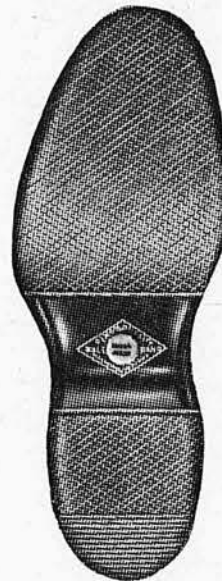
4-Buckle Excluder Arctic



Columbia Sock and Duck Pac



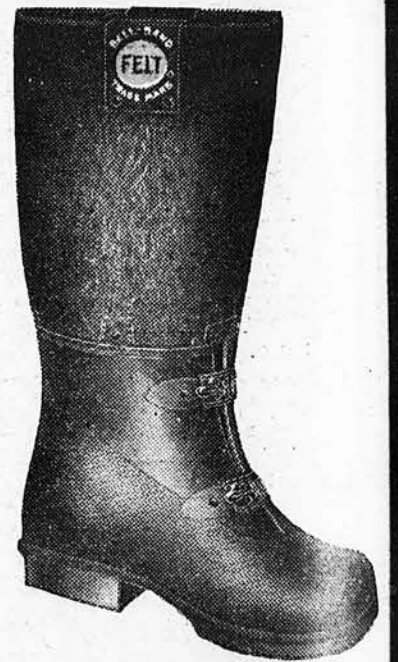
Men's Heavy Dull Slipper



Look for the Red Ball



Men's Arlen Sandal



"Ball-Band" Felt and Two-Buckle Duck Perfection