

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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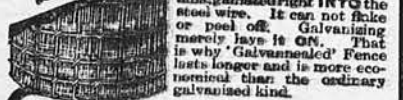
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

Many Farmers Who Had to Sow Their Wheat Rather Late Will Find It Safest in the End

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE start of wheat drilling was delayed several days on this farm by a heavy rain, but we finally made the start on October 4, the latest date on which we ever started to sow wheat in Kansas. We often have sown wheat as late as October 4, but it was at the finish and not at the start. However, we never could, in the past, note that wheat sown as early as September 18 had any advantage over that sown the first week in October; on account of the Hessian fly pest the late sown wheat last year yielded better than that sown early and it is on account of the fly pest that we delayed sowing this year.

We believe that the so-called "fly free" date in this latitude is about October 8. This year, owing to warm and wet weather, it is possible the fly will do some work even after October 8. Many early sown fields of wheat are already making the ground look green; many who have sown so early tell me they expect to pasture the wheat, as often in the past the properly pastured wheat has yielded best.

Marketing Corn Thru Hogs

We are picking and feeding to hogs about 1½ acres of corn each week. This corn is yielding about 15 bushels an acre of low grade corn for which the only market would be livestock. We didn't much like the looks of our 40 pigs some time ago but now they look better to us as a place to put our poor corn. One would think that this corn, which was hit so hard by dry weather, would be bone dry by this time but it is not drying and none of it is fit to crib.

Our shotes now weigh from 75 to 100 pounds apiece and we will pick and feed from the field all this poor corn they will eat, hoping to get them in condition to sell for "light hogs" before real winter sets in.

The light hog class comprises those weighing 150 pounds and up to 175 pounds and this class now brings a much better price than those classed as "light lights" and which weigh from 125 to 140 pounds. In addition to corn we feed some oats and shorts and never have had pigs gain better than this lot is doing; I think they will

keep gaining well on this ration until cold weather.

Farm Machinery at Sales

While the ground was too wet to work the writer took the time to attend a neighboring farm sale at which a good line of machinery was sold. This machinery brought, in most cases, much less than it was worth. For instance a grain harvester in good condition sold for but \$40. Before it was sold there was some speculation as to what it would bring. One person said it would sell for \$50; another said that the first bid would not be less than \$100.

A good cornbinder also sold for about \$40. Such machines sell at a great disadvantage at this time of the year; the season for their use is just over and it will be almost a full year before they will be needed again. The auctioneer told me that all sales, and he has one billed for almost every day for the next month, were very draggy and that nothing sold well except cattle of good quality and good feed. In some neighborhoods shock corn or kafir sells well but anything that has to eat this feed does not sell so well.

Young Farmers Quit the Game

Speaking of the number of farm sales which are billed for the next month, we were told this week that more young farmers were selling out and intending to go into other lines of work than was ever known before at this time of the year. Four were named in one small neighborhood; in one school district, in fact. One of the best financial authorities in Eastern Kansas says that they are leaving too late; that the city snips are now just about at an end and that in a short time the average man will be best off on a farm.

This exodus from the farm is not a bad thing for farming; it is in reality a good thing for those who are left, for we are told on every hand that all our farm evils can be laid to overproduction. Many of the older farmers who are selling out are moving to town, where they will retire after a fashion.

Colorado Farm News

Sunflowers This Year at Colorado Experiment Station Yielded 19 Tons of Silage an Acre

BY E. J. LEONARD

ANNOUNCEMENTS from the Colorado Agricultural College state that the silos are all filled. Corn yielded 10.9 tons an acre, while sunflowers grown on the same land they were planted on last year made 19.2 tons per acre. If sunflower silage is palatable with such a yield as that, it is well worth considering over the state as a silage crop. Feeding tests last year at the college gave excellent results with this form of silage in rations.

Big Feeding Operations at Brush

The territory around Brush is one of the leading sections in Colorado for feeding sheep and cattle for the market. Indications are that 300 cars of sheep will be fed in that community this fall. Lu & Shaf head the list of feeders. They are shipping in 25,000. They will feed 5,000 in their feed lots east of Brush and the remainder of the lot is distributed among several farmers. These and many other independent feeders are putting in from 1,000 to 6,500 each. In addition to these feeding operations, there will probably be 25,000 head of cattle in the feed lots of that region.

Why Not Raise More Hogs?

Colorado needs more hogs. The demand in Denver far exceeds the local supply. Prices have led all other markets in the United States during the last month, except Chicago, and some

days even topped the figures paid at that market. Both the Swift and Armour packing plants at Denver have been shipping in a great many cars of hogs from Kansas City. These recent shipments are the first of the kind in the history of the Denver yards. Corn and hogs look like a good combination for Colorado farms.

New Extension Policy

The extension service of the Colorado Agricultural College has adopted an agricultural policy in which a definite plan is outlined for serving the farming interests of the state. One of the aims is to seek a way to have the farm incomes be a sufficient reward for the effort, ability, risk, and investment involved. Without details the mail divisions of the policy are as follows: 1—To adopt production to market requirements; 2—to make rural home life attractive; 3—to interest children in practical farm work, and home life thru clubs; 4—to develop progressive communities. If this is followed up, with the energy such a plan deserves, good results will begin soon and will increase in effectiveness as the years go by.

Keeping the cows on pasturage too late spells the pasture and gives the cows too little nourishment.

The making of good butter doesn't begin in the churn, but before the cow is milked.

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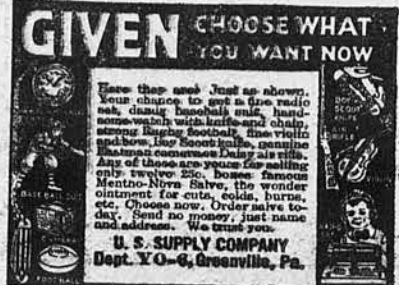
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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

October 20, 1923

By Arthur Capper.

Vol. 61 No. 42

Why Farmers' Incomes Vary

Rural Economists Find Diversification and Study of Marketing Problems are Responsible for Better Returns on the Most Profitable Kansas Farms

By Philander Grayson

DIVERSIFICATION can do more for farmers than all the law-makers in the land. Legislation helps and in some cases has been very beneficial, but its effect generally is somewhat limited at best. That money cannot be legislated into farmers' pockets shouldn't be offered as an excuse for not trying to give relief, but after all, there are not a great many bank accounts that have been made appreciably larger by acts of Congress or the state legislature. On the other hand diversification and the application of the better methods that go along with it have put considerable change in the pockets of individual farmers here and there.

Seeking an Explanation

In every community there are some farmers who make more money than their neighbors. How do they do it? That question caused agricultural economists at Kansas State Agricultural College to seek for reasons. Investigations in several regions have proved that the farms which give best returns have several important sources of income, according to W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Such farmers make more money, have a steadier income and enjoy better credit than those who practice single cropping. The farmer who distributes his risk over several major projects has a higher standard of living. His family lives in a better home, enjoys more conveniences and has more pleasures. His livestock is housed in better buildings. His farm is better equipped and his fields more fertile.

These farms give better returns because there is a better distribution of labor. Teams, equipment and men are profitably employed during a greater portion of the year. Production costs are lower. The danger of complete

failure is minimized. Where one crop, wheat for instance, is grown, the farmer sells a maximum of hired labor with his grain. Where he produces corn, wheat, grain sorghums, alfalfa, soybeans, beef, pork, milk, mutton and wool, he sells a maximum of his own labor. On the better managed farms, horses averaged 4.3 hours of productive labor a day for the year and the cost was 8 cents an hour. On farms where

diversification was not so extensive, horses averaged 1.5 hour and the cost was 20 cents an hour. Similar differences were found in the cost for use of machinery and other equipment.

A comparison of two farms studied in the investigation will disclose to some extent the reasons for the greater returns from one. Essentially the same crops were grown on the two farms, but note the distribution of acreage.

The well diversified farm devoted 130 acres to wheat, 50 to oats, 45 to alfalfa, 40 to corn, 22 to pasture, 8 to rye, 6 to Sudan grass, 4 to orchard and had 4 acres in the farmstead and 2 in lots. The second farm grew 217 acres of wheat, 39 of corn, 22 of pasture, 20 of oats, 14 of alfalfa, 4 of cane and had 1.6 acre in the farmstead and 2 acres in lots.

Studies in the cost of producing corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and other field crops, the cost of making pork, beef and other animal products are being made by the department in several sections of the state. Several farmers in a number of representative counties are co-operating in the studies. A wide range exists in the costs. Those farmers who are diversifying, applying business methods, distributing their risks, keeping their equipment busy, producing livestock or livestock products, have the lowest costs and are making the most money in every community.

Question of Land Ownership

The progress which farmers are making in land ownership is also being studied. Prof. Eric Englund is in charge of this work. He has concluded that the increase in tenancy may not be so alarming as the census percentages indicate. Inquiries sent to 574 farmers indicate that 47.8 per cent of the time they had spent as tenants was on land owned by relatives. In Eastern Kansas the percentage of tenants related to owners was greater than that in Central Kansas and much greater than that in the western part of the state. The highest priced land in the state is in Eastern Kansas, yet tenancy is not so great as in Western Kansas. The three tiers of counties along the eastern border experienced a decrease in tenancy of 1 to 3 per cent in the decade which ended in 1920. In West- (For Continuation Please See Page 10)

He Specializes in Springs

BY M. N. BEELER

RUNNING water is J. D. Corbet's hobby and if it runs out of a hillside, so much the better. Mr. Corbet owns a farm 12 miles southwest of Topeka on the Dover road which he calls Vale Fountain because of the big spring which empties its volume of clear, cold water out of the hillside near the farmstead. Southwest of Vale Fountain 2½ miles, is another farm, Grand Fountain, which receives its name from a spring of similar volume and force. Six miles west of Topeka is Glenn Fountain, a farm operated by his son, Clyde, where another big spring gushes forth.

Mr. Corbet is a stockman and appreciates the value of good water in his business. The springs on his three places were determining factors in his purchase of them. At Vale Fountain Farm he has built a spring house with a basin designed to keep dairy products cool. The water passes thru the house into a large concrete trough where Holsteins and Poland Chinas slake their thirsts. Above the house is a tank to which the water is pumped by hand. It runs by gravity to the farm house. The dwelling is built on a hillside and surrounded by shrubbery, vines and trees. On a hot August day it seems to radiate coolness, especially after one has had a draught of the sparkling spring water. The same shelter which protects the house from the summer sun makes it warm in winter.

The farm house is equipped with electric lights and running water from a pressure tank system. A radio plant furnishes entertainment, market reports and daily news. The electric plant works automatically in recharging the batteries when they have run down. Soft water for household use and bath is drawn from the cistern by the pressure tank system.

Started a Poultry Center on \$6

IT'S REMARKABLE how many really big things get started from practically nothing. Take the Langdon Poultry Club in Reno county for example. It came into existence three years ago because somebody contributed \$6 in premiums for the youngsters in a community fair which was held that fall. Even after the money was made available those in charge of the fair did not know what to do with it. One of the committee asked Mrs. G. G. Wright, who lived 3 miles west of town, to plan something for them. Now \$6 to be distributed among 10 or 12 children isn't likely to cause much excitement. But the man who went to Mrs. Wright with his trouble had a real inspiration, altho he probably did not know it. You can depend on a woman to work up a wonderful amount of enthusiasm over \$6, and she can do a great deal with that amount.

How the Idea Originated

That prize money eventually developed one of the biggest poultry clubs in Kansas and established a breeding center. There was no money to start the club, but that did not discourage Mrs. Wright. She proposed that the youngsters should show birds of their own raising for that \$6 in prizes even tho none of them had birds or money with which to start. You can also depend on a woman to find a way even under a handicap like that. Here's

what she planned and how she did it: Poultry breeders were asked to contribute settings of eggs for her club members. There were not more than two or three standardbred flocks in the community, but by soliciting elsewhere 14 settings were obtained. The only remuneration breeders received was a placard bearing their names and addresses attached to the coops when the resultant birds were shown at the little community fair that fall. That exhibition was a revelation to chicken raisers around Langdon. It started a movement for better poultry and insured a better club next year.

Mrs. Wright provided a means of disposing of the \$6, but she did not quit when the show was over. She had found a means of substituting better egg and meat producers for mongrels on many farms in that neighborhood. Next year more breeders were asked for eggs and 40 or 50 settings were forthcoming. She had requests for 50 from the children.

By the time the club season opened this year, several of her members had become breeders and the number of standardbred flocks in the community had increased to 80. Many home produced eggs were offered. There are now 37 members in the club. Among these there are 11 breeding pens and two girls, Elsie Fuls and Helen Railsback, have taken over the farm flocks at home. The youngsters have their own officers and conduct their own

meetings without the aid of grown-ups. Martha Adams is president; Marie Cranston, vice-president and chairman of the program committee; Louressa Powell, secretary-treasurer. The club is operating this year under the direction of Kansas State Agricultural College extension division. Mrs. Wright is still the leader. Seven of the members at the present are boys.

"The training these youngsters get in feeding, care of the birds and selecting for breeding is the big purpose of club work," said Mrs. Wright one day in July as she sat on the big comfortable porch of her home. "It is a mistake to emphasize the profit they are likely to get out of the immediate project, altho they must keep the practical, and therefore the profitable, side in view."

"I find that is necessary to keep their enthusiasm up, for a youngster cannot make the best record unless he retains his interest. It's mighty discouraging when something happens to the flock or the hatch of chicks, and that is when it requires a great deal of resourcefulness to keep the child working. One of my members has had mighty poor results this year and I cannot blame her for becoming discouraged, but I will have to find a way to keep her in the work."

"Children should be taught resourcefulness in club work. There is always some means of salvage when losses occur. Take the case of my son Rus-

sell. He started the year with a pen of eight hens. Seven of them saved about 20 chicks. To have tried to bring only that number thru the summer would have been a waste of time. I suggested that he try to recover his losses by selling the hens and buying baby chicks. He paid \$7 for 50 and now has 40 of them that are doing well. Thus he will have something to do this summer instead of spending his spare time with a pen of old hens and a few young chickens."

A Community Culling Project

The Langdon Poultry Club is to be the foundation for a community culling project. V. S. Crippen, county extension agent, has suggested that 80 to 100 families cull their flocks and ship the discarded hens co-operatively. If each member will persuade from one to two owners to cull, enough hens for a carload will be available. They will thus be able to get competitive bids and obtain the advantages of a reduced freight charge. It is likely that from 1 cent to 2 cents a pound above local prices will be obtained in this way and this in a year's time will make a considerable amount.

Crippen will arrange for demonstrations and not only club members but flock owners will be taught to cull. Those who receive the instruction will in turn teach others and the farmers will thus be able to cull the non-layers from their farm poultry flocks.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THE League of Nations has been largely in-
 effective, but after all, an organization of
 that kind is the only hope I can see for man-
 kind. The trouble with the present League
 of Nations seems to me to be that the majority of
 those who formed it did not do so in good faith.
 They were for it because they wanted the support
 of President Wilson, who was really and earnestly
 for the League. When our Senate rejected the plan
 it left the League of Nations in the hands of those
 who never intended that it should be used for the
 purpose for which it was supposed to be intended,
 therefore it has been to a great extent a failure.

This fact does not in my judgment discredit the
 idea. An organization can only function to the
 extent that those in control are willing it shall
 function; the League of Nations does as well as
 could be expected considering the men who
 control it.

Russia to Modern Methods

LENINE evidently believed that he could do
 away with developments of modern civiliza-
 tion and commerce. He found that he was mis-
 taken. Now Russia is going back to modern meth-
 ods. A stable currency has been adopted. The
 worthless paper currency will be repudiated entirely
 and Russia will again engage in trade. Lenine be-
 lieved that the government could successfully own
 and operate all the industries. He has discovered
 that his policy is not a success and has abandoned
 it, or at any rate is willing to encourage private
 enterprise.

Russia has vastly greater natural resources than
 any other country in Europe. Its people, however,
 are not at all homogeneous; they comprise in the
 aggregate all sorts of religions and all kinds of
 races. Many of the wild tribes never have owned
 more than nominal allegiance to the Russian gov-
 ernment and will not for generations yet to come.
 A large percentage of the population is densely ig-
 norant and therefore ill-prepared for self-govern-
 ment or for the understanding of new and advanced
 theories. Lenine has come to recognize this fact
 and knows that progress must proceed along tried
 and proved lines.

Russia is a long distance yet from complete re-
 covery and a much longer distance from even a
 reasonable development of her vast resources, but
 to my mind the outlook in Russia is brighter than
 in any other great country in Europe.

Do We Desire the Truth?

I DOUBT it. Most people say they desire the
 truth, but what most of us prefer is something
 that will seem to prove what we wish to think.
 If the truth is unpleasant, if it knocks out our
 cherished beliefs and pet desires we don't care to
 hear it. Take political propaganda for example. It
 is all prepared with the idea of bracing up an al-
 ready established political belief. Campaign books
 are gotten out every four years and sometimes
 oftener and not one of them is designed for the
 purpose of giving the reader real, unbiased infor-
 mation but for the purpose of making him more
 satisfied with his partisanship.

Maybe you ask if these campaign books are
 made up of lies. No, generally they state facts,
 but very often a statement of a fact is misleading
 unless other facts connected with it are also stated.
 Nothing in fact is more misleading than a half
 truth. I receive a great many letters from a great
 many different people. A great many of these
 letters are complaints the writers have to make
 about transactions in which they think they got
 the worst of it. Rarely do the writers tell more
 than their side of the case. This is not because
 they are dishonest or wish to deceive me, but just
 the natural tendency to see those things that are
 in favor of the writer.

One of the great evils of the world is intoler-
 ance. The intolerant individual may think he de-
 sires to know the truth but the fact is he has closed
 his mind to fair investigation. He does not wish
 to hear or read the truth unless it coincides with
 his already formed opinion; in fact he believes that
 he knows the truth now and that whatever does
 not tally with his belief is false. Do not let us
 imagine that any of us are so different from the
 majority of persons for we are not.

To have a cherished opinion shattered by a hard
 fact disconcerts and hurts our little ego, for cer-
 tainly most of us have pride of opinion.

But some one may ask, should not one reach
 some conclusion and stay with it? Reach a con-
 clusion one certainly should but that conclusion
 should always be with this proviso, "I believe this
 and will continue to believe it until some undoubted
 fact is brought to my attention which will dis-
 prove the correctness of my conclusion."

This means that you intend to maintain an open
 and tolerant mind and are willing to hear or read
 the truth however distasteful it may be.

Not Understood

BY THOMAS BRACKEN

NOT understood. We move along asunder,
 Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep
 Along the years; we marvel and we wonder
 Why life is life; and then we fall asleep,
 Not understood.

Not understood. We gather false impressions,
 And hug them closer as the years go by,
 Till virtues often seem to us transgressions,
 And thus men rise and fall, and live and die,
 Not understood.

Not understood. Poor souls with stunted vision
 Oft measure giants by their narrow gauge;
 The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision
 Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mold the age,
 Not understood.

Not understood. The secret springs of action,
 Which lie beneath the surface and the show,
 Are disregarded; with self-satisfaction
 We judge our neighbors, and they often go,
 Not understood.

Not understood. How trifles often change us!
 The thoughtless sentence or the fancied slight
 Destroy long years of friendship and estrange us,
 And on our souls there falls a freezing blight;
 Not understood.

Not understood. How many breasts are aching
 For lack of sympathy! Ah! day by day,
 How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking!
 How many noble spirits pass away
 Not understood.

Oh, God! that men would see a little clearer,
 Or judge less harshly where they cannot see;
 Oh, God! that men would draw a little nearer
 To one another, they'd be nearer Thee,
 And understood.

When the Man of Galilee was on earth there
 came to him one day a young man who asked,
 "Good Master, what good thing shall I do, that I
 may have eternal life?"

"And Jesus said unto him, 'If thou wilt be perfect
 go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor,
 and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come
 and follow me.'"

"But when the young man heard that he went
 away sorrowful for he had great possessions."
 Now I have heard many preachers condemn that
 young fellow because he didn't make himself a
 pauper and give this property to other paupers.

And the members of the congregation, many of
 whom probably had much more property than the
 young man, listened with apparent approval. How
 many of them meant it? Did the preacher himself
 mean it? And to be right frank and honest about
 it, wasn't the young man justified in backing up
 and refusing to come across on that proposition?

Suppose he had given away all his property and
 become a homeless wanderer would he have bene-
 fitted society by so doing? If it was the right
 thing for him to pauperize himself should not all
 other men with property do the same thing if they
 are really believers in and followers of Jesus?

Is there any reason to believe that Jesus would
 ask one follower to do what he would not ask an-
 other to do? And what would that inevitably re-

sult in? Why, absolutely do away with private
 property. Do any considerable number of profess-
 ing Christians believe in the abolition of private
 property?

Certainly mighty few of them act like it. If not,
 why criticize the young man who decided that he
 would keep his property and take his chances on
 getting into heaven?

But if you believe in private property, then was
 Jesus wrong in advising the young man to give
 away all he had? How many professing Christians
 really believe in the doctrines Christ taught?

A couple of weeks ago a very eloquent gentleman
 talked in Topeka against the League of Nations.
 He was tremendously opposed to the United States
 getting mixed up with it in any way.

Well, I carry no brief for the League of Nations,
 but during this most entertaining speech lasting
 more than an hour and a half this gentleman never
 made a single suggestion as to what we should do
 as a Nation. He had been over to Europe twice
 and all he could make out of it was that there is
 a more intense feeling of nationalism over there
 than there ever has been and that the case is
 utterly hopeless so far as the European nations are
 concerned. If so, it is only a question of time until
 they will be into another war.

We were dragged into the last world war when
 there was no League of Nations. Suppose there is
 another world war, can we keep out of it?

There will be apparently more danger of our
 being dragged in than there was before because in
 the next war there will be no respect for the rights
 of non-combatants. There was very little in the
 last war and there will be none in the next. Are
 we to just sit idly by until the great war comes or
 should we at least try to bring about a peaceful
 understanding among these jealous nations?

Now personally I do not believe that there is
 another great world war coming in the near fu-
 ture. Of course I do not know anything more about
 it than anyone else and perhaps not so much as
 a great many, but I refuse to spend time worrying
 over that possible calamity.

However, I believe when I see a fuss brewing
 which I am pretty sure will involve me, if it really
 starts, that it is wise for me at least to see if I
 can't do something to prevent it. The League of
 Nations may not be the way to stop a world war,
 but if it is as useless and weak as the eloquent
 gentleman who spoke a couple of weeks ago says,
 then at least there could not be any very serious
 harm come from joining it. But better still why not
 propose some other plan that is more likely to work?

Too Much Money

LAST week I visited the little city of Caney,
 Kan., located just across the line from the
 Osage Nation. Caney, like many other bor-
 der towns, is profiting from the marvelous pros-
 perity that has come to the members of the
 Osage tribe.

The history of this tribe reads like a romance.
 Originally the Osages were poor; in fact, they were
 frequently on the verge of starvation.

Of course they had land, all Indians had land,
 but it was of little or no value to them. They
 could hunt on the land, but so could everybody
 else. The land had no market value and the
 Indians were not farmers. They did cultivate a
 little land; raised a little corn and maybe some
 other vegetables, but nothing worth mentioning,
 and the Osages were not noted even among In-
 dians as good farmers.

They were proud, lazy and poor. Physically, they
 were fine looking Indians. Washington Irving
 makes especial mention of them in his interesting
 story of his journey across the prairies more than
 80 years ago. He was even then impressed with
 their stature and dignity.

A good many years ago I visited Pawhuska at
 the last meeting, I think, of the tribal council,
 when, under the operation of the Curtis law, the
 tribal government ceased and the Osages came
 entirely under control of the Government of the
 United States.

I never saw a more dignified legislative body
 than that Indian council. The members of it were
 nearly all full blood Osages, for in the election
 which had just been held, the contest was between
 the full bloods and the "half breeds," as they
 were called; the full bloods won.

Even at that time the Osage Nation was known as a rich tribe, altho originally distinguished for its poverty. In the allotment of lands a long time before that, the Osages were given a strip of land some 50 or 60 miles wide, extending almost from the southeast corner of Kansas clear out almost to the west line of the state.

The time came when the Government desired to throw this land open to settlement and made a trade with the Osages, under the terms of which a trust fund was established for the benefit of the Osages, derived from the sale of these lands lying along the southern border of Kansas. This trust fund amounted approximately to 9 million dollars and on this the Government paid an annual interest at the rate of 5 per cent. In addition, the Government allotted to the tribe lands in what was then the Indian Territory, aggregating something over 17 million acres, and the tribe was removed from Kansas to these lands. They were permitted to make whatever they could from these tribal lands and in addition, they received the interest on the trust fund, which was distributed per capita, once a quarter. There were, when I was at Pawhuska, some 1,700 members of the tribe entitled to share in the tribal lands and the annuity. The annuity income amounted approximately to \$200 per capita a year.

There was very little farming by the members of the tribe but some half breeds and "squaw men," as the white men who had married Indian wives were called, had rather extensive ranches and raised a good many cattle. A little before the time of my visit, the demand for pasture had grown so great that the Osages were getting considerable revenue from the rental of the tribal lands for range pasture.

Counting the average size of the Indian family at six, at that time the family revenue amounted to perhaps \$1,500 a year cash for this average family. As most of the Indians at that time lived in the most primitive style, this income should have been more than ample to supply them, but I was informed that 90 per cent of them were broke within a week after the distribution, and then proceeded to borrow at ruinous rates until next pay day.

It was not until oil was discovered in the Osage Nation that the real golden flood came. At present the royalties of these Osages, I am told, average perhaps \$1,000 a month. The revenue of a family of six would be \$72,000 a year. Naturally, you might suppose that these Indians are accumulating great stores of wealth. To the person with an average income which he or she has to earn, it seems impossible that anybody can spend an income of \$1,000 a month, but the fact is that most of these Indians are broke, just as they always have been. They are the richest and also the most extravagant people in the world. When they have it, money means nothing to them, except to spend for whatever happens to strike their fancy. Of course, often they are swindled unmercifully. The price asked is of no concern so long as they have the money and happen to fancy the thing

that might be offered for sale at that time. In an amazingly short time the monthly income is spent and the Indian cheerfully goes in debt until next pay day.

Nowhere in the world are there so many high priced automobiles in proportion to the population as in the Osage Nation. That is one place where the Ford car does not lead. The Osage would consider it beneath his dignity to ride around in a Ford car.

That is where a good deal of the money goes. Now, judging from the history of all other oil fields, there is coming a time when the Osage field will no longer yield its flood of wealth and the royalties will cease.

What will happen then? The Indians who have been joy-riding for several years know nothing about work and they do not care to make work's acquaintance. There is likely to be a pretty hard time down there.

Now, these Indians have approximately 1,000 acres of land apiece. Of course, some of this land is no good except for pasture, but much of it is rich land. Properly cultivated, it ought always to yield ample income, but very few of these Indians have learned to farm and could not earn a living farming, no matter how much land they might have.

If they are permitted by the Government to sell their lands, a great many of them will sell and waste the money received, and within a few months or a few years will be paupers. It will be their salvation if the Government refuses to permit them to sell.

Like all Indian tribes, the Osages are rapidly fading out in color. It is easy to find beautiful girls down there, said to be Osages, but who show no traces of the Indian blood that the ordinary observer would detect. And possibly this is going to solve the problem. In the course of a generation or two the Indian race will be almost completely absorbed by the white race and the future generations of the noble red men will be just like other white men and women.

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.

Selling a Joint Estate

A and B were husband and wife. They worked together until their home was paid for then B died leaving a husband and eight children. A rented the place to one of his sons and moved to town and remarried. Now he wants to sell the place which the first wife and children worked to get. Can he do so? The children for the most part are under age.

Unless the title to this property was held jointly

by the husband and wife, the surviving husband has the right to sell it without the children's consent. Of course, if the property was held jointly by the husband and wife, then one-half of it belonged to her and one-half of her half would go to her children and the other half to her husband. In that case the surviving husband could not sell the place without the consent of the children. If they are under age, in that case it would be necessary that a guardian be appointed in order that there might be a legal transfer of the property.

Selling Partnership Farm

1—A and B own a farm in partnership. In B's absence A signs a contract with an agent to sell the land within a specified time. The agent got a buyer on the day following after the time had expired. The buyer's offer was rejected. In the meantime B sells his half interest to A before the agent brought suit against both A and B. If the agent wins his suit which is to be tried in the fall, will B have to stand half the commission and also half of the lawyer's fee? 2—A sells part of the land to C in order to pay B for his half interest. Before B gets the money it is agreed by A and B that this money be held in escrow to cover the commission until the suit is settled. Would this money belong by rights to both A and B or just to A? If to both could B sue A for his half interest?

T. S.
1—If the agent wins his suit he will unquestionably be entitled to judgment against both A and B. The fact that at a time subsequent to his contract B had sold his interest to A would not effect the agent's right in the case.

2—The amount which was placed in escrow in order to cover the judgment for commission in case the agent wins the suit belongs jointly to A and B. Of course, if the agent loses the suit, then the money would revert to A.

Settlement of a Merchant's Claim

A bought a suit and overcoat from a clothing company in the early spring of 1920 for \$100, paying \$40 down and promising to pay the balance at the earliest possible date. About a month after the purchase he paid \$30 more on the account. He then left the state expecting to return in about three weeks. He did not return but notified his folks to pay the balance of the bill which they did in the summer of 1920. Since then A returned but had no permanent address until about a year ago. About seven months ago the clothing company wrote A claiming that he owed a balance of \$30. A ignored the letter. He received nothing more from the company until April 20, 1923, when he received a registered letter asking payment of the balance, \$60. In this letter the company says it will start suit if A does not settle within 10 days. A hasn't the receipts but in one letter to him the company says he owes them \$30 and in another \$60. Can they collect this account again? Can they do anything to A for leaving the state before the account was paid? Would the difference in the amounts claimed in the two letters clear A?

A. B.
The fact that in one letter A was asked to pay \$60 and in another \$30 would be evidence in his favor and evidence of the incorrectness of the company in the keeping of accounts. Of course, if A can prove that he paid this money or that his people paid it for him the company cannot obtain judgment against him. He committed no offense in leaving the state before payment of this bill.

Farmer Coming Into His Own

BEFORE the ink had dried on the President's signature to the Rural Credits act plans were under way to set this new credit machinery in motion. Charters already have been granted for establishing the 12 intermediate credit banks and they are in operation and are doing a large business.

President Coolidge has sent Managing Director Meyer and Director Mondell of the War Finance Corporation, with a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, to the Central Northwest to discuss with wheat growers the formation of co-operative marketing associations which might avail themselves of Government funds under the new credits act.

New Credit System Beneficial

The new credit system is one of a series of developments of the last year or two which are to raise the American farmer to a new position of strength and importance.

The troubles of the farmer should have first attention from Washington, but cannot all be smoothed out by the President or by Congress. The biggest part of the job must be done by the farmer himself. There must be a fairer relationship between the results of the farmer's labor and the results of the labor of others. The farmer himself must play a large part in establishing this fairer relationship thru the exercise of business-like methods in marketing and thru controlling production rather than by over-supplying consumption.

Tremendous Expansion of Industry

The great economic upheaval resulting from the World War showed its effects most strikingly upon agriculture—long regarded as the impregnable base of America's prosperity. And for a time the interests of commerce and finance seemed to forget that the real and ultimate dependence of all our commercial development rested upon the basic American industry—agriculture.

Perhaps it was the tremendous war expansion of industry, the temporarily quadrupled exports of manufactured goods, the idea of New York as the money center of the world, the misleading growth of our cities and the sudden awakening of our international consciousness that made our mer-

chants, our manufacturers and our bankers temporarily forget that, after all, America's prosperity is rooted in the soil.

Two things happened to shake off this complaisant feeling and arouse the commercial and financial world to a true understanding of their position.

The first of these shocks came when the manufacturer found his market cut to pieces because the farmer ceased to buy. Simultaneously the commercial nature of his war-built foreign market was brought home to the manufacturer when exports of manufactured goods dropped one-half almost overnight.

The next jolt came with the organization of the Farm Bloc in Congress. It wasn't so much what the farmer asked from Congress, as that he could very evidently get what he wanted which impressed the city public. For the first time many business men of the newer generations began to think of the farmer as a factor to be reckoned with.

For the first time they began—some of them—to try to look at things from the farmer's viewpoint. This led some of the more outstanding leaders to look into the needs of agriculture as a business—to study the financial side, marketing, transportation and all the hundred and one factors that affect the farmer's net income.

It was not surprising, therefore, that before long the Farm Bloc and the leaders of farm organizations found sympathetic advisers and co-workers recruited from the ranks of the higher business circles.

It should not be understood from what I have said that all business leaders have in this short space of time come over wholeheartedly to the farmer's support. Not by any means. We still have our stiff fights on every new proposal of the Farm Bloc. But there is a noticeable and constant filtering of the more progressive type of business men who can look above and beyond their own trial balance sheets and get a national viewpoint of some of these perplexing problems that the farmer is trying to figure out—and will.

All this is strong evidence, to my mind, that American business men and financiers are shaking themselves free from the dream of commercial imperialism, to be won if necessary at the expense of

agriculture, and are getting back to the bedrock fact that there can be no permanent prosperity in this country unless the farmer is prosperous.

I wish to point out that the new Rural Credits act will probably be among the means of promoting rapid development of co-operative marketing among farmers in every part of the country.

The Most Hopeful Tendency

The local farmer, in order to utilize the new credit facilities to best advantage, must belong to a co-operative organization.

The present great move toward co-operative marketing of farm products is, perhaps, the most hopeful tendency of the day. It promises to do the seemingly impossible; it promises to get the farmer more for his products while at the same time charging the ultimate consumer less. This possibility arises from cutting out part of the present terrific costs of distribution. To be fully successful this movement must be supplemented by a co-operative buying movement among consumers.

The time has come when we must and when I think we will develop a big, broad policy and plan for national growth which will preserve the balance between agriculture and industry. This policy must include every factor bearing on our national life and our relations with other nations. History has shown that only those nations which have given large attention to increasing the food supply in keeping with the increase in population, either thru scientific production, such as Germany practiced, or thru trade, as England has done, may expect to maintain a position of leadership.

Industry and Agriculture Must Harmonize

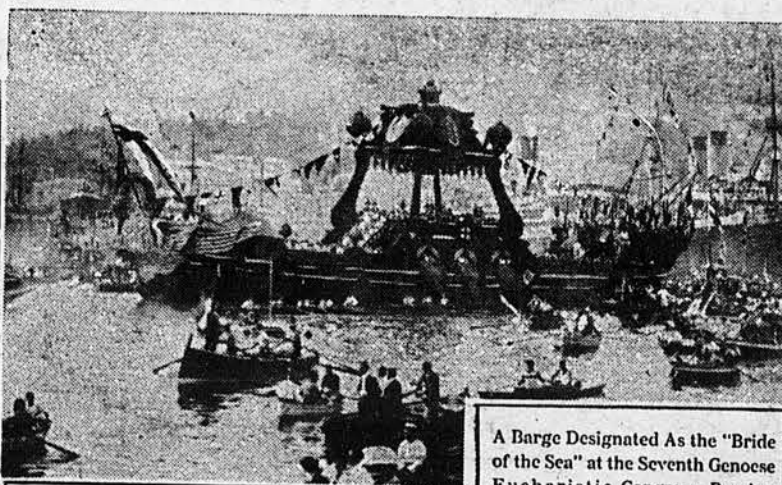
Industry and agriculture need to work together in closest harmony to prevent just such temporary maladjustments as afflict agriculture today. It is plain why the Farm Bloc, supported and backed by the farm organizations, will constantly be needed. The sign that speaks best for the future is the fact that commercial interests are now accepting the Farm Bloc as a co-worker in this common aim for permanent future prosperity.

Arthur Capen

News of the World in Pictures



Photo of Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota at His Desk in the Senate Office Building. Taken Shortly After His Arrival in Washington This Month



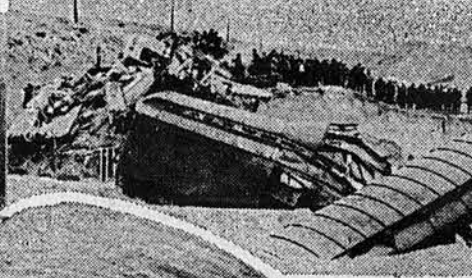
Wreck of the C. B. & Q. Train Which Crashed Thru a Bridge on Cole Creek Near Casper, Wyo.; About 40 Persons Were Killed in This Accident



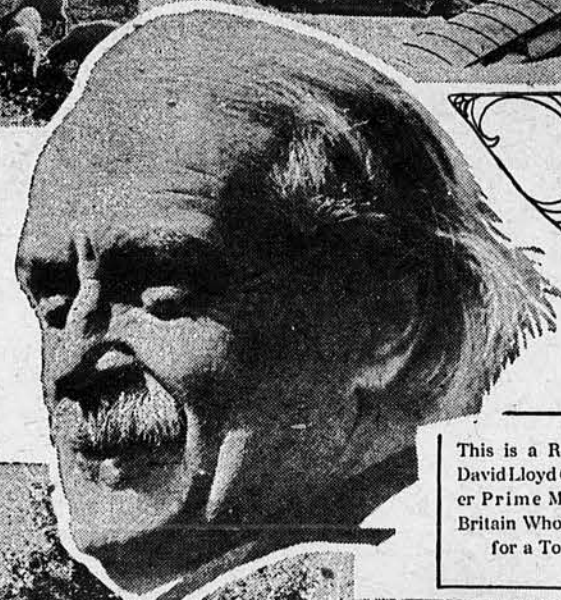
General Josef Haller, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, Who Came to America As Official Polish Delegate to the American Legion Convention



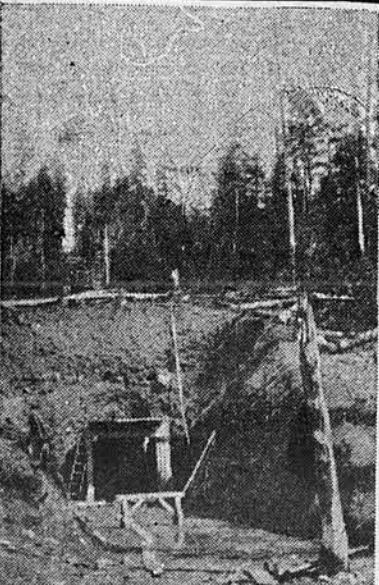
A Farm Flock Cleaning Up a Field of Corn and Soybeans; There is an Increased Interest Now in Sheep Among Farmers



Where 70,000 Fans Saw the Opening of the 1923 World's Series When the Giants and the Yanks Crossed Bats for the Championship of the Present Season



This is a Recent Portrait of David Lloyd George, the Former Prime Minister of Great Britain Who Recently Arrived for a Tour of America

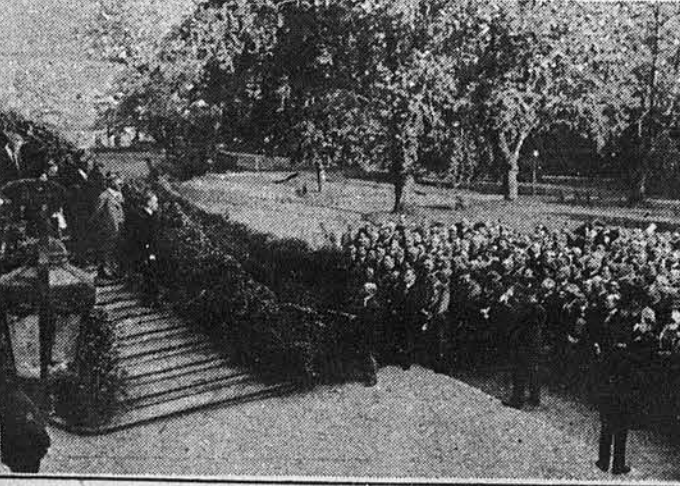


Preliminary Drilling For the 6-Mile Moffat Tunnel Near Denver, Colo., Thru Base of Rocky Mountains

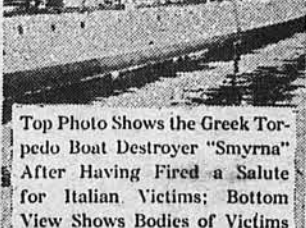
An Exhibit of the International Harvester Company at Tours, France, During the Fair Held There Recently



Left to Right, Mrs. E. M. House, Mrs. Lloyd George, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and Mrs. Davies; Miss Megan Lloyd George is Seen Standing in the Rear



This View Shows President Coolidge on the Steps at the White House, Speaking to the Delegates of the World Dairy Congress Convention, That Was Held in Washington Recently



Top Photo Shows the Greek Torpedo Boat Destroyer "Smyrna" After Having Fired a Salute for Italian Victims; Bottom View Shows Bodies of Victims



The Home on the Agronomy Farm of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan.

Making Legumes With Lime

Secret of Soybean and Alfalfa Production Discovered by F. S. Schulte and Now His Neighbors Buy Soil Sweetening by the Carload

By J. C. Burleton

ALFAFA has a "sweet tooth" if lime may be considered a sweetener. At least it doesn't like sour soil. Lime neutralizes the acidity and permits alfalfa or other legumes to grow.

You see, this dislike of acid soil is a family characteristic among the legumes and alfalfa is about the most sensitive of the group. Red clover probably comes next, but it takes considerable acid to discourage cowpeas, soybeans and Sweet clover, and peanuts don't seem to mind the acid at all, if one may judge by their wide distribution in the South where there is more acid soil than in any other section of the United States.

Easy to Correct Sourness

Soil acidity is just becoming recognized as a problem in Kansas. There is no trouble from this condition in the central and western parts of the state, but in Southeastern Kansas it is interfering with alfalfa production and restoration of fertility. Farmers in that section are learning that lime pays. Several years ago F. S. Schulte, Anderson county farmer, applied some ground limestone and found that alfalfa would grow on the treated land. Neighbors, having observed his experience, and after learning results obtained on the Dunlap farm at Carlyle, in Allen county, where the Kansas State Agricultural College main-

tained an experiment field for several years, adopted the practice.

T. Centlivre, another farmer of the same neighborhood, was also a pioneer in using ground limestone. Other farmers began experimenting, and now they are buying ground limestone by the carload.

Practically all the limestone users in Westphalia community, in the western part of Anderson county, buy their supplies thru Schulte. He has been acting as a community leader in the use of lime for the last three or four years. During the spring between 250 and 350 tons of limestone were brought to the community and farmers bought about 250 tons last fall. Some of them are applying it direct to alfalfa land. Others are growing a crop of soybeans with the expectation of seeding alfalfa on the land later.

Schulte has 10 acres of old alfalfa and is seeding 16 acres on limed land this fall. This land was prepared early last spring. Five acres was limed and planted to soybeans the latter part of May. The beans were cultivated thru the growing season and were cut for hay in the first part of August. Schulte cut the ridges down by throwing them into the middles with a plow. Then he cross-disked the field and worked it down for alfalfa. The rest

of the land was fallowed all summer.

Centlivre has 12 acres of old alfalfa and is planning to seed 15 acres more on summer fallowed land. About 6 tons of manure to the acre was applied before the land was plowed. Then 2 tons of lime to the acre was spread.

Last fall a local man who had purchased a limestone grinder desired to give some demonstrations. C. E. Agnew, county extension agent, obtained the co-operation of several farmers. One of these, John Strobel, 6 miles north of Garnett, applied his stone on half of a 4-acre soybean field. At maturity, the beans on the south half of the field where the stone had been applied, were 8 inches taller than those on the untreated north half. The foliage was greener and heavier on the limed portion of his field.

Lime shipped in from Eldorado costs about 90 cents a ton laid down. The price at the crusher is 25 cents loaded on cars. Lower freight rates have stimulated the use of lime in that county as they have in other sections of Southeastern Kansas.

Without lime, very little of the land, except small areas of bottom or extremely fertile soil, will grow alfalfa successfully. Neither Schulte nor Centlivre had been able to grow it before they used lime. Centlivre, for example,

had a comparatively heavy yield from 12 acres seeded three years ago. The second cutting made about 2 tons to the acre and the third, after an extremely dry period, made 1½ tons.

Many farmers in Southeastern Kansas have no faith in lime. One fellow who had applied stone said that the whole lime and grinding business was a fraud. Perhaps his experience did not justify a recommendation, but there are dozens of farmers in that region who have found that it pays.

Soil Should be Tested

Undoubtedly a man in that section should have his soil tested. It will usually show acid reaction in the southeast corner of the state but it is not advisable to apply lime on the assumption that the soil needs it. The test can be made by the county agricultural agent or by the Kansas State Agricultural College free of charge. Often the soil is so poor that limestone alone is not effective. In such cases manuring and, perhaps, the application of phosphate fertilizers is necessary.

Results at Carlyle indicate that alfalfa can be grown on most of the farms if the right methods are followed. A successful stand is well worth the effort and every farmer should persevere until success is attained. The acreage of alfalfa in Kansas should be greatly increased.

Whence Comes Our Daily Salt?

By M. N. Beeler

SALT seems to be somewhat plentiful. Ocean water is more or less saturated with it, as anybody who has had his mouth filled with it will testify. Salt can be found in any kitchen cabinet, in the corners of most pastures, on the shelves of grocers, in hams and in prospective oil wells. Yes, there's lots of salt. It's even been called "common." But salt isn't so commonplace after all.

It has had a good deal to do with the romances and tragedies of human advancement. Just think what happened to Lot's wife. Mules sometimes chew up their collars during the night when someone neglects to throw a bit of salt in the feed trough. Daniel Boone's life wouldn't hold half the interest it does for the average lad if he hadn't been forced to quit hunting occasionally and go over into Indiana to make salt. You'll remember how the Indians got after him usually before he returned to Kentucky. Did you ever see the old man raise a fuss that made the whole family unhappy just because mother forgot to put a pinch of seasoning in the beans? Remember the mill which in fairy tale days was alleged to have sunk a ship and spoiled all the sea water for drinking purposes? Thousands of lives have been lost from thirst because the ocean water wasn't good. Some folks haven't any use for watermelon unless they can have a sprinkle of salt with it.

A Mean Sophomore Trick

One of the meanest tricks a sophomore can turn is to salt a hungry freshman's pie. Many a country ice cream supper has been a financial loss because some agitated soul got salt in the wrong place. Fat men have turned purple in the face trying to get a little salt out of the shaker for their boiled roasting ears. Cattle languish for lack of it. Salt has been used for controlling barberry and bindweed. It has been loaded into shotguns for dispelling chicken thieves. It is used in the arts and industries. Women soak new gingham dresses in salt water to set the color and farmers sprinkle salt on stemmy hay to make steers eat more of it. Hopes of fortunes have been blasted when salt water gushed out of an expected oil well when something else was desired. That's what happened at Hutchinson some years ago. Promoters and drillers left the country suddenly for more

promising fields. Then somebody started a salt business. Tons and tons of salt are produced there each day and hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in pumping, mining and refining machinery. Salt isn't so hard to get now as it was in Revolutionary days, nor is it so easy to obtain as in the Mongolian desert where it is scooped up by hand, but its production is quite a process. A lot of fuel and water, labor and equipment are necessary to fill your shaker with salt that will run.

Ages ago the sea deposited in the vicinity of Hutchinson a great salt bed about 325 feet thick. It lies several hundred feet below the ground surface in as pure, crystalline form as salt is ever found. Until recently this salt was brought to the surface only with water. Now, however, the Carey Salt Company has opened a mine and is taking out the rock salt at a depth of 650 feet. It has in addition two pumping plants. Wells are drilled into the salt bed, a water-tight

casing installed and a 2-inch pipe extended down to the bed. Water is forced thru this small pipe to dissolve the salt below. The same force that is used in running the water down causes it to rise again, saturated with salt, thru the casing. The brine is stored in tanks or run directly into the evaporators.

Two processes are used in producing the salt. In one the brine is run into kettles 24 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. These are sealed and the atmospheric pressure reduced so that less heat will be required to evaporate the water. A temperature of 175 degrees is maintained and the water is driven off faster under the partial vacuum than it would be in the open air at ordinary boiling temperature which is 212 degrees. Steam pipes within the kettles are used to provide heat. As the salt is precipitated it is conveyed to bins on an elevated platform where the surplus water is drained off. From these bins the salt is removed by workmen who

scrape it into carts and dump it on to the floor of the curing shed below. This curing shed has a capacity of 600 carloads and the salt is stored in great piles where it remains four to six weeks before being marketed.

Some of the salt is trucked directly into box cars, some is run into presses and made into salt blocks under a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch, some goes to the dryers where it is prepared for bagging, barreling, and packing into cartons and boxes.

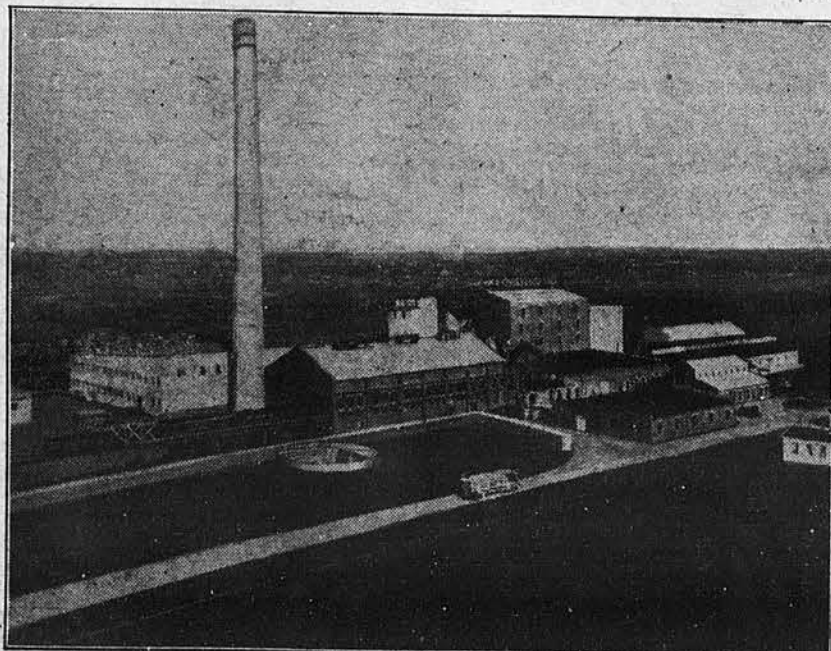
The dryers are long cylindrical drums several feet in diameter. Salt is run into these rotating cylinders and is dried by heat from a gas or coke flame driven thru the drums by fans. Beaters continually pound the sides of the drums to keep the salt within from sticking. It emerges, dry as powder and intensely hot, from the other end of the cylinders, from which it is conveyed to the packing rooms by machinery.

In the other process brine is evaporated in the open. It is fed gradually into pans, 120 feet by 12 feet and about 20 inches deep. A temperature of 160 to 180 degrees is maintained in these grainer pans by steam pipes. The salt crystallizes and falls to the bottom where it is scraped toward one end by a series of rakes. It passes up out of the brine by an incline and falls into a conveyor which takes it to draining bins, from which it passes thru the same processes as the vacuum salt.

How Fine Salt is Made

As the salt comes from the ground it is all the same. It goes into the packing rooms in various forms. The fineness of crystals is governed by the temperature used in evaporating. The vacuum process produces the finer grades such as table salt. The grainer process produces coarse and medium salt which is used for general farm purposes and by meat packers. The kiln dried salt is used by farmers. The vacuum process produces dairy salt and two grades of table salt.

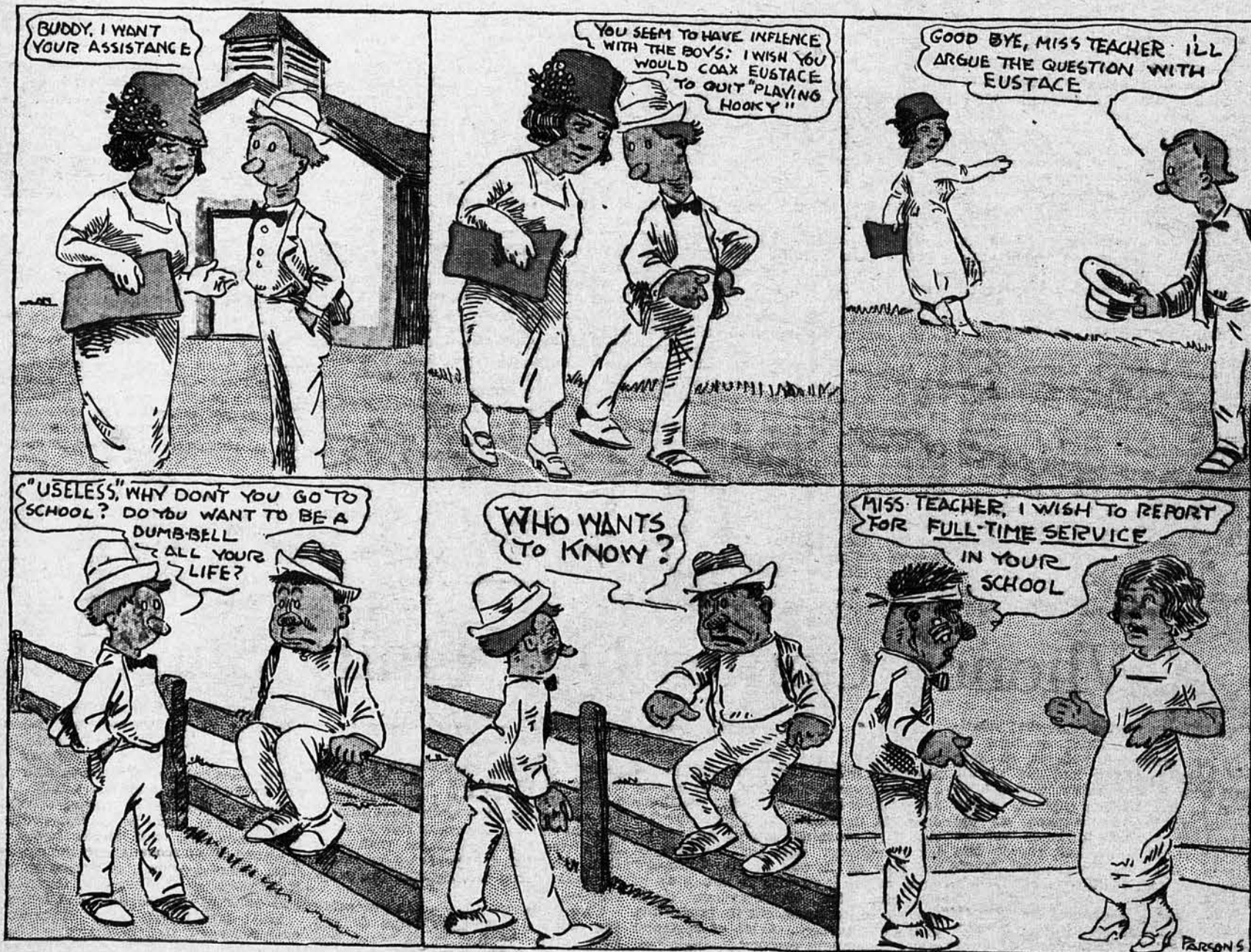
Recently a mine has been opened for removing rock salt. It is shot down by blasting, loaded into cars, which are run upon a rotary dump and emptied into tipples which carry 4 tons to the top of the mine superstructure nearly 800 feet above. As the tippie reaches the top it dumps automatically into grinders which convert the salt into different degrees of fineness. (For Continuation Please See Page 20).



One of the Three Plants of a Hutchinson Firm Which Produces 4,000 Barrels of Evaporated Salt and 500 Tons of Rock Salt Daily

The Adventures of the Hoovers

The Ever Gallant Buddy is Always Ready to Help Teacher Coax Eustace to Quit Playing Hooky and Gets Busy Right Off the Bat



The Cross-Cut—By Courtney Ryley Cooper

A Story of a Fight of Real Men for Wealth in the Silver Mines of Colorado

(Copyrighted)

FOLLOWING the death of his father, young Robert Fairchild learns thru certain legal papers, and Henry Beamish, an attorney in St. Louis, Mo., that he is the only heir to the Blue Poppy silver mine located at Ohadi, in Central Colorado.

Two weeks later he was on his way to Denver and after an adventurous cross-country trip finally reached his destination and took up his abode at Mother Howard's boarding house.

There he was joined by Harry Harkins, an old time miner and friend of his father's, who helped him to establish his claim to the Blue Poppy mine, and told him about the efforts of Squint Rodaine to get possession of this valuable property.

A few weeks later Fairchild was very much surprised to receive a letter from Denver in which the writer offered him \$50,000 for his interest in the Blue Poppy mine, but the only address given was a box number in Denver. While working in the mine Fairchild and Harkins debated at length whether the offer should be accepted.

On the Road to the Sampler

There was a shimmer in the air, thru which the trees were turned into a bluer green, and the crags of the mountains made softer, the gaping scars of prospect holes less lonely and less mournful with their ever-present story of lost hopes. On a great boulder far at one side a chipmunk chattered. Far down the road an ore train clat-

tered along on the way to the Sampler—that great middleman institution which is a part of every mining camp, and which, like the creamery station at the crossroads, receives the products of the mines, assays them by its technically correct system of four samples and four assays to every shipment, and buys them, with its allowances for freight, smelting charges and the innumerable expenditures which must be made before money can become money in reality. Fairchild sang louder than ever, a wordless tune, an old tune, engendered in his brain upon a paradoxically happy and unhappy night—that of the dance when he had held Anita Richmond in his arms, and she had laughed up at him as, by her companionship, she had paid the debt of the Denver road. Fairchild had almost forgotten that. Now, with memory, his brow puckered, and his song died slowly away.

"What the dickens was she doing?" he asked himself at last. "And why should she have wanted so terribly to get away from that sheriff?"

There was no answer. Besides, he had promised to ask for none. And further, a shout from the road, accompanied by the roaring of a motor truck, announced that Harry was making his return.

Five men were with him, to help

carry in ropes, heavy pulleys, weights and a large metal shaft bucket, then to move out the smaller of the pumps and trundle away with them, leaving the larger one and the larger engine for a single load. At last Harry turned to his paraphernalia and rolled up his sleeves.

"Ere's where we work!" he announced. "It's us for a pulley and bucket arrangement until we can get the 'olst to working and the skip to running. 'Elp me 'eave a few timbers."

It was the beginning of a three-days' job, the building of a heavy staging over the top of the shaft, the affixing of the great pulley and then the attachment of the bucket at one end, and the skip, loaded with pig iron, on the other. Altogether, it formed a sort of crude, counterbalanced elevator, by which they might lower themselves into the shaft, with various bumpings and delays—but which worked successfully, nevertheless. Together they piled into the big, iron bucket, Harry lugging along spikes and timbers and sledges and ropes. Then, pulling away at the cable which held the weights, they furnished the necessary gravity to travel downward.

An eerie journey, faced on one side by the crawling rope of the skip as it traveled along the rusty old track on its water-soaked ties, on the others by

the still dripping timbers of the aged shaft and its broken, rotting ladder, while the carbide lanterns' cast shadows about, while the pulley above creaked and the eroded wheels of the skip squeaked and protested! Downward—a hundred feet—and they collided with the upward-bound skip, to fend off from it and start on again. The air grew colder, more moist. The carbides spluttered and flared. Then a slight bump, and they were at the bottom. Fairchild started to crawl out from the bucket, only to resume his old position as Harry yelled with fright.

Into the Past History

"Don't do it!" gulped the Cornishman. "Do you want me to go up like a skyrocket? Them weights is all at the top. We've got to fix a plug down 'ere to 'old this blooming bucket or it'll go up and we'll stay down!"

Working from the side of the bucket, still held down by the weight of the two men, they fashioned a catch, or lock, out of a loop of rope attached to heavy spikes, and fastened it taut.

"That'll 'old," announced the big Cornishman. "Out we go!"

Fairchild obeyed with alacrity. He felt now that he was really coming to something, that he was at the true beginning of his labors. Before him the drift tunnel, damp and dripping and dark, awaited, seeming to throw back the flare of carbides as tho to shield the treasures which might lie beyond. Harry started forward a step, then pausing, shifted his carbide and laid a hand on his companion's shoulder.

"Boy," he said slowly, "we're starting at something now—and I don't know where it's going to lead us. There's a cave-in up 'ere, and if we're ever going to get anywhere in this mine, we'll have to go past it. And I'm afraid of what we're going to find when we cut our way thru!"

Clouds of the past seemed to rise and float past Fairchild. Clouds which carried visions of a white, broken old man sitting by a window, waiting for death, visions of an old safe and a letter it contained. For a long, long moment, there was silence. Then came Harry's voice again.

"I'm afraid it ain't going to be good news, Boy. But there ain't no wye to get around it. It's got to come out sometime—things like that won't stay 'idden forever. And your father's gone now—gone where it can't 'urt 'im."

"I know," answered Fairchild in a queer, husky voice. "He must have known, Harry—he must have been willing that it come, now that he is gone. He wrote me as much."

"It's that or nothing. If we sell the mine, someone else will find it. And we can't 'it the vein without following the drift to the stope. But you're the one to make the decision."

Again, a long moment; again, in memory, Fairchild was standing in a gloomy, old-fashioned room, reading a letter he had taken from a dusty safe. Finally his answer came:

"He told me to go ahead, if necessary. And we'll go, Harry."

Farther Up the Mine

They started forward then, making their way thru the slime and silt of the drift flooring, slippery and wet from years of flooding. From above them the water dripped from the seep-soaked hanging-wall, which showed rough and splotchy in the gleam of the carbides and seemed to absorb the light until they could see only a few feet before them as they clambered over water-soaked timbers, disjointed rails of the little tram track which once had existed there, and floundered in and out of the greasy pockets of mud which the floating ties of the track had left behind. On—on—they stopped.

Progress had become impossible. Before them, twisted and torn and piled about in muddy confusion, the timbers of the mine suddenly showed in a perfect barricade, supplanted from behind by piles of muck and rocky refuse which left no opening to the chamber of the stope beyond. Harry's carbide went high in the air, and he slid forward, to stand a moment in thought before the obstacle. At place after place he surveyed it, finally to turn with a shrug of his shoulders.

"It's going to mean more'n a month of the 'ardest kind of work, Boy," came his final announcement. "Ow it could 'ave caved in like that is more than I know. I'm sure we timbered it good."

"And look—" Fairchild was beside him now, with his carbide—"how everything's torn, as tho from an explosion."

"It seems that wye. But you can't tell. Rock 'as an awful way of churning up things when it decides to turn loose. All I know is we've got a job cut out for us."

There was only one thing to do—turn back. Fifteen minutes more and they were on the surface, making their plans; projects which entailed work from morning until night for many a day to come. There was a track to lay, an extra skip to be lowered, that they might haul the muck and broken timbers from the cave-in to the shaft and on out to the dump. There were stulls and mill stakes and lags to cut and to be taken into the shaft. And there was good, hard work of muscle and brawn and pick and shovel, that muck might be torn away from the cave-in, and good timbers put in place, to hold the hanging wall from repeating its escapade of eighteen years before. Harry reached for a new axe and indicated another.

"We'll cut ties first," he announced.

Weeks of Real Effort

And thus began the weeks of effort, weeks in which they worked with crude appliances; weeks in which they dragged the heavy stulls and other timbers into the tunnel and then lowered them down the shaft to the drift, two hundred feet below, only to follow them in their counterbalanced bucket and laboriously pile them along the sides of the drift, there to await use later on. Weeks in which they worked in mud

and slime, as they shoveled out the muck and with their gad hooks tore down loose portions of the hanging wall to form a roadbed for their new tram. Weeks in which they cut ties, in which they crawled from their beds even before dawn, nor returned to Mother Howard's boarding house until long after dark; weeks in which they seemed to lose all touch with the outside world. Their whole universe had turned into a tunnel far beneath the surface of the earth, a drift leading to a cave-in, which they had not yet begun to even indent with excavations.

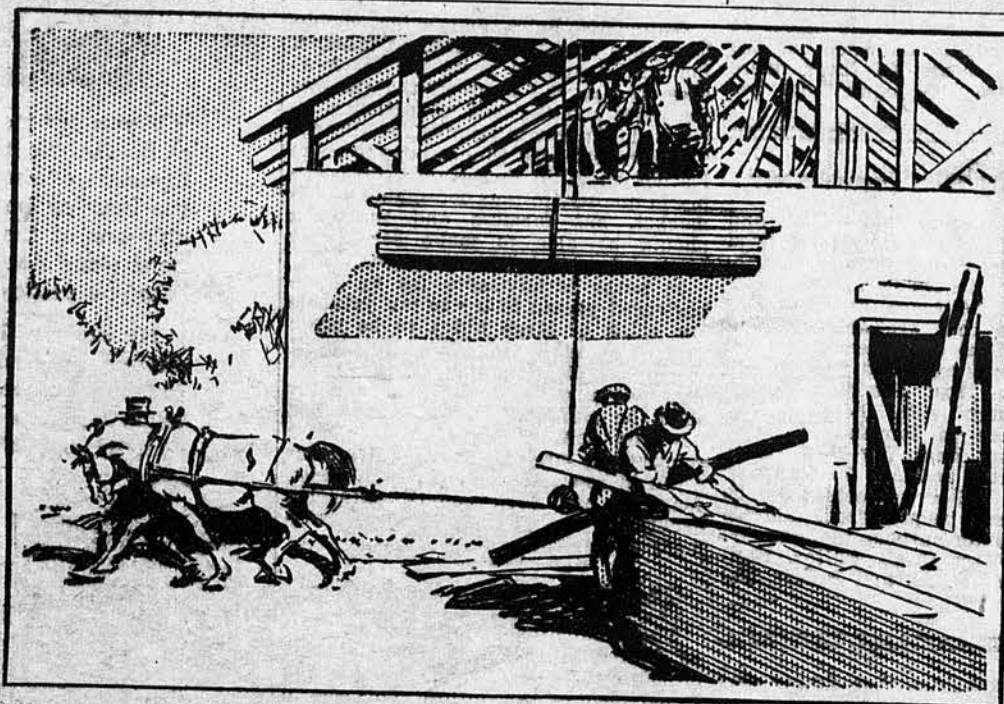
It was a slow, galling progress, but they kept at it. Gradually the tram line began to take shape, pieced together from old portions of the track which still lay in the drift and supplemented by others bought cheaply at that graveyard of miner's hopes, the junk yard in Ohadi. At last it was finished;

the work of moving the heavy timbers became easier now as they were shunted on to the small tram truck from which the body had been dismantled and trundled along the rails to the cave-in, there to be piled in readiness for their use. And finally—

A pick swung in the air, to give forth a chunky, smacking sound, as it struck water-softened, spongy wood. The attack against the cave-in had begun, to progress with seeming rapidity for a few hours, then to cease, until the two men could remove the debris which they had dug out and haul it by slow, laborious effort to the surface. But it was a beginning, and they kept at it.

A foot at a time they tore away the old, broken, splintered timbers and the rocky refuse which lay piled behind each shivered beam: only to stop, carry away the muck, and then rebuild. And

(Continued on Page 11)



More jobs from the same rope

YOU can safely judge a rope by the amount of hard work it can do on your farm and still be ready for more.

Some rope wears out after an ordinary amount of work; it may even quit on the job, causing delay, perhaps loss of life.

But if you buy H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila you get more jobs from the same rope. Internal grinding over hot pulleys, the sudden tugs of hoisting, exposure to rotting rains—your rope can endure all these when the untwisted strands reveal the "Blue Heart" trade mark.

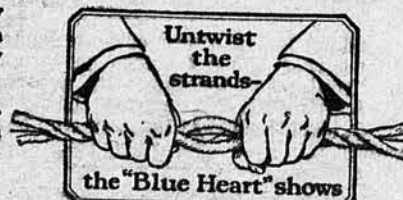
What the "Blue Heart" signifies

The "Blue Heart" Marker means:

- (1) That the rope is genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope—spun from high grade, pure selected manila fibre.
- (2) That it is spun by rope makers of the highest skill, possessed of the accumulated experience of more than half a century.
- (3) That, in any size, on any job, it will wear longer, and deliver without fail the strength you have a right to expect.

Can you tie this knot?

The bowline is rightfully called the king of knots. It can be used wherever a loop is wanted at the end of a rope. Because it never slips and is easily untied, it is a good knot for such purposes as tying a hay rope to a double tree.



Why it wears longer

Expert selection of just the right grades of pure, long manila fibre; the exact "drawing", "spinning", and "laying" which insure the smooth working of each fibre, yarn, and strand; the proper degree of lubrication without overloading—these things give to H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope its great strength and long resistance to wear and weather.

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For other jobs where a high grade sisal rope is wanted, use the best—H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope—spun from selected sisal fibre by the same skilled rope makers.

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H. & A. "Star Brand" Binder Twine
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Special offer!

The coupon below with 25c will entitle you to our special Halter Lead made from H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope. It is ½ inch in diameter, 7 feet long, and is fitted with a snap at one end. It is offered to introduce to you the great strength and wonderful wearing qualities of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

If your dealer does not carry H. & A. "Blue Heart" and cannot supply you with this special Halter Lead, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us with 25c, coin or stamps, and your dealer's name. A Halter Lead will be sent you prepaid at once.

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Why Farmers' Incomes Vary

(Continued from Page 3)

ern Kansas there was an increase of 15 per cent. Professor Englund concludes from his studies that as an agricultural region grows older, tenancy becomes a more and more important agency in the transfer of land from one generation to another.

A study of delinquent taxes shows that the percentage of farmers who were unable to meet their public obligations is greater in western Kansas than in the regions of greater diversified farming in the eastern sections. The amounts of delinquent taxes decreased in the diversified regions from 1920 to 1921. The Flint Hills section and the wheat growing regions showed increases in the same time.

R. M. Green is in charge of the marketing investigations for the department. A preliminary investigation has been made to determine the effect of storage and credit facilities on the marketing of wheat. Of the farmers who replied to the inquiry, 20 per

what seasons or months in the past have shown the best prices.

The department of agricultural economics is doing a valuable work. The data it is collecting will form the basis for marketing and taxation reforms. They must be of inestimable value to farm organizations which undertake marketing projects. Every farmer who is endeavoring to conduct his farming on a businesslike basis has felt the need of just such information upon which to base his operations.

Publications containing results of investigations already made are "The Marketing of Kansas Butter," Bulletin 216; "Farm Leases in Kansas," Bulletin 221; "Co-operation Applied to Marketing by Kansas Farmers," Bulletin 224; "Farm Storage as a Factor in the Marketing of Kansas Wheat," Bulletin 229. They will be sent free on request.

Home Tanning of Hides

Ordinarily hides and skins should be tanned only by experienced tanners. Sometimes and in some places, however, the spread between the receipts for hides and the cost of leather warrants the farmer in tanning for himself. The inexperienced cannot hope to make leather equal in appearance, or possibly in quality, to that obtainable on the market, but farmers and ranchmen should be able to make serviceable leather for most farm purposes.

It never is advisable for an inexperienced person to try to tan valuable fur skins or large hides to be made into coats, robes, or rugs. The result would be disappointing, both in appearance and in quality. Small fur skins or skins of low market value, however, can be tanned for home or country use according to the directions given in Farmers' Bulletin 1334, which may be had thru county extension agents or the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Nation's Milk Production

The production of milk in the United States in 1921 was approximately 99,000 million pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This was an average production per cow of about 4,000 pounds. With our present population there is available about 200 pounds of milk for each person, either in the form of milk or some of the various products of milk.

Send us kodak views of your home, your barns, silos, tractors or other farm equipment, together with a short letter giving all information that you think would be of interest to our readers.

Wanted 500 Men Immediately

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze would like to have 500 good farmers to write short letters describing their experiences in farming during the last two years, and will pay for all those that are accepted and published. Make the letters short and snappy. Topics suggested are the following: My Most Profitable Crop, Making Money with Poultry, My Worst Mistake in Farming, Feeding and Marketing Hogs, My Best Labor Saving Machine and Are Farm Taxes Too High? Other subjects may be selected as may be preferred. Address all such communications to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Crops Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

cent sold at threshing time, 20 per cent held until winter or spring, 55.2 per cent had no particular time for selling and 4.8 per cent sold when they needed the money.

Study of prices of grain on the Chicago market during 81 years shows that wheat has averaged 10.2 cents higher in May than in August. As a general rule right after harvest is the poorest time to sell. Similarly harvest time for other products is a poor time to sell. Investigations are being made into the history of livestock prices to determine if possible

Why the Doctor asks: "Do you drink coffee?"



If you are troubled with headaches, insomnia, indigestion, or sluggishness of the liver or bowels, probably one of the first questions your doctor asks is, "Do you drink coffee?"

He knows, better than anyone else, that the drug, caffeine, present in coffee, tends to irritate the nervous system and is a frequent

cause of disturbance to health.

If coffee causes trouble, and you value health, stop coffee and drink Postum.

Postum is a pure cereal beverage—absolutely free from caffeine or any other drug. It has a delicious flavor, that many people prefer to coffee.

Your grocer sells Postum in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) prepared instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages) for those who prefer the flavor brought out by boiling fully 20 minutes. The cost of either form is about one-half cent a cup.



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Not So Bad Off as He's Painted

The Cross-Cut

(Continued from Page 9)

it was effort which strained every muscle of two strong men, as with pulleys and handmade, crude cranes, they raised the big logs and propped them in place against further encroachment of the hanging wall. Cold and damp, in the moist air of the tunnel they labored, but there was joy in it all. Down here they could forget Squint Rodaine and his chalky-faced son; down here they could feel that they were working toward a goal and lay aside the handicap which humans might put in their path.

Day after day of labor and the indentation upon the cave-in grew from a matter of feet to one of yards. A week. Two. Then, as Harry swung his pick, he lurched forward and went to his knees. "I've gone thru!" he announced in happy surprise. "I've gone thru. We're at the end of it!"

Thru the Cave-in

Up went Fairchild's carbide. Where the pick still hung in the rocky mass, a tiny hole showed, darker than the surrounding refuse. He put forth a hand and clawed at the earth about the tool; it gave way beneath his touch, and there was only vacancy beyond. Again Harry raised his pick and swung it with force. Fairchild joined him. A moment more and they were staring at a hole which led to darkness, and there was joy in Harry's voice as he made a momentary survey.

"It's fairly dry be'ind there," he announced. "Otherwise we'd have been scrambling around in water up to our necks. We're lucky there, any'ow."

Again the attack and again the hole widened. At last Harry straightened.

"We can go in now," came finally. "Are you willing to go with me?"

"Of course. Why not?"

The Cornishman's hand went to his mustache.

"I ain't tickled about what we're liable to find."

"You mean—?"

But Harry stepped him.

"Let's don't talk about it till we 'ave to. Come on."

Silently they crawled thru the opening, the silt and fine rock rattling about them as they did so, to come upon fairly dry earth on the other side, and to start forward. Under the rays of the carbides, they could see that the track here was in fairly good condition; the only moisture being that of a natural seepage which counted for little. The timbers still stood dry and firm, except where dripping water in a few cases had caused the blocks to become spongy and great holes to be pressed in them by the larger timbers which held back the tremendous weight from above. Suddenly, as they walked along, Harry took the lead, holding his lantern far ahead of him, with one big hand behind it, as tho for a reflector. Then, just as suddenly, he turned.

"Let's go out," came shortly.

"Why?"

"It's there!" In the light of the lantern, Harry's face was white, his big lips livid. "Let's go—"

Rodaine Was Strong Then

But Fairchild stopped him.

"Harry," he said, and there was determination in his voice, "if it's there—we've got to face it. I'll be the one who will suffer. My father is gone. There are no accusations where he rests now; I'm sure of that. If—if he ever did anything in his life that wasn't right, he paid for it. We don't know what happened, Harry—all we are sure of is that if it's what we're—we're afraid of, we've gone too far now to turn back. Don't you think that certain people would make an investigation if we should happen to quit the mine now?"

"The Rodaines!"

"Exactly. They would scent something, and within an hour they'd be down in here, snooping around. And how much worse would it be for them to tell the news—than for us!"

"Nobody 'as to tell it—" Harry was staring at his carbide flare—"there's a wye."

"But we can't take it, Harry. In my father's letter was the statement that he made only one mistake—that of fear. I'm going to believe him—and despite what I find here, I'm going to hold him innocent, and I'm going to be fair and square and aboveboard about

it all. The world can think what it pleases—about him and about me. There's nothing on my conscience—and I know that if my father had not made the mistake of running away when he did, there would have been nothing on his."

Harry shook his head.

"E couldn't do much else, Boy. Rodaine was stronger in some ways than he is now. That was in different days. That was in times when Squint Rodaine could 'ave gotten a 'undred men together quicker'n a cat's wink and lynched a man without 'im 'aving a trial or anything. And if I'd been your father, I'd 'ave done the same as 'e did. I'd 'ave run too—'e'd 'ave paid for it with 'is life if 'e didn't, guilty or not guilty. And—" he looked sharply toward the younger man—"you say to go on?"

"Go on," said Fairchild, and he spoke the words between tightly clenched teeth. Harry turned his light before him, and once more shielded it with his big hand. A step—two, then: "Look—there—over by the foot-wall!"

Fairchild forced his eyes in the direction designated and stared intently. At first it appeared only like a succession of disjointed, broken stones, lying in straggly fashion along the footwall of the drift where it widened into the slope, or upward slant on the vein. Then, it came forth clearer, the thin outline of something which clutched at the heart of Robert Fairchild, which

sickened him, which caused him to fight down a sudden, panicky desire to shield his eyes and to run—a heap of age-denuded bones, the scraps of a miner's costume still clinging to them, the heavy shoes protruding in comically tragic fashion over bony feet; a huddled, cramped skeleton of a human being!

They could only stand and stare at it, this reminder of a tragedy of a quarter of a century ago. Their lips refused to utter the words that strove to travel past them; they were two men dumb, dumb thru a discovery which they had forced themselves to face, thru a fact which they had hoped against, each more or less silently, yet felt sure must, sooner or later, come before them. And now it was here.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Our Best Three Offers

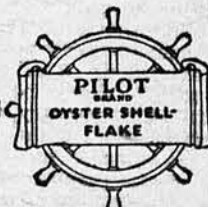
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

Before you start the stove or furnace, look for fire hazards in your chimneys, or smoke vents.

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Hens need lots of exercise. Make them work for their food and keep Pilot Brand Oyster Shell Flake before them all the time for more eggs and harder shells.



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A Timely Reminder for Everyday Farmers

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has shown that farm equipment is one of the smallest items in the cost of farming, the yearly average being only 4 to 8% of the total. Yet in profitable farming there is nothing more important than good equipment.

If you would check the cost of your farm machines against the rest of your investment—land, buildings, labor, live stock, etc.—your figures would probably agree with the average.

The fall season is a good time to inspect the condition of your machines. Most of them have been used lately or will be used this fall. Are any of them worn out? Are some of them so out of date that it does not pay to use them? Are there new methods on the market you should be adopting? Have you been getting along without certain machines that would save you money and labor?

To help you take an inventory of your needs, we are printing the full McCormick-Deering line.

The purpose of all McCormick-Deering machines is to make farming better, easier, and more profitable for their owners. They are all useful, modern, and efficient. The Harvester Company's work of standardization has simplified the variety of lines, combining many good features in fewer essential machines. Power farming is at its best where McCormick-Deering Tractors [15-30 and 10-20] are used with McCormick-Deering machines for draw-bar and belt work. They are made to work together.

We will send you descriptive material, catalogs, details as to sizes and styles on any machine or line that may need attention on your farm. Write the address below. Call on the McCormick-Deering dealer; he will always be at your service.

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Peg-Tooth Harrows
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POWER MACHINES

Kerosene Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks

BELT MACHINES

Ensilage Cutters Threshers
Husk and Shredders
Corn Shellers Cane Mills
Husk and Silo Fillers
Feed Grinders Hay Presses
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DAIRY EQUIPMENT

Cream Separators, Hand,
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Lime Sowers Tractor Hitches
Straw Spreader Attachments

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Health in the Family

Temporary or Milk Teeth Must Receive Proper Care Even If They Are to be Replaced Later

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

YOU never have an unimportant tooth. The old idea that because certain of the early teeth of children are replaced a few years later with an entirely new set one may take liberties with them, is entirely wrong. The first teeth do give way to a permanent set, but that is no reason for permitting them to decay nor for having them extracted. The temporary set—"milk teeth"—should be cared for faithfully, filled if necessary, and made to hold their position in the jaw until their roots are absorbed from the pushing upward of the permanent set that Nature is bringing up from below. Once in a great while a milk tooth is very stubborn and must be pulled out so as to make room for its successor, but this is quite unusual. If your child is to have good, regular, permanent teeth you must see that the temporary teeth are preserved until Nature gently serves them with a writ of ejection.

Even more important than the care of the temporary teeth, however, is the preservation of the very first permanent teeth to arrive. They are four in number, coming close together in time, and are known as the "six year molars." As their name indicates they come about the sixth year and as the child is usually a robust young individual, supposedly capable of looking after himself, it not infrequently happens that their advent is unknown to the parents.

These six-year molars are the key-

stones to the dental arch. Their preservation thruout life is very important and especially so during the years in which the jaw is filling up with the oncoming permanent teeth. If they are not in place the whole alignment of the jaw is likely to be disturbed.

It is an unfortunately common occurrence, however, that these first permanent molars become infected from contact with decaying temporary teeth. Worse still, they are often mistaken for the less important "milk teeth" and extracted.

The possibility of this mistake emphasizes the importance of seeing that children have regular inspection of their teeth by a dentist. It is very poor business to wait until there is an aching tooth and then take the little one to a dentist to have it extracted. Let the dentist see the child twice a year and he will note the first signs of decay. He can do his repairing at this time without enough pain to disturb the child, and without any great expense.

Symptoms of Dropsy

What is the cause of dropsy? What different ways does it act?

There are many causes for dropsy but those most prominent are diseases of the kidney and heart. In heart disease it is especially important that the patient lie quiet in bed while the heart has a chance to recuperate. This and proper diet are more important than

medicine. Diet and rest are also very important in disease of the kidneys but well chosen medicines are also very helpful. There is no one medicine to name. It depends upon the symptoms that the case presents.

Electric Treatment for Conjunctivitis

Are electric treatments the proper way to treat conjunctivitis? Have taken treatment and seemed as if it was injurious.

M. B. F.

I do not know what kind of electrical treatments you have been taking, but as a general thing I should say it is not a good method of treating conjunctivitis. Perhaps you have an infection that needs antiseptic washes. Perhaps you need the correction of eyestrain by properly fitted glasses.

Causes of Headaches

Can you tell me what causes headaches? I am a woman 21 years old. I have headache a good deal of the time.

MRS. E. W. H.

Headache may be due to any one of a number of causes. One of the most important is reflex from eyestrain. Anyone having frequent headaches should certainly have the eyes examined to see if glasses are needed. Errors in diet are next in frequency in causing headaches.

Diet for Diabetics

What diet would you advise for one who has diabetes? There is no sugar or albumen in the urine. One doctor advised a salt-free diet to cut down the demand for water.

H. B. S.

The salt-free diet is good advice. No other restriction is needed and the diet should be quite hearty. This is entirely different from sugar diabetes.

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze can use to good advantage kodak pictures of growing crops and livestock and will pay for all those that are accepted.

The Farmiscope

An Example of Efficiency

"Sambo, I don't understand how you can do all your work so quickly and so well."

"I'll tell yuh how 'tis, boss. I sticks de match ob enthusiasm to de fuse ob energy—and jes' natchurally explodes, I does."

Valuable Knowledge Gained

"Well, Freddie," said his mother, "did you learn anything new at school today?"

"Yes'm," said Freddie.

"What did you learn new?"

"I got on to a new way o' gettin' out o' school fer an hour, by snuffin' red ink up me nose."

The Joke's on Her

"I woke up in the night and found my wife going thru my pockets."

"What did you do?"

"I turned over in bed and laughed."

A Sure Remedy

When a young man's eyesight becomes so poor that he thinks a certain young lady has pearly white wings, he doesn't need to see an optician, but a parson.

An Old Recipe

Bugs: "I'm worried about my girl; she's running around town with that new doctor."

Jugs: "Feed her an apple a day."

Huh! Well, Well!

Bill—"Is she modest?"

Sam—"Say! That girl wouldn't even do improper fractions."

Grape-Nuts and Milk~

One of the few COMPLETE FOODS

WHEN you watch robust men and women at work or at play, does it ever occur to you that their strength and health are largely due to the kind of food they eat?

Grape-Nuts and milk supplies complete and balanced nourishment of the highest order. This delicious dish provides the valuable wheat and milk proteins; the "food minerals," phosphorus, iron and calcium; also the vitamins.

Because of its nutritive properties, its crisp texture, and its easy digestibility, Grape-Nuts is the best-balanced cereal food for young and old.

When used as an ingredient in other foods, it adds remarkable zest and valuable nutritive elements. Recipes will gladly be furnished on request.



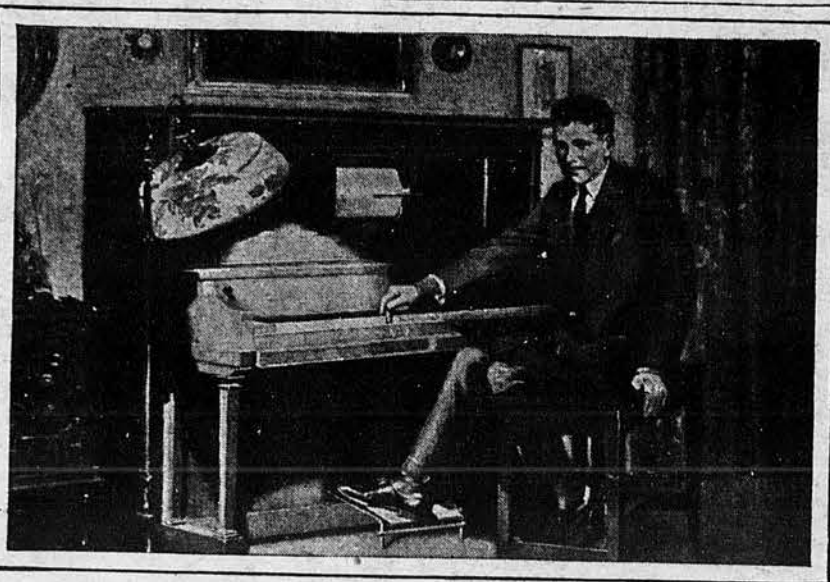
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—THE BODY BUILDER

"There's a Reason"

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Registers Your Touch • Registers Your Time • Registers Your Expression • Registers Your Individuality

For Our Young Readers



I'd rather be a Could-be
If I could not be an Are,
For a Could-be is a May-be
With a chance of touching par;
I'd rather be a Has-been
Than a Might-have-been, by far,
For the Might-have-been, has never
been,
But a Has-been was once an Are!

Hidden Birds

In the sentences below are the hidden names of birds. Can you find them? The first is Oriole, written or I, Ole?

1. Ought I to say me or I, Ole?
2. Mac, row the boat this way.
3. This will do very well.
4. She told her on the fourth that she would come.
5. Bring the wrench to me, please.
6. Is that Rob in the doorway?
7. The red cow led the others to the spring.

A Novel Double Acrostic

G	S		
T	R		

1. Keen appreciation.
2. To instruct.
3. One who oils.
4. To act a second time.
5. Sudden squalls.
6. A boy's name.
7. Exalted in spirits.
8. Extensive.
9. Interior.
10. Exposes.
11. Small pies.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes with the correct words, written one below the other, so that, reading down the initials of each word from G to T you have the name of a famous author, and, reading down the column from S to R, you have one of this author's well known books. What is the name of the author and of the book? The first 10 boys or girls sending the correct solution will each receive a copy of a pamphlet which tells you how to play more than 60 jolly games.

DOWN ON THE FARM



With the letters used to spell the names of the three objects on the board see if you can spell the names of three domestic animals to be found on any farm and have no letters left over. What are the three domestic animals? 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.

To Keep You Guessing

Read these riddles aloud to the family, withholding the answers, and see how many can guess them.

Who was Jonah's tutor? The whale that brought him up.

Why are all duels very short af-

fairs? Because it only requires two seconds to arrange them.

Why are books your best friends? Because when they bore you, you can shut them up without giving offense.

Why is a dirty child like flannel? Because it usually shrinks from washing.

In Our Letter Box

I am 14 years old and am in the eighth grade. I live on a farm of 140 acres, about the same space as you would find between a railroad track and a creek. For pets I have a canary, some bantams, a calf and a cat. I have two brothers, a big one and a

little one. My little brother is 2½ years old. He delights in teasing me. We have great times playing together and tagging after our daddy.

Benedict, Kan. Leota Wilson.

I am 11 years old. Gilman is a large mining camp. We have two cats and a dog. The dog's name is Trailer. He is a great old pet. I have two sisters and one brother. We live in the Rockies not far from the Mount Holy Cross. The altitude in Gilman is 9,000. We have lots of snow here. We go coasting and skiing and play in the snow.

Gilman, Colo. May Sharp.

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I live on a farm 4½ miles from town. I have a pet rabbit. I feed it grain. It is white with black ears and black eyes.

Bloomington, Kan. Evelyn Gregory.



Barns and Dungeons!

A dark barn is as cheerless as a dungeon. Its gloom makes easy work harder, robs you of time for other things.

Darkness is an enemy, ever ready to lead you into accident—or worse.

Thirty-one years ago science made a wonderful discovery—the way to

banish darkness on the farm. That discovery was Union Carbide. A little mixed with common water makes Union Carbide Gas, which gives the most beautiful and restful light known, and the hottest flame for cooking, ironing, or water heating. 398,000 strong has been the farmers' response!

The Colt "Gas Well" makes this Union Carbide Gas automatically

The Colt "Gas Well" is planted at a convenient place in the yard. It makes Carbide Gas just as needed. Small iron pipe carries the gas to all parts of the house, barn, and other out-buildings. No matches required for lighting. For many years, on thousands of farms in every State in the Union, Colt "Gas Wells" have been taking the gloom out of the morning and evening chores.

With the Colt "Gas Well" on your

Get your Colt "Gas Well" now—take a year to pay

Get the story of what the Colt "Gas Well" is doing on other farms. Learn all that Union Carbide Gas will do for

you—learn how to light up the hen-houses and harvest more eggs. The first step is to send in the coupon NOW.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

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Please supply me without obligation, full facts on the Colt Lighting-and-Cooking System.

STATE.....
TOWN.....
NAME.....

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Grandmother's Dream—a Pageant Your Club Could Give

IN A club with a large membership such as a town community club, or a rural club which includes several districts, a pageant put on at an evening meeting is both different and interesting. Our community club presented "Grandmother's Dream" for its evening party recently.

A home scene including an old-fashioned fireplace was the setting. The oldest member of the committee, a grandmother as well as great grandmother walked across the stage, singing in a low sweet alto "Carry Me

"Just Before the Battle, Mother."

The last was an aged man who leaned on the mantelpiece while he sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold." Before he finished this song grandmother awakened, and going to the front of the stage the two sang the chorus together.

The two women who arranged the pageant, used the utmost judgment in selecting the various persons for the different parts, and in a few words or lines presented each one. The curtain remained up during the entire pageant, each one leaving the stage after doing his or her part.

Mrs. C. M. Madden.

Books Children Enjoy

There is a question in many parents' minds as to what books should constitute their children's library. So much depends on the influence these silent companions have on the lives of boys and girls that great care should be exercised in their selection. The list below has been compiled by a children's librarian. All of the books mentioned are good literature and are stories children the world over enjoy. There are many other books which might be included in the list, but these will make a good foundation for any child's library.

Adelborg.....Clean Peter
Aesop.....Illustrated by Milo Winter
Alcott.....Little Women
Alcott.....Old Fashioned Girl
Alcott.....Under the Lilacs
Andersen.....Fairy Tales
Arabian Nights.....
Brooks.....Golden Goose Book
Brown.....In the Days of the Giants
Buckley.....Children of the Dawn
Burgess.....Animal Book
Burgess.....Bird Book
Burnett.....Secret Garden
Caldecott.....Picture Book No. 1
Canfield.....Understood Betsy
Carroll.....Alice in Wonderland
Clemens.....Prince and the Pauper
Clemens.....Tom Sawyer
Craik.....Little Lane Prince
Defoe.....Robinson Crusoe
Deming.....American Animals
Dix.....Merrydips
Dodge.....Hans Brinker
Grimm.....
Household Stories, edited by Lucy Crane
Hawthorne.....Wonder Book and Tangle Wood Tales
Hunt.....About Harriet
Irving.....Alhambra
Kipling.....Jungle Book
Kipling.....Just So Stories
Lamb.....Tales from Shakespeare
Smith.....Railroad Book
Sydney.....Heidi, illus. by Kirk
Stevenson.....Child's Garden of Verses
Stevenson.....Treasure Island
Wiggin.....Bird's Christmas Carol
Wiggin.....Poxy Ring
Wyss.....Swiss Family Robinson

Fall and Winter Material Notes

With the decline in the wave of enthusiasm over the late Egyptian monarch, King Tutankhamen and his styles and tastes, new modes are being ushered in. Where once fashions were a whirl of color, now the somber shades hold sway.

Browns hold first place among the colors. Black follows. But the ever serviceable navy blue is a close third. Satins and satin crepes are favored in silk materials. New materials especially pleasing are brocade crepe, brocade and plain moire and novelty crepe. An unusually beautiful piece I saw in one of our large stores was a caramel colored Roshanara crepe with small dark brown squares of embroidered chenille about 5 inches apart.

In the woolen materials, poiret twill still is being shown, and a new cloth, Charmeen, which resembles it, will be

good. A beautiful piece that I especially admired was of African brown. For capes and coat dresses we have two new materials with a satin finish, wool seal and Mirrova. The latter is quite expensive but correspondingly beautiful. Camel's hair plaid, a serviceable material for the school girl's skirt, I thought would be just the thing to be worn with wool sweaters.

Florence K. Miller.

The Little Brown House

I know a little brown house that has stood the storms and stress of more than 70 years. Its frame is twisted and battered, and to passersby, its windows have a vacant look as if seeing only into the past. Rains have descended upon the little house, and floods have surrounded it many times. Winds have blown and beat fiercely upon it, but it has not fallen because its builder—a wise pioneer—built it upon a strong foundation.

I want to be like the little brown house, even if I, too, some day, know the storms and stress of three score years and 10. My form probably will be twisted and bent, even more than it is at present, and to passersby on life's way, my eyes—those of the mind—may seem to see only the things of long ago. Rains of tribulation may descend upon me, and floods of sorrow surround me, winds of adversity may blow and beat fiercely upon me, but I shall not fall if like my wise forbears, I have builded on a strong foundation—the rock of the living Christ.

Irene Judy.

Primroses as Window Bloomers

The primroses are all pretty window plants. One of my earliest favorites was the baby primrose. The Chinese fringed sorts have been old favorites since I can remember. They may be grown from seeds but the young plants

are not costly and save you a summer's care. Bought in October or November they will be in full bloom by Christmas and continue until spring.

The primula obconica is another excellent bloomer and worthy of a place in the window. All are very easy to grow and will thrive in the atmosphere of most homes. They do not like too much heat, and the soil should be kept moist but never wet. The richer the soil the finer the blooms and we never have had any trouble with their blooming. They are of various colors.

Bertha Alzada.

Good Work in Reno County

There's no home demonstration agent in Reno county as yet, but—131 hat frames and 300 rolls of dress form tape have been sold from the Farm Bureau office. Doesn't this indicate an enthusiastic group of women who are going to do some good work when they get a leader?

Pratt County Club News

Twenty-nine kitchens and 20 other rooms were improved as a result of the home management work Pratt county conducted last winter. As an outgrowth of the work with kitchens, the women have become so interested in bettering and brightening their homes that Edith M. Holmberg, home demonstration agent for that county, is planning to conduct a course on home improvement this winter.

Nutrition projects were started in a number of communities last spring, and Miss Holmberg plans to continue with them as well as to introduce some new phases of nutrition. Although all of the clubs have done a great deal of millinery work, there still are several that wish to do more of it. So millinery, nutrition and home improvement work are scheduled this winter for Pratt county rural clubs.

The Costume Youthful and Clever

BY HALLEY HAYDEN HERSHEY

THE small woman—what a time she has dressing becomingly and in a manner that meets the approval of her associates! Her more Junoesque sisters go shopping with her and try to convince her of the necessity of adding height to her small stature. Of course, height should be added if one can do it without taking from her charm—but it is much more important to cling to one's individuality, regardless of height. Who can gainsay the charm of tiny feet and hands and a small, well-proportioned body?

Consider the sketch of the two figures shown here: The hat in the figure to the left adds height, but it adds age, too, taking away the girlishness the little round sport type hat on the right brings out. The dress, with its long lines, its long sleeves and severe collar, goes right on with the aging of the little lady. Is not the simple little sweater outfit far more attractive? The skirt is of plaid

material that is soft and lovely—the tones blend so well that one is not conscious of the many shades that mingle in it. The side plaits cling closely while the sweater of silk or wool fits snugly about the shoulders.

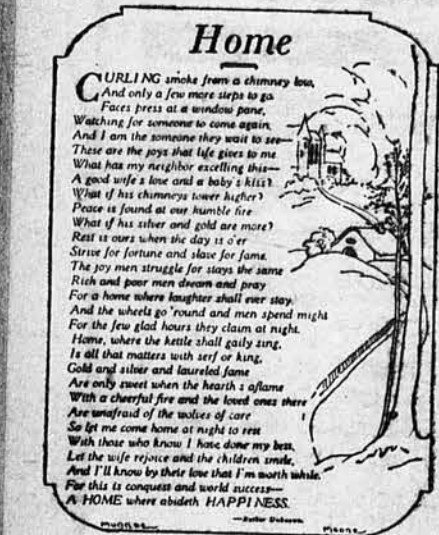
The lacy little vest is exquisitely dainty—several should be purchased at the same time to assure freshness. Cuffs of the vesting lace may be worn. They add a feminine finish. The long ends of the belt are fringed.

A sweater of this sort may be made at home, a knitted jersey cloth in silk or wool being used, or—something very clever this fall—a tweed in soft tan or grey. A plain coat with a skirt of plaid is worn in preference to a plaid coat and plain skirt, altho the choice lies within the wishes of the lady herself. But youth should be encouraged, not ignored.

High heels are most attractive with the costume at the left while low or medium are suitable for the other.



The Same Girl in Different Dress



Home

CURLING smoke from a chimney low,
And only a few more steps to go
Faces press at a window pane,
Watching for someone to come again.
And I am the someone they wait to see—
These are the joys that life gives to me.
What has my neighbor's smiling face?
A good wife's love and a baby's kiss?
What if his chimney tower higher?
Peace is found at our humble fire.
What if his silver and gold are more?
Rest is ours when the day is o'er.
Strive for fortune and slave for fame,
The joy men struggle for stays the same.
Rich and poor men dream and pray
For a home where laughter shall ever stay.
And the wheels go round and men spend night
For the few glad hours they claim at night.
Home, where the kettle shall gaily sing,
Is all that matters with serf or king.
Gold and silver and laureled fame
Are only sweet when the hearth is aflame.
With a cheerful fire and the loved ones there
Are unafraid of the wolves of care.
So let me come home at night to rest
With those who know I have done my best.
Let the wife rejoice and the children smile,
And I'll know by their love that I'm worth while.
For this is conquest and world success—
A HOME where abideth HAPPINESS.

Back to Old Virginny. After rearranging the articles on the mantel she settled herself comfortably in a rocker before the fireplace. A young woman next appeared, and gave a reading set to music, "The Sweetest Hour of All." While reading grandmother fell asleep, and in her dreams went back to her childhood when as a little girl of 5 years she sang "Rock-a-bye Baby" to her doll. A small boy dressed as a girl took the part.

School Days Begin

Next came a pretty little girl going to school for the first day. Her recitation was "When Grandma Was a Little Girl." Then another a few years older sang a school song. Next came 10 little girls who sang "Ten Little Helpers We." While singing a wandering musician (who, by the way, was an old time violinist) came along and played three numbers for the children. Then a girl in her teens sang "The Old Oaken Bucket," a high school miss read "Courting Under Difficulties."

After this four young women and four young men, dressed in colonial costumes, danced the minuet. This number was beautiful. Then the full fledged young woman in a complete riding habit sang "Neath the Autumn Moon." Then came the bride and groom, a handsome couple, who walked slowly across the stage to the strains of a wedding march.

The Housewife Comes Next

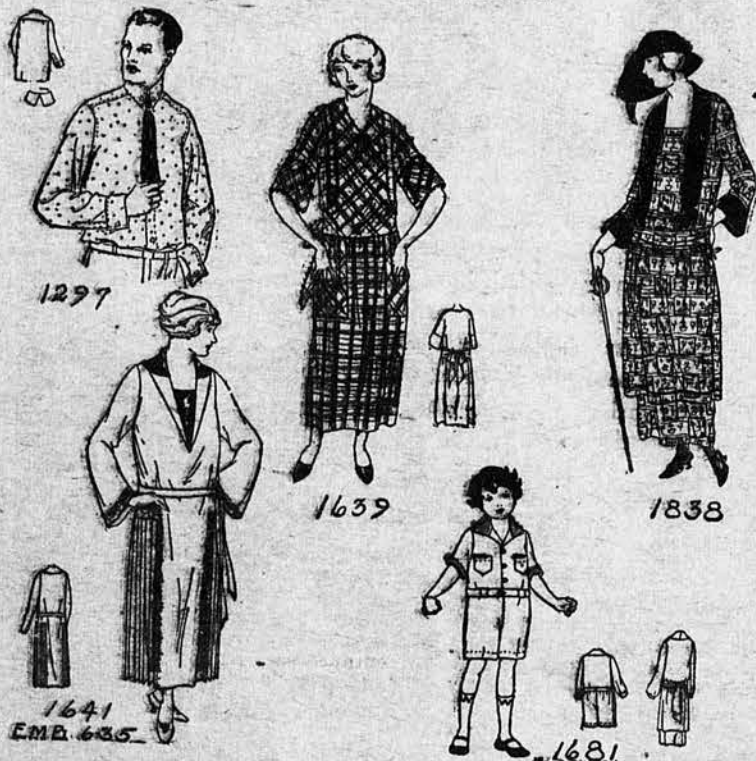
In the next a young housewife was busily dusting and moving chairs while she whistled "Home Sweet Home." Then came the young mother with her five little children for their bedtime story, which in this case was "Red Riding Hood." The next memory was of the young son dressed in his soldier uniform, seated before the fire, his rifle across his knees singing,



The House Dress and Others

Men's Shirts are Not Difficult to Make When One Has a Good Pattern

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1297—Men's and Boys' Shirt. The standard style for a man's shirt is given in this pattern. Sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ and 19 inches neck measure.

1639—Women's House Dress. The woman who must do her own housework needs many such dresses as the one illustrated. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1838—Women's Dress. Particularly adaptable to the mature or plump figure are the lines of this charming model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

1641—Stout Women's Dress. The front of this smart dress is slashed and becomingly rolled back to form revers. You have a choice of either a long, dart-fitted, flare or shorter length sleeve. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Transfer pattern No. 635 is 15 cents extra.

1681—Play Suit. The most important thing in a little boy's life is play and so one of the most important things to have for him is a good play suit. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 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.

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, home making, 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.

Macaroni and Salmon

Will you print a recipe showing how to combine macaroni with salmon?—Mrs. D. D. C.

I am very glad to give you this recipe.

1 cup macaroni (cooked)	2 cups milk
1 cup salmon	3 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter	1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon oil from salmon	dash red pepper
	¼ cup buttered bread crumbs

Arrange alternate layers of macaroni and salmon in a buttered casserole. Prepare a sauce of the milk and flour and seasonings. Pour over the salmon and macaroni. Sprinkle bread crumbs on top and bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes or until the crumbs become delicately browned.

How to Set Colors

Tell me how to wash quilts so they will not fade.—N. E. S.

You will find it necessary to set the colors in the materials before you launder the quilts. After the colors are set you may proceed in the usual

way, using a good, pure, laundry soap and medium warm water. Rinse the quilts carefully to remove all traces of soap.

To set colors:

For black and white mixtures, gray, yellow, pink, brown or red, use 2 cups of salt or 1 tablespoon of powdered alum to a gallon of cold water.

For green, use 1 tablespoon of powdered alum to 1 gallon of cold water.

For lavender, purple or heliotrope, use ½ cup of strong vinegar or 1 tablespoon of sugar of lead (a strong poison) to 1 gallon of cold water.

For blue, use strong salt water. If that does not work use 1 tablespoon of strong vinegar or 1 tablespoon of sugar of lead (a strong poison) to 1 gallon of water.

Soak the quilts in the solution over night.



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Business and Markets

Exports Expanding; Freight Movements Increase; Credit is Sound and Trade is Better

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

DESPITE the croaking of gloomy pessimists there are to be found unmistakable evidences of improved conditions in farming and in the livestock industry as well as in all lines of trade activities. "Business is broadening," says the October Financial Review of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, "in response to normal seasonal requirements. Fall building construction is showing unexpected improvement. Freight movements continue unprecedentedly large. Exports have expanded. The country's general purchasing power is unusually strong. With employment at a high level and the agricultural outlook improving, the prospects for a bog autumn retail trade are most encouraging.

Financial Outlook Excellent

"The credit situation is sound. The movement of crops and the financing of the unprecedented production and movement of goods this year have placed no hint of strain upon the country's financial resources. The current expansion of commercial loans and the slight rise in interest rates reflect a healthy growth of autumn trade. The possibility of the flotation of loans in this country for Japanese reconstruction and German rehabilitation may create a new factor in the money situation later."

The agricultural situation shows a marked improvement also that is encouraging. The outstanding features are the large yields of corn and oats bringing fair prices and the restricted production of wheat and cotton. The hay situation is likewise encouraging from the farmer's viewpoint.

Hay Situation Encouraging

A survey of the hay market situation just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that prices are on a higher level than at the corresponding time last year.

Timothy prices are on an average about \$4 higher than on October 1, 1922. Alfalfa and prairie prices are about \$2 higher, except in the Pacific Coast markets where a larger crop of good quality hay has resulted in its being marketed at a level about \$2 under the prices prevailing in those markets last year.

The tame hay crop was estimated on September 1 to be about 15,800,000 tons less than the 1922 crop. This reduction is reflected in the amount of tame hay reported available for market during the present crop year.

Reports from dealers and shippers thruout the country indicate that the percentage of timothy to be marketed this year will be only about 70 to 75 per cent of the amount marketed in 1922. It must be borne in mind, however, that the amount of timothy marketed last year was larger than usual and was estimated at about 25 per cent greater than the amount marketed in 1921. With the exception of New Mexico, the amount of alfalfa to be marketed is about the same as last year. In New Mexico it is estimated that 50 per cent more hay will be available for market this year than was marketed last year. Kansas will market not more than 65 per cent of what it marketed in 1922.

Prairie Hay Again Profitable

Slightly more prairie hay probably will be marketed than last year unless market conditions develop later in the year which require larger consumption on the farms. The movement of the 1923 crop to date appears to be about normal and about the same percentages had been marketed to September 15 as to the corresponding date last year. Prices are much better than last year so that prairie hay can be shipped on profitable terms.

The quality of the timothy and prairie is reported slightly higher than last year's crop, while the quality of the alfalfa is lower because of unfavorable weather during the harvesting period in many sections.

Only about 50 per cent as much clover is estimated to be available for market this year as last year. The quality is fair to good but only about 5 to 10 per cent had been marketed up to September 15.

Stocks in dealers' hands in consuming sections are very light and in practically every instance smaller than normal. Good amounts of local forage are available in many sections. Very few orders for deferred shipment are reported and dealers generally have been buying their supply as needed.

Farm Crops Worth More Now

With the exception of wheat, the farm outlook is satisfactory. The aggregate prospective value of four leading cereal crops is estimated at \$3,600,000,000 as compared with \$3,340,000,000 one month before and 3 billion dollars one year ago. With the decline in the general price level, the purchasing power of these crops is now about 85 per cent of 1913. The gain in purchasing power of all farm products over one year ago is 15 per cent. The weakness of wheat is due to the heavy world production. In this country 42 states have increased their wheat acreage 13 million acres since 1913. Other exporting nations have expanded likewise, while Europe is also raising more food.

Livestock Sales at Kansas City

Some improvement in the livestock situation is again noticeable at this time. Hogs for the moment are the hope of the farmer. After a decline they have come up and are a good farm-factory product even on a basis of 80 to 90-cent corn. As farmers went in strong for hogs, at that, the firmer hog market spreads prosperity over a wide radius. Meanwhile cattle have picked up and there may be some money in them.

The general price level at Kansas City for cattle on the close of the market was practically the same as last week. However, the general market during the week fluctuated moderately as to demand, but final clearance was fairly good. Good fed cattle were rather scarce, and the average run of grass fat cattle was the plainest of the season. Hogs broke sharply in the first three days of the week, but regained part of the loss later. Sheep and lambs were in active demand at higher prices.

Receipts this week were 71,725 cattle, 15,450 calves, 75,750 hogs and 49,700 sheep as compared with 74,400 cattle, 20,283 calves, 85,325 hogs, and 57,336 sheep last week, and 71,000 cattle, 15,825 calves, 50,100 hogs, and 30,975 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Somewhat Irregular

Trade in fat cattle this week was rather irregular, but in the average there was no quotable net change in prices. Several bunches of yearlings, light medium and strong weight steers sold at \$10.75 to \$11.80, and they would not have brought the price last week. Short fed steers and some warmed up from grass brought \$8.25 to \$9.75 and within this class there were spots that looked both higher and lower. Grass fat cattle were mostly steady with average quality the lowest of the season. Some common grass steers sold as low as \$3.50, and the best kinds up to \$8.25. Most of the straight range cows brought \$3.25 to \$4.25, some from Colorado up to \$6.00. Veal calves were stronger, top \$10.50.

Trade in thin cattle was moderate in volume, and prices for heavy feeders and the plainer classes of stockers were lower. The average quality classes, and the kinds suitable for roughing thru the winter were steady.

Hogs and Sheep

In the first three days of the week hog prices broke 45 to 50 cents, the largest decline being in the light weight classes. Since then about half the loss was regained and closing quotations were 25 to 30 cents under a week ago. The top price was \$7.75 and bulk of offerings brought \$7 to \$7.70. Packing sows brought \$6.25 to \$6.75, and were higher for the week, and in a break which is regarded as only temporary, stock hogs sold at \$5.50 to \$6.25, or about 50 cents under average prices for the week.

Trade in sheep and lambs was active all week, with prices up 25 to 50 cents. Most of the Western lambs sold at (Continued on Page 23)

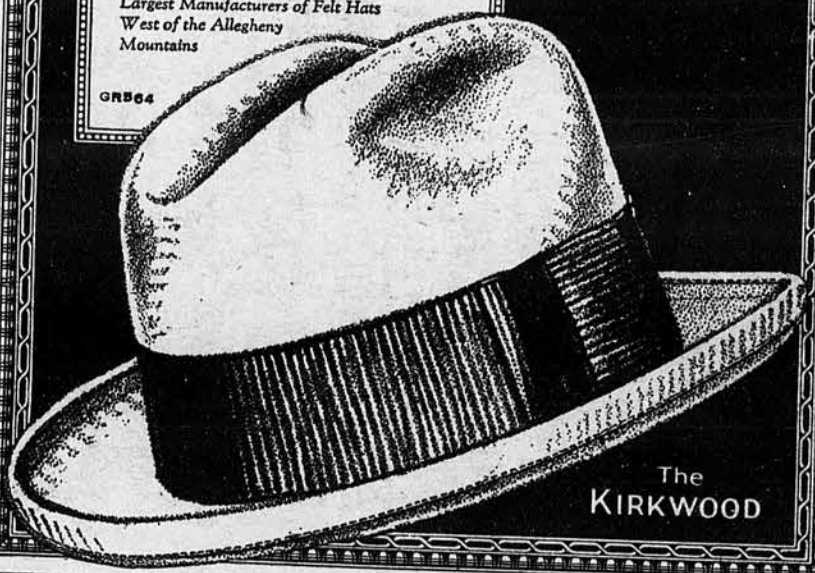
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As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Brezza pass it along to your neighbor.

The World Dairy Congress

More Than 1,400 Delegates From 42 Nations
Hear Discussions on Milk Production

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

COLUMBUS discovered America in 1492, but it was not until 1923 that the leaders of the World's Dairy Congress were persuaded of the desirability of coming to the United States with one of its sessions. The 1923 meeting, however, was worth waiting for. Agricultural leaders everywhere seem agreed that the World's Dairy Congress which had just come to a close was about the biggest non-political, international gathering that has ever come to this country. Some idea of its scope and importance may be gathered from the fact that President Coolidge and three members of his cabinet—secretaries Hughes, Wallace and Hoover—took time to address the Congress at considerable length.

Every State Represented

More than 1,400 official delegates from 42 foreign nations and from almost every state in the Union were present. The Congress which was in session about 10 days, started its official work in Washington, D. C. Later a busy one-day session was held in Philadelphia, and the final meetings took place at Syracuse, N. Y., in connection with the National Dairy Show. This gave the visiting delegates opportunity to see the biggest dairy show ever held in this country, with its displays and exhibits that covered every phase of the industry the world over. These exhibits filled practically all the spacious buildings on the New York State Fair Grounds. The cattle and other exhibits were valued in the neighborhood of 10 million dollars, which gives perhaps a better idea of the magnitude of this Show.

The first session of the Congress was held in Washington in beautiful Memorial Hall—the same place that some months ago was the scene of the world's disarmament conference. Here Secretary Hughes seemed peculiarly happy and at home with the delegates, and he jokingly remarked that "while the milk of the dairy cow was the topic for discussion, the real object of the Congress was to make for a better flow of the milk of human kindness."

He further said, "Meetings of this sort act as clearing-houses of expert knowledge—the charting of the ways of progress. They make it possible for us to take advantage of all that has been done in legislation and public regulation, to further safeguard the interest of society against injurious practices. Here we may learn many lessons as to the wisest and most efficient kind of regulations."

Secretary Hoover in his address before the Congress recounted some of his experiences as chairman of the American relief workers who were charged with the feeding of 12 million starving children in Europe during the war. "The feeding of these masses of undernourished children," he said, "demonstrated that there was no substitute for milk, and that while a very wide range of alternatives existed among other food-stuffs, milk was absolutely essential for their restoration to health."

Civilization Linked With Dairy Cattle

Again, in speaking about the importance of dairying in our national program, Mr. Hoover said, "the future of the white race is indissolubly linked with that of dairy cattle. . . . It is a safe generalization, I believe, from a nutritional point of view that the world today is overproducing wheat and other bread grains and is underproducing dairy products and the feed-grains and other animal foods. With a partial recovery of Europe the exports from the United States have steadily declined, but I am happy to say that the steadily increasing consumption of dairy products at home, due both to the increases in our standard of living from full employment of our workers and to better understanding of the value of dairy products, has enabled our dairy farmers to come thru agricultural reconstruction much more satisfactorily than have the producers of bread-stuffs and other agricultural products."

On the program of the scientific sec-

tion of this Congress were nearly all the world's leading nutrition experts, such as Dr. C. E. Bloch, the famous Danish nutrition expert from the University of Copenhagen; Dr. L. B. Mendel of Yale; Dr. C. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. H. C. Sherman of Columbia. Drs. Mendel and McCollum spoke on the food value of milk, particularly its vitamins, calcium and phosphorus content. The importance of more calcium and phosphorus in the diet was emphatically stressed by Dr. Mendel, who called attention to the fact that these vital constituents of milk are not injured by ordinary heating temperatures.

As a result of his recently concluded experiments, Dr. Sherman said that he considered it absolutely essential that all the children between the ages of 3 and 13 get a full quart of milk daily. He strongly urged that all young people continue to drink plenty of milk until they have reached full maturity, and pointed out that mothers should continue the use of dairy products at least until their last

child has been born. Milk, he said, provides the best opportunity for the child to get the calcium and phosphorus required by its system.

The meeting had something of interest for every phase of the dairy industry, whether the delegates happened to be interested in better cattle or in better methods for the manufacturing of butter, cheese or condensed milk, or in problems pertaining to more efficient marketing of these products. Other speakers on the Congress program were Dr. L. A. Rogers and Dr. J. R. Mohler of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Prof. Charles Porcher of Lyons, France; J. Maenhaut, president of the International Dairy Federation, Brussels, Belgium; J. A. Rudick, Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner of Canada; Miss Sally Lucas Jean, director of the American Child Health Association; H. E. Van Norman, president of the World's Dairy Congress; and J. H. Frandsen of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Among the delegates from Kansas were J. B. Fitch and Harry Cave of Manhattan, Martin Jensen of Atchison, E. E. Murphy of Leavenworth, J. F. Jarrell of Topeka, E. L. Adams of Parsons, and W. J. Markham of Winfield, nearly all of whom took part in the discussions.

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The windows that flood the floors with warm, life-giving sunshine and make bigger, better homes.

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Prove Beaver Vulcanite Roofing quality for yourself as outlined in the daring tests at the left. It is inexpensive to lay; never melts, dries, warps or curls in summer; never gets brittle or breaks in winter; is unaffected by coal or chlorine gas, acid or ammonia fumes; resists fire and often cuts insurance cost. Its crushed slate surfacing is handsome, non-fading, non-absorbent quality. Have your dealers show you roofing with Beaver trade mark and Vulcanite label.



Test Beaver Vulcanite Roofing for yourself. Also get booklet showing the complete Beaver Vulcanite Line. Included are Hexagon, Doubletite, Self-Spacing and ordinary slab and individual shingles. Also roll roofing in smooth and corrugated finishes, surfaced with mica, talc, sand, and red, green or blue-black crushed slate. See your dealer or mail coupon.

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Grain Yields Break Records

Nation's Corn Crop Exceeds 3 Billion Bushels; Kansas Products Worth 580 Million Dollars

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WEATHER conditions have been quite favorable in Kansas during the last 10 days and good rains now have fallen in every part of the state. Fall plowing is well advanced and at least 75 per cent of the new wheat crop has been planted. The moist condition of the soil insures early germination of all of the late sown grain that will give it a good start before cold freezing weather arrives.

The new wheat crop, on account of its early start, will materially reduce the feed costs on account of the pasture that it will afford. The rains and the open mild weather this fall have kept other pastures green and in good grazing condition until the present time so that early fall feeding has not been necessary.

Corn and grain sorghums are fairly well matured so that little danger from frost or freezing weather now is likely. The corn yield in Kansas at this time is estimated by various authorities to be from 126 to 130 million bushels, which in round numbers will be worth at least 100 million dollars to its farmers, even at a low conservative valuation.

White corn was up 6 to 12 cents last week at Kansas City, choice grain selling as high as \$1.11; yellow corn was up 9 to 14 cents and mixed corn was 9 to 11 cents higher. Practically all the buying was for the account of mills.

Top prices at other markets included \$1.14 at Chicago, \$1.16 at St. Louis, \$1.02 at Omaha and \$1.26 at New York. These are the highest quotations since November, 1920, and relatively are the highest prices for coarse grain in a long time.

Two years ago, with a crop of 96 million bushels, corn sold for 28 and 29 cents a bushel. A year ago the 95 million-bushel crop sold for an average of 54 cents a bushel.

The farmer now is getting at the farm around 80 cents for corn—and 80 cents is so much better than 28 cents that it looks like doing business at a real substantial profit.

No Big Drop Expected

Of course the market may not hold up. The farmer is used to seeing the bottom drop out. But it shouldn't show any big drop this fall, with business booming in the last, and the housewife complaining to the theoretical head of the family that beef is going so high that it spells bankruptcy to feed the hired girl.

"And," adds J. C. Mahler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, "one beauty of the 1923 corn crop is that it isn't in prospect. It is made, right now, and all that remains is to harvest and sell it—or feed it."

The Government's October report on crops for the entire Nation shows a very satisfactory condition in general. The corn yield is estimated at 3,021,454,000 bushels as compared with an estimate of 3,075,786,000 bushels a month ago. It will be the fourth largest corn crop ever grown in this country and it will also be the fourth time that the crop has been 3 billion bushels or more. The final estimate in 1922 was 2,890,712,000 bushels, and the five-year average was 2,931,271,000 bushels. Corn made 29.3 bushels an acre, against 28.2 in 1922.

Corn crop conditions and forecasts of production by principal producing states are as follows:

Illinois 85 per cent with 338,706,000 bushels; Minnesota 84 per cent and

156,652,000 bushels; Missouri, 83 per cent and 197,483,000 bushels; Nebraska, 92 per cent and 263,138,000 bushels; Kansas, 66 per cent and 130,465,000 bushels; Iowa, 90 per cent and 426,985,000 bushels.

Probable production of all crops, based on reports made up to October 1, is shown as follows: Winter wheat, 508,386,000 bushels; Spring wheat, 213,351,000 bushels; all wheat, 781,737,000 bushels; corn, 3,021,454,000 bushels; oats, 1,302,453,000 bushels; barley, 190,251,000 bushels; rye, 64,774,000 bushels; tobacco, 1,461,711,000 pounds; cotton, 11,015,000 bales; hay, tame, 86,538,000 tons; hay, wild, 16,376,000 tons; sugar beets, 6,623,000 tons; buckwheat, 13,927,000 bushels; Irish potatoes, 401,424,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 96,350,000 bushels; flaxseed, 19,623,000 bushels; rice, 32,737,000 bushels; peanuts, 695,771,000 pounds; peaches, 45,555,000 bushels; apples, 190,727,000 bushels; broomcorn, 74,800 tons; grain sorghums, 105,877,000 bushels.

Kansas Farm Outlook Good

Kansas this year is in better condition agriculturally than a year ago. Its crops are estimated locally to yield from 35 to 45 million dollars more than 1922, with better prices generally. That is, the gross value of this year's farm productions in Kansas exclusive of livestock will approximate 400 million dollars as compared with \$357,256,744 for 1922, and \$351,121,242 in 1921. Livestock in the state will add from 175 to 180 million dollars more so that the total value of all farm products in Kansas this year will be around 575 to 580 million dollars, which is a very satisfactory showing for a state like Kansas. The greatest disappointment has been in the prices paid for the wheat crop. Yet, a way out of this difficulty has presented itself that may ease up the whole situation. Kansas this year will grind into flour, and feed to livestock, practically its entire crop of wheat. These facts furnish the essential reasons that the Kansas farmer, with good wheat for sale, has this fall about the best market for his product of any group of wheat producers in the world, ac-

cording to Prof. R. M. Green, marketing authority at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Mills Grind 50 Million Bushels

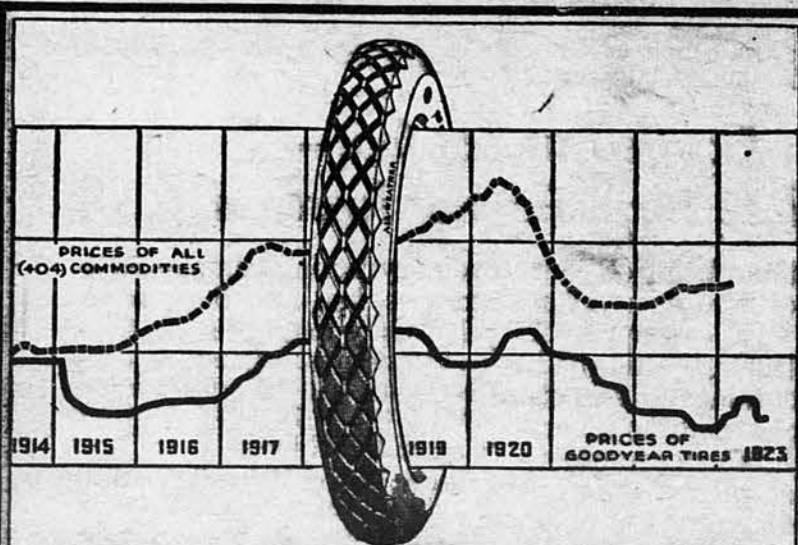
According to Government estimates, the Kansas wheat crop for 1923 is about 70,486,000 bushels as compared with 122,587,000 bushels last year. "Kansas mills alone," says Professor Green, "ordinarily grind 50 million bushels of wheat a year and the prospects are for feeding 12 million bushels of wheat on Kansas farms." The same report shows Nebraska's wheat crop to be only a little more than half that of last year.

The Kansas City market normally derives between 50 and 60 per cent of its total wheat receipts from Kansas and between 25 and 30 per cent from Nebraska. Due to the decided absence of the customary supply in this section, the Kansas wheat producer is situated where he gets the full benefit of any seasonal tendency toward a rise in price.

The spread between Kansas City and Chicago September, December and May futures, ranges from 3 to 4 cents less than they did a year ago, making the Kansas City market several cents a bushel stronger than world conditions in the wheat trade reflect.

Merchants Report Heavy Rural Trade

Assuming that Professor Green is correct in his statements it would seem that the wheat situation in Kansas is not as bad as it looks and in the end the showing will be much better than most persons imagine. Kansas farmers, tho often discouraged, are far from being pessimistic and they never quit the game as long as there is hope. This fall, despite all the talk about their troubles, they are buying in a substantial way. They have money and are spending it in a safe and dependable manner. However, they will buy first the necessities rather than luxuries and semi-luxuries. Business houses in every town as well as the big mail order houses in the large cities all report an unusually large trade from rural districts. This fall (Continued on Page 23)



Better Tires at Better Prices

A glance at the above simple chart tells you how extremely fair present Goodyear Tire prices are.

Below 1920 prices by 37%; below 1914 prices—the first European war year—by fully 30%.

And these attractive prices are accompanied by a higher quality in Goodyear Tires today than ever before.

Goodyear Tires are made of top-grade, long-staple, high-tensile-strength cotton. They have the powerfully tractive and longer-wearing All-Weather Tread.

For years, as the chart shows, Goodyear Tires have represented extreme value. Today that value offers you the best tire bargain to be had. Now is a good time to buy Goodyear Tires.

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Passenger Cars and Trucks

GOOD YEAR

Westclox



Against the dark

AT night, when you wake—there beside you is a circle of hour numerals glowing a pale green against the darkness. Two luminous pointers indicate the time.

The clock itself you don't see—it, with the rest of the furnishings, is swallowed up by the blackness. It is tick-

ing off the minutes to ring you up when the time comes.

To use it is the way to appreciate a luminous dial timepiece. Black Bird offers Westclox quality at a low price. The trade mark Westclox is on the six-sided, orange-bordered tag, and on the dial.

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Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o' Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$3.50	\$2.50	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$2.50

Best Birds for Farm Flocks

Receipts From Sale of Eggs Form Two-Thirds of the Poultry Income in Most Cases

BY WILLIAM A. LIPPINCOTT

THE objects of keeping poultry on the farm are to supply the home with fresh meat and eggs and to obtain an income from the poultry and eggs sold. Except in the case of the strictly meat birds, such as the turkey, duck (with the possible exception of the runner) and goose, the income from eggs sold constitutes about two-thirds of the income for poultry products, the poultry sold, whether alive or dressed, furnishing the other one-third. The egg is undoubtedly the more profitable of the two products and the farm flock should always be good layers. Having in mind his own home needs, however, the farmer frequently wishes stock that provides a sizable carcass as well as a good number of eggs. He should also have in mind that quick gains are usually the cheapest gains with chickens as well as with hogs and cattle.

Four Popular Classes

There are four classes of chickens that have found favor on general farms. These are the Asiatics, which include the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans; the Mediterraneans, which include the Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Anconas and Spanish; the Americans, which include the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Dominiques, Buckeyes and the Javas; and the English, which include the Orpingtons, Dorkings, Sussex, Cornish and Redcaps.

The Asiatic breeds have not been as

popular for general farm use of late years as they formerly were. They are for the most part large, slow-maturing birds which lay only indifferently and are greatly given to broodiness. The loose, heavy feathers also furnish an ideal refuge for lice and render it more difficult to keep the flock free from parasites.

Of the American breeds the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are found in farm flocks with frequency. Members of these breeds are intermediate in size between the Asiatics and the Mediterraneans, giving a carcass of desirable size and quality for marketing or for home use. While the average egg production of these breeds is not so high as in the case of the Leghorns, there are strains and families which are great producers. At the Vineland, N. J., contest a White Plymouth Rock laid 301 eggs during her first laying year and a Barred Plymouth Rock accomplished the feat of producing 501 eggs in two years, these being the highest one-year and two-year records at the contest. There appears to be no reason why a satisfactory egg production and a sizable carcass should not be found in the same flock.

Orpingtons Fairly Satisfactory

Among the English breeds the Orpington is the only one extensively used for farm flocks. The Orpingtons are quite similar in general character-

istics to the American breeds, being a little heavier than the Plymouth Rocks and a little slower in maturing. Like the Plymouth Rocks, they are fair layers of rather light-brown eggs.

The Mediterranean breeds are smaller than the English, American and Asiatic breeds and much more active than the latter. Taking the White Leghorn as representative of the class—since this variety probably is being bred in larger numbers than all the other Mediterraneans combined—the average egg production is larger than for any other class. The Leghorn, however, finds its popularity on specialty farms where eggs are the main cash crop, rather than on general farms. The Leghorn has not proved popular as a general farm fowl, largely for two reasons: The first is, that as usually bred they furnish a rather small carcass for table use; and second, they are so flighty as to be difficult of control. It is possible, however, to breed Leghorns of good size which are fairly desirable for table use. The fact that they lay pure white eggs, which are in demand in certain extreme Eastern and Western markets, makes them desirable for those who ship eggs direct to such markets.

The Determining Factor

The choice of the breed or variety is largely one of personal preference after one has decided on the class of birds that will best meet his needs. If a general-purpose fowl for the average farm, that will produce a good number of eggs and provide a sizable carcass, is looked for, accompanied by a fairly quick growth and early maturity, one of the American or English breeds will meet the need. If one looks forward to making eggs the important cash crop, one of the Mediterraneans probably will be chosen. It makes very little dif-

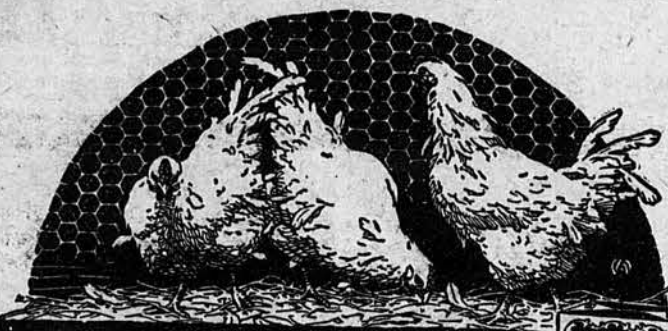
ference what particular breed and variety is chosen, the important problem of the progressive poultry raiser being to obtain the best breeders possible of the breed and variety selected, tho in an increasing number of sections of the Middle West a premium is being paid for varieties such as buff and white, which have light pinfeathers, over that paid for the varieties with black pinfeathers.

It is not always easy to get hold of good breeding stock from the farmer's viewpoint, tho the agencies for helping him in this regard are fortunately increasing rapidly. Laying contests conducted by a number of the state agricultural experiment stations are proving a great help. Many of the other stations are compiling lists of breeders who carefully trap-nest and pedigree their flocks in regard to egg production.

Make Fur Bundles Secure

Don't put your furs into a sack that is full of holes; neither tie up the end of a good sack and think you have made a secure bundle, for you have really done just the reverse—you have simply invited some dishonest fellow to help himself to your furs and if he accepts the invitation, there is no one to blame but yourself. Remember that a great many different persons handle your shipments before they reach the market and if you wish all persons to keep their fingers out of your furs, you should make your bundles secure. All bundles of furs except those sent by parcel post should be sewed up tight. Parcel post shipments should be properly tied but do not sew up as that prevents inspection of contents by the postal authorities.

The best time to fix farm machinery is before it needs repairing.



Help your MOULTERS MOULT

If you want your hens to moult naturally—

If you want them back on the egg job promptly—fall and winter laying—

Then you must make sure that your moulters are healthy and hungry.

They must eat lots, and be able to digest what they eat.

That's just what

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-CE-A

does for your moulting flock.

It's a tonic that begins with the appetite—improves a hen's whole system.

It has Iron that keeps the paleness away, makes the combs and wattles red—the blood rich.

Pan-a-ce-a starts the food the egg way as soon as the moult is over.

No time lost.

No dormant egg organs after the moult, where Pan-a-ce-a is fed.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pkg.
500 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum

For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

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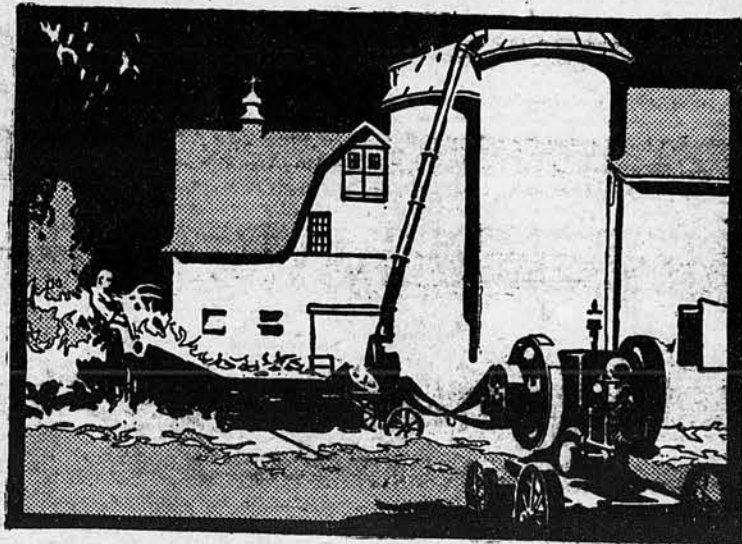
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Send in new FOUKE catalog of latest, best equipment; how to trap, how to grade, game laws, etc. Unexcelled price list service all season, all FREE.

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LOOK!

THE minute a pocket gopher has the cork, he is a dead gopher. The Getsem Gun never fails. It gets them every time. You have tried traps and poison with fairly good results, but with a Getsem Gun you get him and you know you get him because every time the gun barks you drag out a dead gopher. The "Getsem" Gun is simply a small shot-gun specially made for killing pocket gophers and other destructive pests. It shoots standard .410 shot-gun shells.

How It Operates
Just scrape away the pile of dirt and spike the gun in the ground with

the muzzle pointing down the hole. Set the trigger and insert firing pin. In a few moments Mr. Gopher comes up to close the hole, bumps into the cork on the trigger wire and Bang! there's a dead gopher. It never misses. 75 Gophers with 75 Shells is what one farmer did with a Getsem Gun. Another shot 280 pocket gophers last season.

Send \$3.85 for one Getsem Gun or \$11.00 for three. Absolutely guaranteed to satisfy or your money refunded. Ask your dealer—if he can't supply you send your order direct to us—or send for circular.

Getsem Gun Co., 509 Fed. Res. Bk. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Money in Muskrat Trapping

Good Catches Often May Be Made Along Small Branches, Creeks, Rivers and Marshes

BY RALPH FERRIS

TRAPPING in itself is an art and muskrat trapping is especially interesting to me as I have caught more muskrats than any other fur bearing animal. Muskrat trapping before the war was not exactly profitable in the fullest sense of the word but muskrats now have become one of the most profitable and most trapped of all animals. These fur bearers are found thruout the United States and are inhabitants of small branches, creeks, rivers, swamps and marshes. The muskrat is the most prolific of all fur bearing animals.

Dens Located First

A short time before trapping season opens, I spend several evenings after school rowing up and down the Smoky Hill River in my boat in search of muskrat dens and slides and other such signs. A boat is almost a necessity in setting traps on a river or creek, but hip boots are very advantageous on the small streams and marshes. They also come in handy for use with a boat.

After I have tested each trap and made sure that all of them are in the best of condition I wait for the opening of the season or until I am quite sure the skins are prime. I then proceed to set my traps where I have before located the best places.

I have always had by far the best success when I set my traps in the entrances of the den or at the bottom of a slide that leads from the bank to the water. I set the trigger of my trap just as light as possible and push the trap down in the mud so it is level with the path in the entrance of the den. A similar set made at the bottom of a slide in 2 or 3 inches of water is what I consider my next best set.

Shelled corn scattered about these traps or ear corn, sliced apples or carrots placed in a secure position above the trap have proved very satisfactory as bait. Baited sets made along the banks or on partly submerged logs were muskrats have left their signs claim their share of the season's catch. Not always does one catch a muskrat in these bank sets as I once caught a coon in a small trap. I have made several good catches but was surprised one morning to find another muskrat in a trap that had been set the evening before and from which I had taken a muskrat late that evening. This goes to show that if clever sets are made the animals will not be suspicious. I have trapped as many as five or six rats out of one hole the same season.

How Trap is Staked

A stick with a crotch on the end of it is used to stake the trap as far out in deep water as possible so the animal will swim immediately to deep water and drown, thus avoiding frightening the other animals or chewing its leg off. A blow on the head with a short club is very efficient in killing the animals that fail to drown. I have no doubt but what barrel and colony traps are a success but I have always used No. 1 and 1½ steel traps.

I look at my traps in the morning before school and skin my catch after school. Muskrats are always cased and skinned from the hind legs toward the head. My pelts are stretched on steel

muskrat stretchers and put in a cool dry place to dry. When a goodly number of pelts have been collected I ship them to some reliable fur company.

Rural 'Phones in Kansas

Kansas ranks high in the development of rural telephone communication, according to a report of the Department of Agriculture which shows that from 70 to 80 per cent of all farms in that state are equipped with telephones. Iowa heads the list with a rating of more than 80 per cent.

In Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Minnesota, from 60 to 70 per cent of the farms enjoy telephone service, the report shows. Development in California is only 30 to 40 per cent.

The southern states rank lowest, the percentage of development running from less than 10 to approximately 20 per cent. This condition is created by the nature of land tenure in the South, many farms being operated by tenants on short-time contracts and few landowners have felt sufficient need of telephonic communication with their tenants to warrant development of such service.

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 and 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.

Whence Comes Our Daily Salt

(Continued from Page 7)

Screens separate the grades. The coarser salt is used for ice cream making and the finer material is made into blocks for livestock. Packers use some of the intermediate grades.

The mine is 650 feet below the ground level, but the shaft extends some 30 feet lower so that the rotary dump can load the tipples. The mill for grinding is about 100 feet high and contains six stories. The rock salt in this mine is unusually free of impurities. The particular layer that is being mined is 8 to 10 feet thick.

Men and women carry insurance for years and then lose their property or even their lives in a twinkling, as the result of careless use of gasoline or kerosene.



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OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY Of good quality, can be had at moderate prices and terms of sale, in Southwestern Missouri, Western Arkansas, Eastern Oklahoma, Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas. Fertile soils, fine climate, abundant rainfall, good health. Write for information concerning this region to Immigration Bureau, K. C. S. Ry., No. 411 K. C. S. Ry. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SMALL FARMS in Winterless California. You can work a small farm with less capital investment. And in California you can work outdoors all the year. The State Board of California is offering choice twenty-acre farms at Ballico, Merced county, on 36 years' time. Climate is delightful, with long growing seasons. Twenty acres part in alfalfa, with cows and pigs, plus ten acres in orchard, makes a well balanced place and provides good income throughout the entire year. A small one-family farm, cutting out high labor costs, insures success. The San Joaquin Valley of California offers you this opportunity. There are no winter handicaps. Illustrated land folders descriptive of California mailed on request. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 924 Ry. Ex., Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS

WESTERN KANSAS land, cheap. Easy terms. Write Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

S. EAST Kan. farms \$35 acre up. Free list. A. M. Cole Land Co., Independence, Kan.

CHASE CO. valley and upland farms. \$45 A. up. E. F. McQuillen & Co., Strong City, Ks.

FOR SALE, N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Ks., R.F.D. 1.

NO CASH DOWN—5 years (less or more) crop plan buys farm. Your opportunity. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

43 ACRES—Close in. Gas for fuel. \$2,000 takes this. Paola Investment Co., Paola, Kan.

160 A. JACKSON CO. bottom, general and stock farm, first class lms. Hard road to Topeka. Eastman, Longenecker & Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

HAMILTON CO., KAN., unimp., smooth, good soil, grow all grains, etc. No failure in 10 years. \$12.50 A. up. Easy terms or crop pay. Write Geo. J. Downer, Syracuse, Kan.

60 ACRES, improved, well watered, 1/2 mile school and church, 4 miles town. Price \$5,000. Come at once or write for description. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FARMERS: Make first payment on level wheat and corn land, in crop now, balance crop payments. Thomas county. Address A. A. Kendall, Colby, Kan.

BUY IT—Choice half section unimproved Sherman county land, some plowing, school at corner 8 miles north of county seat. E. B. Grieger, Goodland, Kan.

FOR SALE: Good stock farm, 2 miles Co. seat, 480 acres, lots of improvements, \$16,000. Write J. A. Marshall, Stockton, Kansas

Pay No Advance Fee

Don't give option for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

WOULD BUY IMPROVED PLACE Western Kansas with leased grazing land adjoining. Give cash price and full description. Box 343, Wakeeney, Kansas.

10-ROOM HOME, 2 lots, modern except heat, near Washburn College. \$6,000. 359 acres Kaw bottom, 2 sets improvements, 14 miles Topeka, near hard surface road. \$175 acre. No trades. Guy Bradford, 516 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

1 P. M., NOVEMBER 1, 1923, AT NESS CITY COURT YARD

For sale—160 acres level good soil, 120 A. broke, 40 in pasture, 100 A. good wheat all up, fine prospects, goes with the place. Fair improvements, fine well dandy water, school and mail within 1/2 mile, 7 miles town of Brownell. Will sell to highest bidder as is. Administration sale, terms cash. Write Marion Hoover, Brownell, Kan., Executor of Estate.

ARKANSAS

BARGAINS! Fruit, poultry, grain, cotton farms. Sadler Bros., Booneville, Ark.

BARGAINS—Cutover lands—good farms easy terms. Write T. L. Cox, Little Rock, Ark.

\$40. Land making 50 bu. corn per acre. Write Jno. P. Jones, Alpena Pass, Ark.

ARKANSAS OZARKS are attractive to home-seekers. Low prices, easy terms. Booklet free. T. V. Realty Co., Yellville, Ark.

IMPROVED fruit, poultry, stock, dairy farms. 20 acres and larger. \$10 acre up. Bargain list free. G. L. Christian, Harrison, Ark.

WOULD YOU BUY A HOME? With our liberal terms. White people only, good land, healthy progressive country. Write for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

LISTEN! 80-acre farm, house, orchard, team, cow, brood sow, 36 chickens. Price \$1,550. Terms. Have other farms. Big list free. Ward, The Land Man, Cotter, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

IF YOU WANT TO LIVE in California write Kings County Chamber of Commerce, Hanford, California, for free booklet.

COLORADO

FARM FOR SALE—1040 acres best Eastern Colorado grazing land, well improved. Cash \$8,000. May B. Hobbs, Joes, Colorado.

STOCK Ranch near Walsenburg, 320 A. in rainbelt, fenced, level, slight sandy loam, house, barn, water. Free range grama-grass. Mortgage \$1000. 1926. Want \$1240 cash for equity. Bargain. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

FLORIDA

WHEN WINTER COMES wouldn't a warm and sunny lot at Cocoa Beach, Cocoa, Florida, be a sweet retreat from the chilly blasts and ice and snow, where fuel and fire are not winter problems, and fishing, sunbathing, boating and other out-door sports may be enjoyed every month in the year. Lots \$200 and upward. Easy terms of payment. Address Cocoa Beach Development Company, Cocoa, Florida.

Capper Poultry Club

BY HAZEL M. FLANAGAN
Assistant Club Manager

Are Members Working? Judging from Pep Standing They Certainly Are

AUTUMN with its golden brown and yellow is here and before long Jack Frost will greet us as we start out in the mornings. Jack Frost gives us pep, for we must hurry to keep warm. Autumn is the season when fairs and poultry shows are popular and as usual club folks are winning fine prizes. They are reaping profits from their year's work and they are building a reputation from the work they have done.

MISSOURI

LISTEN! 80-acre Valley farm \$2,500. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

WRITE for free list of farms in Ozarks, Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

ACRES-40, \$190, payments, \$5 month, fruit and poultry land, near railway, Missouri. G. D. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

MISSOURI 40 acres truck and poultry land \$5 down and \$5 monthly. Price \$200. Write for list. Box 22A, Kirkwood, Mo.

IMPROVED 80 A. clear, to trade for good 40 A. near city. J. D. Kiefer, Harrisonville, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

BUY FARM NOW

Write for new complete list of real farm bargains, it will pay you, no cost. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED—Near school, at spot cash price. Mean business, Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

FARM WANTED—Send particulars. Mrs. W. Roberts, 320 E. Tray, Roodhouse, Ill.

Cash Buyers want farms—various localities. Describe fully and give best price. U. S. Agency, Box 43, North Topeka, Kan.

CASH BUYERS want Kan. and Colo. farms. Give full description and price. R. A. McNow, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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

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

FARM WANTED—If you have a good low-priced farm in Kansas for sale, suitable for general farming and stock raising, write me at once with description and lowest price. John D. Baker, De Queen, Ark.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FEW COLO. irrigated and unirrigated farms to trade. Write F. E. Miller, Ordway, Colo.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. farms—sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kan.

FOR SALE, Rent or Exchange: Improved stock and grain farm. Owner, John W. Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

200 ACRES, Cloud Co., improved, trade for Eastern Kansas farm. Vrooman, Loan & Realty Co., 820 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

8-APARTMENT AND DUPLEX in Kansas City, Missouri. Rents for about \$5,100 per year. Want farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

IMPROVED 80 acres, twenty miles from Topeka for sale or exchange. Will take first class threshing rig. Rumely preferred. James Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan.

HIGH CLASS Kansas City income property, any size, for clear farms or ranches. We exchange. Write Commerce Investment Co., 812 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

240 ACRES joining producing oil field. Woodson county, Kansas. Will sell or trade 160 A. for corn or alfalfa land. Price \$20,000, all clear. Wm. Sasse, Owner, Smith Center, Kan.

APARTMENTS to exchange for farms, 2 large apt. bldgs. on blvd. \$50,000. Extra fine 12 apt., \$75,000. 6 apt., \$40,000. 24 apt., \$125,000. 52 apt., \$350,000. G. W. Goldman, New York Life, Kansas City, Mo.

3368-ACRE RANCH, Baca county, Colorado, Southeast Springfield, 400 A. in cultivation, 2000 tillable. Want Eastern Kansas or Western Missouri land. 500 head. The Bourbon County Realty Co., Fort Scott, Kan.

320 ACRES adjoining town, Lane county, Kansas. All smooth, 220 cultivation, 100 pasture, fine improvements. Price \$65.00 per acre. Owner will consider land Eastern Kansas equal value. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kan.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

FARM LOANS, Insurance Co. rates. No delay. Eastman, Longenecker & Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

6% MONEY, Reserve system. 6% loans on city or farm property. Reserve Deposit Company, Lathrop Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Hazel Horton, leader of Linn county, told me while I was there a few days ago, that she exhibited two pens of chickens—one pen of year-old birds and one pen of young birds—and that her pen of young birds won over the other pen. "That shows my young birds are better than the ones I had last year." Marie Brose, Leavenworth county, won first on pullet, second on pen and third on cockerel at the Kansas Free Fair.

September Meetings Best of Year

I had the privilege of attending the September meeting of the Linn County Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs, and it surely was splendid. It was a happy crowd of about 150 who gathered at the J. E. McGee home and everyone had a fine time. The fathers and mothers are interested in their boys and girls and do all they can to make the meetings successful. Let me tell you something which proves that they are interested. One of the mothers was so interested in the meeting that she started home without her little girl who had gone to sleep earlier in the evening. Don't you agree with me that they are interested?

Chase county reports that the September meeting was the finest of the year. Here is what Juanita Klotz, leader, says: "As I am sending in my reports, I will write you a few lines about our splendid meeting. The last but not the least, I am glad to say. We had complete attendance and 25 guests."

Chase county may not come out with flying colors this year, but I believe that next year they are going to have a fine team and make everyone work hard to keep ahead of them.

Pep Standing to October 1

Leavenworth, Kathryn Brose.....	1,647
Reno, Opal Shuff.....	1,593.5
Coffey No. 1, Reta Bowman.....	1,467.7
Franklin, Marguerite Johnson.....	1,105.9
Morris, Louine Thomas.....	706.1
Jackson, Inez Bland.....	617
Ford, Marjorie Dobbins.....	509
Linn, Hazel Horton.....	437.5
Greenwood, Ethelyn Etherington.....	357.6
Coffey No. 2, Ethel Ellis.....	343.2
Cowley, Thelma Kent.....	313.8
Chase, Juanita Klotz.....	313
Rooks, Annice Anderson.....	287
Lyon, Mary Hellmer.....	271

Were You Surprised?

I suspect when you look at the pep standing and compare it with the last one you will wonder whether one of the earthquakes from Japan hasn't strayed over here and mixed up things. Something surely did, but it is just hard work. Not all of the September reports from the county leaders are in yet, so there will be more changes I am sure.

Yes, school has started and the last club meeting for 1923 has been held, but no one has stopped club work just because they have extra duties. I believe the girls are working harder now, because they realize that every review, newspaper and original idea carried out means points for their county.

Would you like to know how many bulletins we have received so far this year? From the Kansas counties we have received 671 reviews. Reno county has sent in 250 reviews; Coffey county No. 1, 210 and Franklin county 95. These are the three highest. If you would like to have the addresses of schools where you may secure more bulletins, we will be glad to send them to you.

Don't Get Discouraged

Perhaps your county isn't in the lead, what then? Are you going to stop work now? Are you going to let your county leader carry the responsibility that you are supposed to help her carry? Are you writing reviews, and newspaper items to help her? There is time left in which to bring your county nearer the top of the standing if every member will work. Bulletin reviews will make more points for your county than anything else you can do and they will be accepted until December 1.

Cabbage Acreage Reduced

The cabbage crop as a whole was set out later than usual this year and, altho the reported condition August 1, which was 82 per cent of normal, was close to the five-year average, the crop was not far enough advanced to make a reliable forecast of production at that time. The reduction in acreage compared with last year in New York and Minnesota is due largely to plant shortage and to the general shortage of labor when crop was planted. Final estimate is due November 1.

Real Estate Advertising Order Blank

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL
Topeka, Kansas

RATE
50c a line

Enclosed find \$..... Run ad written below..... times.

Name.....

Address.....

COPY

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 16)

\$12.85 to \$13.35, native lambs \$12 to \$12.50, and range ewes \$6 to \$6.50.

Trade in good horses and mules was fairly active at last week's advance. Other grades were barely steady. Demand for good cotton mules is strong. The following sales are reported in Kansas City:

Horses—Drafters weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds sold at \$100 to \$140; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$125; medium chunks, \$50 to \$80; fancy drivers, \$100 to \$200; medium to good drivers, \$60 to \$90; good to extra Southerners, \$65 to \$100; medium Southerners, \$35 to \$80.

Mules—Work mules, 4 to 7 years old, 13½ to 14 hands high, \$50 to \$90; 14 to 14½ hands, \$75 to \$100; 15 to 15½ hands, \$110 to \$150; 15½ to 16 hands, \$125 to \$175, extra big mules, \$150 to \$200 apiece.

Poultry and Dairy Products

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on poultry and dairy products:

Eggs—Firsts, 30c a dozen; seconds, 24c; selected case lots, 37c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 20c a pound; broilers, 23c; springs, 17c; roosters, 10c; turkey hens and young toms, 27c; old toms, 18c; geese, 14c; ducks, 15c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 49 to 50c a pound; packing butter, 30c; No. 1 butterfat, 40c; No. 2 butterfat, 37c.

The Grain Situation

Down turns in the price of wheat resulted more or less from new bearish estimates of the 1923-Canadian crop. Closing quotations at Chicago were unsettled and from ½ to 1 cent net off; December, \$1.08½ to \$1.08¾ and May \$1.12½ to \$1.12¾. Corn lost ¼ to 1½c and oats ¼ to ¾c. In provisions, the outcome varied from 2 cents decline to 5 cents advance.

Weakness, which developed in the corn market, exerted a further depressing influence on wheat, despite somewhat better milling demand. Declines in the value of corn are attributed to predictions of damage from frost; and reports from Omaha of slower demand from feeders.

Corn, like wheat, was slightly firmer early, but profit taking sales found the market without any aggressive support, with the buyers cautious, as if fearing a sharp break. Oats dropped with corn.

Provisions were upheld by firmness of hog values and by a fair cash trade with Europe.

Late Quotations on Futures

The following quotations on grain futures are reported at Kansas City:

December wheat, \$1.06½; May wheat, \$1.09½; July wheat, \$1.03½; December corn, 74½c; May corn, 72½c; July corn, 73½c; December oats, 44c; May oats, 44½c.

A big advance in cotton futures is reported at New York City, where active deliveries have moved up from 60 to 70 points. The following quotations are given there: October cotton, 29.19; December, 28.58; January, 28.08; March, 28.16; May, 28.1; spot, middling, 29.70, up 70 points.

Grain Yields Break Records

(Continued from Page 18)

Kansas farmers will have more money than they had last year and their purchases will be correspondingly larger.

Farm Conditions by Counties

Local conditions of crops, livestock, farm work and rural markets are shown in the following county reports of the special correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Anderson—We are having an abundance of rain, which helps the fall pastures. Farmers are sowing wheat, the early sown grain is coming up nicely. About one fourth the usual acreage will be sown. The last cutting of alfalfa is being put up, showing a considerable amount of crabgrass. Corn will be an unsatisfactory crop this year. Kafir will be light also. Farm sales are numerous and everything brings fair prices except horses.—J. M. Brubaker.

Brown—Because of the wet weather of the last two weeks very little wheat has been planted. Corn will make an average crop this year. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.01; old corn, 85c; cream, 38c; eggs, 25c; hogs, 96.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Butler—Wheat sowing is nearly finished. The ground is well soaked and fall sown crops should grow rapidly. Not many cattle are left on grass pasture. Farmers are not hiring any more help than is absolutely necessary. A few public sales are being

Holstein Breeders' Sale

Comprising an offering by Eastern Kansas breeders that has not been equaled in Kansas since 1920. Sale in the pavilion Fair Grounds,

Topeka, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 1

Selections from 10 leading herds of Eastern Kansas.

75 Richly Bred Holsteins

25 fresh cows, 25 springing cows and two year old heifers, 20 yearling heifers and heifer calves. 5 bulls ready for service. 15 daughters of 30 pound bulls. 5 daughters of a 43 pound bull. 15 daughters of record dams, daughters of Walker Copia Champion and Korndyke Butter Boy Jr. Two sons of a 43 pound bull and one mature sire, son of Colantha Johanna Lad, the great sire that has twice as many daughters to make more than 600 pounds of milk in a week than any other bull of the breed.

Never before have we had an opportunity to buy cattle of this class at a price, such as will be realized in this sale.

This is the time to buy and the purchaser and not the consignor will make the price. Write today for the sale catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

Buy your bull calf from a tested herd. We are in our 4th year of long time testing. Have broken all state records from senior yearlings up to 4-year-olds in the 305 day division. Our bulls are taken as fast as they come. The oldest now 2½ months from our Konigen sire and his dam, Wayne Korndyke, milked 104 pounds in one day, over 2,900 pounds in 30 days, 17,993 pounds in 305 days, with 712 pounds butterfat. Write about bull calves.

IRA ROMIG & SONS, Topeka, Kan., Sta. B.

MOTT'S SALE CALENDAR

Coming Holstein sales:
Oct. 15—Ralph Jennings, Junction City, Kan.
Nov. 1—Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 12—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Nov. 19—State sale, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 25—"Show Sale," Wichita, Kan.
If you want to buy write to Mott.
If you want to sell write to Mott.
Address, Herington, Kan.

BONACCORD HOLSTEINS

For sale, cows and heifers due to freshen soon, A. R. O. stuff, baby bulls out of high record dams, also a few grade heifers. (Federal accredited herd.)
Duroc gilts, bred or open, also good boars.

LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Bull calves for sale; also cows and heifers.
H. B. Cowles, 433 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BEFORE ORDERING HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES anywhere, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

FOR QUICK SALE, 18 head well marked high grade Holstein heifers from calves to 3 years.
D. R. Banta, Tecumseh, Kan.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Best of breeding; reg. Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Ks.

FOR SALE: Pair well woolled white Angora goats 2 years old, one kid, \$12 each.
Lennie Thompson, Osborne, Kansas, Route 2

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Laptad Stock Farm

22nd Hog Sale

Polands and Durocs
Lawrence, Kansas, October 24

Send for catalog.

Eligible Poland Gilts

Granddaughters of Big Bob Wonder and Columbian Giant, bred to the Corrector for September and October farrow. Also good stretchy boars.
Edmund R. Beavers, R. 2, Junction City, Ka.

POLAND CHINA GILTS

Fall yearlings \$20. Spring gilts \$15. Best of breeding. For particulars write
J. A. HAMILTON, BRONSON, KAN.

Spring Boars and Gilts

by Loy's Royal Flush. Summer and fall pigs extra for bone and stretch. Tried sows. All priced very cheap. Immune.
G. E. LOY, BARNARD, KAN.

Big Type Poland Boars and Gilts

Early farrowed, best of breeding, vaccinated, pedigreed. Priced reasonable. Ross McMurry, Burrton, Ks.

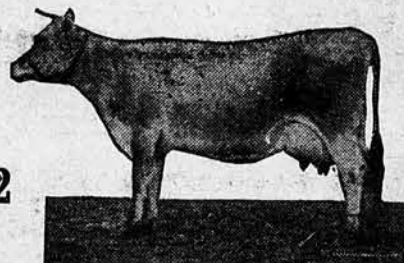
POLAND CHINA gilts and boars for sale; pasture raised; vaccinated; priced low for good stock. Chas. J. Holtwick, Valencia, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS, spring and fall gilts. Also a few tried sows. Gilts bred or open. Priced right. Immuned.
C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS, EITHER SEX, by Designer and Cleotie, Jr. Few Designer and Cleotie Jr. gilts bred, at farmer prices. J. R. Houston, Gem, Ks.

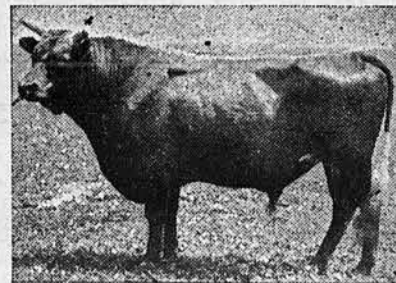
Holcomb's Reduction Sale of Jersey Cattle

Clay Center, Nebr.,
Monday, November 12
50—Head—50



25 choice young cows in milk or close to freshening. 20 bred heifers and 4 young bulls ready for service. The cows and heifers will be bred to the great bull **PEERLESS FERN** or his son **ELKHORN'S COMASSIE FERN**. No more richly bred or

useful lot of Jerseys ever went through an auction in the west. We have bought from the best foundation herds. The offering is composed of Golden Ferns, Raleighs, Gamboges Knights. As good as a dispersion for the buyer, as we are only retaining a few yearling heifers and heifer calves. Herd Federal accredited. Write for catalog.



BARNELL'S NOBLE

W. F. Holcomb, Clay Center, Nebraska

Auctioneer, Col. D. L. Perry. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

Northwest Kansas Holsteins

A high class public sale offering of quality-production Holsteins in the sale pavilion,

Phillipsburg, Kan., November 7

The northwest Kansas Holstein breeders association guarantees a square deal in this and all other association sales.

35 pure bred Holsteins, many of them now in milk and others to freshen about sale day. Five high grade cows and heifers. Some of the cows have A. R. O. records from 22.21 to 24.79 pounds of butter in seven days and there are heifers in the sale out of these cows.

It is the annual association sale. Sale catalog is ready to mail. Address,

O. L. McCoy, Sale Mgr., Glen Elder, Kansas

Auctioneers: J. B. Heinen, Will Myers, Col. Churchill.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail and Breeze.

HEREFORD DISPERSION SALE

By Willis & Herrick

100 Registered Herefords

At the Farm, 3/4 mile north of

Elmdale, Kansas, Wednesday, October 24, 1923

Consisting of—64 young cows, part of them with calves by side; 19 coming two year old heifers, 16 heifer calves, 1 Herd Bull. Also: 20 head pure bred Hereford steer calves, 25 head of pure bred Hereford 1 year old steers, 38 head of high grade Hereford one year old steers.

These cattle are of Anxiety breeding, in fine condition and will be sold at auction to the highest bidder without reserve. This will be an opportunity for farmers and breeders to secure some splendidly bred cattle at very low prices. In the twenty years that we have been breeding pure bred Hereford cattle, we have not seen them as low as they are at the present time. On account of Mr. Wayne Willis, who had charge of the cattle, retiring from the firm to engage in other business, we are compelled to sell this splendid herd of Herefords.

All of the Cows and Heifers are registered, and will be transferred to the purchaser. The pure breed steers were eligible to register.

Elmdale is situated on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, about 30 miles west of Emporia. Sale will begin promptly at 11 o'clock A. M. Lunch at noon.

Terms of sale—8 months time will be given with 7 per cent from date on bankable paper; 2% discount for cash. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For catalog address

Willis & Herrick, Owners, Elmdale, Kansas

C. A. Stannard, Sale Manager. Fred Reppert, Wood & Crouch, Auctioneers. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

Grimmell Hereford Dispersion

Fairgrounds

Topeka, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 31

50 head cows, three year olds, two year olds, yearlings and calves. 3 bulls: herd bull Don Peerless by Concentrate, yearling son of Bocaldo 28th out of Bright Stanway dam, underyearling out of Bright Stanway dam.

These females are all descendants, including daughters of Beau Picture, Bright Stanway, Beau Dandy, Beau Royal, Beau Gaston, etc. A good offering in good condition selling because of scarcity of feed to carry them thru the winter.

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. Remember that the sale will be held at Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. For catalog address,

DR. G. H. GRIMMELL, HOWARD, KANSAS

Newcom and others, Auctioneers. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman

You'll Want to See

The Illustrated catalog containing the eighth annual offering of Capper Pig and Poultry Club stock. It is yours for the asking, free of charge. All pigs and poultry listed are the pick of the contest litters and flocks. Hundreds of dollars in prizes have been won at fairs this fall with the pigs and poultry offered in this catalog.

Stock Guaranteed Purebred

By the Capper Clubs management. Buy from these boys and girls. Lend a helping hand to these new recruits in the livestock game and benefit yourself at the same time. Write today for your catalog, addressing

R. H. Gilkeson, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

Cornish Hereford Sale Called Off

Have sold my herd except Beau Model and one of his 11 months old sons to George M. Boles of Lubbock, Tex., so there will be no sale at Osborn, Mo., Oct. 26.

H. D. Cornish, Osborn, Mo.

For Sale—My Entire Herd

of Anxiety bred Registered Herefords consisting of 22 head—8 cows, 11 heifers, 1 bull calves, 1 or bull, grandson of Domino. A. G. DORR, Geary Ave., Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY HEIFERS by grandson of Finacial King, whose dam was half sister to Finacial Countess Lad. J. G. Condon, Hiawatha, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Spring Pigs

for sale, both sexes, extra good ones from DeKalb's King 163d and Cherokee Lad sows and a Tipton bred boar. Price \$20 f. o. b. Bernard. WM. C. PARSONS, Bernard, Kan.

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL Champion spring boar and gilt. Immured and priced to sell. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas

TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworth Hogs

Our herd at Hutchinson and Oklahoma State Fairs, 1923, won all the champion prizes. Quick sale prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

PRIVATE SALE: Purebred Berkshires, spring boars, gilts and sows with litters by side. John D. Wynn, Lawrence, Kan., Rt. 4.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Jas. V. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is a guarantee for service you receive. Write, phone or visit.

DAN CAIR, BEATTIE, KAN. Livestock my success is my knowledge of livestock.

held each week. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; cream, 45c. —Aaron Thomas.

Cheyenne—The long drought was broken by a rain October 2. Early sown wheat is green, and prospects are fine for next year's crop. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 50c to 55c; barley, 45c; seed wheat, \$1. —F. M. Hurlock.

Douglas—Recent showers here are holding up field work. The last cutting of alfalfa was excellent. Corn husking is in progress. —Charles Grant.

Dickinson—One-half inch of rain fell here October 10. This will be of great benefit to the wheat that is sown. About 10 per cent less wheat will be sown this year. —E. M. Larson.

Finney—We are still having plenty of rain. Farmers are busy drilling wheat. Some wheat is up and looks fine. Broom-corn seeding has started. All kinds of cattle are doing well. The Garden City Fair was largely attended this year. Rural market report: Cream, 35c; butter, 40c. —Max Engle.

Greenwood—The weather here is unfavorable for kafir cutting as the ground is wet and the damp atmosphere keeps it from drying. Apples and potatoes are being shipped in. Some road work is being done. Grass is in excellent condition after the rains. No plowing is being done. Rural market report: Apples, \$1.25 a bushel; potatoes, \$1.25 a bushel. —A. H. Brothers.

Greenwood—Plenty of rainfall in this vicinity has benefited the wheat ground and pastures. There have been a few public sales, but prices are unsatisfactory. —John H. Fox.

Gove and Sheridan—An abundance of rain fell the first week in October. Farmers are unable to take care of feed crops because of the wet weather. The wheat prospect is fine and there is still more to be sown. Kafir seed and cane seed good. Corn is unusually plentiful this year. Livestock is looking excellent. Very few public sales are being held, and prices are unsatisfactory. Rural market report: Eggs, 25c; broilers, 17c; springs, 13c; hens, 12c; wheat, \$1.05; barley, 40c; corn, 55c; cane seed, \$2 a hundredweight. —John L. Aldrich.

Jewell—The rainy weather does not permit farmers to sow as fast as they would like. Potatoes have not been dug, nor the cane cut. No work at all has been done in the fields for 20 days. The weather is as warm as spring and everything is growing. Cattle and horses are in pastures and are looking well. —U. S. Godding.

Johnson—The fall sown alfalfa and the English bluegrass are making an excellent growth, due to the abundant rainfall. Acreage of wheat has been cut considerably this fall. Livestock is in good condition. Jersey cows are in demand, but there is little demand for horses. Fall pastures are excellent. Rural market report: Butterfat, 40c; eggs, 30c; corn, 55c; wheat, \$1.05.

bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.75; hens, 18c; springs, 15c; broilers, 18c. —B. B. Whitelaw.

Lane—Recent rains have been very beneficial. Cane, kafir and milo have been taken care of. Farmers will start drilling wheat next week. The rain stopped threshing a week or two. Two farm sales were held this week. Horses went very cheap, but cattle sold better. Very little frost yet. The corn is out of danger. —S. F. Dickinson.

Linn—We are having fine fall weather in this vicinity. The late rain came in time to help the kafir. Help is plentiful. Public sales are being held frequently, but prices are unsatisfactory. The ground is in good condition for plowing, but little has been done yet. Rural market report: Hens, 18c; broilers, 20c; butter, 35c. —J. W. Cline-Smith.

Ness—The rain last week has put the ground in fine condition for wheat. Early sown wheat is being pastured. Wet weather has hindered feed cutting. There has been no frost here yet. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.05; new corn, 60c; barley, 50c; hogs, \$6.80; cream, 35c; eggs, 25c. —James McHill.

Osage—Plenty of moisture has been very beneficial to the wheat fields and pasture. There will be a large crop of late kafir here. Livestock is looking splendid. Many public sales are being held and prices are fair. Horses and mules do not sell as well as other livestock. —H. L. Ferrie.

Pawnee—Rainfall in this vicinity has been abundant. Many wheat fields have a good stand of volunteer wheat. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.05; eggs, 25c; butter, 45c. —E. H. Gore.

Reeds—One-third of an inch of rain fell October 3. Wheat is coming up, and fields are getting green. There is some feed yet to be cut. There has been no frost yet. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 50c; barley, 40c. —C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Rainfall here is abundant. Wheat sowing is about finished. Early wheat is excellent pasture, while late sowing is showing up quite well. Milk cows are in demand and bring good prices. Public sales are few at present. Rural market report: Wheat, 97c; barley, 45c; cream, 35c; eggs, 25c. —R. G. Mills.

Rice—This county has had an abundance of rainfall this season. It has been too wet for farmers to get in the fields this week. Seeding is progressing nicely. Wheat that is up looks fine and will make good pasture. If frost does not come early there will be another cutting of alfalfa. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 90c; hogs, \$7.55; hens and springs, 17c; butter, 40c; eggs, 25c. —Lester N. Six.

Rawlins—Rain fell here nearly every day last week. The fall wheat is looking splendid. The corn crop was very satisfactory. Pastures are good and stock is looking fine. There have been several public sales here, and cattle and hogs bring good prices. —A. Madsen.

Smith—Recent rains have been very beneficial to the wheat fields. Some fields have a good stand of volunteer wheat. About 75 per cent of the usual wheat acreage will be sown. Rural market report: Corn, 77c; wheat, 97c; eggs, 25c; cream, 38c; hogs, \$5 to \$6.50. —A. J. Hammond.

Scott—Rainfall has been plentiful in this county. Wheat is coming up well, and some is ready for pasture. Corn, cane, kafir, and Sudan grass are being cut. Public sales are being held occasionally. Farm labor is in demand. Rural market report: Hogs, \$7.35; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 23c; chickens, 17c; seed wheat, 90c to \$1.00; barley, 40c. —C. F. Smith.

Sherman—The first week of October ended with a three days' rain. Some wheat and rye are up and ready for grazing. Other crops are coming along nicely. There has been very little frost yet. Second and third crops of feterita and alfalfa are being cut. Conditions are favorable for wheat seeding, but the next crop will be 25 per cent less than this year's acreage. —J. B. Moore.

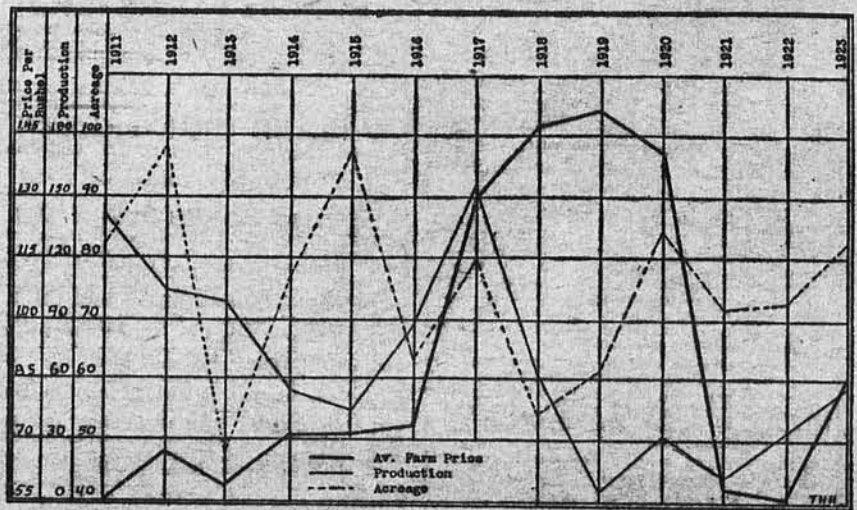
Saline—A heavy rain on October 5 put the soil in ideal condition for winter. Wheat seeding is nearly finished, and the acreage is somewhat smaller than last year. Early sown sorghum is poor but the late sown sorghum is good. Kafir and feterita are good, generally. Threshing is about finished. —J. P. Nelson.

Wabaunsee—Many showers fell in this vicinity last week. Community fair attendance was cut down by bad weather. Despite bad weather conditions there was a good showing of purebred livestock. Farmers have begun to sow wheat and cut kafir. Chinch bugs are very abundant. Few cattle and hogs are being marketed. Rural market report: Wheat, 96c; new corn, 60c; old corn, 80c; oats, 50c; eggs, 25c. —J. W. Hartner.

Colorado Crop Reports

Archuleta—Haying is drawing to a close. There has been some snow on the higher meadows. Ice has been 1/4 inch thick several times. Some cattle have been gathered and shipped. No threshing has been done yet. Rural market report: Cream, 43c; eggs, 35c. —L. M. Johnson.

Phillips—The weather has been cloudy



and rainy all week. Farmers are unable to get into the fields. About half the wheat acreage of last year will be planted this year. Corn will soon be ready to husk. There has been no frost as yet. Rural market report: Wheat, 60 to 85c; eggs, 27c; cream, 41c; chickens, 16c.—Mrs. J. Detmer.

Southern Kansas

By J. T. Hunter



At the recent Rice County Poland Promotion Show Chas. Myers, Lyons, Kan., showed a spring litter of four out of a daughter of C's Challenger and by Royal Flush. The litter took first. Two gilts also took first and third in junior gilt class, and the two boars took first and fifth in junior boar class. The Myers herd boars are Royal Flush and Chess Jr.

Boars sold from \$20 to \$57.50 in the recent Poland China sale of S. U. Peace, and gilts from \$15 to \$35. While this is fair, as sales have been going and Mr. Peace's home in Johnson county is not far from the south limits of the corn crop for this year, the kind of hogs Mr. Peace breeds, and has a reputation for breeding, had made his customers expect to pay higher prices. The bargains will bring him more buyers next year.

In several instances S. R. Haight of Rantoul, Kan., showed the writer the dams and granddams of young Shorthorns selected for his sale November 6. Clearly this public sale will be a real surplus offering, including a large number of very desirable animals, and affording farmers excellent opportunity to secure desirable, well bred, Polled Shorthorns, good measured by the milk pail or beef block standards. The Polandas are also a superior lot. Rantoul is in Franklin county. Farm 2½ miles from town.

Spring gilts usually comprise the unbred female offering in a fall hog sale. Very seldom is an open fall yearling offered in a fall sale. C. W. Bale, Chase, Kan., in his October 5 sale, sold four open fall yearlings. They were by the Bale sire, Taylor's Duke. One at \$52.50 topped the sale, going to Henry Hang, Holton, Kan. Another went at \$47.50 to G. S. Wells & Son, Ottawa, Kan. Five bred sows averaged \$25.80. Lester Martenle, Chase, Kan., bought most of them. The 18 females and six boars averaged \$22.75, going to 16 buyers.

It seems almost unbelievable that a breeder holding a fall purebred hog sale could sell as many as 82 head in an afternoon sale but that's what M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan., did Thursday, October 11. He sold 29 cataloged gilts, average \$20.50; 26 cataloged boars, average \$25; 18 uncataloged gilts, average \$17.35, and 9 uncataloged sows, average \$26.55, making a general average on both cataloged and uncataloged Durocs of \$22 each for the 82 head. Top was a spring boar by Col. Major out of Defender's Lady at \$45, selling to C. G. Bowling, Eudora, Kan. Mr. Martin always sells more Durocs in his fall sales than the usual fall offerings.

Buyers just naturally will not bid up on thin cattle in a purebred sale. They like the cornerb cross. Al Howard, Mulvane, Kan., in his Tuesday, October 9, Holstein sale could have gotten at least \$20 to \$25

POLLED SHORTHORNS

J. C. Banbury & Sons'

Fifth Public Sale

50 POLLED SHORTHORNS, at the Banbury Stock Farm 8½ miles southeast of

Pratt, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 8



SOME FEATURES OF THE SALE: \$300 given in premiums for Calf Show. Open to all Shorthorn breeders. Polled or Horned; 40 cash premiums, with ribbons, awarded on sale day. Calf show promptly at 9:30 a. m. The greatest sale of cattle we have ever offered, and represented by some of the greatest blood lines of the breed. Shorthorns are the greatest beef, milk and butter cattle in the world. A Shorthorn cow holds the world's record for butterfat: 1,816 pounds; milk, 29,423. Polled cattle save 30 to 50 days feed, and much danger of loss. Herd bulls—"Royal Robin" and "Royal Clipper," bred in Iowa; "Royal Lancaster" bred in Indiana; and "Scotchman," a Kansas-bred bull. These are among the best in quality as well as pedigree. Pratt county has one of the largest Polled Shorthorn herds in the United States. A real "farmer's" cow is the cow that will give four to six gallons of milk a day, and whose calf will sell for \$75 to \$200. We pay one-half of selling price of cow for her calf at seven months old. Some choice Iowa and Missouri bred cattle go in this sale.

\$25 breeding privilege given free. Freight paid on 10 or more head to same destination. One-half freight paid on three or more to same place of shipment.

All cattle tested. Sale under cover. Free conveyance. Come the day before. It always rains sale day. Write for catalog and particulars about calf show. Please mention Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze. Send buying orders to J. T. Hunter.

J. C. Banbury & Sons
Pratt, Kansas

Auctioneers, Cols. Burgess, Newsum and Tracy, Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

Dole's Fifth Annual Shorthorn Sale

At his farm, three miles northeast of town,

Almena, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 30

A strong Scotch offering of Shorthorns representing today's most popular families.

H. P. Bobst, Almena, Kan., is consigning 19 choice cattle including his herd bull, Clipper Goods. This splendid sire is being sold because he is keeping so many of his heifers he can't use him longer.

H. D. Atkinson, Almena, Kan., is selling 13 very choice selections from his herd.

65 head, 40 females and 25 bulls. Seven cows with calves at foot, 16 yearling heifers, 10 heifer calves, balance young cows with calves at foot. In the bull division there are any number of outstanding young bulls of excellent pure Scotch breeding and of serviceable ages and sired by such bulls as Roan Sultan, Clipper Goods, Dale's Heir and Supreme Mist. Sale catalog ready to mail. Address,

R. W. Dole, Almena, Kansas

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan and assistants. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail & Breeze.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Marks Lodge Red Scotch Shorthorns

40 cows, 2 yrs. old and over; milk type; bred, 25 heifers over one year, bred and open. 2 bulls 14 months old. 70 calves; anything you need for milk or beef. Can milk cows for 2 months; calves weaned March 1. Come or write.

M. F. MARKS, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

Shorthorn Cattle For Sale

Reds and Roans. 5 cows with calves at foot and rebred; 1 heifer, 2 bulls. Scotch top and registered; of Violet and Rose families. Gwendoline's Lad and Bessie's Dale breeding. Good milkers. Priced to sell.

D. F. RICHARDSON, BOYLE, KANSAS

Grandsons and Granddaughters of Collynie

Herd of 80 Scotch and Scotch topped. Headed by Secret Sultan by True Sultan and Sarcastic Sagamore by Sycamore Dale. Calves, bulls, heifers and cows; also aged bulls.

L. L. SWINNEY, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

150 Reg. Shorthorn Cattle

50 head are full Scotch, balance are Scotch top. 2200 acre ranch in Stafford county, well improved, to trade for smooth sandy land south of the river in Western Kansas or will sell on easy terms.

WALTER WELCH, MACKSVILLE, KANS.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, heavy milking strain. Herd bull, cows, heifers, young bulls.

F. M. Redpath, Olathe, Kan.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS from heavy milking cows, ages from 6 to 8 mo. Also heifers. Fred C. Hothan, Scranton, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

MILKING SHORTHORNS

We are consigning the following cattle to the combination sale at Fairbury, Neb., October 31. Two young cows with heifer calves at foot by Pine Valley Viscount, both bred again to same sire; 2 heifers also bred to him and one bull by him ready for service.

JOHNSON & DIMOND, Fairbury, Neb.
R. F. D. 4

GUERNSEY CATTLE

RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS. Purebred females and bulls of breeding age and calves. Most of them by or bred to Dauntless of Edgemoor, 1919 world's grand champ. Fed. accord. C. E. King, Mgr., Homewood, Kan.

TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS for sale, 1 year old. Two high grade milk cows. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR GOOD QUALITY Guernsey and Holstein cows and heifers write John Keener, Amherst, Wisconsin

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Diversify With Ayrshires

Offering one yearling bull of excellent individuality and very best of breeding ready for service, well grown, and right every way, sired by grand champion bull at Central States fairs. Sale list of 30 females will be ready in the next week. These are real productive possibilities from proven ancestry.

DAVID G. PAGE, TOPEKA, KAN.

CUMMINS AYRSHIRES

Cows, heifers, bull and heifer calves. Tuberculin tested. Good quality. Priced to sell.

R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Two Fine Red Poll Bulls For sale. IRA R. LONG, QUINTER, KAN.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Beef and Milking Shorthorn Sale

Sale Pavilion, Fair Grounds

Fairbury, Neb., Wednesday, Oct. 31

47 head, bulls, bred cows and bred heifers, open heifers and calves.

J. L. Harms consigns 20 head, consisting of 6 bulls in age from 12 to 22 months; 7 young cows with calves at foot and 7 open heifers. Nearly all sired by a good son of SCOTTISH SENTINEL IMP.

FRANK D. AXTELL consigns 9 head, consisting of 4 cows and 5 heifers all bred to the Scotch bull SULTAN VILLAGER. The cows have calves at foot by the same bull.

JOHNSON & DIMOND consign two cows with heifer calves at foot by and rebred to PINE VALLEY VISCOUNT, two heifers bred to him and one bull ready for service sired by him.

This is a production sale and represents the natural accumulation of the consignors.

J. L. HARMS, Sale Manager, FAIRBURY, NEB.
Aucts. Col. Chet. McCurdy, Col. Woddell, Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.



Shorthorn Cattle

The Dickinson County Shorthorn breeders association invites you to their annual sale,

Abilene, Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 6

The offering is selections from eight herds of this association as follows:

G. H. Sheir
Beadelston Bros.
J. T. Gibson & Son
J. O. Kimmel

J. E. Bowser
S. A. Bert
A. I. Meir
C. W. Taylor

45 head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns grown and developed to best meet the needs of the Kansas breeder and farmer.

Cows with calves at side and bred again. Bred cows and heifers and calf club heifers.

Young bulls of serviceable ages of real merit and all representing the best of families. For the sale catalog address,

C. W. Taylor, Sale Manager, Abilene, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch and others.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail and Breeze.

Northern Kansas Duroc Herds

BOARS BY HIGH GIANT

Climax Sensation and one or two other real sires including the tops from two litters by the world's champion, Constructor.

Bred sow sale February 7.

WOODY & CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

By Lincoln Commander

Ninety spring pigs by this splendid young sire and out of High Giant and Pathfinder's Orion sows. The real tops of the boars reserved for my fall trade.

LEWIS SCHMIDT, BARNARD, KANSAS

40 Big Spring Boars

Representing a variety of breeding. I can supply you with either spring boars, spring gilts or weanlings, either sex, or sows to farrow in October.

Boar and gilt sale November 5.

F. R. JENNE, LURAY, KANSAS

Meadow Hill Offers

Spring boars of unusual merit type and breeding, sired by Crimson Pathfinder and Calculator boars and out of Sensation and Orion Cherry King dams. Choice tried sows and gilts bred for October farrow.

OPIE O. MOWREY, LURAY, KAN.

Special This Month

Boars by Leading Sensation, the Denver champion and Uneeda Orion Sensation. Write for prices delivered at your station.

E. M. HALLOCK, ADA, KAN.

Real Boars For Sale

The tops of 30 boars by Sensation King, their dam by Uneeda Orion Sensation. Others by Sensation King I Am, son of the Iowa champion Sensation King and their dam by Great Orion Sensation.

Bred sow sale February 6.

E. E. NORMAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Bargains in Baby Pigs

I have about 50 September and October weanlings by Giant Pathfinder and out of mature sows for sale. Pedigree with each pig. Write today.

Boar and gilt sale October 19.

G. R. COAD, CAWKER CITY, KANSAS

Six Miles N. E. Wamego

Tops of 50 spring boars sired by Uneeda High Orion and Top Orion's Giant. I am just keeping the best for sale at fair prices. Come and see them. Bred sow sale Feb. 5.

JOHN HERN, WAMEGO, KANSAS

WALNUT HILL STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEYS

Yearling boars, spring boars and spring gilts for sale. Real hogs at fair prices.

D. C. ASHER, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Yes, Commander Giant

Second at Lincoln, Topeka and Hutchinson 1922 and defeated only by his litter brother, Son of The Commander, grand champion same shows. Boar and gilt sale, 20 boars and 20 gilts by him, October 19.

J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Duroc Boars

Registered, immuned and guaranteed breeders; shipped on approval and a year to pay. Write for descriptive booklet and photographs.

STANTS BROS., HOPE, KAN.

12 Extra Choice Boars

Just the tops of my spring crop. Shipped on approval if desired. By Sensation I Am One and Great Paramount. September and October weanlings by these boars at bargain prices.

LEO J. HEALY, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Bred sow sale February 4.

Special Prices Bred Gilts

To farrow the last of September and in October. They are by a good son of Orion Cherry King and bred to a Sensation Pathfinder boar. Write today.

J. L. SCOFFIELD, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

Junior Championship

Was won at the Kansas Free Fair by our junior herd boar, KING TUT SENSATION. Our two older sires in service are equally good. See them at our Boar Sale October 27.

WOODBURY FARMS, SABBETHA, KANSAS

F. C. Woodbury & Son, Proprietors

THE LEADING DUROC HERDS

of Northern Kansas are advertised in this section. If on the market for Duroc herd material, it will pay to look this section over carefully. The best blood lines of the breed are represented and these advertisers have breeding stock for sale at all times.

Landmarks In The Breeds Upbuilding—VII

Protection 4697.

Most of the renown that has come to the early day boar, Protection 4697, head of the family bearing his name and whose blood flows very freely in all Durocs today, came thru three sons. But in his yearling form, Protection himself laid the foundation for fame by winning sweepstakes at Illinois and St. Louis, after being defeated in his first show that year (1895) at Indianapolis by Success, the two year old show boar owned by the same firm, S. E. Morton & Co., that bred and were showing Protection.

Mr. Morton fitted Success and Walter Abernathy, another member of the firm, fed Protection and had him coming so fast that by the time the herd hit Illinois, Protection stepped out in front and beat the two-year-old. Success had been campaigned in 1894 as a yearling, cleaning up all along the line. At Iowa, he stood first and was so outstanding that competitors wouldn't drive for sweepstakes, conceding it to the Morton hog.

The three sons of Protection that put his name so high on the Duroc signboard of production are Ohio Chief; Chief of Ohio; and Jumbo Red, the first two being litter brothers, and farrowed when their sire was six years old. Ohio Chief was retained in the Morton & Company herd until he was six years old and then sold to R. J. Harding and O. E. Osborn of Iowa, a third interest later being sold to Morrison of Nebraska. Chief of Ohio went into the Jackson herd where he produced a number of good boars and sows altho he lived to be but little beyond a year old. Jumbo Red went to Failor of Iowa and later to Nebraska, where, in the herd of H. G. Myers & Son, he produced progeny that was fed out and topped the Omaha market several times. In the herd of Hugh Louden, Clay Center, Neb., Jumbo Red did his greatest work. He was the biggest Duroc boar in the state at that time, and about 1904 was shown weighing close to 1,000 pounds. Ohio Chief was sweepstakes at the International Chicago, 1900 and 1902 and stood at the head of aged boars at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904.

While on the circuit in 1895 mentioned above, Morton & Company's herd became sick along with many others and out of the 20 head, the boys arrived home with only Protection, Success and Blanch 15th, the latter a yearling, winner in every show that season. Protection soon recovered but Success never sired another pig. Other sons of Protection whose progeny added name and fame to his hog were Red Chief I Am and King Jehu, whose descendants in Iowa and Nebraska herds were numerous in the early days and from the latter descended the sire of Old Crimson Wonder. Red Chief I Am was extensively used by George Briggs & Son of Clay Center, Neb., and was an important early influence in making Nebraska a "red hog state."

Protection was a somewhat short coupled, blocky boar and today would be called a very medium type. Duchess 40th with whom he was crossed to produce Ohio Chief and Chief of Ohio was a very stretchy rangy sow for those early times in the breed. His owners made no attempt to intensify his blood by line or inbreeding but his illustrious sons came from sows whose foundation sires and dams were line bred and carried more than ordinary prepotency and we cannot overlook the fact that as in all other good blood lines a great part of the results was due the dams.

A survey of the leading sires of the winners in the three last National swine shows divulge the fact that Protection blood stands about 12 per cent of all blood lines combined in modern day Durocs. This proves the statement that his progeny was more widely diffused over the hog belt than the get of any other one of the earlier sires.

—Robert J. Evans

Our Linebred Pathfinders

We are offering only one boar, Intense Pathfinder, out of a litter of 12 raised and an excellent individual and a bargain. Also will take orders for gilts bred to a son of Pathfinder Paramount to be delivered when safe. J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KAN.

Two Real Herd Boars

One junior yearling, Improver, sire Giant Sensation, dam by Big Bone Giant, Jr. One senior yearling, Pathfinder breeding, a real sire and show boar. Spring boars tops of 175 head by above boars and Orion Select, the 1025-pound 2-year-old. Farmers' prices. Sale October 18.

VERN V. ALBRECHT, Smith Center, Kan.

R. & S. Farm Durocs

I invite you to visit the R. & S. Farm any time. We have 200 spring pigs and we will be pleased to show you our herd.

A Pioneer Duroc Herd

MELVIN RINEHART, Smith Center, Kan.

Select From 30 Boars

A spring boar sired by Sensation King and some are by Still's Model. Twelve sows that will farrow in August and September. These pigs at weaning time. Same breeding. Papers furnished.

R. V. HOPKINS, AGRA, KANSAS

DUROIS' DISTINCTIVE DEPENDABLE DUROCS

Both distinctive and dependable because we use the utmost care and selection in our breeding operations and because we believe in and apply the Golden Rule to our business. We guarantee to please you.

JAS. T. DUBOIS, AGRA, KAN.

World's Champion Boars

Thirteen spring boars by Constructor and out of two sows, one by Great Orion Sensation and the other by Great Pathfinder. Also 50 other spring boars of choice breeding.

W. L. FOGG, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Buy Your Boar Now

Well bred, well grown spring boars for sale at fair prices. Sired by Giant Pathfinder and a few by Fairview Sensation. Also some by Paymaster.

Boar and gilt sale October 17.

J. C. MARTIN, JEWELL, KAN.

Morris Co. Champions

My Durocs won most of the first at the big Morris County Fair. Splendid spring boars for sale very reasonable. Also open and bred gilts.

J. F. MARTIN, DELAVAN, KANSAS

Valley Springs Durocs

Spring boars, spring gilts, bred sows and gilts and open gilts. Immunized. Prompt papers and a year's time if you want it. Write for full descriptions and prices.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

Tops of 40 Spring Boars

They are by King Pathfinder and High Pathfinder and some by Great Pathmaster and others by Fogo's invincible. We are just selling the actual tops and at very reasonable prices.

BOHLEN BROS., DOWNS, KANSAS

Boars of Spring Farrow

By Calculator, Long Giant, Giant Pathfinder. Herd headed by Trent's Giant Pathfinder. I will have 50 weanlings by him for sale this fall.

A. L. TRENT, DOWNS, KANSAS

40 Spring Boars Raised

I offer just the tops of these boars sired by Goldmaster, son of Maplewood Pathmaster. One litter by Woodford Sensation, the McKee Bros. boar.

CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KANSAS

Boars by Sensation King

First in junior boar class at Smith Center, 1922. One litter by Giant Pathfinder. Priced in the reach of beginners and farmers.

F. W. ELLIOTT, KIRWIN, KANSAS

Supreme Orion Sensation

The great young boar you will see at the fairs this fall. We offer spring boars by him and sows bred to him for October. Write to us if you want Durocs.

Boar and gilt sale October 9.

M. STENSAS & SONS, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Home of Cherry Pathfinder

A great son of Pathfinder Paramount. We are offering a few gilts bred to him for September and October farrow. Also a few bred to Sensation Col. Spring boars by either of these sires. Write for prices.

SHERWOOD BROS., CONCORDIA, KAN.

per head more had his cattle been in good flesh. As it was the offering sold fairly well, but the lack of flesh materially reduced the average. Thirty-two cows and heifers averaged \$109.75, and three young bulls averaged \$76.50. Top was \$207.50, paid for each of two cows by Chester I. Long, Wichita, Kan. One cow was a 3-year-old by Maplecrest Banostine De Kol and the other a 5-year-old by De Kol Clothilde Chief. Nearly every animal went to buyers living outside the Mulvane territory. "Heaviest buyers included C. F. Alexander, Kinsley, Kan.; G. H. Faulconer, Eldorado, Kan.; C. L. Hovestock, Belle Plaine, Kan.; J. J. Zimmerman, Belle Plaine; Carl Connor, Winfield, Kan.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., have one of the greatest Polled Shorthorn herds in Kansas or the Southwest. They have sold many at private treaty and public auction. They hold their fifth semi-annual sale Thursday, November 8 at their farm 8 1/2 miles southeast of Pratt, Kan. Quality of the cattle always draws buyers from a distance and one outstanding feature of the sale is that of a calf show held the morning of the sale. These calves are judged by some well known Shorthorn expert and the show is open to all Shorthorn breeders whether they be polled or horned breeders. Each time heretofore a goodly number of calves have been shown, each year competition being keener. Substantial cash prizes have been awarded to the Banburys. This year \$300 cash premiums will be awarded by the Banburys. In addition they offer \$200 cash for the choice calf of the show. The calf show in itself is worth going some distance to see and the offering is always a good one.

Northern Kansas

By J. W. Johnson



The big hog sale of the season is the Caton sale of 250 Duroc Jerseys at the farm near Rossville, Kan., October 30. They are selling 250 head of registered Durocs.

The practice of Chas. J. Holtwick, a Poland China breeder of Valencia, Kan., is to keep young boars and gilts on pasture until he delivers to customers about this time of year.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., showed his Hampshires in six Northern Kansas fairs this fall and at Topeka and Hutchinson. His show herd this year was stronger than ever.

F. R. Jenne, Luray, Kan., will hold his annual boar and gilt sale at his farm near that place, November 6. He is the owner of one of the good Duroc Jersey herds in Russell county.

O. H. Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., has recently purchased a new herd boar by Big Major Sensation. Otto Doerschlag always manages the Shawnee County Duroc Jersey Breeders' sale. Their next sale is November 1 at the fair grounds.

Searle & Searle, Tecumseh, Kan., will hold a dispersion sale of Shorthorns and Duroc Jerseys at the farm near there, November 2. Ralph Searle, who has been managing the farm, has bought a fruit and poultry farm just out of Topeka on the Burlingame road.

A misapprehension existing in many quarters is that all Milking Shorthorns are of Bates breeding. M. F. Marks of Valley Falls makes a business of milking his Scotch Shorthorns and in a recent letter states that for two months yet he will milk cows whose calves were weaned last March.

The Northwest Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association is coming back again this fall with a fine offering to Phillipsburg, Kan. The date of the association sale is November 7. These sales are managed by O. L. McCoy, Cawker City, Kan., who is secretary and sale manager for the association.

G. E. Loy, Barnard, Kan., made a trip to Iowa about a year ago and visited many of the good Poland China herds in that state looking for a boar. He finally bought one from the McClaron herd at Bradyville. He is recorded as Loy's Royal Flush and is proving very satisfactory as a breeder.

J. F. Martin, Delavan, Kan., is the year around booster for better hogs of all breeds.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Silver Leaf Chester Whites

Choice Feb. boars, \$25 each; by Cary's Alfalfa Prince, out of mature dams; large litters, 50 Aug. and Sept. pigs at \$10 each, by Cary's Alfalfa Prince and a son of Chief Justice 2nd. Will ship on approval.

C. A. CARY, EDNA, KANSAS

TO PREVENT INBREEDING WILL SELL O. I. C. BOAR

Kaw Chief No. 105200 Vol. 25, Farrowed Oct. 20, 1921, son of W. E. Prince, Jr. Has been used on only fine sows. Vitality of young boar with advantage of age. Check for \$50 gets him. A chance to get a real boar.

R. C. JOHNSTONE, WAMEGO, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

For sale, 175 to 200 lbs. Strong in Wildwood Prince breeding. Good bone, back feet and length. \$15.00 to \$20.00.

C. A. SAID, GARNETT, KAN.

Wiemers' Chester Whites

Spring pigs by Rainbow and Chief Justice 2nd. First prize aged boar Neb. State Fair 1922. Pairs and trips not related. Big early husky pigs, vaccinated and guaranteed to please or no sale. Free circular and photos.

HENRY WIEMERS, DILLER, (Jefferson Co.) NEB.

O. I. C. PIGS — BOARS AND GILTS

HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

GOULD'S CHESTER WHITES, spring boars weighing about 250 lbs., best blood lines; immune; shipped on approval.

Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

SAFE AND SANE Chester White spring boars and gilts, yearling brass, summer and fall pigs. Immune. Write or come and see "The Old Reliable".

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

By Aviator. Fall pigs, both sexes, by Monster Prince.

TRY. Priced right. E. L. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

O. I. C. SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

Cholera Immune. Prices right.

Geo. T. Bartlett, Stockton, Kansas.

in Morris county. I have a letter from him telling me about the successful Morris county stock show at Council Grove recently. His herd of Durocs is one of the best I visited during the summer and won real honors in this good show.

M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan., sold a very fine offering of Duroc Jersey boars and gilts with a few sows with litters in their October 9 sale at the farm northwest of town. While the prices received were nothing like they should have been I am sure that had the sale been held later it would have been a much more successful sale. The top was \$44, paid for the March 2nd son of Supreme Orion Sensation, and in fact the sons and daughters of this boar came in for lots of favorable comment during the sale. Two sons of Originator sold for \$40 and \$41 each. The general average was \$23 and it was not near enough considering the quality and breeding of the offering. The sale was held in the hog barn under very comfortable conditions. Mrs. Stensaas served a nice dinner in the house to visitors from a distance.

Northwest Kansas Holstein Breeders

The Northwest Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association held its annual meeting in the court house at Beloit, Kan., Monday, October 8. The roads were bad and the attendance was not as large as had been hoped for. Officers were elected as follows: Omar De Metz, Harlan, president; Guy Barbo, Lenora, vice president; O. L. McCoy, Cawker City, secretary-treasurer, and "Bab" Heinen of Cawker City was re-elected director. Delegates to the state meeting at Topeka in March were elected as follows: John Gregory, Woodstock; Dr. Kenney, Norton, and "Bab" Heinen, Cawker City. Omar De Metz was endorsed for delegate to the national association meeting at Richmond, Va., next June and expressed himself as willing to go if elected as a delegate from Kansas. The following resolution introduced by O. L. McCoy was adopted. Resolved: That this association stand for and favor the consignment of the best quality, blood lines and production available for their association and that we condemn consignment or breeding in this or any other sale of Holsteins in the state. The semi-annual meeting will be held at Stockton, March 12.

Henry J. Haag Has Good Sale

Henry J. Haag's Spotted Poland China male at his farm near Holton, Kan., last Thursday, October 11, was sure enough headquarters for Spotted Poland Chinas, especially for Kansas breeders and there were buyers there from Nebraska and Missouri. It was a wonderful offering and fully appreciated. The big attraction was five March boars, sired by Mr. Haag's herd boar, Model Ranger, the world's champion and out of a Gates Wonder 2nd dam. They sold for an average of \$120 and number 15 of this litter was the top at \$235, going to G. S. Wells & Son, Ottawa, Kan. Bruce Agan, Lost Springs, Kan., bought number 45 for \$100 and C. G. Gifford & Son, Burlingame, Kan., took number 17 at the same figure. L. W. Johnson of Republic, Kan., secured number 16 for \$90. Other prominent breeders who bought in the sale were Dan Cain, Beattie, Kan.; A. R. Wilson, Darlington, Mo.; R. E. Schwartz, Fredonia, Kan.; D. J. Mumaw, Onaga, Kan.; W. H. Sheldon, Inavale, Neb.; Ed Schuster, Olathe, Kan.; H. C. Winert, Falls City, Neb.; Chas. Kolterman, Onaga; J. E. Haag, Olpe, Kan.; T. H. Newland, Onaga. The average on 50 head was \$52.50. A few fall and spring gilts were included and a number of sows with litters. It was a splendid offering bought by an appreciative lot of breeders.

NEWS OF OTHER STATES

By Copper Farm Press Fieldmen

Ex-Governor O. H. Shoup of Colorado recently purchased a ranch of 6,000 acres located near Colorado Springs and, according to the Holstein-Friesian Register, plans to stock it with purebred Holsteins. The animals will be the best obtainable and will number about 200 head of cows in milk and 800 head of young stock.

D. V. Spohn, of Superior, Neb., just across the line from Kansas, breeds Durocs on a big scale and just the tops for breeding purposes. He takes special pleasure in making all the county fairs within a radius of 100 miles of Superior. This year he exhibited at Topeka and won first in class on his herd boar, Paymaster, and a lot of good places on his get.

In Jefferson county, in the vicinity of Fairbury, there are several very good herds of Shorthorn cattle that have for years been bred along lines best calculated for the production of both beef and milk. Many of these herds are small and their owners milk the cows during a part of the lactation period at least. While they can hardly be called dairy Shorthorns they produce lots of good testing milk. Besides these herds there are one or two that have built in service that come from cows with records up to 14,700 pounds of milk in one year. A few of these good breeders will hold a joint sale at Fairbury on October 31.

A \$15,000 Holstein Sale

Free freight on a carload or more to stations within 400 miles helped to make a successful Holstein sale at 101 Ranch, Maryland, Okla., Wednesday, October 10. One hundred twenty-eight grade cows averaged \$83; 75 young heifers averaged \$55. The 203 head averaged \$73. Buyers preferred to pay comparatively more for grades than purebreds so the sale on purebreds was discontinued shortly after it commenced. Only 10 purebred cows were sold and at an average of \$186. Buyers seemed inclined to buy the cow or heifer on the basis of individuality and condition rather than on production. The fact that the Miller Bros. herd of Holsteins is federal accredited also materially aided in the sale. Kansas buyers went to Kansas men. Mr. Underwood, buying for Chester I. Long, Wichita, Kan., bought over two carloads to be placed on the Long ranch near Fowler, Kan. Mr. Luther, Cimarron, Kan., bought over a carload. Col. Abercrombie, an auctioneer at Buffalo, Okla., bought a carload or more of the good ones. Buyers were present from widely scattered points of Kansas and Oklahoma that bought throughout the sale. Thirty-one grades sold at \$100 or better. The top price of \$250, on grades, was reached several times. The top purebred was \$300, going to Dr. H. D. Helms, Enid, Okla. Frank S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., managed the sale.

Kansas Spotted Poland Herds

Archback King Spots

Spring gilts and boars by Carmine's Archback by Archback King out of Lady Carmine, 1919 Iowa grand champion. Females bred to Archback Marvel by Captain Archback. A real up to date herd.

C. W. BALE, CHASE, KANSAS

Spots Out of Large Litters

Spring pigs, both sexes, by Master K. 19th, Cornage, and My Searchlight. Well marked. All double immuned. All by boars out of large litters and these pigs for sale are out of large litters.

PETE ANDERSON, BURLINGTON, KAN.

Largest Spotted Poland Herd in Kansas

Headed by 6 boars including Master K. King of England Jr. by King of England, etc. All classes for sale at all times. Write me your needs.

A. S. ALEXANDER, BURLINGTON, KAN.

Spring and Fall Gilts and Boars

Most of them by The Pick by Pickett's Spotted Giant and a blood brother to Disturber by The Aristocrat. Dams are mostly Faulkner bred. Also include daughter of Kramer's kind. Good ones at reasonable prices. EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KAN.

Powell's Grand Champion Bred Spots

Bred sows, bred gilts, boars all ages, pigs, Leopard King, Carmine, Wonder King, Spotted Eagle, Grey Ash, etc. Females in service to Realization. Two by Realization King. August arrow pigs by Spotted Giant, 1922 world's grand champion, out of grand-daughter of Revelation.

D. E. POWELL, ELDORADO, KAN.

We Have 'Em—All Classes

Especially spring pigs by Arch Prince by Arch Back King and The Topic by The Night Rider. Every hog immuned and in good condition.

W. P. HAMILTON, BELLE PLAINE, KAN.

Miller & Manning Offer

Spring boars of outstanding quality in breeding and as individuals. Open gilts or bred for spring farrow. Write us your wants today.

MILLER & MANNING, Council Grove, Kan.

Underwood's Spotted Polands

Herd headed by Spotted Boy by Good Boy, Gates Giant by Gates Improver. Have some large well grown fall pigs for sale as well as nearly all classes for sale at all times. We have the big type kind that grow out fast too. JAY S. UNDERWOOD, Uniontown, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Ks.

Dispersal sale of Spotted Poland Chinas at the farm near town.

Beattie, Kan., November 1

The offering is of unusual merit and consists of 6 big type spotted sows, bred for January and February farrow; 15 spring boars; 25 spring gilts and 7 August pigs.

Sired by Model Ranger, Apollo and Giant Ranger. For the sale catalog address,

DAN O. CAIN, BEATTIE, KAN.
R. E. Miller, Auctioneer.

CLOVERDALE STOCK FARM OFFERS

Long, tall, big boned winter boars, husky, rugged fellows weighing 200 lbs. and over, \$25. Shoats 75 to 100 lbs., unrelated trigs, \$40. Eight to ten weeks old pigs, unrelated trigs, \$25. These are first class well marked, big boned pigs with plenty of height and stretch—their breeding as good as can be had. Sired by the famous Royal Duke 15063 and his able assistants. Guaranteed to suit you or money back. Pedigrees furnished promptly.

WM. M. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

BRED SOWS \$30 to \$35; bred gilts \$25; spring pigs \$12.50; fall pigs \$7.50. Arch Back King breeding. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

SERVICEABLE SPRING BOARS, reg. and immuned, \$15.00.
J. O. Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS Boars and gilts, cholera immuned.
Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

OTEY'S DUROC JERSEYS

Bred sows, open gilts, service boars, best blood. Lowest price you ever knew. Write today, be surprised.
OTEY BROS., BELLE PLAINE, KANSAS
Successors to W. W. Otey.

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS. 20 choice big husky boars. New breeding and type. Real gilts of finest breeding. Farmers' prices.
Frank Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

SPRING PIGS, both sexes, by Acorn by Valley Col., for sale or exchange for well bred good sensation boar. G. Fink, Redfield, Kan.

Landmarks in the Breed's Upbuilding—II

Some Foundation Features

Instead of coming second in the series, this story should have been the first to appear. Not on account of the breeders; it is not written for them, as they are familiar with the facts it sets forth. But many pig club boys and many farmers who have not given much thought to the breeds of hogs will have asked some of the questions answered herein.

To begin with Spotted Polands did not constitute a separate breed. While rated by some as an offshoot from the Poland China main stem they were not as much separate as are Milking Shorthorns separate from all other Shorthorns, or double standard Polled Herefords separate from horned Herefords, recorded in the same herd book. They were simply Poland Chinas, with no record other than those in which other Polands were recorded. Homer Faulkner was the first breeder I know to specialize in them. He gave orders to me, and other fieldmen of that time, to buy pigs that really were spotted, in some of the Poland China sales we attended, showing a preference, even then, in the day when extreme finish was most in demand, for pigs with stretch and size.

Spotted animals among registered Polands were not then numerous, and I consider it a fortunate thing for the breed, that soon after the starting of a record association at Bainbridge, Ind., rules were adopted which permitted the recording of what were practically grade Poland Chinas providing they had the required proportion of white. Doubtless Chester White blood, and possibly some other American stock was in this way introduced, followed soon by the introduction of blood entirely new, thru the importation of spotted English hogs.

Regardless of the claim that this period of liberal registration rules let in some feet that were not all they should have been, and some ears that really shaded more ground than was absolutely necessary it is conceded by those who have watched the development of this and other breeds, that the new and invigorating blood admitted during this period was well worth having. We can grant that the English hogs were not up to American standards, but we must admit that they were prolific, and that it is something to have met the requirements of as good farmers as the English tenants undoubtedly are. These added elements went to make the broad foundation upon which every successful breed is built, and but for these added elements Spotted Polands would not be the really separate breed which they now are. The Spotted Poland breed now affords one of our best illustrations of the breeding policy which has enabled the British Isles, for a century, to send out improving blood to the cattle, horse and sheep breeders of the World. —T. W. Morse.

Home of Model Ranger

World's Junior Champion, Peoria, 1922. Two other great boars in use. Kansas S. P. C. headquarters. Write for descriptions and prices. HENRY J. HAAG, HOLTON, KAN.

Big, Growthy Spring Boars

Sired by Fernwood's Archback and out of mature sows. These boars are extra good and priced to sell. Henry Fleidis and Henry Haag breeding.

C. N. BUNDS & SONS, WETMORE, KAN.

HIGHWAY SPOTTED RANGER

By the 1922 champion. Boars for sale and open gilts or gilts bred for spring farrow. Inspection invited and prices quoted on application.

DR. J. A. BEVERIDGE, Marysville, Kan.

Bazant's Boar Offer

To old customers and new, I offer to ship spring boars, well grown and out of big five and six hundred pound sows and sired by three boars of top breeding. Prices will suit. Act now.

R. J. BAZANT, NARKA, KANSAS

Kansas Archback Boars

150 pigs raised sired by this good son of Archback King. Others by Fashion Star by Fashion Jumbo. Selling only good ones priced right. Ask for prices on boars now.

D. J. MUMAW, ONAGA, KAN.

Bargains in Baby Pigs

Papers with each pig. Also top spring boars by Master K. English breeding. Write today.

M. N. THILLE & SON, Cawker City, Kan.

PRAIRIE GROVE FARMS

Spring boars and gilts sired by Dixie Boy, Wonder King, Master K. Carmine Wonder. Open yearlings gilts with breeding privilege. Everything immuned.

GEO. F. CRABILL & SONS, CAWKER CITY, KAN.

Boars of March Farrow

Priced right. Weanlings of either sex, papers with them. Popular blood lines. Ready of English breeding.

W. S. MEEKS, CAWKER CITY, KAN.

The leading Spotted Poland herds of Kansas are advertised in this section. If on the market for herd material, it will pay to look this section over carefully. The best blood lines of the breed are represented and these advertisers have breeding stock for sale at all times.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

250 Reg. Durocs

Sale at the J. E. Caton farm, better known as the "old Myers place," half mile west of Rossville and three miles south on gravel road,

Rossville, Kansas
Tuesday, Oct. 30

60 well bred and choice spring gilts. A string of young boars, same age and breeding.

The big pure bred hog sale of the season. For catalog and other information, address,

E. W. Beery, Herd Manager
Rossville, Kansas

C. M. Crews, Auctioneer.

Sale rain or shine.

Paymaster Was First at Topeka

State Fair this year. His get won good places in competition with big breeders at same fair. Choice spring boars by him for sale. Will also breed a limited number of good sows to him for spring farrow at \$25 each.

D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEB.

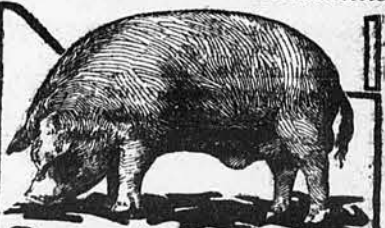
DUROC MALES

One hundred and fifty immune Duroc males all sired by State Fair prize winning boars. Shipped on approval. No money down.

F. C. CROCKER, Box M, FILLEY, NEB.
MARCH BOARS by Pathfinder Victory and Scissors 2nd; 200 to 250 lbs., \$25. Cashed. Pedigreed. Conrad Knief, Sublette, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD SPRING GILTS by Longview Stills, fall gilts by Orion Pathfinder, sows by son of Pathfinder's Image. WIN J. KOSKE, Emporia, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS



DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS
They sire pigs that go to market with the most weight, with the least feeding expense in the shortest time and that bring the top price. The direct route to Profit in Pork Production is

THE DUROC-JERSEY WAY

Write for names of breeders near you; pamphlets and information sent free by the World's Largest Swine Record Association.

THE NATIONAL DUROC-JERSEY RECORD ASSOCIATION
DEPT 10 PEORIA, ILL.

Buy a BETTER BOAR NOW

FLOOK & SON POSTPONED DUROC SALE

Stanley, Kan., Friday, Nov. 2

(Bad weather October 18 compelled postponement.) 2 tried sows, 23 gilts, 14 boars, 40 stock hogs. Offering by Great Lowell by Royal Sensation and Orion Pathfinder by Ideal Pathfinder. Best offering we ever presented. See Mail and Breeze issues of September 29 and October 6 for display advertisements. For catalog address N. W. FLOOK, STANLEY, KAN. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

Waltmeyer's Giant 429003 and GOLDMASTER, sires of our good boars. We will sell you a better boar for less money. This breeding has won more prizes at big fairs than any other. Vaccinated, registered, shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

APRIL DUROC JERSEYS

Boars and open gilts, Sensation and Pathfinder breeding; reg. James Marsh, Capper's Club member, Lake City, Kan.

Farm Organization Notes

Many Stockmen, Farmers and Business Men Attended International Farm Congress Last Week

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

MANY farmers, bankers and business men attended the 17th annual International Farm Congress held in Kansas City from October 10 to October 12 inclusive. The opening session convened at the auditorium of the Hotel Muehlbach with Judge J. K. James of St. Joseph, Mo., president of the organization, as the presiding officer. The address of welcome was made by Mayor Cromwell, and responses came from Governor A. M. Hyde and Barton Needham of Kansas, national lecturer of the grange. Governor Hyde said that he was proud of the road program in Missouri and was more proud of the fact that 65,000 more farm boys and girls were in good schools last year than ever before. He praised the native stock of the state and their accomplishments on the farm and in every test that had been applied to them.

Judge James in his address to the delegates touched on the wheat situation and the various panaceas that had been advanced to cure the ills. He spoke for a fair deal for the railways and said that it will take an expenditure of 750 million dollars a year for a long period of years to put them into shape to give adequate service and a service that the country must have and that this money must be earned in only one way, and that from rates charged for service.

Some of the principal topics discussed were the following: "Agriculture's Economic Position," "International Aspects of Agriculture," "Methods," "Production," "Transportation," "Legislation," and "Reclamation." Some of the principal speakers were as follows: Henry Wallace, Secretary United States Department of Agriculture; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce; Sherman Lowell, Master of the National Grange; Oscar E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau; T. A. Grearar, president of the United Grain Growers' Association of Canada; George H. Jewett, president of the American Wheat Growers' Association; Ike T. Pryor, vice-president of the American National Livestock Association; Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; John Fields, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer; Carl Williams, president of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange; Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas Utilities Commission; Governor Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri, and many others. One of the most interesting addresses of the occasion was that given by Secretary Wallace who made a prediction that a solution of the farmers' problems soon would be forthcoming from the United States Government.

"No group as important to the country as the great agricultural body can remain in need of assistance," he said. "I am not ready to say what the solution is. The department of agriculture and the administration are working on the problem and some time later will make a suggestion for its solution."

At the close of the sessions the following officers were elected: W. K. James of St. Joseph, Mo., president; E. Y. Blum of Kansas City, secretary; and W. I. Drummond, chairman of the

board of governors. The place for holding the next session will be announced later by the executive committee.

Capper Addresses Farmers' Union

One of the most successful meetings of the Farmers' Union held this year was the Farmers' Union Educational Assembly at Salina, Kan. Among the speakers were N. H. Loomis, President Barrett of the National Farmers' Union, Governor Davis, Milo Reno, Jesse Miley, state superintendent of Schools; Chancellor E. H. Lindley of the Kansas University; Senator Arthur Capper of Topeka; President John Tromble of the Kansas Farmers' Union and others.

"Senator Capper," says the Kansas Union Farmer, "spoke of the program and work of the Farmers' Union. He discussed the legislation that was enacted during the last session of Congress for the purpose of providing easier credit facilities for farmers in need of funds for operating purposes. No speaker during the week was heard with closer attention."

"The Senator said that he thinks so much of the Farmers' Union that on learning that as an editor he is eligible for membership he joined the organization with the full intention of supporting its program and giving his influence to the support of its various activities and enterprises. He laid great stress on the importance of co-operative marketing but declared that the burden of high freight rates must be lifted from agriculture before there could be any general restoration of the price of agricultural production to profitable levels."

"In closing Senator Capper pledged himself to the support of any needed constructive legislation that may be presented by organized agriculture during the next Congress."

Co-operative Milk Producers

Efficiency in co-operation will be the key-subject of the seventh annual meeting of the National Milk Producers' Federation at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 8 and 9, according to Secretary Charles W. Holman.

"Co-operative milk marketing associations have gotten down to the stage where improved business principles and practices are a most absorbing topic to their leaders," said he. "Ways and means of producing milk economically, cheaper and better methods of handling the product, more economical means of distribution—these are subjects which will be discussed. A number of the Nation's leading co-operators will handle such questions as motor trucking of milk, selecting and maintaining efficient personnel, use of statistical information in selling milk and its products, how to advertise to get results."

Warburton Director of Extension

Appointment of Clyde W. Warburton as Director of Extension Work of the United States Department of Agriculture has been announced by Secretary Wallace. This office was created by Congress in the reorganization plan of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of co-ordinating all of the extension activities now being carried on.

Built House of Hollow Tile

BY JOHN R. LENRAY

HOLLOW tile was used by B. C. Day, Douglas county farmer, near Sibley, in building his home four years ago. At that time the tile was about as cheap as the lumber it replaced and of course it is much more durable. The tiles were laid on a concrete foundation and the plastering was applied directly to the walls. The outside is not finished but will eventually be covered with stucco.

The house is of nine rooms and wired for electricity. Water has been piped into the kitchen. A bathroom has been equipped, ready for a running water system which Mr. Day expects to install. Built in cabinet and china closet are features of the downstairs portion. Four big bed rooms and bath are upstairs. A cistern has been built under the back porch which is of concrete. A separator room is provided just off the kitchen at one end of this porch. The house is heated by a hot air furnace in the basement, which also contains a fruit and fuel room.

Just north of the new house is the old frame house which the Days occupied before the new home was built.

30 Polled Shorthorns 20 Poland Chinas

Rantoul, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 6

S. H. Haight farm, 2½ miles east Rantoul, Kan.

24 cows and heifers, most of them with calves at side or in service to Victor Hero, a double grandson of Roan Hero, a great show bull.

5 heifers in service to Marshall Sultan, a Scotch grandson of Rose Lawn Marshall.

6 bulls, red, white, roan. Good ones.

14 sows and gilts, some with litters or in service to Wonder Buster 2nd, a grandson of the \$10,200 Wonder Buster and Liberator, world's grandchampion. 6 lots by The Sheik, full brother to Revelation.

We are offering first class breeding quality in our Polled Shorthorns and Poland Chinas and invite you to send for a catalog and be present sale day. Address,

S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kansas

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. Send buying orders to J. T. Hunter.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Woodbury Farm

Sabetha, Kansas

Sale Saturday, October 27

We will sell 35 head of big type, choice, Championship Blood Line Duroc Jersey Spring Boars and out of Big Litters, by Smooth Giant, Sensation Climax and Kansas Commander. Here is your opportunity to purchase a real boar. We will also sell a few sows with litters. Write for catalog.

Grover King, Manager

Woodbury Farm, Sabetha, Kan.

Bouse & Scott Combined Duroc Sale

Burlington, Kan., Saturday, October 27

30 head: 4 bred sows, 10 fall gilts, 6 spring gilts, 3 fall boars, and 7 spring boars.

Herd sires: Scott's Orion Sensation by Great Orion Sensation out of Scissor's Cherry Queen 2nd, Giles' Royal Pathfinder by Royal Pathfinder out of Cherry Loretta Orion. (This boar was shown but once, as a pig and won first in class of 13 at Coffey County fair.)

Scott's offering includes 4 bred females, also 2 boars and 2 gilts out of a daughter of Siltis. Bouse's offering includes a number of Long Sensation by Echo Sensation.

Here is an offering sired by or bred to sons of two of the world's best known sires. It will be a well grown offering in good condition.

Write for catalog. Please mention Mail and Breeze. Address either

**Giles Bouse, Westphalia, Kansas, or
Ralph Scott, Burlington, Kansas**

Sale at Burlington, Kan.

Auctioneers, Johnson and McCluskey, Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

Duroc Jersey Boar Sale

Boars and gilts grown and developed with their future usefulness in mind. Sale at the farm near town,

Luray, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 5

The breeding is up to date. 25 good thrifty boars, 15 splendid gilts, all of spring farrow. All are by Calculator, Big Bone Wonder and Model Orion Sensation. Out of Pathfinder and High Giant dams.

Note: I will also sell 15 shoats, good ones. The sale catalog is ready to mail. Address,

F. R. Jenne, Luray, Kansas

Aucts.: Will Myers, Frank Dengate, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail & Breeze.

Shepherd Has All Classes

A large herd headed by Grand Champion Sensational Pilot. All classes for sale by good sires and out of good dams. We have what you need. Write us your wants. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

ZINK STOCK FARM DUROCS

Our champion bred Durocs have gone out to all parts of Kansas and the Southwest. Have all classes for sale at all times. Write us your needs. We will not disappoint you. ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KAN.